

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

THE FOSTER Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

VOL. 7, No. 26.
WHOLE No. 398

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Is published every Saturday morning by
THEODORE FOSTER.

Terms of the Paper
Two Dollars a year, payable as nearly in advance as may be. All subscriptions must be paid within the year. Papers will not be sent to those who do not pay for one year or more. Payment in bank bills may be remitted by mail at our risk and expense; but in case of loss, proof must be made that the money was actually and properly mailed.

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For each line of review, (the smallest type), the first insertion, 3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
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VARIETY.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.—Last Sunday I was distributing my tracts for the month, and came upon one of the most wretched cases of poverty I have ever known.
“In the third story of a house, I found a woman without a spark of fire or a morsel of bread. On the hearth were a few dried weeds for fuel, and these she was probably keeping for an hour of absolute necessity.
The furniture of the room consisted of one chair, which she said, and probably said truly, was borrowed—for when I called the next day it was gone—two cups and saucers—a gift of charity—and one or two old pails.
“Bed, there was none.” “I will show you,” said she, “where we sleep”—for she was married. She opened a little side door and there upon the bare floor was spread a piece of rag carpet about three or four feet square, and on this lay a mere rag of cotton cloth—at one end of the piece of carpet, which was hardly as good as you would give a dog to lie on, were a few more rags which served as a pillow.
“And here these people lived, or rather stayed, for you could hardly call it living.
“And yet this woman told me that her father was an English Bishop, and she now had a brother a minister in Philadelphia. But she would not let him know her condition. Why? Because—and here came the secret, of more than half the suffering in the city—“it all came of hard drink.” The husband it seems had a good business, and could earn as she said, from two to three dollars a day, but it went for liquor and she had to starve. She was very anxious to have me call and see him the next day, which I did, and found him quite an intelligent gentlemanly man. I induced him to sign the pledge, and hope he will stand by it. When I came away, she grasped my hand, with tears in her eyes, and begged me to come again and bring them a Bible, which I intend to do soon.”—*Springfield, Washingtonian.*

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—We have been showing a specimen of a Telegraphic Despatch, as printed by House's new and ingenious invention. The results are truly wonderful. The letters are clear and distinct, and can be read with perfect ease by the merest child. In brief, by this plan, telegraphic despatches are rendered far clearer than epistolary correspondence. The improvement is a great one, and cannot but be of immense importance.—*Pennsylvania.*

On the Stonington railroad they carry a “Sprinkler” for the purpose of watering the track and road bed, thereby diminishing the friction of the cars upon the track, preventing the boxes and journals from being heated, by keeping away the dust, preserving the paint and varnish by not having to clean the cars so often, relieving the passengers from great annoyance, and taking from the brakemen a large share of their labor at the through stations. This improvement has been fully tested for the past two months upon the road, and found to be very popular with travellers. It requires about two thousand gallons of water for the Stonington road, (forty-seven and a half miles.) The machine is attached to the train, behind the usual water tank, and is under the control of the engineer, by a rope, attached to a valve, which he shuts and opens at pleasure. When it is in operation, not a particle of dust appears inside or outside of the cars. In warm and dry weather, the car windows can be left open without objection.—*Providence.*

MISCELLANY.

Mexico—by an Eyewitness.

The presence of the American army near the Mexican capital revives all that we have ever read, says the Albany Atlas, concerning the city. By far the most graphic, original, and edifying description of the city of Mexico we have read anywhere is the following of Brantz Meyer:

It was the middle of November, but there was a May mildness in the atmosphere. The sky was of that deep ultramarine blue peculiar to elevated regions. As I ranged my eye down the street from my balcony, the town was alive with a teeming population; the windows of the houses stood open; fair women strolled homeward from mass; old monks shuffled along in their cowed robes; the butcher urged along his ass with his peripatetic stall hung around with various meats; freshly-laved flowers and trees in the court-yards, of which I caught some glimpses through the open portals; and in the balconies lugged the early-risers, enjoying a cigar after their cup of chocolate. It was a lively and beautiful scene, worthy of the pencil of that master-painter of cities, Canaletti, who would have delighted in the remarkable transparency and purity of the atmosphere through which the distant hills some twenty miles off, seemed but a barrier at the end of the street!

The plan of the city of Mexico is precisely that of a checker board, with a greater variety of squares. Straight streets cross each other at right angles, and at regular intervals. The houses are painted with gay colors—light blue, fawn, and green, interspersed with a pure white, that remains long unstained in the dry atmosphere.

The view of all these from the elevated tower of the cathedral, (to which I soon repaired after my arrival in the capital,) presents a mass of domes, steeples, and flat-roofed dwellings, frequently, covered like hanging gardens, with flowers and foliage. Beyond the gates, (which you would scarcely think bounded a population of 200,000,) the vast plain stretches out on every side to the mountains, traversed in some places by long lines of aqueducts swinging to the city from the hills, and in others with lakes, cultivation, and beautiful groves, until the distant view is closed by the volcanoes, whose snows rest against the blue sky, uncovered at this season by a single cloud.

In the southwestern corner of the square, the Parian, an unsightly building, greatly mars the effect of the Plaza. It is a useful establishment, however, as it affords a large revenue to the municipality, and is the great bazaar where every article requisite for the dress of Mexicans, male or female, may be purchased at reasonable prices. On the pavement which runs round it, sit numbers of coachmen, whose stand is in the neighborhood, and crowds of women with ready-made shoes. Not the least curious, however, among the multitude with which the sidewalk is generally thronged, are about a dozen “evangelists,” or letter-writers, whose post is always on the curb stones of the eastern front of the Parian. A huge jug of ink is placed beside them, a board rests across their knees, a pile of different colored paper, (most of which is cut Valentine fashion, or flourishing over and adorned with pen and ink ornaments,) is placed on it, and on a stool before him sits some disconsolate-looking damsel or heart-broken lover, pouring out a passion which the scribe puts in becoming phraseology. It is an important trade, and more money is made in Mexico by this proxy making love than perhaps anywhere else. You can have a “declaration” for one rial; a scolding letter for a medio; an upbraiding epistle, full of daggers, jealousy, love and tenderness, (leaving the unfortunate recipient in a very distracted state of mind) done upon azure paper besprinkled with hearts and doves, for the ridiculous price of twenty-five cents.

Passing from the cathedral door to the southeastern portion of the city, you reach the outskirts crossing in your way the canals from the lake. I have rarely seen such miserable suburbs; they are filled with hovels built with sun-dried bricks, often worn with the weather to the shape of holes in the mud, while on their earthen floors crawl, cook, live, and multiply, the wretched-looking population of lepers.

Blacken a man in the sun; let his hair grow long and tangled, or become filled with vermin; let him plod about the streets in all kinds of dirt for years, and never know the use of brush or towel, or water even, except in storms: let him put on a pair of leather breeches at twenty and wear them until he is forty without change or ablution; and over all place a

horn and blackened hat and a tattered blanket, begrimed with abominations; let him have wild eyes and shining teeth and features pinched by famine in a sharpness, breast bared and browned—and (if females) with two or three miniatures of the same species trotting after her, and another certainly strapped to her back; combine all these in your imagination, and you have a receipt for a Mexican leper.

There, on the canals, around the market, and “pulque” shops, the Indians and these miserable outcasts hang all day long, feeding on fragments, quarrelling, drinking, stealing and lying drunk about the pavement with their children crying with hunger around them. At night they sink off to these suburbs and coil themselves up on the damp floors of their lairs, to sleep off the effects of liquor, and to awake to another day of misery and crime. Is it wonderful, in a city with an immense proportion of its inhabitants of such a class, (hopeless in the present and future,) that there are murderers and robbers?

In the Indian population which pours into the capital from the lakes, I must say there is apparently more worth and character. You see them lolling about in their boats on the canals, and passing and repassing in their canoes, playing between the city and Chalco and Tezcuco. It is a beautiful sight to behold these tiny vessels like floating gardens to the quays in the morning, laden to the water's edge with the fruits, flowers and vegetables, that hide the skiff that bears them.

The old houses in this neighborhood, rising out of the canals, the sluggish waters, and the dark multitude of the better classes in fanciful dresses, remind one strongly of Venice.

Skirting the canal, and leading to the plain which adjoins the Chapultepec, or former floating gardens, is the Paseo de la Viga, a public drive frequented by the beau monde, both in coach and on horseback, during the season of Lett. Scarcely an afternoon passes, at that period of the year, that the observer will not find the canal covered with gay boatloads of Indians, passing homeward from market, dancing, singing, laughing, thrumming the guitar, and crowned with wreaths of poppies. I do not know the origin of the custom of wearing the forgetful power, but it is both a healthier and more poetic oblivion than that resorted to by many folks in other lands, after a day of toil.

Turning once more westward, we again reach the great square.

The departure of the President from the palace has attracted a crowd. The adjoining market, ever filled with people, pours forth its multitudes in the square.

First, there is the agudor, or water-carrier, with his two earthen jars—one suspended by a leather belt thrown round his forehead and resting on his back, and the other suspended from the back of his head in front of him, preserving the equilibrium.

Next there is the Indian with a huge coup of chickens and turkeys, or a crate of earthenware, or a pan of oranges, on his back like the agudor's jar. There is a woman, with peas, or ducks, or fish from the lakes; another with potatoes; another drives along a poor stunted ass, laden with radishes and onions; and all the members of this motley crowd are crying their wares and merchandise at the top of their voices. It is a Babel.

