

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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### POETRY.

#### Long Ago.

FROM H. H. BROWNELL'S POEMS.

When at eve I sit alone,  
Thinking on the Past and Gone—  
While the clock, with drowsy finger,  
Marks how slow the minutes linger—  
And the embers, dimly burning,  
Tell of life to dust returning—  
Then my lonely chair around,  
With a mournful, mournful sound—  
With a solemn soft and low,  
Come the ghosts of Long Ago.  
Ours by one I count them o'er,  
Voices that are heard no more,  
Tears that loving cheeks have wet,  
Words, whose music lingers yet—  
Holy faces, pale and fair,  
Shadowy locks of waving hair—  
Gentle sighs and whispers dear—  
Songs long-learned many a year—  
Lips of dewy fragrance—eyes  
Brighter, bluer, than the skies—  
Odors breathed from Paradise.  
And the gentle shadows glide,  
Softly murmuring at my side,  
Till the long and gloomy day,  
All forgotten, fades away.  
Thus, when I am all alone,  
Dreaming o'er the Past and Gone,  
All around me, sad and slow,  
Come the ghosts of Long Ago.

#### Queries for Northern Dough faces.

##### FIRST.

If the ordinance adopted by the Congress of 1787 was sufficient to pro-serve the territory north of the Ohio, from the paralyzing influence of slavery and consecrate it to free labor, will not a similar ordinance, adopted in reference to territory hereafter to be acquired, be attended by the same beneficial effect?

##### SECOND.

If the anti-slavery proviso is an "abstraction," and "inoperative," (as you would fain have people believe,) will you explain why the slaveholding States regard it with such abhorrence as to threaten to resist it with force of arms?

##### THIRD.

If it is an infringement of the rights of slaveholders to prohibit them from carrying slavery into new territories, was it not equally so in relation to the territory north of the Ohio? and why is it that we have this plea of injustice, for the first time set up in reference to territory already free?

##### FOURTH.

If it is in violation of the rights of slaveholders that they "cannot remove their (human) property to free territories," was it not equally a violation of that right to prohibit slavery in the Northern States, as in New York and New England?

##### FIFTH.

Does a principle depend for its character upon the persons who advocate or oppose it? If it was democratic in Thomas Jefferson and the fathers of the republic to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Northwestern Territory, is it any less democratic to extend that prohibition to territory hereafter to be acquired?—Albany Atlas.

THE TELEGRAPH BEAT.—A new paper is to be established in New York to be called the "Univercellum;" it is to be published weekly, and will be the repository of all the developments of the art and mystery of "clairvoyance." It is to be issued under the name of S. B. Brittan, with twelve associate editors, one of whom is no less distinguished a personage than A. J. Davis, whose book of "Revelations" has lately been published.

## MISCELLANY.

### Have Patience.

BY MRS. HODGSON.

It was Saturday evening, about eight o'clock. Mary Gray had finished mangle, and had sent home the last basket of clothes. She had swept up her little room, stirred the fire, and placed upon it a saucepan of water. She had brought out the bag of oatmeal, a basin and a spoon, and laid them upon the round deal table. The place, although scantily furnished, looked altogether very neat and comfortable. Mary now sat idle by the fire. She was not often idle. She was a pale, delicate looking woman, of about five and thirty. She looked like one who had a very anxious, care-worn expression. Her dress showed signs of poverty, but it was scrupulously clean and neat. As it grew later, she seemed to be listening attentively for the approach of some one; she was ready to start up every time a step came near the door. At length a light step approached and did not go by; it stopped and there was a gentle tap at the door. Mary's pallid face brightened, and in a moment she had let in a fine intelligent-looking lad, about thirteen years of age, whom she welcomed with evident delight.

"You are later than usual to-night, Stephen," she said.  
Stephen did not reply; but he threw off his cap, and placed himself in the seat Mary had quitted.

"You do not look well to-night, dear," said Mary, anxiously; "is any thing the matter?"

"I am quite well, mother," replied the boy, "let me have my supper; I am quite ready for it."

As he spoke he turned his eyes from Mary's inquiring look. Mary, without another word, set herself about preparing the supper of oat-meal porridge. She saw that something was wrong with Stephen, and that he did not wish to be questioned, so she remained silent. In the meantime Stephen had placed his feet on the fender, rested his elbows on his knees, and his head upon his hands. His hands covered his face, and by and by a few large tears began to trickle down his fingers. Then suddenly dashing off his tears as if he were ashamed of them, he showed his pale agitated face, and said, in a tone of indignation and resolve.

"Mother, I am determined that I will bear it no longer."

Mary was not surprised; she finished pouring out the porridge, then, taking a stool, she seated herself beside him.

"Why, Stephen," she said, trying to speak cheerfully, "how many hundred times before have you made that resolution! But what's the matter now?—Have you any new trouble to tell me of?"  
Stephen answered by silently removing with his hand some of his thick curly hair, and showing beneath it an ear bearing the too evident marks of cruel usage.

"My poor boy!" exclaimed Mary, her tears starting forth, "could he be so cruel?"  
"It is nothing mother," replied the boy, "sorry to have called forth his mother's tears. I don't care for it. It was done in a passion, and he was sorry for it, after."

"But what could you have done, Stephen, to make him so angry with you?"  
"I was selling half a quire of writing paper to a lady; he counted the sheets after me, and found thirteen instead of twelve—they had stuck together so that I took two for one. I tried to explain, but he was in a passion, and gave me a blow. The lady said something to his improper conduct, and he said that I was such a careless little rascal that he lost all patience with me. That hurt me a great deal more than the blow. It was a falsehood, and he knew it—but he wanted to excuse himself. I felt that I was going into a passion too, but I thought of what you are always telling me about patience and forbearance, and I kept down my passion—I know he was sorry for it after, from the way he spoke to me, though he didn't say so."

"I have no doubt he suffered more than you, Stephen," said Mary; "he would be vexed that he had shown his temper before the lady, vexed that he had told a lie, and vexed that he had hurt you when you bore it so patiently."

"Yes, Mother, but that doesn't make it easier for me to bear his ill temper; I've borne it now for more than a year for your sake, and I can bear it no longer. Surely I can get something to do—I'm sturdy and healthy, and willing to do any kind of work."

Mary shook her head, and for a long time remained silent and thoughtful. At length she said, with a solemn earnestness of manner, that almost made poor Stephen cry—

"You say that, for my sake, you have borne your master's unkind treatment for

more than a year; for my sake bear it longer, Stephen. Your patience must and will be rewarded in the end. You know how I have worked, day and night, ever since your poor father died, when you were only a little infant in the cradle, to feed and clothe you, and to pay for your schooling, for I was determined that you should have schooling; you know how I have been cheered in all my toil by the hope of you, one day, getting on in the world. And I know, Stephen, that you will get on. You are a good honest lad; and are kind to your poor mother, and God will reward you. But not if you are hasty—not if you are impatient; you know how hard it was for me to get you this situation—you must not get another—you must not leave—you must not break your indentures—you must be patient and industrious still—you have a hard master; God knows it costs me many a heart-ache to know what you have to suffer; but bear with him, Stephen, bear with him, for my sake, a few years longer."

Stephen was now fairly crying, and his mother kissed off his tears, while her own flowed freely.

Her appeal to his affection was not in vain; he soon smiled through his tears as he said—

"Well, mother, you always know how to talk to me. When I came in to-night, I did think that I would never go to the shop again. But I will promise you to be patient and industrious still. Considering all you have done for me, this is little enough for me to do for you—When I have a shop of my own, you shall live like a lady. I'll trust to your word that I shall be sure to do for you, though I don't see how it's to be. It's not so very bad to bear, after all; and, had as my master is, there's one comfort, he lets me have my Saturday nights and blessed Sundays with you. Well, I feel happier now, and think I can eat my supper. We forgot that my porridge was getting cold all this time."

Stephen kept his word—day after day, and month after month, his industry and patience never flagged. And plenty of trials, poor fellow, he had for his fortitude. His master, a small stationer in a small country town, with a salary barely sufficient to keep him in clothes, was a little, spare, sleep-faced man, who seemed to have worn himself away with continual fretfulness and vexation. He was perpetually fretting, perpetually finding fault with something or other, perpetually thinking that something was going wrong. Though he did cease to go into a passion with and to strike Stephen, yet the poor lad was an object always near on which to vent his ill humor.

Many, many times was Stephen on the point of losing heart and temper; but he was able to control himself by thinking of his mother. And, as he said, there was always comfort in those Saturday nights and blessed Sundays, and his Testament readings to his mother would always strengthen his often wavering faith in her prophecies of good in the end, would cheer his spirits, and nerve him with fresh resolution for the coming week. And what was it that the widow hoped would result from this painful bondage? She did not know—she only had faith in her doctrine—that industry would one day be rewarded. How the reward was to come in her son's case, she could not see. It seemed likely indeed, from all circumstances, that the doctrine would in this case prove false. But still she had faith.

