

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

The following beautiful Hymn was sung at the Annual Convention of Unitarians which was held in Salem last week:—

**HYMN.**  
Hush the loud cannon's roar,  
The frantic warrior's call!  
Why should the earth be drenched with gore,  
Are we not brothers all?  
Want, from the wretch depart!  
Chains, from the captive fall!  
Sweet mercy, melt the oppressor's heart,  
Sufferers are brothers all.  
Chin'ies and sects, strike down  
Each mean partition wall!  
Let charity unkindness down,  
Christians are brothers all.  
Let love and truth alone  
Hold human hearts in thrall,  
That heaven's work at length may own,  
And men be brothers all.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Union Magazine.  
"Conquering a Peace."

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"He shall do it!"  
"But he says he won't."  
"I'll show him a trick worth two of that—see if I don't!"  
"I told him just what you said, and he replied quite angrily, that he would do no such thing. That if you expected to get anything of him by that kind of blustering, you were mistaken."  
"Did he say that?"  
"Yes he did."  
"Very well! I'll show him that he's mistaken his man. I never did allow any one to do just as he pleased with me, and never will. Right is right, and I'll stand up to it while I've breath in my body. I'll spend the last dollar I've got, before I'll suffer a man like him to do me an injury and then insult me when I ask for reparation."  
"He says there are two sides to this question."  
"Indeed! So there are. A right side and a wrong side. And before he's done with the matter, he'll find out who stands on the wrong side; and that in his cost. Talk to me about bluster—indeed! I'll show him something like bluster before we've done."  
"And thus Mr. Absalom Pendergast fumed away because a pair of oxen belonging to his neighbor, Thos. Peters, had broken into his cornfield, just as the green blades were a foot high, and spent the night there, doing no small injury to the young crop. Most men would say that he had cause for loss of temper, especially as Peters very coolly refused to pay the damages assessed by Pendergast. But let us define clearly the position of the belligerents.  
The fence around Mr. Pendergast's field, was certainly not in the very best condition in the world; and as soon as Peters learned that his oxen had been making depredations on his neighbor's young corn, he at once assumed that they must have entered through some broken panel. Still he felt grieved at what had happened, and was about starting to see his neighbor, when he was surprised by the reception of a bill after this tenor:— Thomas Peters, to A. Pendergast Dr. For damages done by oxen in corn-field, \$10."  
"Mr. Pendergast cannot, certainly, be in earnest in sending me this bill," the surprised farmer said to the messenger who brought it.  
"Yes sir, he is in earnest."  
"Very well; do you tell Mr. Pender-