Amid the throng trends onwards, with step majestic the queenly Spanish woman; by her side is a friar, and hard by a couple of priests in their graceful black coats and shovel hats.

In the shadows of a pillar of the portals sneaks a miserable looking wretch, wrapped in his tattered blanket—a leper, porter, beggar, thief, as the occasion offers; and he takes the advantage of the latter employment in this moment of excitement, to raise an unsuspecting stranger of his handkerchief!

A trinkle of a bell at the door of the cathedral sacristy, and a roll of drums calling out the guard of honor at the palace gate give warning of a change of scenes.

Slowly issues a gayly-painted coach with glass windows on all sides, drawn by spotted mules; a priest in his vestments sits within; a band of boys walk each side, chanting a hymn; and in a moment, a deathlike stillness pervades the whole square. From the tradesman, selling his wares under the portals, to the thief, who has barely time to conceal the handkerchief in his dirty blanket, the whole crowd is uncovered and kneeling; the host is passing to the house of some dying Catholic!

The carriage turns a corner, and the square is alive again; the tradesman to sell, the leper to steal, and the lesson of death is forgotten forever!

Turning westward from the square, we reached the Alameda, by a very short walk through the Calle Plateros, a street filled with the shops of goldsmiths, watch-makers, French hair-dressers, French milliners, French carvers and gilders, and French print-sellers; and we pass on our way the rich convent of the Profesa, or ex-Jesuits, and the more splendid one of the blue-robed monks of St. Francis.—The Alameda is a beautiful grove of forest trees, planted on about ten acres of soft and luxuriant soil. The wood, which is walled and protected by gates closed every evening as the bells toll for oracion, is intersected with walks and surrounded by a carriage road. Fountains fling up their waters where the paths cross each other, and the ground beneath the full grown tree is filled with flowers and shrubbery. The great centre fountain is surrounded by a gilded figure of Liberty, and gilded lions spout forth the water at its feet. This, and the other smaller jets, in pleasant and more secluded nooks, are circled with stone seats. It is the fashion to come here in carriages and on horseback every evening, (except during Lent,) and to drive round and round the enclosure, on the soft roads in the dense shade, until the vesper bell—or, to draw up in a line on the side of one of the highways, while the cavaliers pass up and down to review, or prattle away half an hour at the coach-window of some renowned belle.

But there can be nothing more delightful than a walk here during the early morning. There is a freshness then in the air a quiet and peacefulness that are found at no other time of the day.—The student comes with his book, the priest from his mass; the nurse, with her baby; the sentimental miss, to sigh for her lover, (and perhaps to see him); the dyspeptic, to earn an appetite for his breakfast; the monk, the lounge, and even the laborer, stop for a moment beneath the refreshing shades, to take breath for the coming day. It is almost Druidical in the solemn stillness of its groves, placed in the midst of a population of two hundred thousand. Even the birds seem to have been assured, scared from the plains, they are here in a sanctuary, and no profane hand dares touch them. They have consequently planted, as if by consent of each other, distinct colonies in different parts of the wood; the owl, sitting on her branch, in one place; the dove, making love the business of their lives, in another; the mocking-birds, making a third spot a perfect choir; and innumerable sparrows and weasels, like so many Pys, chattering and pattering about with an intrusive pertness through the dominions of all the rest.

Directly west of the Alameda, and on the same street, is the Paseo Nuevo, another delightful drive of a mile in length, bordered with paths and trees, and divided by fountains adorned with statuary and sculpture.

Passing out the western gate of the Alameda, the fashionables every evening take a turn or two along this drive. On festivals it is crowded. All the equipages of the city must be there, and it is the mode for every person of consideration, to possess an equipage. It is not thought “exactly proper” for a lady ever to walk, except to mass—or, sometimes, when she goes shopping. The coach, therefore, on all gala days, is sure to appear on the Paseo with its fair burden, dressed in the French style as for a dinner party or a ball. When I first arrived in Mexico, it was rare to see a bonnet on such occasions; but that awkward appendage of fashionable costume was becoming gradually in vogue before I left.

For an hour or more it is the custom to pass up and down the sides of the Paseo, nodding and smiling at the cavaliers, who show off their horsemanship along the centre of the road. Here the utmost luxury and style are exhibited in the equipment of carriages and animals. Gold embroidery, silver plating and every ornament that can add splendor to harness and livery, are brought forth.—To such an extent is the taste for these exhibitions carried, that one of the millionaires of Mexico appears occasionally at the Paseo in a saddle which (without counting the value of the rest of his equipage) cost the sum of five thousand dollars. It was the chef d'œuvre of an honest German saddler who made it, and retired from trade to his beloved “fatherland.”

On approaching this charming drive, the whole plain of the valley of Mexico is at once revealed to you, passing a dirty suburb. On your right, is the cypress-covered and castle-crowned hill of Chapultepec, formerly the site, it is alleged, of one of Montezuma's palaces; before you and behind stretch two immense aqueducts—the one coming from the

hills, the other from a greater distance, near Tacubaya, and screening that village as it leans against the first slopes of the western mountains. On your left tower the volcanoes, on whose summits the last rosy rays of sunset are resting.

The gay throng disperse, as the moon rises from behind the mountains, pouring a flood of clear light, bright as the day in other lands, over the tranquil landscape.

The moonlight of Mexico is marvelously beautiful. That city, you remember, is 7,500 feet above the sea, and nearly that number of feet closer to the stars than we are, the atmosphere, consequently, is more rarified, and the light comes, as it were, pure and pellucid from heaven; you seem able to touch the stars, so brilliantly near do they stand out relieved against the background of an intensely blue sky. Strolling on such nights in Mexico, when I saw the sharp lines of the tower and temple come boldly out with simple, and even color, almost as bright, yet softer than at noonday, I have often been tempted to say that the moonlight you get at home (much as it is the theme of poets and lovers) is but second hand stuff, compared with that of Mexico.

THE DEMAND.

From the Car. of the Charleston Mercury.

We must, Mr. Editor, insist that the territory of the nation, whether acquired by treaty, purchase or conquest, is, and shall be, for the common benefit, open to the slaveholder and his property; & that we will enjoy it every man, if we choose to go to it, in spite of Federal legislation to the contrary. We deny that Congress has any jurisdiction as to slavery, either in the States or Territories, or District of Columbia, or the slave trade between them; and we will not permit any attempted exercise of it. But we assert that the jurisdiction belongs to slaveholders, as forming States or occupying Territories, and to them only. We object to the extension of the Ordinance of 1787, or the further application of the Missouri Compromise. They were unwise concessions, having reference only to their special objects, and must not be permitted any force of precedent or further extension. We must concede and compromise no more. We claim, and will have, by rights existing before, as well as by the Constitution, the whole limits, and extent of this Federal empire, wherein in a secret, every man, his right to his slave, whether in State or Territory, and to his labor, as well as person, in all territory not now embraced under that ordinance and compromise. We must, and will insist that any territory acquired from Mexico, whether by the mode or terms, becomes at once open to slaveholders and slaves, without the permission or in defiance of any legislation of Congress; and that the Willnot Proviso is a nullity against the jurisdiction of the people of the territory over the matter. This latter is of course subject to the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution. We deny that the Constitution is subject to any amendment interfering with slavery, even by three-fourths of Congress or the States.

BRANDY A ROGUE.—The Boston Cronotype alluding to a scamp of a landlord in that city, who sued a poor but benevolent man on the strength of a promise made by the latter to pay the rent of one of his sick tenants, thus sets the branding iron into his shameless brow:

“As to the creature, the mere mortal, who could sue on such a promise of charity, he must be the cleverest, sharpest, and grinnest that ever polished the faces of the poor. If he had lived in Judea, and had back rent due from some of the poor people who followed Jesus Christ, he would not have tried that divine philanthropist when he rose to bless the five loaves and two fishes. This man, with his eye-cup, puts up cheap houses, creams them with tinsels at high rates, and when he goes round on Saturdays to make his inexorable dues, he takes care to carry a stiff cane and he otherwise provided against any natural outbreaks of poor human nature. He does not waste law on the poor these lives, but when they cannot pay turns them into the street, locks the door and puts the key in his pocket. The majesty of the law in aiding such skinflints is certainly stopped, and will perhaps continue to be successful. Some will become a millionaire; and even that will be but a small compensation to him for his utter want of soul.”

THE CENTRAL ROAD PAID FOR.—The Central Railroad Company on Thursday made their final payment to the Treasurer of the B. & O. the state for the sale of the road. The payment amounted to about \$225,000, and included some \$174,000 of the unacknowledged bonds of the state at the rate of \$302.73 on a thousand; also about \$5,000 of the internal improvement warrants.—*Free Press.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from H. J. Cushman.

BATTLE CREEK, Oct. 6th, 1847.

T. FOSTER—
Dear Sir:—I enclose to you the proceedings of the Congressional Convention, also please find two dollars enclosed to apply on my subscription for the Signal.

I am rejoiced, sir, at the tokens of success, and onward progress of Liberty principles, and the harmony of action in all our conventions. In comparing sentiments I find their resolutions taking the same strong and consistent ground.

After obtaining a position so noble, so elevated and consistent, and conceded by our enemies to be so influential,—Shall we flinch now? Never. The slaveholders have set us an example of firmness, which should be exceeded if possible, in sustaining our principles which are so dear, and vital in every respect.