It was now nearly four years since the conversation detailed between mother and son. They were together again on the Saturday evening. Stephen had now grown into a tall, manly youth, with a kind and thoughtful expression of countenance. Mary looked much older, thinner, paler, and more anxious. Both were at this moment looking very down-cast.

"I do not see that any thing can be hoped from him," said Stephen with a sigh. "I have now served him faithfully for five years—I have borne patiently all his ill-humor, I have never been absent a moment from my post, and during all that time, notwithstanding this, he has never so much as thanked me, he has never given me a single kind word or even a kind look. He must know that my apprenticeship will be out on Tuesday, yet he never says a word to me about it, and I suppose I must go without a word."

"You must speak," said Mary—"you cannot go without saying something—and tell him exactly how are situated; he cannot refuse to do something to help you."

"It is easy enough to talk of speaking to him, mother, but not so easy to do it. I have often before thought of speaking to him, and begging a little more salary. But now I seemed to feel that he would refuse me, and I felt too proud to ask a

favor that most likely would be refused. But it shall be done now, mother; I will not be a burden upon you if I can help it. I'd sooner do any thing than that—He ought to do something for me, and there's no one else that I know of who can. I will speak to him on Monday."

Monday was come—all day Stephen had been screwing up his courage for the task he had to do; of course, it could not be done when he and his master were in the shop together, for they were liable at any moment to be interrupted. At dinner time they separated, for they took the meal alternately, that the post in the shop might never be deserted. But now the day's work was over; every thing was put away, and the master and apprentice had retired into the little back parlor to take their tea. As usual, they were alone, for the stationer was a single man, (which may account for the sourness of his temper) and the meal was usually taken in silence. Stephen's master had poured out for him his first cup of tea, handed it to him without looking at him and began to swallow his own portion. Stephen allowed his cup to remain untouched before him; he glanced timidly towards his master, drew a deep breath, colored slightly and then began—

"If you please, sir I wish to speak with you."

His master looked up with a sudden jerk of the head, and fixed his keen grey eyes on poor Stephen's face. He did not seem at all surprised, and said sharply, (and he had a very sharp voice)—  
"Well, sir, speak on."

Stephen was determined not to be discouraged, so he began to tell his little tale. His voice faltered at first, but as he went on he became quite eloquent, and spoke with a boldness that astonished himself. He forgot his master, and tho't only of his mother. He told all about her poverty, and struggles to get a living. He dwelt strongly but modestly on his own conduct during his apprenticeship, and finished by entreating his master now to help him to do something, for he had nothing in the world to turn to, no money, no friends, no influence.

His master heard him to the end. He had soon withdrawn his eyes from Stephen's agitated face, then partially averting his face, then left his seat, and advanced to a side table, where he began to rummage among some papers, with his back to Stephen.

Stephen had ceased speaking for some time before he made any reply. Then, still without turning round, he spoke, beginning with a sort of grunting speculation. "Humph! so your mother gets her living by mangle, does she? and she thought that if she got you some schooling, and taught you to behave yourself, your fortune would be made. Well, you will be free to-morrow; you may go to her and tell her she is a fool for her pains. Here are your indentures, and here's the salary that's due to you. Now you may go to bed."

As he spoke the last words, he had taken the indentures from his desk and the money from his purse. Stephen felt a choking sensation in his throat as he took from his hands the paper and the money; he would even have uttered the indignation he felt, but, before he could speak, his master had left the room.—Disappointed and heart sick, and feeling humiliated that he should have asked a favor of such a man, the poor lad returned to his garret, and it was almost time to get up in the morning before he could fall asleep. On the Tuesday, when the day's work was over, Stephen packed up his bundle of clothes; should he say good-bye to his master? Yes; he would not be ungracious at the last. He opened the door of the back parlor, and stood just within the doorway, his bundle in his hands. His master was sitting, solitary, at the tea-table.

"I am going, sir—good bye," said Stephen.

"Good bye, sir," returned the master, without looking at him.

And so they parted.

The result of the application told, the mother and son sat together that night in silence; their hearts were too full for words. Mary sorrowed most, because she had hoped most. Bitter tears rolled down her cheeks, and she sat brooding over her disappointment. Stephen looked more cheerful, for his mind was busy trying to form plans for the future—how he should go about seeking another situation, etc. Bed-time came—both rose to retire to rest. Stephen had pressed his mother's hand, and was retiring, saying as he went, "Never mind, mother, it'll be all right yet," when they were startled by a loud rap at the door.

"Who's there?" shouted Stephen.

"A letter for you," was the reply.

Stephen thought there was some mistake, but he opened the door. A letter was put into his hand, and the bearer dis-

appeared. Surprised, Stephen held the letter close to the rush-light Mary was carrying. He became still more surprised; it was addressed to Mrs. Gray—that was his mother—and he thought he knew the hand-writing; it was very like his master's. Mary's look of wonder became suddenly brightened by a flash of hope; she could not read writing; Stephen must read it for her. He opened the letter; something like a bank note was the first thing he saw; he examined it; it was actually a ten pound Bank of England note; his heart beat rapidly and so did his mother's; what could this mean? But there was a little note which perhaps would explain. Stephen's fingers trembled sadly as he opened it. There were not many words, but they were to the purpose. Stephen read them himself before he read them aloud. And as he was reading, his face turned very red, and how it did burn! But what was the meaning of tears, and he looked so pleased? Mary could not understand it.

"Do read up, Stephen," she exclaimed. With a voice broken by the efforts he had to make all the time to keep from crying, Stephen read—

"MADAM—Put away your mangle; that son of yours is worth mangle for—but it is time to rest now. The note is for your present wants; in future your son may supply you. I let him go to-night; but I did not mean him to stay away, if he chooses to come back. I don't see that I can do well without him. But I don't want him to come back if he would rather go any where else; I know plenty that would be glad to have him; he has been seen in the shop and noticed, and such lads are not always to be got. If he chooses to come back to me, he won't repent. I have no sons of my own, thank God. He knows what I am: I am better than I was, and may be better still. I have a queer way of doing things, but it is my way and can't be helped. Tell him I'll be glad to have him back to-morrow if he likes. Yours, T. W."

"I knew it!" exclaimed Mary triumphantly; "I always said so! I knew you would get on!"  
Stephen did go back to his eccentric master, and he never had any reason to repent. He got on even beyond his mother's most soaring hopes. The shop eventually became his own, and he lived and flourished a respected tradesman.—We need scarcely say that his mother had no further use for her mangle, and that she was a very proud and very happy woman.

#### Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 15, 1847.

Board met pursuant to adj. Present all the Supervisors.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr Van Cleave, from the first com on claims, made a report, in part, accompanied by the following claims:

23 E Thompson, bill for services as Justice of the Peace in sundry criminal cases, charged at \$23 40, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$23 40.

29 Wells and Snyder, bill for mason work done on Court House and jail, and work and materials for building eastern at jail, allowed by committee and passed by the board at \$71 65.

30 H W Goodrich & Co., bill for stove pipe and other materials furnished jail and Court House, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$60.

31 H Bower, bill for wood &c furnished by the order of County Clerk, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$8 76.

32 E M Skinner, bill for table furnished for Probate Office, and services in laying out a road in the township of Freedom, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$11.

33 A Case, bill for services as Justice of the Peace in criminal cases, charged at \$3 26, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$2 73.

34 J C Rice, bill for services as constable in criminal cases, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$15 21.

35 C H Wallace, bill for services as deputy sheriff, in attending on circuit and county courts, &c, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$43 21.

36 G Danforth, bill for postage on communications received by the county clerk, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$4 00.

37 B W White, bill for services as one of the committee to examine the treasurer's books appointed by the board last year, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$13 00.

38 T W Root, bill for wood and oth-

er articles furnished by the order of the clerk, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$33 86.

39 E W Whitmore, bill for services as one of the committee to examine the treasurer's books, appointed by the board last year, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$11 70.

40 Peter Tuma, bill for services as constable in criminal cases, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$9 71.

Mr Van Cleave also reported the claim of C Peltier for services as Justice of the Peace in the county of Wayne, and recommended its rejection for its want of certainty and a certificate. Rejected.—H also reported the claim of D D Wallace for temporary relief furnished paupers, and recommended its reference to Superintendents of Poor. Referred accordingly.

On motion, the Board adjourning until 11 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON  
Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the chairman.