gast for me, that I am very much astonished at his even dreaming I would pay such a bill. Tell him, that I say if he wishes to grow corn, he must keep good fences."  
The messenger departed, and gave the reply of Peters, in even a warmer and more offensive manner than it was uttered. Of course, Pendergast fired up at this insulting language, and sent back the bill with a threat of consequences if the offending neighbor did not immediately come to terms. Peters had grown no cooler by reflection. The more he thought about the demand that had been made upon him, the more it fretted him. When the bill came a second time, with some sharp words and threats, that had grown sharper since they left the lips of Pendergast, he was angry and made no efforts to conceal what he felt.  
Before the day had passed, Thomas Peters had a summons to appear before a magistrate in a neighboring village, to answer to a suit for trespass brought against him by Pendergast. The trial was fixed for that day one week.  
As soon as the matter became noised about, the friends of the two antagonists were much surprised, and there was a good deal of talk, and no small interest felt on the subject. Those to whom Pendergast talked, said he was right in requiring his neighbor to pay damages; and those with whom Peters talked, said he was right in not paying them. Some who took sides were in earnest, while others, of the all-things-to-all-men class, favored the side of one or the other, as they happened to be with either the plaintiff or defendant, and fanned with a doubt to breathe the antagonist fires.  
"But all did not do this; there was one exception in Mr. Goodyear, a good and faithful man in every thing that pertained to him. As soon as he heard what had occurred, the first desire he felt was to reconcile matters. He went to Mr. Pendergast and enquired the cause of his extreme proceeding against his neighbor.  
"It is a plain case," was the reply.—"His oxen broke into my field and destroyed my corn, and he refuses to pay the damage. What am I to do? He has destroyed my property and will not pay for it. Must I calmly pocket the loss! No—Absalom Pendergast is not so meek a man as that. He never allows any one to ride rough shod over him in that kind of fashion."  
"Did you represent the matter to him fairly, Mr. Pendergast? I have never found Mr. Peters a very unreasonable man."  
"I have sent him a bill for the damage done."  
"Before seeing him?"  
"Certainly. I had no wish to see him about the matter. I felt too much provoked at his allowing a pair of unruly oxen to forage about at night. He ought to have known they would do damage somewhere."  
"Perhaps he did not know they were out."  
"He ought to have known it then. If he should not, how should I?"  
"I think it would have been much better if you had seen Peters before you commenced a suit. I am sure he would have done what was right."  
"Not he."  
"Hasn't he always borne the character of an upright man? Such I have always found him."  
"You never know a man until you try and prove him. I understand Peters, now, very well, and he will understand me, too, I am thinking, before we are done with each other. I should not have called in the law to aid in settling this matter, if he had not sent me an insulting message, as well as refuse to pay the bill."  
"And you are determined to go on with the matter?"  
"Certainly; I am not a man to look back and hesitate after I have once taken my course. His oxen destroyed my corn and he refused to pay the damage. Isn't that a plain case? I think it is."  
"I am sure it would be better if you would see Thomas Peters, and talk over the case with him before going any further. Their respective lawyers stated to them the reason plainly enough, in legal phrase, but the meaning of what they said was about as comprehensible to them as Greek. One thing, however, was clearly understood; that was the damage of ten dollars from each for costs that had to be paid in order to get the suit continued.  
Meantime the belligerents showed their teeth at each other whenever they happened to meet.  
It was a year before the case came fairly to trial, and then it was thrown out, and each party required to pay his own costs, the judge severely reprimanding both complainant and defendant for

ever suffering a matter in which both had a share of blame, and which ought to have been settled amicably in five minutes, to come into court. The cost to each, including lawyers' fees, was just one hundred dollars.  
This result by no means improved the state of feeling that had for a whole year existed between the parties. Mr. Pendergast had lost half as much as his whole field of corn would yield, and Peters more than his yoke of oxen was worth. Both were fretted, angry, and unhappy, and made their families extremely uncomfortable.  
A brief calm succeeded to this strife of passion, and then there was war again.— Peters commenced a suit against Pendergast, to recover the hundred dollars costs and fees he had been compelled to pay.— On the trial, he proved that the son of Pendergast, who had been sent by his father to his house on an errand, after dark on the same night the oxen destroyed his corn, had, in leaving his premises, left the gate open, through which his oxen had made their way out upon the public road, and afterwards through Pendergast's broken fence into his corn field.— The witness who proved this was explicit in his testimony, and no cross questioning of the defendant's counsel could confuse him, or cause him to waver in the least from his first distinctly given evidence.— All efforts to invalidate this unexpected testimony were in vain. It had to be admitted.  
Peters gained his cause after a year of disturbing and unprofitable litigation.— But Pendergast appealed. Another year of suspense, disquietude and angry excitement succeeded, and the higher court affirmed the decision. There was no help for Pendergast. The hundred dollars had to be paid, and two hundred dollars of fees and costs besides.  
Four hundred dollars spent in the effort to recover ten dollars was rather a serious matter, and so it was felt by the original litigant. He was mortified, chagrined and angry beyond measure; and unhesitatingly declared that the witness who had sworn that his son had left Peters' gate open had perjured himself.— This charge came to the ears of the witness, who complained to Peters. That individual, irritated by three years of legal annoyances, and feeling in the diminished productiveness of his farm, the effects of a diverted mind, had no very kind feelings for the man who had occasioned him both trouble and loss.  
"See him for defamation," Mr. Peters said to the witness. "I'll stand by you.— Lay the damages at five thousand dollars."  
This advice was taken. In about a week Pendergast was started by the appearance of the officer with a writ, summoning him to answer, in a criminal prosecution, for defamation of character.— This was a serious matter, and so he felt it to be. When he called upon his lawyer, that gentleman looked grave; but promised to defend him to the utmost of his ability. The loss of the four hundred dollars in costs of suits and damages, and a loss of an equal amount from neglecting his farm, more or less, for some years, had made money matters rather close with Mr. Pendergast, who was not what a broker would call very substantial. He was heartily sick of law, and wished, from the bottom of his heart, that he had not been the fool he was to get involved in its meshes, from which there now seemed no hope of extrication. A suit for defamation of character, with damages laid at five thousand dollars, especially when he was conscious that there were more than a dozen persons who could prove that he had charged the witness with perjury, was no joke. Damages of half the amount, if recovered, would utterly ruin him. In fact, without selling his farm, he could not raise five hundred dollars.  
But all this fear availed not. He had excited the enmity of a man whose wrath was not easily appeased. The suit was regularly docketed for trial. By the aid of his lawyer, it was deferred for one or two terms; but there was a limit to this. The case at last came fairly before the court; witness after witness was examined; and the evidence produced clear and unequivocal. It was clear that Pendergast would be found guilty.  
The trial had occupied two days, and the prosecuting attorney and defendant's counsel had nearly brought their war of words to a conclusion. The court then adjourned the case over until the next morning, when the counsel of Mr. Pendergast was to make one more effort in his behalf, and then the case would go to jury.  
Two more anxious days the unhappy man who had conjured up all this trouble for himself had never before spent.— When night came, he returned home, deeply depressed in spirit, and most sadly