Notwithstanding, a strong effort, to urge upon the convention, a member of the Whig party who was rejected by Liberty votes, last year, we have presented to us, one who is long tried, faithful and in every respect worthy of our hearty support.

There are none more anxious than myself, to sustain the principles, for which we are contending, and among them the Willnot Proviso. But although this is considerably less important than many suppose, I wish to contend step by step for our rights, and never yield an inch in our onward course.

And shall we now take up a man, that declines to answer interrogatories upon those most important principles?—A man who has made no advance in Antislavery principles, but refers us to his last years letter containing answers to certain mild questions, which were anything but satisfactory? I think not.

If the developments of Slavery the last year are not calculated to make us antislavery, what further strides of the monster will?

The great Plague binding almost entirely the whole South, to extend slavery, also making it a test question in the next Presidential Election: Mr. Buchanan's Compromise, and the Mexican War with all its expense and horrid details. It certainly seems enough to startle any man from his dreaming and elevate him one step at least towards the Liberty platform.

I am as anxious as any to secure a vote in Congress for the Proviso from this district, but the candidate must come out openly and avowedly against slaveholders for office, especially the higher and most important offices, for the abolition of Slavery in the District, and the Internal slave trade, as well as the farther extension of Slavery, especially in free territory.

The evasive policy of No More Territory is too shallow not to be fully understood. I suppose that Mexico has nothing but territory to pay debts with, and if the United States are strongest, the d-b's must be paid that way. The acquisition of Territory is irresistible, and that which is free from the stain of Slavery two: the constitution cannot recognize the introduction of slavery there.

And I apprehend there will be a still more severe (and it is to be hoped) an entirely successful struggle at that point. I trust there will be some sterner material in Congress that will never yield it.

Yours for the Right
H. J. CUSHMAN.

CONVENTION OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party of the Second Congressional District, convened at the Baptist Church in Kalamazoo on the 4th of Oct., 1847, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election.—N. M. Thomas was called to the chair and H. J. Cushman was appointed Secretary.

Delegates appeared from Calhoun, Branch, St. Joseph, Allegan and Kalamazoo. On motion Chester Garvey, Erastus Hussey, and S. B. Thayer were appointed a business committee.

The Convention having balloted Mr. WILLIAM C. DENISON was nominated as candidate for Congress.

The Committee reported the following Resolutions which were discussed at some length and unanimously adopted. Resolved, That as Liberty men, we can make no compromises with slaveholders, nor those who will support slaveholders, and that the only true Liberty Principle, is aggressive action against the existence of Slavery.

Resolved, therefore, that we can sustain no persons, for office, who will not openly and avowedly, carry out when

in office the above principles, and place them paramount to all others.

Resolved, That as the Whig and Democratic parties sustain slaveholders, and are connected with slaveholders, in their organization, and action, we can have no political connexion with them, or either of them.

On motion a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Baptist Society for the use of their house.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to forward the proceedings of the Convention to the Signal of Liberty, and to other Papers that would receive them, for publication.

On motion the convention adjourned.
N. M. THOMAS, Ch'n,
H. J. CUSHMAN, Sec.

Liberty Senatorial Convention.

A meeting of delegates of the 4th Senatorial District was held at Niles, Berrien county, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, for the purpose of nominating a candidate or the office of Senator for said district.—The Convention was organized by the appointment of J. I. Alexander as President, and John Orr as Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election for the office of Senator, whereupon ENRICH TYLEN, of St. Joseph county, was unanimously chosen. The convention then chose the following gentlemen as a corresponding committee for the ensuing year: Wm. R. Brown, Edwin H. Storr, J. C. Hammond.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Signal of Liberty.

J. I. ALEXANDER, Pres.
JOHN ORR, Sec.

Eaton Liberty Convention.

At a convention of the Liberty men of the County of Eaton, on the 29th Sept., 1847, at Charlotte, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, on motion, A. L. Armstrong was called to the chair, and H. M. Munson appointed secretary.

The convention then proceeded to an informal ballot, and on the 3d ballot, H. M. Munson, having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared unanimously nominated.

The following was presented by S. D. Morse, and after some discussion was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to an early nomination being made by the Liberty party, of candidates for the coming Presidential election, and earnestly recommend to the convention to be held at Buffalo on the 20th of October next, the postponement of said nomination until the spring or summer of 1848.

The following corresponding committee was appointed by the Chair: H. M. Munson, of Charlotte, T. T. Stebbins, of Kalamazoo, C. W. Cady, of Oliver.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward the proceedings for publication to the Signal.

A. L. ARMSTRONG, Ch'n.
H. M. MUNSON, Sec'y.

Calhoun Liberty Convention.

At a meeting of the Liberty party held at Battle Creek on Tuesday, Sept. 28th for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions to be held at Kalamazoo on the first Tuesday in October; and likewise to nominate suitable candidates for Representatives to be supported at the coming election, Erastus Hussey was chosen Chairman, and Samuel R. Wheeler Secretary.

S. B. Thayer, Silas W. Dodge, Erastus Hussey, H. J. Cushman, L. G. Jenkins, and George Ingessoll, were appointed delegates to the aforementioned conventions.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Representatives.—By informal ballot for first Representative, H. J. Cushman received 5 votes, Asa Phelps 3, John Harris 3, George Ingessoll 3, S. B. Thayer 1. On formal ballot, H. J. Cushman received 10, Erastus Hussey 2, John Harris 1, James Winters 1, George Ingessoll 2, Asa Phelps 2, D. N. Bushnell 1.

On motion, Henry J. Cushman was unanimously nominated as one of the Representatives, and Erastus Hussey and Charles M. Bordenall were unanimously nominated as the two remaining candidates.

Wm. Bradford, Silas W. Dodge, and Edwin Gore were appointed Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the Editors of the Signal of Liberty and Michigan Tribune for publication.

ERASTUS HUSSEY, Ch'n.
SAMUEL R. WHEELER, Sec.

To the Whig Reformers and Anti-Slavery Whigs of Michigan.

The fact cannot be denied that much of doubt and dissatisfaction exists among many members of our party, and also of the (so-called) Democratic party. There is a felt want of something, an aspiration towards some great public good, which the leaders of neither party are willing to recognize. Party bonds, in consequence, are growing weaker; faith in the power or the will of this or that party, to do any public good, is dying out. Members of both parties attend the polls and vote the "regular ticket" as usual; but, in a large portion of both, this is done more from habit and for an outward show of consistency, than from any other feeling or principle.

There is no longer any harmony of sentiment or unity of aims in either party.

What is the cause of this? Is it not that both parties have outlived the issues that gave them birth? Both appear to be utterly incapable of adapting themselves to the present exigencies of the country. Neither has a unitary principle, a living idea, or a living faith. Both are living by shifts and turns, and striving by dexterous management of petty expedients to keep their heads above water. While the saving virtue of high and holy principle—a sacred regard for the rights of humanity—for the just claims of the working millions—for the poor and the oppressed—and for the Divine Law which commandeth peace, charity, and good will among men—these things, though dear to all right-minded men, are forbidden subjects—except for vague and empty declamation. These grand ideas, old as the past eternity and yet forever new—these fixed stars in the heaven of man's mind, have been lost sight of, and our country has lost her way! Both of our great parties, with eyes turned earthward, are groping on in the dark—blind leaders of the blind—or floundering in the quagmire of selfish interest. Need I trouble you with proofs of these averments? I write for the thoughtful, who are able to observe and judge for themselves.

I repeat, that the Whig and Democratic parties have outlived the issues that gave them birth. A national bank is confessedly an "obscure idea." We have a good currency without it. The banks of the commercial emporium of a country will afford a currency of uniform value in the whole region whose trade centres there. Could any bank paper be better for our whole western country than the paper of the New York and Massachusetts banks? What of the tariff? The manufacturers of our country have made astonishing progress within a few years past. Some branches appear to have become independent of the protective policy. Our cotton goods compete with those of England in the markets of the world, and the coarse woollen fabrics of western New York find a market in the British province of Canada. Our manufacturers have survived the tariff of 1846, (which, by the way, affords pretty liberal protection) and most, if not all branches, have been rapidly extending, and all incline to think they were never in a more prosperous condition than at this moment. Besides, the exigencies of the government will demand, for years to come, as high a tariff as the manufacturers could desire. The tariff has ceased to be a practical question. Then, as to the improvement of harbors and rivers. We all know that this is not wholly a party question. The only difficulty is in our unfortunate accident of a President. That obstacle will exist until his time expires, and there is not the remotest probability that any man of similar views will be Mr. Polk's successor. We should also remember that while members of Congress of both parties vote away the people's money by the hundred million, to carry on the work of wholesale murder in Mexico, there will be no funds to provide for saving property and life. Doth it not behoove our Whig champions of harbor improvements to put a speedy stop to this accursed war, by stopping the supplies, in order that there may be funds in the treasury to be applied to useful purposes?

The present position of our party is bad in more respects than one. There is the intelligence to see and the candor to declare that Mr. Polk's war is unconstitutional, unjust, and consequently murderous; but there is not the moral courage, there is not the force of conscience to withhold the means for its prosecution. We condemn murder,—but—we will not forbear to provide the means for its perpetration! How can such a position be reconciled with the most obvious morality? By the laws of all civilized States such participation, by the private citizen, in acknowledged crimes, is punished as felony.