Mr Ticknor, from the board of Superintendents of the county Poor, submitted a report as follows:

"To the Supervisors of the county of Washtenaw:

"In obedience to the law requiring the Superintendents of the Poor, to report to your body annually, all their doings, the undersigned submit the following:

"That the total amount of expenses and liabilities, incurred on account of pauperism during the year, were, since the date of our last \$814 71; consisting of the following items, viz:

- 1 Temporary relief, as item of expense, over which the Superintendents have but a limited control, has amounted the present year, to \$482 43
- 2 Transportation of paupers, 56 67
- 3 Directors of Poor for services, 56 13
- 4 Justices of the Peace for do. 5 50
- 5 Supplies for the institution, consisting of wheat, pork, potatoes, clover seed, plaster, forage, &c, 284 00
- 6 Drugs and Medicines, 42 12
- 7 Mechanics, including blacksmith, tin work, harness, plows, repairs of the Poor House, carding wool, printing, &c, 104 34
- 8 Labor, male and female, exclusive of keeper, 147 49
- 9 Merchandise, 301 02
- 10 Pay of keeper, whose term of service will expire on the 12th February next, 85 00

Making an aggregate of \$1814 71  
Of this sum there has been paid by orders on the county Treasurer, previous to the date of this report, 298 47  
Paid keeper for his services, 31 87  
Balance in county Treasury, 32 26

Making an aggregate of \$362 60  
Leaving a balance to be provided for, \$1452 11  
"The undersigned are of opinion that the further sum of \$250 should be raised for contingent expenses the ensuing year."  
"They would further report that the average number of paupers supported at this institution, during the year, and since the date of our last report, is eighteen and one-fourth. The number of deaths, 8. The number of inmates at the present time, 16.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
HEMAN TICKNOR,  
NORMAN A. PHELPS,  
RUFUS MATTHEWS,  
Superintendents Poor Wash. Co.  
County Poor House, Oct. 15, 1847."

Mr Van Cleave moved that the above report be accepted, which was carried. He then moved to adopt the report, excepting the recommendation to raise monies for a contingent fund.

The question was taken on the acceptance of the report and carried.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the chair to visit the Poor House, on Tuesday next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that one of the Superintendents be requested to attend with the said committee.

The chair appointed as follows: Messrs Gillet, Granger, McLane, Crippen and Boynton.

On motion, the board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

October 16, 1847.  
Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. All the members present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

S Abel, treasurer of the county, made a verbal statement in regard to rejected taxes.

Thereupon, Mr Van Cleave offered the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the county treasurer prepare separate lists of the rejected delinquent taxes from the several townships in this county, now authorized by law to be re-assessed, and deliver them respectively to the Supervisors of the proper township, with a written memorandum on each, denoting which taxes shall be re-assessed upon the proper township as the law would allow, and the several Supervisors are hereby authorized and directed to re-assess and levy said taxes in accordance with the lists and memorandum so prepared by the treasurer.

Which was adopted.  
Mr. Whitmore suggested to the board that a resolution was passed last year by the board of Supervisors, appointing a committee to superintend the transcribing the records of the treasurer's office, and appointing O W Moore, the then treasurer, to perform the same, stating that the committee had not reported, asking some action of the board.  
Mr Van Cleave moved that said committee be requested to report on Wednesday next, which was carried.  
Mr McLane presented the petition of A Vandemark, and 21 other citizens of the county praying the appointment of commissioners under the act of the Legislature, of 1847, to provide for draining swamps, marshes and other low grounds.  
Mr Van Cleave, from 1st committee on claims, made a report in part, accompanied by the following claims, which were allowed and passed:  
41 Sanford & Brothers, for advertising, \$3 20.  
42 E Lawrence, lumber for jail, per order of the Sheriff, \$12 97.  
43 S C Miles, services as justice in criminal cases, \$16 90.  
44 C S Goodrich, services as coroner, \$7 88.  
45 C Clark, services as justice, charged at \$25 47, allowed by the committee and passed by the board at \$16 05.—Some of the charges were thought to be properly chargeable to the town.  
46 J M Mahon, services as justice of the peace, \$6 20.  
47 G Danforth, services as circuit court commissioner, \$13 98.  
48 C W Guest, services as constable, \$11 10.  
49 J M Childester, services as deputy sheriff, \$71 18.  
50 B King, services as county clerk board of canvassers, \$58 10.  
51 J B Gott, services as justice in criminal cases, \$24 53.  
52 S G & A J Southerland, bill for work at jail and court house, \$3 25.  
53 J Lawrence, services as justice in criminal cases, \$23 07.  
54 S S Shoff, for advertising \$3 80.  
55 L R Slawson, for whitewashing court house and jail, \$8 00.  
56 R Purdy, for services as associate judge of the circuit court. Upon the passage of this claim a question arose whether the office of associate judge had been abolished.  
Mr Whitmore said he felt bound to resist this claim. Several intelligent men in his town had spoken to him about it, and wished him to look to it. Therefore, to test the question, he moved that it be re-committed to the auditing committee with instructions to strike out all allowances for their services after the first of March last, when the revised statutes came into operation. Upon this motion he requested the yeas and nays.  
The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Boynton, Conklin, Gillet, Haight, McLane, Whitmore, 6.  
Nays—Messrs. Becker, Carver, Crippen, Granger, Howard, Jones, Kimberly, Moshier, Pomeroy, Salyer, Sheldon, Van Cleave, Warner, Yocum, 14.  
So the claim was not re-committed.  
The account was then passed by the board at \$75 25.  
57 O Kellogg, for services as associate judge. This same question came up on the passage of this claim, by Mr Whitmore's moving to strike out all allowances for services after the first of March last.  
This question was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 6, nays 14, the members voting the same as on former question, when the claim was passed at \$70.  
58 W R Perry, for stationery furnished the clerk, 75 cents.  
59 S Abel, services as justice in criminal cases, \$36 39.  
Several claims were referred back to the auditing committee for further investigation.  
On motion the board adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The New York "Gazette & Times," the only avowed organ of "Nativeism" in that city, expired some two weeks since.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from G. Beckley.

For the Signal of Liberty.

FRIEND FOSTER: Dear Sir:—After an absence of some twenty-three days, I find myself at home, in quiet possession and enjoyment of all that is valuable in social and domestic life.

On the 6th inst. I left Detroit for Cincinnati by way of Sandusky, Ohio, where I took the "Mad River Rail Road" to Bellefontaine, and thence by Stage to Springfield, and from there by the "Little Miami Rail Road," to the "Queen City," where I spent two days with great interest and pleasure to myself.

Cincinnati is a pleasant place, though the state of morals, on the whole, is at a much lower ebb than those in most villages of the east, and perhaps some of the west.

I here met with S. P. Chase Esq., and the Editor of the Cincinnati Herald, and with J. C. Vaughn Esq., Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Examiner.

We had a full and friendly interchange of views on nearly all the important topics connected with the Antislavery enterprise. These brethren, residing as they do, in the midst, or on the borders of slavery, see and feel its pernicious and deadly influence, and are anxious, probably beyond many of us farther north, that some plan may be fixed upon by which all the Anti-slavery sentiment, and power of the north may be concentrated for the speedy overthrow of this God-dishonoring and man destroying institution.

From this view of the subject arose the desire in their minds to postpone the nomination of our National candidates until the spring of '48: hoping something favorable to a union by that time might take place.

I spent a few hours with Judge McLean at his house, and had a free conversation with him on the subject of slavery, war, &c. He is a man of a high order of talent—affable and kind—opposed to the war, and I have no doubt at heart, purely an Anti-slavery man.

Many in our ranks have been looking to him as a suitable standard bearer of our principles. But this will not do.—His interests and love of office are too dear to allow him for a single moment to say or do any thing by which he would be shorn of his influence and power at the South. I have less hope of any thing like assistance from him in the cause of Liberty than I had before our intercourse.

During my stay in this city a Slaveholder from ——— landed with a slave—a noble looking and somewhat intelligent fellow. No sooner had he set his foot on free soil than he determined to "use it rather," and in company with one of his color soon found his way to the office of S. P. Chase Esq., for advice and counsel. Friend Chase proposed to take him with a writ of Habeas Corpus before the court and had no doubt but he would be declared free: But this "chattel" seemed to understand at least two things—the "delay" and the "uncertainty" of the law, and feared to risk himself, and proposed to take the "Underground Railroad," which after a little consultation was agreed to and very soon after dark his powers of locomotion were bearing him quietly on to the "land of the free." (CANADA.) The chivalrous Southerner hurried round in great consternation for his prey, but to no purpose. The "thing" had been transformed into a man, and was off—and the master was under the necessity of leaving Five or Six Hundred dollars the poorer for having spent a day in Cincinnati.

I related this circumstance to several Slaveholders all of whom were anxious to know how I could reconcile my conduct as a "negro stealer," with the principles of common honesty. I told them that I sustained no such character—that to "steal negroes" was a crime of the deepest dye, and under the law was to be punished by death—that all I had done was to advise a friend to change his residence as I thought; it would be for his advantage. I pointed him to the better land and bade him God speed. Deut. 22 c. 15, 16.

Last of all met an old acquaintance and friend, formerly a resident of Washington county, who had heard me lecture in bygone days upon the horrible cruelties of slavery. He believed me honest, but mistaken, supposing it to be utterly impossible that such cruelties as I related should ever have been perpetrated. But he is undeceived—he has resided two years in South Carolina and has seen the things of which I had only heard. He most religiously declared that he had seen both men and women—boys and girls stripped as naked as they were born into the world and whipped until the blood fell to the ground, accompanied by the most bitter wallings and tears, and earnest entreaties for pardon and relief, all of which only had the effect to enrage the senseless brutes in human form, who under the influence of passion and intoxicating drinks would increase the fatal scourging.