regretting his own folly in placing himself in such a desperate condition. Tea awaited him; and soon after he came in, he sat down to the table with his wife and his four young children, for whose happiness he was devoting, cheerfully, the best efforts of his life. Their home was a pleasant one, and in it and around it were gathered many comforts, the reward of years of patient labor. Here the first sweet noons of his happy wedded life had been spent; here his children had been born; and this spot, he had fondly believed, would be to them even in manhood, the homestead to which their eyes and hearts would turn. Alas! now there hung upon only a slender thread the chance of its remaining in his possession. He looked around upon the bright young faces that circled his well filled board, happily unconscious of the danger with which they were threatened, and his heart sank within him. He looked into the troubled countenance of his wife, and his eyes filled with tears. A few mouthfuls of food were eaten merely for appearance's sake; but it passed along his palate without leaving a sign of its peculiar flavor. Never in his life had he felt so wretched. Now, clear as if lit by a sunbeam was his own folly apparent to his mind. The imperative demand which he had made upon his neighbor for damages, he saw and felt was an unjust demand, for he and his were far more to blame for the loss of his corn, trifling in reality, than Peters had been. So much for haste and passion! but consciousness of error came too late. He had sapped the foundations of his own welfare, and now the ruins were about to fall upon his own head.  
(Continued next week.)

**Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County.**  
Ann Arbor, Oct. 21, 1847.  
Present all the Supervisors.  
The journal was read and approved.  
The following preamble and resolution was introduced before the board by E. W. Morgan Esq.  
It having been represented to the board of Supervisors of the county of Washtenaw, by the heirs of Elisha W. Rumsey, the original proprietor of the south part of the village of Ann Arbor, that they are owners as tenants in common with said county, of certain lands in said village, usually called the 'old jail square,' and that all persons interested in said lands are now of age, and ready and anxious to make some disposition thereof, and they having requested this board to take the necessary steps to effect a sale of the interest of the county in said lands, or a partition thereof, as might be deemed most for the interest of the county, and it appearing reasonable to this board that such request should be complied with therefore—  
Resolved, That Hiram Becker of Ann Arbor, Ezra W. Whitmore, of Pittsfield, and Nathan Salyer, of Northfield, and they are hereby appointed a committee and agents, for and in behalf of the board of Supervisors of the County of Washtenaw, to examine into the title and interests of said county in and to the 'old jail square,' in the village of Ann Arbor, and ascertain how the same can be sold or divided, and that said committee or agents, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby expressly authorized and empowered as agents in behalf of said county, with the advice and assent of the prosecuting attorney of said county, to bargain, sell, release, convey, or otherwise dispose of all the right, title, interest or claim of the county of Washtenaw, or of the Supervisors of said county, in and to that part of block number three south, in range five, in said village usually known and described as the 'jail square,' or 'old jail square,' to such person or persons, in such manner and on such terms as they shall deem expedient, or to make partition of such lands, in such manner and on such terms, as to such committee or agent, or two of them shall seem proper and expedient; and that upon such sale or partition the said Hiram Becker, Ezra W. Whitmore, and Nathan Salyer, or any two of them, be and they are hereby expressly and fully authorized and empowered as agents for and on behalf of the board of Supervisors of the county of Washtenaw, to make, sign, seal, execute, acknowledge and deliver any, every and all such deeds, releases, conveyances, or other instruments in writing as to them shall seem proper, or expedient for the sale, conveyance, partition, division, or other disposition of said lands, or any part thereof, or of the interest of said county in such lands:— And that such committee or agents, or any two of them be also authorized and empowered to unite, if they shall see fit, with any other proprietors of said lands in making and acknowledging, and pro-