The resolutions of our late State Convention on slavery, are good, as far as they go. They approach the position of the Whigs of Massachusetts. We rejoice at this advance as affording at least a promise of further progress. The Whigs of Massachusetts, at their recent State Convention, adopted more decided anti-slavery and anti-war resolutions; but

taken in connection with their whole action, what do they amount to? Let the following brief statement from the N. Y. Tribune answer:

"Hon. Daniel Webster made a speech an hour and a half long, and defined his position stronger than ever on the Mexican war and slavery questions. He was in favor of the Wilmot Provision, and of Congress not voting against supplies to the army and for the war."

"The resolutions of the convention, which were adopted unanimously, were strong against the Mexican War and Slavery. The last two related to Mr. Webster; the first speaking in his praise, and the second recommending him to the Whig National Convention as the first choice of Massachusetts for President of the United States."

"Hon. John G. Palfrey offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no man for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, but such as are known by their acts or declared opinions, opposed to the extension of slavery."

"This was discussed in a spirited and able manner by Messrs. Palfrey, Winthrop, C. F. Adams, Wm. Dwight, S. C. Phillips, and others. Mr. Winthrop was the only one who spoke against the resolution. It was finally rejected."

The war is denounced in good set terms as in the highest degree criminal, and a man nominated for President who is in favor of voting the supplies for its prosecution. Slavery and the extension of slavery denounced, and a resolution to support no man for President who is not opposed to the extension of slavery, is rejected! Alas, for this "wicked war" between profession and practice! Alas, for the gross quality of resolutions that vanish in thin air when brought to a practical test! And if this is the position of the Whig party in the strong anti-slavery State of Massachusetts, what can we hope in Michigan?

The truth is, we are encumbered by a host of Anti-Reform, pro-slavery politicians, who hang like a mill-stone about the neck of the party. They must be either reformed or shaken off. The Whig party must take more thorough Reform and Anti-Slavery ground, or go to pieces.

It is time the people began to inquire in earnest, what is the use of our army and navy except to afford profitable situations for the sons of slaveholders and politicians by trade? What is the use of paying our President \$25,000 a year, and our Congressmen eight dollars a day? Our government has represented the aristocracy of capital long enough. It is time we had a government to represent the people whose labor creates all the wealth of the country. It is time to inquire why we should submit to the foul disgrace of a slave-market in the vicinity of our national capital, and why it should be the chief office of our national government to support and extend the institution of slavery?

It seems to me, that as independent American citizens, we are entitled to demand of any party, as the condition of our support, an avowal in favor of the following principles:

1st. The repeal of all federal laws that in any way recognize or sanction the institution of slavery.

2. The refusal of all supplies for the prosecution of an unjust and murderous war.

3. The reduction of all salaries, &c., state or federal, to near the standard of productive industry.

The Whig party is not yet on this ground; it is far from it. Until it approaches nearer this platform, I must forego the satisfaction of giving it my vote. I presume not to urge others to take this course, but wish every one to consider its propriety for himself: But I know no better way to bring the party upon this just and reasonable ground, than for the friends of the above measures, in the mean time, to withhold their votes, or vote with the Liberty party.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY WHIG.
P. S. Since the above was put in type, I find in the Tribune of a later date an extract from what appears to be an accurate report of Mr. Webster's speech, in which his views on the supply question appear somewhat different from the representation of the above extract. The following sentences will show:

"I say at once, unless the President of the U. S. shall make out a case, which shall show to Congress that the war is prosecuted for no purpose of acquisition or dominion, for no purpose not connected directly with the safety of this Union, then they ought not to grant any further supplies. If we depart from that, if we say that on the propriety of a war, or on the necessity of a war begun or to be begun, Congress has no voice, no constitutional power, we obliterate the Constitution."

But why was not this point considered at the last session of Congress? The President then said that the war was not prosecuted for purposes of "acquisition or dominion," but that indemnity in territory would be demanded—and Mr. Webster voted the supplies. Will he do differently at the next session?

Mrs. CATHERINE BUTTERWORTH died at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 30th of August, at the advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years! She was a native of Kildare, Ireland.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 16.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
HORACE HALLOCK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT,
WILLIAM C. DENISON.

FOR SENATORS—FIRST DISTRICT,
WILLIAM S. GREGORY, of Wayne,
JEREMIAH SABIN, of Macomb.

SECOND DISTRICT,
THOMAS MCGEE, of Jackson,
EDWARD F. GAY, of Livingston.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
EPHRAIM TYLER.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representatives,
LONSON WILCOX,
SIMEON HOLLAND,
SAMUEL HIGGINS.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

For Representatives,
HENRY J. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS HUSSEY,
CHARLES M. BORDWELL.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives,
CHARLES TRIPP,
MUNNIS KENNY,
FRANCIS M. LANSING,
JOHN PEEBLES,
CHANDLER CARTER.

EATON COUNTY.

For Representative,
H. M. MUNSON.

WAYNE COUNTY.

For Representatives,
HARVEY S. BRADLEY,
CHARLES M. HOWARD,
S. W. PATCHIN,
BENI F. STEVENS,
RUFUS THAYER,
GLODE D. CHUBB.

For County Auditor,
HARVEY DURREE.

For Inspector of Port, Beef and Fish,
JAMES C. KNIGHT.

For Inspector of Leather,
CULLEN BROWN.

Progress.

Discouragement in prosecuting any great moral enterprise can only arise from an imperfect or inaccurate view of the undertaking, and of its relations to other things. We may take any question of public improvement, and go back to the period where the records of history first began, and trace the progress of human improvement upon that subject, and in every case we shall find that the cause throughout the world, is more promising. In better circumstances, and making more headway at this present time, than in any previous year of the world. Look at a few examples, selected at random.

1. The general diffusion of knowledge. In what year was there ever a greater number of books and papers in the world, or a greater number of general readers, or of profound scholars? Or where were a greater number of children at any one time learning to read?

2. When was the Temperance cause so far advanced? When were there more totalitarians in the earth than at this time? When before were so many millions of children educated in the strictest Temperance principles?

3. When was more doing for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and cruel inflictions by law, or when was public opinion so far advanced as it now is?

4. Legal Reform. This subject is beginning to agitate the world; and we see the great State of New York intent on a thorough regeneration of the legal system. True, the attempt may not be at first fully successful: but when before was such an attempt made at all?

5. The punishment of Seduction and Adultery as flagrant crimes. The invasion of the sanctities of social life by unprincipled villains has been practised for centuries: but when before did the whole community feel on this subject as they now feel? The voice of the Press, as well as legislation in several States, is not to be mistaken.

6. The Reformation of Criminals. If we look back into the jails a century ago, shall we find the prisoners supplied with books, public library, Sunday School, singing school in the Prison, and when the prisoner is liberated a benevolent society at hand, to give him good advice, and find him a place to work, and keep him from temptation?

7. Provision for the Laboring Classes. A half a century since, the poor debtor could be imprisoned for almost any sum. Multitudes were in jail for debts of less than five dollars each. Now our laws exempt to every family about a thousand dollars worth of such things as they need, and public opinion is rapidly preparing to give to each the crowning gift of a permanent home.

8. The progress of Liberty. All the modern States of Europe and indeed of the rest of the world, are for better enlightened respecting the real principles of Liberty, and enjoy more of its blessing

ings, than they did one or two thousand years ago. In the British Empire, especially, the spirit of freedom and general reform was never before so active and vigorous.

9. The Abolition of Slavery. A cursory examination of the subject will show us, not only that the cause is progressing, but that the expression of Gov. Seward is strictly true, that this is preeminently the age of Emancipation. Let us go back in imagination to the year 1747. The traffic in African slaves was then almost universal with civilized nations. Not an antislavery society existed on the earth, so far as we know. Slaves were then imported and held by all European nations, and the rightfulness of the traffic was scarcely called in question, unless by a few scattered philanthropists or fanatical Quakers.

In looking through the earth, what changes do we find to have been wrought in a hundred years! Slavery has been abolished throughout Europe, except in some provinces of the Austrian empire, and in Russia, where the march of Emancipation is onward, and in Turkey, where it exists in a domestic relation, in a milder form than in most other nations. The Sultan has taken the first step towards the abolition of Slavery, by abolishing the Slave trade, and closing the markets at Constantinople. In Wallachia, also, Slavery has received its death blow.

The emancipation of the Bohemians belonging to the clergy, public officers, and state, has been decreed by the Walachian diet! This sets free fourteen thousand families and sixty thousand slaves. There are yet twelve hundred families and forty-eight thousand slaves held by private persons. But a small tax has been levied on the emancipated to redeem the bond. All, then, are free! Prince Bibesco urged forward this universal emancipation.

Slavery was abolished in Prussia, by special edict, as long ago as 1766. By recent intelligence from Russia, we learn that several distinguished noblemen, among whom are Prince Woronzoff, Count Protasof, M. Kologrivoff, have set free their bondmen. M. Rummin gave liberty to eight thousand serfs of both sexes whom he owned; he is one of the wealthiest men in Russia. These serfs gathered around him; and with them gathered twenty thousand of the citizens of Nijni and Riazan, to give thanks for this deed of humanity. He was called Liberator! Father! His well known that the present Emperor is strongly desirous of securing emancipation through his dominions, but finds the chief obstacle in the resistance and opposition of the Slaveholders.

If then, we find in Europe only three nations where Slaves are held, and emancipation in some of its stages, progressing in these, is it too much to anticipate that half a century hence, not a vestige of slavery will be found in the European quarter of the Globe?