Upon one plantation the slaves had frequently run away, thereby giving their pretended owner much trouble. At

length a lad of about fourteen was missing; he was advertised and a reward of \$50 offered for his apprehension and delivery to his master 'dead or alive.' In a few days he was brought in and thrown down dead before the other slaves by way of caution and warning to them. He had been followed and shot in a swamp by a number of ruffians who claimed and obtained the reward. Of this my informant was a witness.

On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock I took the Steam Packet "Messenger" for Wheeling, Virginia.

There was a large company on board made up of antislavery men, Slaveholders, slaves and some ladies. No sooner were we under way than discussion commenced.

Slavery was the topic. I should think that full three-fourths of the company were decidedly antislavery in their sentiments. This discussion was some four hundred miles long, reaching from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Wheeling, Virginia, during which, slaveholders and their apologists were as thoroughly shooed up in the crucible of antislavery truth as it was possible for it to be done.

More of truth perhaps in so short a time they never heard, and I have the fullest confidence that they will be benefited by its influence. Missing the stage at Wheeling we continued up the river to the "City of Smoke," and from there to Brownsville, a distance from Cincinnati of about Six Hundred miles. In passing up this river one can but observe the difference between slavery and freedom. Virginia once the garden of the world, has fearfully retrograded, and under the blighting curse of slavery is made to wear the aspect of premature decay and old age—while Ohio situated by her side, under the influence of the freeman's arm, has been converted, as it were, into a paradise. At Brownsville we took the stage for Cumberland, crossing the Allegheny Mountains.

Our company was of the first order—the day was delightful and the Mountains presented a picturesque view the most exalted and delightful. From Cumberland we proceeded to Baltimore by Rail Road. This route passes through a country much of which is cursed with slavery. Though it has been long settled it is in appearance half a century behind the times. The dwellings are small, and very meagre in their appearance—the farms are poorly worked, all arguing the rottenness and defect of the institution of Slavery.

Baltimore is a great and populous city, combining in its inhabitants the peculiarities of many nations. Here I found a hearty welcome at the house of Mathew Smith being introduced by Hannah and Eliza Marsh who were put into my charge at Brownsville by their brother with a request that I see them safe to Baltimore. They were highly cultivated ladies, of the society of Friends, and were right on all the great moral questions of the age. As travelling companions they were sociable—ready and free to discuss the subjects of Education, Slavery, Temperance, &c., thus contributing much to the interest of the journey.

From Baltimore I proceeded by Rail Road to Philadelphia and from there to New York.

This route may be considered the great thoroughfare of the nation; and no one but those who have traveled it can have any adequate idea of the dense mass of human beings that are urging their way to and from these cities.

In New York on the 19th inst. the corner stone of the "Washington Monument" was laid. It was a time of general interest among all classes of community. All the military companies, Firemen, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance &c. &c., were in attendance. I heard no attempt at estimating numbers, though some thought there could not have been less than from seventy-five to one hundred acres of human beings on a rush to see—and what? why, a stone laid!

The military—the war spirit of this land is triumphant. Nothing can compete with, or stay its fury. The gospel which proclaims "peace on earth and good will to man," seems to possess little or no power to charm—regardless of its heavenly teachings man rushes on to murder and destroy his fellow man.

For the prosecution of an angry war—the acquisition of territory—and the extension of slavery, untold numbers have, and are ready to enlist. But to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity—send light and peace to the destitute, and to restore the world to one vast brotherhood, is to most a thankless—an unwelcome task; and when there will be a change for the better is known only to the Governor of the Universe.

Leaving New York I took the splendid Steamer "Hendrick Hudson," up the North River to Albany, and from there by Rail Road to Buffalo, where I fell in with a number of our Antislavery friends who had been in attendance at the Buffalo Convention. In company with them I took the mammoth Steam Boat "Niagara" for Detroit.

There were on board about 700 passengers who were mostly bound for west.

Among this vast crowd there were very few who felt disposed to join issue with the friends of the slave, showing that there has a tremendous revolution taken place in the public mind on this subject during the few past years. At Detroit I took the cars upon the Central Rail Road at 8 o'clock A. M., and at 11 o'clock A. M., found myself in Ann Arbor greatly rejoiced to be relieved from the fatigue of a long journey.

REFLECTIONS.

Religion.—The principles of Evangelical piety as taught by the Savior of men and which was exemplified in the lives of the primitive Christians, leading them to love their Maker—respect their brethren—do good to the poor and destitute—and make the best possible use of time, seem in a great measure to have taken their leave of earth. To amass wealth—gain popularity—rob others of their rights—and conquer and subdue the world to our self, seems to be predominant in the human mind, and the only hope for a better state of things is, that the time is not far distant when the God of Nations will turn the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned.

Politics.—The doings of the next Congress will be fraught with the deepest interest to the entire nation. Whether our army will be called back to our own territory and an amicable adjustment of the whole matter between us and Mexico take place, or men and means be voted to prosecute the aggressive and ungodly war, remains to be determined.—For my own part I doubt not but an attempt will be made, whether Whigs or Democrats control the legislation of the nation, to "conquer a peace,"—in doing which the war will continue, and perhaps for the next ten years bloody hostilities will be kept up.

For a long time I have had but one opinion with regard to the policy to be pursued by the Liberty Party and that is to "define their position" on all questions of National and State policy, and postpone the nomination until spring. It seems, however, that the Buffalo Convention thought otherwise, and acting under that judgment have nominated JOHN P. HALE of New Hampshire, for President, and JUDGE KING, of Ohio, for Vice President. These men are "capable and honest," and a better nomination could not have been made. I doubt not but they will receive the hearty support of the friends of freedom throughout the land.

What there is in reserve for the down-trodden of our country, time must determine. For one I confess the future is portentous and dark to me, still I hope for the best.

Secret Societies.—Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Rechabbits, and the Sons of Temperance (which by the way are all the same to me) have a tremendous preponderating influence in their favor wherever my observation extends. Not a Journal, political or religious, to my knowledge, has commenced the discussion of the question of secret societies editorially or by correspondence, but what has been compelled to give up the discussion. The friends of these societies will not tolerate the investigation, and their enemies stand in awe of them, and so the matter rests. For one I maintain uncompromising hostility to them all. I plant myself upon the free, open and avowed principles of the gospel, and the government. With them I stand, and if need be, with them I fall. As I now view the subject, I believe them wrong in principle and pernicious in their tendency—unworthy the support of the virtuous and good of this or any other land.

The very fact that the discussion of the question is not, and cannot be tolerated is alarming. To belong to a Society whose principles, oaths, obligations and doings I cannot divulge, and defend if need be, is so manifestly at variance with the gospel—the genius of our government, and every principle of my nature that I must undergo an entire change of views and feelings before I can be a member of any secret "oath bound," or "non-pledged" society.

Temperance.—In my journey I did not visit those places where low and beastly drunkenness prevail, but mingled in the highest and best society of the land, and am sorry to say that although there are many who rigidly adhere to the principles of total abstinence, nevertheless the great majority of those who are in high life are fearfully intemperate, and form the most serious obstacle to the speedy triumph and ultimate success of the cause of temperance.

There is however no one species of intemperance that so much annoys me while journeying, as the use of

TOBACCO. How lamentably prevalent the use of this weed has become. Its hatred to me is second only to that of slavery.—The contemptible tobacco mungers spreads his filth and slime over the floor of the car, coach, steamboat and wherever he chances to be. If a gentleman by accident drop an article of clothing, it is at once besmeared and rendered unfit for use. If a lady seat herself for a moment her dress is at once dipped in this ocean of

filth flowing from the mouths of these would be gentlemen.

No sooner is the mouth emptied of its contemptible load, than a cigar is placed between their lips and from beneath their crater issues a volume of the most offensive smoke, greatly annoying every person who regards the rules of decency or has a desire to observe the injunction of the apostle, "keep thyself pure." As a specimen of the insolence and contempt of these persons I will mention two facts. A gentleman (pardon the expression) seated himself near some ladies in the cabin of the boat and commenced puffing his cigar. Soon signs of disapprobation were apparent. He took his cigar from his mouth and turning to a lady, asked; "Is smoking offensive to you, madam?" to which she answered, "it is." "Wall," replied the wag, "it is to some folks," and without changing his position continued his smoking.

Another, seated in the gentlemen's cabin of the same boat was smoking his cigar, much to the annoyance of some of the company, when a gentleman by his side requested him to desist from smoking in the cabin. He returned round, and with apparent concert, asked; "Is tobacco smoke offensive to you, sir?" to which he replied, "it is, sir." Well then "you had better go on deck," was the answer, and the offence continued—showing an utter want of every thing like decency or propriety.