Now turn we from the most enlightened quarter of the earth to the most benighted—to Africa. A hundred years since, all the Barbary States not only held African Slaves, and trafficked in them, but reduced European Christians to slavery. Now we find that the Bey of Tunis has set free all the slaves in his dominions and stopped the traffic, and the Pachas of Tripoli and Egypt graciously receive memorials for the discontinuance of the slave trade, and promise to take the subject into consideration. They will undoubtedly soon follow the example of the Sultan of Turkey in suppressing the slave markets; and as Tripoli is now occupied by the French, we may safely anticipate that the slave trade through northern Africa will soon cease.

Going down the western coast, we find that Slavery does not exist in the British and American settlements, and that a large armed force is constantly kept up at a great expense, solely for the suppression of the traffic. Who could have predicted such a result in 1747? In St. Helena, slavery was abolished in 1816, and at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1834, over a territory twice as large as all England and Ireland. A similar progress in Africa for a century to come will stop the foreign trade in Slaves, and confine the system of slavery to a few barbarous nations in the interior.

Asia contains about half the human race; and wherever the European race have obtained the ascendancy, they have soon after abolished slavery. It was extinguished in Java in 1811, in Ceylon, in 1815; in Malacca, in 1825; in the southern provinces of Birmah, in 1826; and in Hong Kong, a year or two since. As fast as the British Empire extends among the Indian nations, slavery gradually disappears. And it may be remarked that the slavery of Asia partakes much of the nature of the family relations, and with other institutions of a semi-barbarous state, will disappear as the nations are elevated in the scale of being.

If we turn to America, with its new nations and new institutions, we shall find that emancipation has been secured over a very large portion of its territory. The States of Peru, Guatemala and Monte Video abolished it in 1823; Colombia in 1821; Buenos Ayres in 1816; and in

telligence has just been received that Uruguay, has followed their example. 600,000 slaves were set free in the French West India Islands by the Revolution of 1794; and 800,000 in the British Islands by the act of 1834; while the King of Denmark has just made provision for the freedom of the few held in the West Indies by that nation. In all the British North American colonies, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no slavery exists; while it was formally abolished through the extended Mexican dominions by act of the government in 1829, and has been extinguished in half of the United States; and according to the testimony of a distinguished southern statesman, (Mr. Upshur,) it could not have lived ten years longer, had it not been for the annexation of Texas. The Slaveholders generally feel troubled for the safety of their institution; and the difficulty of sustaining it augments from year to year. Suppose yourself translated back to 1747, and after looking over all the American colonies, and finding slavery fastened on every foot of American soil, say whether as much has not been achieved in a hundred years as your most sanguine expectations would have led you to believe.—Then look forward to 1947, and say whether there is any prospect that the footprints of a slave will then be found on American soil.

But after taking this general survey of progress for a century past, and finding more doing throughout the world for the cause of emancipation than at any former time, let us descend to our own State and County and Town and Neighborhood, and see if the same cause for encouragement does not exist in all these localities. Let us ask a few questions of each of our readers. Are there any fewer persons in your Country, in your State, County, and Town, who hate slavery than there were last year? Is their opposition less decided? Is the general information on the evils of Slavery diminished? Is it any less discussed in its political and ecclesiastical relations? Are the rising generation as indifferent or prejudiced on this subject as the present one? If we had responses from every town in the State, to these inquiries, forwarded to us from year to year, we are fully confident that each succeeding year would show a steady and regular progress in public sentiment and action—a progress that will continue till Slavery shall be no more.

It is only by taking such general views of a subject that we can arrive at an accurate judgement respecting them. By looking back to the landmarks we have passed, we can form a just estimate of what we have accomplished. But if we survey the vast evils that surround us, exclusively in contrast with the state of things which ought to exist, we become most painfully impressed with the result, and feel that we have not the ability to accomplish the task before us. It is true we cannot do it at once. We cannot abolish slavery in one year, nor five, perhaps not in twenty-five; but we can do something towards it this year, and more the next, and so on successively, until the whole shall be done by us and our conditors, or by those who shall hereafter take our places. Let us, then, be encouraged by this great fact of the general progress of every good cause, and labor with renewed patience and energy. Let us give our influence, our voice, our vote, for the cause of Human Freedom every opportunity we have. And let us have confidence in human nature, and its capability, through the influences of the gospel, of progressing in all good, ever remembering, to use the language of a contemporary, that "a deliberate view of the condition of mankind through a succession of past ages affords almost a mathematical demonstration of their absolute progress in intellectual and moral development. Whatever may be said of Rome, Greece, Egypt, or Palestine, or of the golden age, there never was a period in which intellect and moral sentiment predominated in so great a number of people, and over such an extent of the earth's surface, as at this moment. There never was a time when so many human beings thought so vigorously, or felt and acted so nearly in accordance with the laws of God, as at this moment. There never was a period when so much personal freedom, enterprise and responsibility prevailed among men. There never was a period when the means of mental and moral improvement were so abundant and so general. There never was a period when selfish, tyrannical, and brutalizing institutions, customs and habits were so universally, vigorously and successfully assailed. There never was a period when so many good minds were so well associated in noble enterprises for the regeneration of the world. There never was a time when men, women and children, disposed to serve their race, had so fair an opportunity to do it by personal exertion. In fine, there never was so hopeful an age as the present. It is only when we compare the present with what it ought to be, and what it has foreshadowed of the future, that we are disheartened—that its imperfections and sins appear intolerable. Let us therefore take a comprehensive view of things. Let us

look at the past, present and future in their proper and inseparable connection.—Then shall we rejoice in assurance that there is certainly 'a good time coming.'

Whig Devices.

Several communications respecting the position of the Liberty party have of late appeared in the Detroit Advertiser, the object of which is to entice Liberty men to vote the Whig ticket. One writer, who dates at Bloomfield, and signs himself "an Antislavery Farmer," is called by the Editor a Liberty man, although the writer makes no direct pretensions of that kind. We do not believe a Liberty man ever wrote such an article. We regard it as a shallow device of some Whig, who would try his hand at anti-slavery, and "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Take a single specimen.

"Now the grand object for which the Liberty party was formed has been fully accomplished, and the time arrived when they may, with safety to the cause of the slave, break up their organization and rid themselves of the unpleasantness, and heavy pecuniary expenses to which they have heretofore so willingly submitted, how are they to act? Under what banner shall they range themselves? Upon what battle-field shall they be found? For one I have seriously contemplated the subject and I am prepared to say that I believe my solemn duty to my God, my country, and my children—and what is of no less importance—the great cause of anti-slavery—now demand of me and all other anti-slavery men, to act immediately with that party, which, by its conduct and its open & frank avowals gives the best earnest that the extirpation of human slavery is one of the objects for which it is willing to contend."

No Liberty man would ever have asserted that "the grand object for which the Liberty party was formed has been fully accomplished;" far less would he hold up the "conduct" of the Whig party as an evidence that "the extirpation of human Slavery" is one of the "objects" of the party. No, the device is too shallow to catch any real antislavery man. He knows better. But we shall spend but little time in exposing this silly attempt to delude. It will amount to nothing effectual. Our correspondence by business letters and otherwise, is constant and extensive with Liberty men in every part of the State; and we know that no considerable number of them can be induced to support any candid or parties who are not fully and avowedly of the same principles on the Slavery question with themselves. The Advertiser and its friends may set this down as a "fixed fact." The Liberty nominations made or making in the Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Branch, Lenawee, Livingston, Ionia, Oakland, Eaton, and St Joseph, give convincing evidence that the principles of its organization are still adhered to by the party in all sections of the State.

Gen. Taylor and the Whig Party.

In another column will be found an article thus headed, from the Detroit Advertiser, and written by a Whig of Plymouth. We commend it to the attention of our Whig readers every where, not so much because there is any present danger of Gen. Taylor's nomination by the Whig party, as because it is a most just and cutting rebuke of the course of the Advertiser and kindred politicians, in running after "available" candidates; and because it shows that some manly and noble spirits can yet be found in the Whig party who dare to speak their honest convictions. It is rarely, however, that they are heard through the party press, which is controlled almost entirely by a very different set of men.—In publishing this article, the Advertiser did not express any opinion of its merits. We give it the benefit of our circulation, that our Whig readers may have an opportunity to form their own opinion of it.

The Hillsdale Gazette says: "The Liberty Convention held in this village on Saturday last, nominated Ethel Judd, of Adams, for County Judge; Lyman Pease, of Wheatland, for Second Judge; William Savage, of Litchfield, and James M. Raymond, of Fayette, for Representatives. D. M. Bagley was appointed Chairman of County Committee. The Convention adopted an address taking ground in favor of Free Trade, and all the inalienable rights of man."

BUFFALO CONVENTION.—THE SOUTH COMING.—A writer in the Louisville, Ky. Examiner, over the signature of "Wythe" calls attention to the NATIONAL CONVENTION about to be held at Buffalo, and says:—"We trust that Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and all other Southern States in which the movement for Emancipation has obtained a foothold, will be represented in this convention."

The Ypsilanti Sentinel has been discontinued. Although a local paper, it was one of the best Whig publications in the State, exhibiting an independence of opinion and purpose not displayed by most of the country papers.

Second Congressional District.

It cannot be concealed that the "Liberty party," so called, hold the balance of power in that Congressional district. They can elect Gordon, a northern man, or Stuart, an open friend and counsellor of slave catchers. Which will they choose?—Detroit Advertiser.

They will choose neither. But they will vote for their own candidate, a gentleman who would do honor to the party that nominate him, and to the district.

Mr. Gordon was a candidate for Congress last year, and was questioned by certain anti-slavery men, as to his course if elected. We have not the correspondence now at hand; but his replies were very far from being satisfactory to the great mass of Liberty men. 130 Liberty men of Calhoun County, however gave him their suffrages, but they were not sufficient to elect him. The Kalamazoo Gazette is informed that a portion of the Liberty party of the District will support him this year, in preference to their own candidate. We can scarcely believe this. If Mr. Gordon held to the same principles with Liberty men, we can readily conceive how they might be disposed to support him although belonging to a different party. But this is far from being the case with Mr. Gordon. If elected, he will be to all intents and purposes, a Whig—and, with his brother Whigs, if the election of President should come into the House, would have no objection to electing a Slaveholder to that office, and filling the other national offices with slaveholders. Whigs may consistently vote for such a candidate: but how a Liberty man can ever think of doing so, is a mystery to us.

Washtenaw Liberty Convention.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party of Washtenaw County, pursuant to public notice at the Court House in Ann Arbor on Monday the 13th of Oct. inst., to nominate Representatives to the State Legislature, the meeting was called to order by Doct. Hill, and on motion, Chandler Carter, of Manchester, was chosen Chairman, and D. Pomeroy of Salem, Secretary.

On motion of T. Foster, it was voted to proceed to vote by general ballot for Representatives, when the following persons were nominated:

CHARLES TRIPP, Ann Arbor,
MUNNIS KENNY, Webster,
CHANDLER CARTER, Manchester,
FRANCIS M. LANSING, Pittsfield,
JOHN PEEBLES, Salem.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. Hill, were discussed and after amendment, adopted.

Whereas, According to Daniel Webster, Vice Pres. Dallas, and many of the leading whig and democratic Journals, most of the old party questions have become "obsolete"—whereas, it is contended by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, that the Slave Question is above all the party questions of this day—and whereas, the leaders of the whig and democratic parties are endeavoring to dissolve the connection of their respective parties with the Wilmot Provision, and make them slave propagandists—therefore

Resolved, 1st. That the Liberty men of this State can have no possible excuse for compromising their principles with either of the old parties at our approaching Nov. election—and, that the man who does so, cannot be regarded as a consistent anti-slavery politician.

2. That Liberty men are ready to take up the gauntlet which the slaveholders have cast at the North—and would be glad to join hands with every honest freeman in the County, in a grand assault upon the Slave Power.

3. That, as every vote cast for Gurney and Hallock will tell for peace—and for the liberties of Northern white men, & of Southern colored men, we will remember the 15th of November and discharge our duty at the polls on the first Tuesday of next month.

4. That the Liberty men of Washtenaw County, believing that the cause of Liberty might suffer by a premature nomination of the national officers, recommend to the Convention to be assembled at Buffalo next week, to defer the nomination of President and Vice President until after the next Session of Congress, or until May or June next.

On motion of Doct. Cowles, it was voted to resolve the meeting into a Senatorial Convention with the former officers. T. Foster, Dr. Hill and Mr. Thurber were appointed a Committee to nominate candidates for the State Senate. The committee, after consultation reported the names of the following persons.

THOMAS MCGEE, of Jackson
EDWARD F. GAY, of Livingston, who were unanimously chosen as nominees for the ensuing election. On motion, it was voted that Messrs. Hill, Noble and Jewett be a Senatorial and County Committee.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty. Adjourned sine die.

C. CARTER, Pres't.
D. POMEROY, Sec.

National Convention.

MA. EDITOR: Please insert the following preamble & Resolution—adopted at the Senatorial Convention of the 1st District, held at Perrinsville, Wayne Co., Oct. 12th, 1847.

Whereas it is the wish of the members of this Convention, that the nomination of Candidate for the office of President and Vice President, for the Liberty Party be postponed until the next Spring or Summer—therefore,

Resolved, That the Delegates from this State to the National Convention to be held in Buffalo October 20th 1847, be requested to use their influence for a postponement of the nomination until the next Spring.

G. W. SWIFT, Pres't.

SAMUEL ZUG, Sec.

Practice and Pleadings.

It will be seen that Mr. HILL, one of the commissioners appointed at the last session, on Legal Practice and Pleadings, sent in his resignation to the legislature yesterday.

We alluded to the matter mainly on account of the reasons assigned for this step by the retiring commissioner. It seems that he cannot unite with his two associate commissioners—Messrs. GRAHAM and LOOMIS—in recommending (as they have determined to do, after a careful and deliberate survey of the whole subject,) the abolition of the whole of the present practice and rules of pleading in courts of record, and the substitution of a system entirely new. This change Mr. H. as "purely experimental"—as to "sudden and general"—and at the same time "perilous"—and therefore cannot farther co-operate with his associates in carrying out their views.

This is the first authentic information which the public have had of the result of the deliberations of this commission—though intimations have been thrown out that there was a difference of opinion between them as to the extent to which reform should be carried in this direction. And this, probably, is to be attributed to the call made on the commissioners, at the instance of Mr. RUTHERFORD of New York, for a statement of the progress made by them in the discharge of their duties, and of the time when they would be able to report.

The forthcoming outline of what the commissioners have decided to recommend to the legislature, (which is promised in a short time,) will be looked for by the profession and by the public, with interest.—Argus.

Massachusetts Whig Convention.

In an other column, we give from the Chronotype, a sketch of the doing in part of this body. The convention, by its paper resolution, having first declared against the annexation of new territory to the Union, and in favor of applying, as the alternate, the principles of the Wilmot proviso to any territory which might be annexed, Hon. JOHN G. PALFREY then proposed to test the precise value of these foot-cup declarations, or, in other words, to see if the Whig party of Massachusetts would show its faith by its works. So, he submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no man as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, but those who are known by their acts or declared opinion to be opposed to the extension of slavery.

At this, the Cotton Whigs took fire, and during the next two hours the conflict raged furiously between the two sections of the party, cotton being led by Mr. Winthrop, and conscience by Mr. Palfrey. The movement of Mr. Palfrey and his friends was very embarrassing to that wing of the party, which up to this time has been able to hush the clamor of the anti-slavery portion of its members, by palming off upon them a vast amount of good words, to be subsequently lived down and nullified by a multitude of bad deeds. His brief resolution contemplated action, and was adapted to ascertain whether the long string of the committee was introduced merely for show, or for actual use. It was simply saying to the cotton wing, "all this talk is very good in its place, gentlemen, but what do you intend to do about these matters?" This was applying the probe to a tender spot. The cotton lords, through their packed committee, having humbled themselves to any many things which they did not believe, about new territory, the proviso, slavery, &c., in order to please their brethren of the other wing, and secure union, of course thought it not only unkind, but very audacious in them to strip off the veil of hypocrisy which the Whig party of Massachusetts has so long worn, and expose its duplicity before those whom it had so long deceived. No wonder it flared up at a movement which directly tended to rob the party of that good name, on which it had so successfully done business in the loaves and fishes of office, and obtained the votes of the people by false pretences. The debate was warm and exciting.—Emancipator.

There are forty four lawyers in the new Parliament.

From the War.

MONTEREY, Aug. 26, 1847. There is very little news of a general nature stirring here. The order on this line of operations is to remain *statu quo*. Things may be summed up thus: General Wool remains at Buena Vista with the Mississippi rifles, the North Carolina regiment, and the "first families." The 10th regiment, Col. Tibbatts, will garrison Monterey. Several detachments will be placed at the posts below. General Taylor returns home in November.

Several men have been killed here lately, but nothing else could be expected, as the Americans walk through the out-of-the-way places of the town, at all times of the night unarmed and perfectly reckless of exposure. However, if blood can appease their manes, their ghosts will never stalk the earth, for they are always amply provided with Mexican *crumades*.

Soon fiend in human shape last night made a terrible illustration of a "little more grape, Capt. Bragg," for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight-inch bomb shell, with a train leading off, by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked on as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards. No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Capt. Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life.

The Baltimore Sun has the following, dated on the 5th, at Washington. It settles the matter, and we are now going to conduct the war in earnest:

The eight regiments which the President, adopting the construction of the act of Congress authorizing him to employ 50,000 volunteers (mentioned in my letter of yesterday), has a right to call out, to be called out to-day. This will make the 50,000 complete. I have not learned yet on what States the requisition will be made, but will inform you tomorrow.

A special messenger will be despatched to recall Mr. Trist. He will probably get his papers to-day. With the troops now in the field, on the way, and about to be called out, we will be strong enough, not only to keep what we have acquired, but to open communications with the Pacific, as I informed you in my last letter, by way of Acapulco. This will give us an opportunity to communicate as quick as possible with our squadron in the Pacific and give additional value to the acquisition of California.

The war now to be carried on against Mexico, will be similar to that waged by Napoleon against Austria and Italy, by Sir Henry Pottinger against China, and by Sir Harry Smith against the Sikhs, i.e., it will support its own expenses, and acquire territory besides—the right and lawful issue of all wars.

We give below the substance of the offers of negotiation with the Mexicans, as proposed on each side.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL TO THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS.

Conditions (or Points) on which the Commissioners of the United States ought to be negotiated with, and which should serve as a basis to those of Mexico, proposed to the most excellent President by the Minister of Foreign Relations, and approved by his Excellency in a Council of Ministers:

Provided, That the place of conference ought to be intermediate between the two armies.