Wherever I go I see the card posted up, (NO SMOKING ALLOWED HERE.) Now for whose benefit is this? Not for those who do not smoke most certainly. They would know better than to be guilty of such a wanton outrage, but for the benefit of those who through indulgence in the man-debausing and lady insulting practice, have impaired their sense of propriety—vitiated their taste and so far lost their regard for themselves and others as to render it necessary to place an advertisement staring them in the face at every turn, NO SMOKING ALLOWED HERE! Still with this timely, and almost constant admonition before their eyes, the Rail Road car, the Stage Coach and Steam Boat cabin are repeatedly contaminated with the offensive effluvia or smoke of tobacco.

My position is that my traveling companion has no more right to infect and poison the atmosphere I breathe, with his pipe and quid, than he has the water I drink, with arsenic or any other poison.

CONCLUSION. In the above journey I traveled 2542 miles, was absent from Ann Arbor, 549 hours, 238 of which I spent in traveling, 311 in amusement, rest or in the transaction of business. I took first class fare in every instance, and my expenses were \$66.87. I mention these facts to show the rapidity with which we can travel in this country and the comparative trivial expense with which it is attended.

Yours respectfully, G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, Oct. 28th, 1847.

United States Intelligence Office.

Such an establishment has been opened at Mentor, Ohio, by J. Nicholson.—The plan of it seems to be this: "A person that has lost any property, sends to this office describing the same, his name and description are recorded. As soon as the person that has found the property, or taken up the stray, sends to the office describing the same, the Intelligence sends a line to the owner informing him of all the particulars. In this way, all property that is lost in the United States can be immediately restored to the owner, by both the loser and the finder sending to this office—both describing the property. All persons separated from the friends that are near and dear to them, can be immediately restored to them in the same way."

The Democratic and Whig parties in Massachusetts.

At the Democratic State Convention, at Worcester, Sept. 22, 1847, the following Resolution was offered by Amasa Walker, Esq. After a short debate, during which Mr. Walker was repeatedly hissed by the members of the Convention, it was laid on the table by a large majority:

Resolved, That the principles of a sound and consistent Democracy demand of the Democratic party a firm and unwavering resistance to any further extension of Slavery in the territory hereafter acquired by the United States."

WHIG.

At the Whig State Convention, at Springfield, Sept. 30, 1847, the following Resolution was offered by Hon. John G. Palfrey. After a warm debate, in which its advocates were repeatedly hissed by the members of the Convention, it was rejected by a large majority:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no men for the offices of President or Vice President, but such as are known by their acts or declared opinions, to be opposed to the extension of Slavery.—Emancipator.

A distinguished teacher, and president of a college, once defined genius to be; "The power of making efforts."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, November 13.

Liberty Nominations.

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

The Election.

We announced last week that the election had resulted about as usual. The Democratic majorities for Governor will foot up 5000 or 6000. Every County, it is said, has given a majority for Ransom, varying from 10 to 600. The result on Senators is not certainly known, but the Whigs will not have more than three.—In the House, the Whigs have probably secured 2 in Hillsdale, 1 in Kalamazoo, 1 in St. Joseph, 1 in Barry, 1 in Eaton, 1 in Ingham, 1 in Macomb, 1 in Lenawee, 1 in Berrien, 3 in Washtenaw—13.

CONGRESS.—Stuart's majority will be about 800. In this County, the Board of Canvassers determined that Messrs. Edwin Lawrence, Grove Spencer, William Burnett, James Kingsley, and Lyman Carver, were elected Representatives. The three first named are whig, the remaining two democrats.

The Liberty vote in this county was 268. In Wayne county, 108. We have no further returns.

We presume the whole aggregate vote in this State will prove to be light. The Democrats were so sure of electing their candidates that they did not rally their full strength; while the Whigs were so well assured of the numerical superiority of their opponents that generally they did not attempt to overcome it. The Liberty party partook of the general listlessness, and owing to the want of an organization and of printed tickets in the new counties, we do not expect returns of a much increased vote.

The elections of the last six years seem to show, as far as continued experience can show anything, that the Democrats in this state have a clear majority over the Whigs which can always be relied upon; and that the Whigs, as now organized, can have no hopes of carrying the State, by their own strength, so long as the Democrats remain united. The Detroit Advertiser and its followers do, indeed, tell a different story every year just before election; but it is well understood by the knowing ones of the party. We merely mention these things as political facts, established by the experience of years. Being connected with neither party, we can judge impartially: we have no predilections for the success of one or the other, so long as both are thoroughly and avowedly pro-slavery. We have nothing to gain or lose by the success of either, until its character and principles of action be radically changed.

The Liberty Party must now be thoroughly organized for the campaign of 1848. We must endeavor to concentrate for Hale and King, the vote of every man in the State who is really and honestly an acting antislavery man, and bring it in at the grand inquisition for Liberty votes which will be had one year hence.

The Wilmot Proviso Democrats of this State, commonly called the "Barnburners," (but styling themselves the "Radical Democracy,") held a large and animated gathering at Herkimer on Tuesday last, for the purpose of publicly repudiating the Syracuse Hunker nominations, which they did very thoroughly. There were some two or three thousand persons present, many of them from the eastern and western extremities of the State, and a host from the interior.

Churchill C. Cambreleng of Suffolk, formerly and for many years a Democratic Member of Congress from the city of New York, presided in the meeting, which was addressed by the Hon. David Wilmot of Penn., the ostensible author of the Proviso, and by Messrs. John Van Buren (Attorney General of the State) C. C. Cambreleng, Mr. Davis, of Erie, Mr. Taylor, of the "Cincinnati Signal," and several others. The speeches of Messrs. Cambreleng and Van Buren were very able, particularly the latter, which was strongly spiced with Anti Slavery sentiment—and "the Democracy" shouted and cheered his assaults upon the Slave Power, as though they had never voted for Polk nor approved of the Slavenongers' war, nor branded these same charges as falsehoods when made by the presses and speakers of the Liberty party! But never mind: some good may come out of this demonstration, for all that. Prince John has evidently mastered the Anti Slavery alphabet, and will learn more perhaps by and by. He is ahead of his Pa, already.

We shouldn't particularly admire the "Wilmot Proviso" if we thought the Hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania was a correct embodiment of the measure which bears his name. He plunged into all sorts of absurdities in his speech; and though he was opposed to the extension

of slavery, he pledged his party to go down to the South and shed their blood, if need be, in case of a servile insurrection among the "human cattle" on the plantations!—Herkimer Freeman.

The Spirit of the South.

The following notice of the proceedings in the South, in reference to slavery, is cut from a St. Louis paper. We commend it to the consideration of northern men of all parties. We especially invite all doughfaces to look at the arrogant and insulting character of the proceedings, and ask themselves whether they are prepared to be bullied in this manner into any thing their southern masters shall choose to dictate?

"Public meetings on the Wilmot Proviso have recently been held in different districts of South Carolina. One was held at Greenville on the 3d of October, at which Hon. Waddy Thompson made a speech. He declared his settled conviction of the impolicy of the war with the republic of Mexico, and said that he believed that if it were to close now, one hundred million dollars would not pay its cost. He was proud of the part the sons of South Carolina had taken in the conflict, and indignant at the proposition that would exclude her sons from sharing in the territory that might be acquired. The extension of our limits, he said, was not to enure to the benefit of the South.

"He believed the North would not recede from their position. Ten States, with votes enough to control the popular branch of Congress and to elect a President of the United States, had taken their arrogant and insulting stand—and they were daily gaining strength.—Last year 300,000 foreigners landed on our shores—not two thousand of whom settled in the south—the rest spreading over the north and west with imported sentiments hostile to our welfare. With Oregon and the expected accession of Mexican territory, added to the present non-slaveholding States, the number of free States would be ultimately numerous and strong enough to amend the constitution, and overthrow the institutions of the south."

"The true remedy for this state of things, he thought, was to be found in acquiring no more territory. We have already quite enough; and that which it is proposed to acquire is not desirable, being sterile, covered with Spanish grants and held by a population accustomed to rebellion and unaccustomed to work; and besides, he said, "he would stake his life that no part of the territory could or would be occupied by slaveholders;" upon this point he added, that

"He would consent to be gibbeted, or, if dead, that his bones should be dug up and made manure of, if ever a slaveholding State were formed out of any portion of it. We should be satisfied with Texas, every part of which will be slaveholding territory, under the compact of annexation, having the Rio Grande for its boundary, and a reasonable margin, where necessary."

He was decidedly opposed to the project of establishing a southern paper at Washington and heartily thankful to Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas for the stand they had taken.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That under no circumstances will we recognize as binding any enactment of the Federal Government, which has for its object the prohibition of slavery in any territory to be acquired either by conquest or treaty, holding it to be the natural and independent right of each citizen of each and every State of the confederacy, to reside, with his property, of what ever description, in any territory, which may be acquired by the arms of the United States, or yielded by treaty by any foreign power.