Provided, equally, That before entering upon negotiations the American commissioner should acknowledge the right of deliberation on the part of Mexico, that is: whether the intention of the United States has been to aggrandize its territory—why do they not remain contented with that which they already occupy? If that which he has come to seek in the capital is our consent and sanction to their demands, they ought to desist from what cannot be conceded—in any other event, they can proceed as they have begun, and the war will continue.

1. The independence of Texas shall be acknowledged upon consideration of indemnification.

2. It is understood by Texas, the territory known by this name after the treaties of 1819, and when it formed part of the States of Coahuila and Texas; and by no means the territory comprehended between the Nueces and Bravo rivers, which the Congress of the pretended Texans declared belonged to it.

3. The evacuation of all the Mexican republic of which they are in occupation, and the raising the blockade, leaving free our ports, shall be a condition of treating upon any other portion of territory.

4. Upper California can be a subject of negotiation.

5. In no event shall the parallel of 26 deg. be made the boundary, which would cause the Republic to lose all New Mexico, almost all of Durango, all of Sonora, part of Sinaloa; and almost all

of Upper California; the concession of a part, should it be San Francisco, shall be yielded as a factory, never as a boundary.

6. A settled indemnification for the port of San Francisco, and a way of communication to Oregon.

7. The same for the injuries, prejudices, and extraordinary expenses, of this war, made in the territory of the Republic, as it is that for which they come to negotiate, and which has brought them to the Capital.

8. The same for that which the families of Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz and other cities, towns and villages of the Republic have suffered in consequence of the war.

9. The same for depredations committed by their troops.

10. The same for those committed by their bands of foragers whose licentious conduct has violated the laws of nations.

11. There shall be presented for payment as well the cost of liquidation as that of the reclamations which have been made.

12. The United States shall recognize the legitimacy of the titles of owners of lands in Texas, under grants given anterior to its declaration of independence, as well by the General Government, as by that of the State, and shall leave to them their free use and profit.

13. The United States shall not engage not to permit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico.

14. The negotiations shall be upon the basis of reciprocity, and due regard shall be paid to the respective conditions of the people of the two nations.

15. Less than a year for carrying into effect the definitive treaty, cannot be agreed to.

16. The guarantee of its observance must by agreement, be sought in a European power, or in a Continental Congress.

17. The basis of this will be the Republican system upon the whole continent, excepting Brazil and French Guiana.

18. The treaty which may be formed, shall not prejudice in any manner the principles of "the most favored nation," which the Republic has continued to the most of the nations with which it has treated.

19. The restoration of the foreign prisoners shall be demanded, and none of the American army shall enter the city.

20. The return of the ships and trophies.

21. And as a general basis to treat of peace, as if we had triumphed, and as if the war could be prosecuted with advantage.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, J. R. PALAECO, V. RONERO, ALCORTA, RENDERO.

Mexico, August 24, 1847.

The following is the substance of the propositions submitted by Mr. Trist as we find them in the New York Herald, copied from the Delta:

Art. 1, 2 and 3, provides for the mutual exchange of the prisoners, &c.

Art. 4 is as follows:

Art. 4. The dividing line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front of the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence along the middle of said river to the point where it touches the southern line of New Mexico; thence westward, along the southern limit of New Mexico to the south-west angle of the same; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, to where the same is cut by the first branch of the river Gila; if it be not cut by any branch of said river, then to a point in said line nearest the said branch; and thence in a direct line to the same, and downward by the middle of said branch, and of the said river Gila, until it enters into the Rio Colorado, and by the middle of the Gulf of California, to the Pacific ocean.

Art. 6. In consideration of the extension of the limits of the United States, as they are defined by the preceding article, and by the stipulations which are further contained in Art. 8, the United States abandon forever against the United Mexican States all reclamation on account of the costs of the war, and besides agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the city of Mexico, the sum of—

Art. 6 and 7, the U. S. agree to pay all claimants whose claims were due previous to the war, not exceeding \$3,000,000.

Art. 8 gives to the U. S. and her citizens, the right to transport across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist, whether by land or by water, free from all tolls or charges, all articles whatsoever, the natural products of the United States, or the products of its manufactures, &c., and both governments to unite in preventing smuggling.

The balance is in relation to the time of exchanging this treaty &c.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New

Orleans on the 4th instant bringing advices from Tampico to the 20th ult.

The Picayune says there is no later news from Scott's army direct, but it learns through a source entitled to great credit, that the Americans had 37 officers killed and 45 wounded in the battles of the 8th and 13th of Sept.

There is no confirmation of the reported death of any of the American Generals.

Letters received by commercial houses at Tampico from their correspondents in the city of Mexico, confirm entirely the Picayune's former reports of the battle of Mill El Rey, Chapultepec and the heights on the 8th and 13th, when Gen. Scott carried the place at the point of the bayonet.

A circular from the Alcalde is published, dated at Guadalupe, 14th Sept., and addressed to the Commandants of General Departments, states that the American army charged on the 18th at day-break with all their force, upon Chapultepec, which yielded after a spirited defence of six hours.

The Americans marched immediately upon another strong fortification, but their first advance was checked by the troops led by Santa Anna, when after a short conflict the enemy was dispersed and finally routed.

After nine hours hard fighting, the capital being in a desperate situation, and anxious to avoid its bombardment he determined to evacuate it.

A verbal report received from Vera Cruz, states that he retired to Guadalupe with ten thousand troops and twenty-five pieces of artillery. No mention is made of the reported bombardment on the 14th and 15th.

No confirmation of the report that Santa Anna had been wounded.

It is said that Gen. Quitman is on his way down to Vera Cruz with despatches and 4000 men. Col. Wilson was severely ill.

New Hampshire Convention—Mr. Hale.

A letter from a friend in Concord, informs us, that the State Convention of New Hampshire, held on the 30th ult., was a glorious gathering of more than three hundred of the best and strongest men in the State, all of whom were in the best of spirits, and confident in the belief that the Liberty cause is stronger in that state at this moment than ever before, and that the next election will crown the exertions of its friends with a complete triumph.

The convention appointed a full delegation to attend the National Convention at Buffalo, at the head of which stands Hon. Amos Tuck, the recently elected member of Congress, and advised a postponement of the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by the Liberty party, till next spring.

THE CONVENTION UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED JOHN P. HALE TO THE LIBERTY PARTY, AS ITS CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENT. This settles the question as to the acceptance, by that gentleman, of the Liberty nomination, if it is tendered to him. He left the whole matter to the unbiased determination of this assemblage of his friends, representing, as they did, those noble men who have stood by him so firmly during the political struggles of the last three years. They have now decided, not that they had confidence in him as the tried and sterling champion of liberty, (for of this they had given reiterated proofs), but that it was their desire that his name should be placed on the list of those from which the Liberty party is to select its Presidential candidate. By their decision he abides, having done nothing to secure the result, except to give to the country and the slave those good words, (more trustworthy than a thousand written or spoken pledges) which have made his name familiar as a household word to every friend and every enemy of freedom in the Union. Mr. Hale's name, therefore, is at the disposal of the Buffalo Convention.—Emancipator.

We hope all our readers who are or have been Whigs, will read attentively the communication from 'An Antislavery Whig.' It contains thoughts worthy of attention. Perhaps they will be more willing to bear truths from one of their own number, a prominent member of the party, than from Liberty men.

The Liberty Party of New York have nominated for Lieut. Governor, C. O. Shepard; for Secretary of State, William Jay.

TAKING A GLASS.—The fashionable hat of New York are now making their fall hats with a small looking glass neatly fixed in the crown, for the purpose of accommodating such of the exquisites of Gotham as desire to take frequent examinations of the condition of their cravats, the state of their whiskers, imperials, moustaches, &c. As our fashionable hat-makers of Chesnut street appear determined to make and keep up a sensation, why not introduce this fashion into Philadelphia? Very few of their customers would refuse to "take a glass."

From the Democrat Advertiser. Gen. Taylor and the Whig Party.

Perhaps the boldness which this article will display may seem improper in one, whose minority has never permitted him to vote for a President (notwithstanding the assertion of the Free Press) and who claims but a limited knowledge, and no experience in political matters. But I cannot behold with glad approval, calm indifference, or mute contempt, vehement exertions of many Whigs to force the names of Gen. Taylor upon the ticket of the Whig party. I have carefully examined some of those Whig journals which advocate this measure, and all their "strong reasons" appear to me.

"Like verses, soft and smooth as cream, Having neither depth or stream."

If I might determine the supposed relative importance of those reasons by the earnestness with which they are urged, or the number of eulogies which they elicit, I would arrange them in the following order.

1st. "Gen. Taylor is available;" 2nd he is "a good General;" 3d, he is "rough;" 4th, he is "available;" 5th, he is "a good General;" 6th, he is "ready;" 7th, he is "available;" 8th he is "a good General;" 9th, he is "modest;" 10th, he is "available;" 11th, he is "a good General;" 12th, he "wears plain clothes;" 13th, he is "available;" 14th, he is "a good General." What a glorious assemblage of qualifications. What a lucid galaxy of intangible virtues!—All hail "Old Zach," and loudly shout for "Rough and Ready." But let us briefly examine the above catalogue; Perhaps the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th and 13th reasons may be resolved into one, viz: Gen. Taylor is most available. I deny the assertion, but, what if it be true? Is this consideration of such paramount importance, such overshadowing magnitude, as to justify us in abandoning everything else to secure it? Are we ready to unman, and resign to oblivion that noble Whig ship, which has so long baffled the impetuous surges of political ascendency, the howling storms of a mercenary press, and the fierce lightning of Executive wrath, to ensure merely a nominal triumph?

Who does not despise such truckling obsequiousness wherever it is seen?—What Whig journal did not teem with withering and merited contempt toward that Convention which nominated James K. Polk, solely because he was most available? And are we ready so soon to belie our professions, and embrace the monster which we then spurned with indignation? Was ever a surrender more pusillanimous, a concession more humiliating, a degradation more abject? Nor tell me not that the great Whig party have no principles at stake—no deeper, higher, broader, nobler object to gain than a mere party triumph.

2d. Gen. Taylor is a successful General. Al! I blush for my party—I tremble for my country when such a plea is urged. Can it be that we have so soon forgotten the warning examples of Rome and Greece, and other fallen republics? Have we indeed come to this? Are we so low, so base, so despicable that we must select a military chieftain to ensure success? Must he who aspires to the highest station within the gift of a free and mighty nation, display, as the prerequisites of success, credentials of his proficiency in the art of murdering?—Must warlike exploits be rewarded by civil honors and military prowess be considered the basis of civil promotion?—Has not our beloved country been sufficiently cursed already for its blind devotion to heroes?

Ye who live to revel upon the field of death, and hoarsely shout "a glorious victory" when you learn that hundreds of human lives have been sacrificed to the demon of war and slavery, may weave around Taylor's brow the gory wreaths of a triumph over which friends may exult—deck him with all the regalia of martial glory; but say not that such services entitle him to the Presidency.—And yet all of you, who, to effect the nomination of Gen. Taylor would sacrifice your country, your party, and (for the last of all) yourselves, would do so entirely because he has acquired a popularity by his works of death—deny it if you dare. But I cannot meet this "reason" better than to employ the nervous and eloquent language of one of America's noblest sons—the sage of Ashland, uttered upon another, but precisely similar occasion. "I would implore Him in his mercy to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any other scourge than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for merely military renown."

Call Gen. Taylor "Rough," for his disgraceful blasphemy amid the scenes of death—his impious onths blending with expiring moans and dying shrieks fully entitle him to the unenviable appellation. And if you wish you may call him "Rough" in the ignoble work of carnage and slaughter; but O! say not such attainments qualify him to be our Executive. With regard to the 9th qualification I will only say that if Gen. Taylor possesses a superabundance of it,

I would suggest that he transmit a portion of it to his impudacious and supercilious devotees. The last recommendation which remains unnoticed, viz: the 12th is, I cheerfully grant, the most weighty in the catalogue, yet I think all will acknowledge that it is a novel test and if rigorously applied, I fear "Old Rough" himself might be outgeneral.

But again, Gen. Taylor has repeatedly and unqualifiedly refused to avow his opinion relative to those fundamental tenets which distinguish the two great parties of our country. And still farther—he has frequently and positively declined being the candidate of the Whig party. So if they persist in nominating him they will present the anomalous spectacle of an army fighting beneath the banner of a chieftain who disowns them, or at least refuses to be their leader.—But there is another and still greater objection, viz, he is the chosen candidate of the South and the slavery interest, and doubtless would sustain that abominable hot-bed of incessant and unmitigated curses. And now, fellow Whigs, are we ready to take a step which is so decisive and still so perilous? Shall we listen to the plea of availability and thus shamefully declare that a partisan triumph is our chief desire, our highest object?—Shall we inscribe upon our gorgeous ensign, that sickly, miserable sentiment which acknowledges that military achievements and martial fame should be considered in the disposal of civil honors?—Shall we so quickly disregard the warning voice of antiquity and nourish in American soil that seminal plant of mischief and destruction? Shall we now on the eve of the great conflict desert those worthy standard bearers, those true and invincible champions who have, like tutelar spirits attended the advancing columns of the Whig army during their long pilgrimage? Are we ready to follow those "blind guides" who wish to rally around one who will not acknowledge our creed or identify himself with our destiny, & who has only signified himself by exterminating those who honorably fell as martyrs in defence of their country and their rights? Are we ready to unite in an unholy alliance beneath the black banner of Nullifiers—shame democrats and pseudo Whig and the refuse of all parties—sacrifice upon the shrine of slavery's insatiable fiend—those principles for which we have so long been contending, or at least consign them to a rayless uncertainty? Have we so quickly forgotten those lessons of bitter experience which were taught us by that fickle traitor whose name I would never see reprinted, but who degraded our country by a dynasty of three years and eleven months? Say shall we bow to the officious domineering of those who would sell their country for a mass of potage to gain a victory which after all will be no victory? God forbid that the

Whig party should pursue a course so suicidal, so humbling, so despicable. But if it does the consequences must be deplorable. I am no political seer—I would not attempt to scan the future, yet some results follow their causes so directly and inevitably that a wayfaring man though a fool shall not err in predicting them.

I firmly believe if the Whig party nominate and support Gen. Taylor, though it may triumph, it will rent by civil feuds, enervated by sectional and conflicting interests, deprived even of self respect, and conscious of its deserved imbecility it will be overwhelmed by the resurgent and irresistible wave of corrected public opinion, and some other party, rearing the bright banner of right and true reform, securely entrenched behind the impregnable bulwarks of liberty and justice, will arise to redeem our blighted country from slavery's bloody fangs, and perform that work of political regeneration which the Whig party will have proved itself incapable and unfit to accomplish.

WM. HENRY GREGORY.

Plymouth Retreat, Sept. 10, 1847.

VARIETY.

The editor of the Chron of Freedom, published at Cambridge, Ohio, says that he has been mobbed eleven times, and even when he was writing the article in which the statement occurs, stones, rotten eggs, &c, were being thrown at his house from the vicinity of a notorious grog-shop.

SCYTH FACTORY.—A gentleman from the east informs us, that a firm in Troy, N. Y., intend to erect an extensive scythe factory, at or near Utica. The Detroit & Shelby road finished, all the spare water-power in that section will soon be employed.—Free Press.

THE END OF A GAME OF DOMINOES.—Two men named David Regan and Timothy Cowley, while engaged on Monday night at a game of dominoes, in a public-house in South street, quarreled, and went out on the adjoining wharf to decide their game by a combat, in which Cowley was knocked into the river and drowned, and Regan was arrested and committed to prison.—New York paper.

Brattleboro, has become somewhat of a fashionable resort on account of its Water Cure establishment. About 150 patients are at that hospital; and great numbers have been obliged to return after going there, because they could find no bearing accommodations anywhere in the village.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 16, 1847.

The Wheat market presents a more lively appearance. Grain comes in rather freely, and there appears to be a disposition on the part of farmers to sell. Yesterday 90 to 95 cents were paid; but occasional competition causes the price to vary.

In Detroit, during the week past we notice that prices have tended a little upward. \$4.80 to \$4.97 having been paid for flour from Washington.

In Buffalo, Oct. 13, 20,000 bushels of Wheat sold at 98 to \$1.12 1/2 cts. Flour, \$5.37 1/2 to 5.75.

In New York, Oct. 12, Flour sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50 with a large demand.—Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.40. Potatoes, \$5.25; Peas, \$8.00.

NOTICES.

Oakland County.

Liberty tickets for this county may be obtained at the store of W. M. McConnell in Pontiac. Let some friend in each town see to it that his town is supplied in season.

[The proceedings were too late for this week.]

Notice.

The Liberty friends of Livingston county are requested to meet at Howell on Monday the 25th of October at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives.

Several gentlemen may be expected to address the meeting in the evening.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

W. DOWLMAR.

By order of the standing Com.

HOWELL, Oct. 11, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:— Please give notice that the tickets for the County of Wayne are ready for delivery at the store of Hallock & Raymond, and at S. M. Holmes or Samuel Zug, at Stevens & Zug's.

Liberty Convention for Shiawassee County.

There will be a Convention of the Liberty party in the village of Owosso on Wednesday the 20th of October for the purpose of nominating a Representative to the Legislature. We ask of the friends of the cause throughout the county a full convention.

J. B. BARNES,

Ch'n County Committee.

Owosso, Sept. 27, '47.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by James B. Gott Esq., Mr. RUSSELL ROUSE to Miss ELIZA SMITH, all of Ann Arbor.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it was paid.

F. Way	2.00 to 318 or May 31 1847
J. R. Palmer	1.00 to 296 or Dec 28 1846
Wm. Smith	2.00 to 347 or Sept 22 1843
S. P. Lewis	1.25 in full
P. Lovett	3.57 to 411 or Mar 9 1849
H. M. Monson	1.00 to 314 or Dec 31 1847
E. Walter	2.00 in full
A. Atkins	1.00 in full
L. N. Ogden	2.00 to 331 or Aug 30 1847
H. Post	3.00
H. J. Cushman	2.00 to 314 or Apr 17 1847
I. Cowley	2.00 to 364 or Apr 17 1847
I. R. Jewett	2.00 to 319 or Dec 31 1847
M. Kenny	1.00 to 265 or July 19 1847
C. Carter	2.00 to 311 or Oct 29 1848
I. B. Lapham	2.00 to 313 or Oct 23 1847
F. Johnson	1.00 to 362 or Apr 1 1848

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. BUFFINGTON.

WOULD respect fully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little ways the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York, a large assortment of

Milinery and Fancy Dry Goods,