The citizens of Barnwell district also held a meeting on the same subject. The committee appointed for that purpose reported an address, setting forth the contemplated action of the North on the subject of Slavery, and urging the most decided steps on the part of the South in regard to the matter. The following resolutions which were adopted will indicate the spirit which prevailed:

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed, not only to the Southern States agreeing to run any man as a candidate, who is not openly and thoroughly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, but also to their uniting or fraternizing in caucus or convention, with those who are in its favor—as derogatory to our character—wounding to the feelings of just pride—and calculated to lead to the most dangerous consequences.

Resolved, That if milder means should fail to repel these assaults upon us, we stand prepared to adopt the higher, suggested in the report; and if that should fail, we stand prepared to throw the responsibility on our assailants, and to take the final remedy into our own hands, without fear that we in the end will be the greatest sufferers.

"The "higher" measures alluded to, as being recommended, is thus set forth in the address: "But we recommend these milder measures for no other reason than that already assigned. If they should fail, we are prepared to retaliate by adopting the high measures of excluding their ships and commerce, and that with the certain conviction that it would bring the intelligent and patriotic of the non-slaveholding States to unite with us to put down forever these unjustifiable assaults on our rights, honor and safety; but, if in that we should be deceived, we are prepared to throw the responsibility on our assailants, without the least fear that we shall be the greatest sufferers."

Detroit Correspondence.

DETROIT, Nov. 9th, 1847.

FRIEND FOSTER:—Our election passed off very quietly—so much so that a stranger in the city would hardly have known from any appearance around the polls that such a scene was transpiring. The Liberty vote on the gubernatorial ticket was 39—being an increase of eight votes over last year. If other parts of the State have done as well, it will be encouraging for the future prosecution of our cause.

Our city continues to be disgraced by the sound of the shrill fife and rattling drum, beating up for the "brave and patriotic volunteers" for Mexico. Judging from the earnest and almost desperate efforts of the would-be officers to fill up the rank and file, it must be an uphill business; for as yet I believe not a single company has been filled, although the greatest efforts have been made for weeks, and in one instance two of our uniform companies have joined teams to expedite the matter. And yet I suppose after long continued drumming, lying, and deceit, the object will be accomplished, and our brave Michigan regiment, (as they will doubtless be styled,) marched off like sheep to the slaughter, and if the war is continued, more than half of them leave their bones to bleach upon the fields of Mexico. Doubtless many who are caught enlisting will do it when under the influence of the maddening cup, over-persuaded by some fiend-like harpy, who, to secure the fee of two, five, or ten dollars, (which I perceive some of the company officers in their hot haste to obtain victims have offered per head,) and awake from the influence of the intoxicating draught too late to make repentance available for his relief. Others guilty of the silly act, may be partially induced to do it by the assurances of the "Advertiser" of this city, that the land to which they would be entitled (some of it at least) will be worth in a few years five dollars an acre! If true, what avail will it be to him who long ere that time arrives may be slain and lie unburied upon foreign soil, or return maimed and halt, with a constitution so impaired that a few months of lingering sorrow will lay him beneath the sod? Alas, these land bounties are but MEXICANOUS GULL TRAPS into which I fear some of our yeomanry may be left to fall to their utter ruin. It is also painful to witness the folly of some of our young men, who amid the excitements of this unholy war, are found ready and anxious to rush from the honorable and peaceful employments of the store or the counting room to engage in such scenes of blood and carnage as have been witnessed in Mexico within the past few months—to the eternal disgrace of our Christian Nation.

And in view of the probable bearing of such conduct upon their future happiness and prosperity in this life, if they plead Patriotism as their motive, it furnishes but another sad evidence that "patriotism and brains do not always go together."—Patriotism, indeed!! It is a shameful misnomer—an unwarranted, disgraceful use of the term to apply it to such conduct. Truly, upon what strange things have we fallen! And what a horrid education is our nation receiving by its public press from the manner in which many of them give detailed accounts of these horrid scenes, and the sayings of their leading actors. Witness, for example, the following language of Gen. Scott, said to have been addressed to some of the surviving men and officers of the Rifle Regiment, after the late murderous battles, and which is going the rounds of the secular press with approbation—"Brave Rifles! veterans! you have been baptized in Fire and Blood, and have come out Steel!" What horrid, impious language!

I know not how it may grate on others' ears, or how congenial it may be to other hearts, but for one I confess that as I read it the conviction forced itself upon my mind, that had he substituted "the Spirit of Hell" for "Fire and Blood," and "Demons" for "Steel," he would not have been far from the truth.

Also, how has the familiar description of such scenes already blunted the moral sense of this Christian Nation, and led multitudes among us to look on WAR with all its diabolical scenes and consequences as a mere plaything.

"As if the soldier died without a wound! As if the fibres of this God-like frame Were gored without a pang! as if the wretch, Who fell in battle, found bloody deeds, Passed off to Heaven translated, and not killed,— As though he had no wife to pine for him, No God to judge him!"

In the hope that a better day will soon dawn upon our guilty nation, and the pure and Heavenly principles of "Peace on earth and good will to all men," be better understood and obeyed, I remain truly yours,

We find the following paragraph in the Cleveland True Democrat. Is it possible the pensioned representative of the Cotton Whigs has ever said what is here attributed to him?

"I never would and never should, and I say now I never will and never shall, vote for any further annexation to this country with Slave representation.—Daniel Webster."

New York.

This State has given a Whig majority of 20,000, in consequence of the Barnburners refusing to vote the Old Hunker ticket nominated at the Syracuse Convention. The Whigs have two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature.

New Hampshire.

The Liberty men and Independent Democrats having nominated Judge Berry for Governor, he was nominated afterwards by the Whigs, Ex-Gov. Colby declining the Whig nomination. Thus the three sections unite against the Old Hunker Democrats. The Freeman says:

"The adoption of Judge Berry by the recent Whig State Convention, and the resolutions put forth by that body, which we publish in another column, have virtually reduced the issues of the next election in this State to the one question of Freedom or Slavery. It is a formal acceptance, by the Whigs of this State, of the issue tendered by the South. As such we rejoice in it; yea, and we will rejoice. This movement is, on their part, a solemn proclamation that, in view of the present crisis in our State and Nation, all the old questions, which have heretofore divided parties, shall give way to the one paramount purpose of resisting and putting a final period to the encroachments of Slavery. In this view, we hail it as one of the great signs of the times—as the harbinger of a new era in the history of parties.

Of the triumphant election of Judge Berry we have no doubt. It is certain as any contingent event can be."

Correspondence on Slavery.

The preference of some Abolitionists in the Second District for Gordon on account of his being in favor of the Wilnot Proviso, rather alarmed the Democrats for the safety of their candidate, as it was well known that the Whigs and Abolitionists, when all united, could elect whom they pleased. To prevent this result, a correspondence was got up a few days previous to the election between Mr. Stuart, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and C. S. Wheeler, of Flowerfield, in which Mr. S. is made to come out as an antislavery man. As Mr. Stuart is elected, and will represent our State for two years, we publish the material part of the correspondence, that our readers may be able to compare his present professions with his future course.

Mr. Wheeler's inquiries were these: "Was this Government justified in entering into the present war with Mexico, and ought that war to be further prosecuted?"

"If any part of Mexico should hereafter be attached to this Union, should it be free or slave territory? and what are your views upon the subject of Slavery generally?"

To which Mr. Stuart thus responded: "This Government was, in my judgment, not only justified in entering into the present war with Mexico, but I consider that step unavoidable if our national dignity is to be maintained, and our rights asserted and secured, not only with Mexico but with all other Powers. And, inasmuch as that nation still refuses any adjustment of existing difficulties, consistently with the dignity or rights of this, I am decidedly in favor of the prosecution of this war, with all the energies we possess, and by any and all means not repugnant to national honor, till Mexico shall either be numbered among the nations that were; or compelled to acknowledge our rights and negotiate a peace in accordance with them.

Upon this branch of the subject I can conceive of no difference of opinion among men who love their country, however much they may differ as to the propriety or necessity of the war at its commencement.

A statement of my views upon this subject of Slavery, generally, will, I think, answer satisfactorily both branches of your second interrogatory.

So far as the Slave States have rights under the Constitution and Laws of the Union, they should, in my opinion, be held inviolate. But in the organization of the territorial governments, whether out of our present possessions or such as we may hereafter acquire, a provision ought, in my opinion, to be incorporated prohibiting Slavery.

Upon this subject, I think we have an undoubted right to act, and I also think that the true spirit of philanthropy, in addition to our interest, requires every good citizen to act in favor of liberty.—Entertaining such views, should I be placed in a position to enforce them, I shall only be restricted in my efforts by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the permanency and welfare of the Union."

Lucretia Mott.

This eloquent and noble-souled woman arrived here on Saturday evening, accompanied by her excellent husband, who seems to take fervent pleasure in accompanying her wheresoever duty calls her. They were on their return from an extensive Western tour. She is suffering from a most painful neuralgic affection, caused by an overworking of her brain. This is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact that she has, during the seventy days of her absence from her home in Philadelphia, attended seventy-one meetings, devoted, by turns, to the various reforms of the day and the worship peculiar to her sect. At every one of these she spoke more or less. When it is remembered that, during this time, she travelled at least twenty-four hundred miles, the achievement is worthy of being recorded as among the wonders of itinerancy.—Baltimore Cor. of Era.

"FIGHTING FOR PEACE."

It has long been said that we were fighting the Mexicans for peace. But how long we are to fight for peace does not appear. The N. Y. Evangelist says, "Mexico has offered the United States four hundred and twenty thousand square miles of her territory, if the United States will withdraw her invading armies, and put a stop to these sanguinary conflicts. Our Government, through its instructed agent, refuses these terms and demands more land.—And now the carnage is renewed, and the fields of Mexico are again crimsoned with blood, and deformed by the mangled bodies of the slain. The State of New York comprises forty-six thousand square miles, Mexico offers us territory equal to nine States of New York, if we will consent to peace; and we refuse. We demand vastly more. Can it longer be said we are fighting for Peace?"

Intellectual Superiority.

In Mexico, though there is much confusion of races, the blood of the Caucasian, the Indian, and the Negro being commingled in every conceivable proportion, the aristocracy of color is very decisively manifested. The pure Castilian is very proud of his aristocratic lineage, and looks down with undilatory haughtiness upon the dusky skin which is an indication of a humbler parantage.—Approximation to the Caucasian race is there, as every where else, esteemed an honor. That the white man is now, in intellect and energy, in moral and physical power, the world over, greatly superior to the negro race, few will undertake to deny. There is unquestionably, great diversity of opinion respecting the cause of this inequality, but few, however, will question its existence. And this admitted inferiority is generally adduced as an argument in favor of Slavery—but it is surely a strange reason with which to silence the reproaches of conscience.—The men who till Daniel Webster's farm, and servants who minister to the household wants of John Q. Adams, are doubtless intellectually inferior to their employers—but surely they are not on this account to be degraded of their rights of manhood, to be degraded to the condition of slaves, to be bought and sold in the market. John Quincy Adams may not be willing to marry his son to the daughter of his washwoman, or to marry his daughter to the son of his footman, but surely this is no reason why he should cheat his washwoman out of her wages, or defraud his footman out of his hire. The naked assertion, for it is no argument, is this, "because I am more shrewd and stronger than my unfortunate brother, therefore I have a right to defraud him. I can compel him to work for me without wages and therefore I have a right to do it. I can blot out the eyes of his mind, and keep in him ignorance, and therefore I will. He shall not even know of the rights of which I rob him." Some influence must have awfully deranged the conscience before such reasoning as this could have quieted its reproaches.—When enlightened piety shall dwell in the heart, the wise and the strong will say, "I will protect my less fortunate brother, and fairly remunerate him for his toil; his feeble mind I will strive to enlighten and to strengthen, I will be his benefactor, not his tyrant; his brother, not his driver." The plea that it is benevolence which induces one to enslave his fellowman, that the motive is kindness, in wishing to provide for one who is incapable of taking care of himself, is one which is too absurd to be noticed. No one can soberly pretend that brotherly kindness has led to the enslavement of the negro.

The Cincinnati Herald, in speaking of the nominations made at the Buffalo convention by its party, says, that the delegation from this state urged the postponement of the nomination unanimously, "but were not seconded by those even who had been instructed by their constituencies to that effect. The Indiana and N. Hampshire delegations both voted for an immediate nomination, though expressly instructed to the contrary."

"We have no room for any further comments upon its proceedings. We are still persuaded of the impolicy of making the nominations this fall. But the Convention leaving thought otherwise, and believing its selections are the best it could have made under the circumstances, they shall have our cordial support until we can be shown a clearly better way of promoting the great cause of emancipation."

The Telegraph controversy between O'Reilly and associates, and "Fog" Smith and associates, is no nearer a settlement than six months ago, that we can see. In Chicago, each party has a press enlisted in its favor—here, the press has been neutral, only desiring a settlement of the difficulties. Whatever we have published on either side we have charged as advertisements, so is also the Advertiser, we presume. It is but fair, as the telegraph makes the press pay exorbitantly.

From what we can gather there is a probability of two lines between this city and Chicago, and we think business men have no cause of complaint for, "opposition is the life of trade."—Det. Free Press.

"We learn that the Telegraph wires are completed to Ypsilanti. The line will be continued as soon as an additional supply of wire shall be received."

Antislavery in England.

In 1774, the British cabinet refused its assent to the imposition by the colonial Legislatures of duties on the importation of slaves. "We cannot," said the secretary, Lord Dartmouth "allow the colonies to check or discourage in any degree a traffic so beneficial to the nation." This shows where public sentiment was at that time; but it could have been, I think, no more adverse to the abolition of the slave trade, than public sentiment in this country ten years ago was against the abolition of slavery; so that the starting points may be considered equal. On the 7th of July, 1783, six Quakers met in London, "to consider what steps they should take for the relief and liberation of the negro slaves in the West Indies, and for the discouragement of the slave trade on the coast of Africa." The individuals commenced operations systematically.—Their first object was to enlighten and purify the public mind; they commenced publishing articles respecting the slave trade, and circulating books and pamphlets on the subject. On the third year they engaged the celebrated Clarkson to lecture on the subject, who gave a powerful impulse to the work at once. On the fifth year, May 9th, 1788, the House of Commons voted that they would take into consideration the complaints against the African slave trade, at their next session. Then came the tug of war on the subject. Defeat attended every measure, but still they persevered,—they doubted not the wisdom of their course, nor for a moment despaired of ultimate success. And though failing in carrying specific points, their cause was onward. Soon Mr. Wilberforce enlisted in the work, and used his surpassing eloquence, and mighty influence in the House Commons, against the inhuman traffic. Ten times at different sessions, did he endeavor to carry a bill to suppress this traffic, and ten times was he doomed to defeat! And still he persevered! And faith and perseverance were ultimately well rewarded. But not till much time had elapsed. On the 25th March, 1807, twenty-four years after the formation of the Quaker Committee, the slave trade was abolished by act of Parliament. A hard battle for liberty has now been fought and the victory won; but still there must be another campaign, or rather campaigns, and many hard fought battles before all that the committee set out to accomplish should be done. Slavery still existed in the West Indies. The struggle to gain this end continued thirty-one years after the accomplishment of the former,—fifty-five years from the commencement of the noble enterprise. Now when we think what it was they had to do,—change the public sentiment of a great nation, entirely reverse it—we cannot but feel that their success was great, what is ours.—Who can doubt but that the work proceeds with far greater rapidity here than it did in Great Britain!—Vermont Paper.

The 13th Infantry is to march with the 7th train as far as the National Bridge. There are 2500 American troops at Bezara, near Vera Cruz, viz: 13th Infantry, the Massachusetts and Ohio Regiments, two Florida companies, Capt. Stapp's Illinois mounted men, ninety recruits for the 1st dragoons, two companies of the 11th Infantry, recruits belonging to the volunteers, Tilghman's magnificent light artillery battery: half a mile beyond the artillery battery there are 4 companies of the Texan Rangers. Paredes is endeavoring to establish a Monarchy.

Santa Anna has been again called to the head of the Government and Army. Gen. Laité was at a town between Poteau and Puebla. Santa Anna evacuated at his approach, leaving two pieces of artillery, Col. Vega and Iturbide and prisoners. Gen. Rhea took possession of the town after Lane's departure, and following in the rear succeeded in killing seventy straggling Americans. The guerrillas captured the Army mail.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Liverpool dates to the 19th October represent the grain market as declining. Liverpool papers quote west western canal flour at 26 shillings, and Indian corn at 30s.

The corn market is of course sensibly influenced by the unparalleled stringency of the money market. All shows a general decline, particularly in quotations in inferior parcels.

Indian corn has depreciated from 2d to 3d per qr., and meal has also receded in value, and is in very limited demand. The disastrous monetary pressure recorded in our last advices, has during the last fortnight continued to rage with unabated severity; involving several additional failures, and infusing a deep, impenetrable gloom throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain. To such a point of intensity has the inaccessibility of money now arrived, that there is scarcely one house that can be looked upon without suspicion, no matter how exalted its position, while a feeling of unmitigated anxiety is everywhere perceptible.

Yesterday it was announced that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment, which proved too correct. In the present universal confusion and alarm, it can well be conceived how deeply manufacturing operations have been affected, and business appears to be quite at a stand still, without the slightest prospect of a reaction. Although good orders are stated to be held by many firms, yet in the present prostration of monetary affairs, they abstain from executing them, indeed, the pressure of money has been so great that sales have been forced for cash at prices considerably below ordinary quotations.

The money market continues most stringent, but the London papers of last night indulge hopes of a partial restoration of ease—owing to the circumstances of a heavy payment on the Consol settlement—the 10,000,000 loan and the advances from the Bank having been completed last week.

We may avoid further examination by stating that altogether 55 houses have broken down or suspended payment since the departure of the last steamer. The Canton of Luzerne is in a state of insurrection, also those of Frybourg,

and the districts of Romont, Grugere, and the Valley of Magery. The Cantons demand the expulsion of the Jesuits. The French squadron was still before Naples on the first. It is said in private letters that the reformers of Naples had divided themselves into 3 columns—the first division is called the Legion of Death, and formed the advanced guard, commanded by Louge Cero—the centre is commanded by Romeo who has seized upon Margiana, a large depot of arms and munitions of war. The rear guard is under the command of Petino. The insurgents in Abruzzes have abandoned the city and returned to the mountains in imitation of those of Reggio. It is said that Navarre is in rebellion, and troops are assembled commanded by Garon Safrá. The government of Luzerne burned Zurich, and others cantons, and are earnestly engaged in military preparations in view of a critical situation of affairs. A majority of Cantons have agreed to set in front of the Federal army, commissioners a la Triste, who are to use their utmost efforts to bring about a conciliation and prevent if possible a hostile collision. The army will await the result of their powerful endeavors. If unsuccessful it will instantly cross the river.

From the War.

Dates from Vera Cruz 10th state that Santa Anna with 8000 men, entered Puebla on the 25th and addressed a note to Col. Childs to surrender. He replied he should be able to repulse all attacks.

The Arco Iris says the enemy was at Puebla on the 27th Sept., commenced a heavy fire on the American works. The Americans threw shells into the centre of the city, which did great injury.

On the following day cannonade recommenced, and by order of Santa Anna, breast works of cotton bales were raised to protect the city. To prevent completion of said works, the Americans continued a heavy fire on workmen from the battery of San Jose.

On the 30th the city was partially tranquil.

Santa Anna's Army have deserted, except 130 personal guards, who, with their leader, marched to Oajaca. Since his departure, Puebla has remained quiet. Reports were at Vera Cruz on the 18th, that a company of Texan Rangers were attacked by Guerrillas twelve miles from Vera Cruz and all but two cut off.

On the 1st of October Santa Anna marched at the head of 2000 cavalry to attack the reinforcements on their way to join Gen. Scott at Mexico, but his men revolted and pronounced him traitor, &c., Santa Anna escaped with a body of 130 hussars.

The Mexican government had ordered Santa Anna to Queratero; but he fled in a contrary direction towards Oaxaca, and would probably seek refuge in Guatemala.

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VARIETY.

The Barnburner section of the New York Democracy are to hold a mass meeting at Herkimer on the 26th inst., to declare in an emphatic manner, their principles; among the rest, their adherence to the Wilnot Proviso.

Gen. Taylor's last political letter that we have seen, is addressed to Dr. Brown of Charleston, South Carolina, and the following is the closing sentence: "I have never exercised the privilege of voting; but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay."

A BEREAVED WIDOW.—Mrs. Hoffman of Baltimore, lost her husband while he was serving his country in Texas less than two years ago, in the capacity of Lieut. Col. to the 6th infantry. In the winter of 1844 she lost a son, Lieut. A. T. Hoffman, of the 2d infantry, who died of a disease contracted while serving in Florida. At the battle of Churubusco her youngest and favorite child was killed, while serving in the 1st United States Artillery, in the capacity of Lieutenant. In the same engagement she has another son wounded, Capt. Hoffman, of the 6th infantry, who is represented as possessing superior attainments as an officer and a gentleman.—Buffalo Express.

HARVEST WITHOUT PREVIOUS SOWING.—In the Schnellpost we find an account of a method of compelling the wheat plant to become perennial, like grass, and to perfect its grains annually without annual sowing of seed, which has been successfully practiced at Constance in Germany. It was discovered by the steward of an estate named Kern. His method, after ploughing and manuring the land, and sowing it with Summer or Winter Wheat, is to mow it in the spring before the ear makes its appearance. This process is repeated several times in the season, and the product is used as hay. The plant is then allowed to grow and be cut in the ordinary manner. The next year it ripens earlier and bears more abundantly than wheat treated in the usual manner. It is mowed in the autumn like grass in the meadow, and in the spring cleared from weeds. In this manner, from one field four successive harvests have been gathered.

The Central Railroad Company have, with their usual alacrity and generosity, presented the widow of the late engineer who was killed a few weeks since, on the road, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Such a spirit on the part of the officers of any company is a deed worthy of record.—Subscriptions are in circulation throughout the line of road in her behalf, and we understand about \$300 more is already subscribed.—Free Press.

Among the numerous ingenious inventions of the present day, is a noiseless wheel for carriages, patented by Mr. Andrew Smith, of England, galvanized iron and wire rope manufacturer. The silent properties of this wheel are not obtained at the expense of appearance; nor by any additions which detract from the elegant appearance of the vehicle. The tire is composed of numerous layers of galvanized plate iron lapped together, and then regalvanized in the mass, and which, when running over the stones, makes no noise more than if running on a surface of lead. The nave or box of the wheel is lined with an elastic substance, which makes a perfect stuffing box; and this prevents any noise from the axle; and on the whole must be an important addition to the comfort of omnibus and stage passengers. So says the Scientific American.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. WM. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor. MATYARD, Druggist, Ann Arbor. T. A. HAYLAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor. W. WILKESMAN, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER & Co. Manufacturers, Secol. Wm. WASSER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor. E. FUGETER, Gold Pans, Detroit. C. W. DICKER & Co., Jewelers, Dealer. T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, &c., Detroit. S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Secol. COMSTOCK & SAWYER, Merchants, Jackson. T. H. AER TRONG, Hat Store, Detroit. J. W. BAKER, Law Office, Ann Arbor. E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. BLISS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. COOK & ROBINSON, Haines Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor. S. D. BERKEZ, Dentist, Ann Arbor. STEVENS & ZUGA, Upholsters, Detroit. Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. J. W. TILMAN, Cabinet Maker, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. LA DIX & ELBERG, Tannery, Detroit. H. B. MANN, Jeweller, Detroit. Mrs. C. BEYRONSON, Millinery, Ann Arbor. J. H. LESTER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.

FOR SALE.

A Bond and Mortgage given by Edward S. Hall of the city of New York to Calvin F. Spear of the same place to secure the payment of \$175 and interest, dated March 23d, 1839, and recorded in Register's office, Washtenaw County, in Liber No. 8 of Mortgages, page 37, being on the following premises: The N. W. 1/4 of Lot No. 7 and the W. 1/4 of Lot 8 in Block three South of Huron Street Range Six East.

COMMERCIAL. ANN ARBOR, Nov. 12, 1847. The Wheat market in our place remains nearly stationary. The price yesterday was 85 cents.

In Detroit, Nov. 10, 165 bbls. Ann Arbor Extra sold for \$4.87 1/2, with inquiry for more at the same price.

From New York, we have no dates later than the 6th. Good brands of Michigan Flour brought then \$6.37 1/2 to \$6.44. Pearl Ashes, \$8.87 1/2 to \$9.00. Pots, \$6.62 1/2.

NOTICES.

Our first Quarterly meeting for the present Conference year, will be held at Gull Prairie, near Br. Boyle's, Saturday and Sunday next (Nov. 13 and 14).

The friends of a free and pure gospel, are invited to join with us. Come up brethren in the name of the Lord! G. T. NEDHAM, Wesleyan Minister. Battle Creek, Nov. 6, 1847.

State Liberty Fund. Please acknowledge the receipt of Two Dollars to the State Liberty Fund from Mr. Henry Tripp, Franklin, Lenawee Co. H. HALLOCK, for the late Ex. Committee.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. A Proclamation. In accordance with the usual custom, I, WILLIAM L. GREENLY, Governor of the State of Michigan, do recommend that Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, be set apart and observed by the citizens of this State, as a day of general THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the signal benefits and blessings which as a people we have enjoyed during the past year.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Detroit, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-second. WM. L. GREENLY, By the Governor, G. O. WHITMORE, Secretary of State.

DIED. On the 27th of Oct., after a painful illness, ELISABETH A. SABIN, wife of Carlton Sabin, of Richmond, Michigan, and daughter of J. C. and Rebecca Carman, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, leaving a husband and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

But we trust our loss is her gain, for "She sleeps in Jesus—blessed sleep, From which no one wakes to weep." Young, lovely and talented, she was beloved by all who knew her, and the teachings of Christ assure us that "the pure in heart shall see God."

Wep not for her, her spirit was too fair, Too pure and free for this guilt-stained earth: The sunless glory and the golden stir Of Zion, seemed to claim her birth. Weep not for her—her joys will be more sweet In God's vast Universe above, When her freed spirit with the angels meet, To spend with them eternity, in love.—Weep not for her.

In the same place on the morning of the 29th, EMILY JANE, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah and Mary Sabin, in the 3d year of her age. Sweet bud of promise torn from her parents' arms, to bloom a perfect flower in Heaven.

"Because her smile was fair, Her lip and eye so bright— Because her cradle care, Was such a fond delight: Shall love with weak embrace, Her outspread wing detain; No! Angel, seek thy place Amid the Cherub train!"

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