curring to be recorded any map or plot of said lands which would in their opinion facilitate the sale, or simplify the description of the different parts of said land.  
On motion of Mr. Jones, the above resolution was adopted as a substitute for the one adopted on the 18th, inst., on the same subject.  
On motion of Mr. Gillet, it was Resolved, That the sum of one thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars and eleven cents be raised and appropriated for the purpose of paying the liabilities of the county Poor Establishment, on claims audited and allowed by the Superintendents for the current year.  
On motion of Mr. Jones, it was Resolved, That the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars be raised and appropriated for the purpose of paying the interest on the loan to this county from the university, or School fund, for the current year.  
On motion of Mr. McLane, it was Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to apportion the amount of taxes to be raised in this county, the present year.  
Messrs. Van Cleve, Sheldon and Youcum were appointed said committee.  
On motion of Mr. Jones, a committee of three members, was appointed by the chair, to attach certificates to the assessment rolls, consisting of Messrs. Sheldon, Jones and McLane.  
On motion of Mr. Whitmore, it was Resolved, That the several Supervisors of this county be authorized to assess upon their respective assessment rolls, all amounts certified to them by the township clerks of the different towns for township expenses.  
The committee appointed to settle with the Treasurer of the county, by Mr. Becker, one of their number, reported, that they had performed that duty, and find the remaining in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of \$342 75; which report was accepted, adopted and the committee discharged.  
The committee appointed to fix upon the compensation to be allowed to Supervisors for making out their tax rolls made a report, reducing it some from the allowance last year, which was accepted.  
The report was amended so as to allow to each Supervisor the same sum as last year, with the exception of Ypsilanti, which was raised to the same amount as Ann Arbor, when the report was adopted as follows:  
95 H. Becker, Ann Arbor, \$50 00  
96. C. Howard, Augusta, 11 00  
97. N. L. Conklin, Bridgewater 15 00  
98 W. A. Jones, Dexter 13 00  
99. J. McLane, Freedom, 13 00  
100. W. Sheldon, Lima, 18 00  
101. N. Warner, Lodi, 13 00  
102. J. K. Youcum, Lyndon, 11 00  
103. N. Granger, Manchester, 20 00  
104. N. Salyer, Northfield, 15 00  
105. E. W. Whitmore, Pittsfield, 13 00  
106. A. Gillet, Sharon, 12 00  
107. S. L. Haight, Saline, 18 00  
108. D. Crippen, Superior, 12 00  
109. N. Mosher, Scio, 22 00  
110. D. Pomeroy, Salem, 13 00  
111. J. B. Boynton, Sylvan, 12 00  
112. S. Kimberly, Webster, 15 00  
113. J. W. Van Cleve, Ypsilanti, 50 00  
114. L. Carver, York, 15 00  
On motion, it was resolved, that the following claims be allowed by the board:  
115 S. Abel, salary as Treasurer for current year, \$500 00  
116. H. Becker, box candles, 12 00  
Mr. Granger, from the committee on Roads and Bridges, made a report in favor of raising the sum of two hundred dollars to be appropriated to aid the Commissioners of Highways in the township of Ann Arbor in constructing bridges across Huron river, in the summer of 1845, in obedience to an order made by the Judge of The Circuit Court for said county, on the 28th day of November, 1846.  
The question was then taken upon the adoption of the report of the committee, by yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Becker, Carter, Crippen, Conklin, Granger, Howard, Jones, Salyer, Van Cleve, Youcum—10.  
Nays—Messrs. Boynton, Gillet, Haight, Kimberly, McLane, Pomeroy, Sheldon, Warner, Whitmore—9.  
Absent—Mosher.  
Mr. Granger presented the petition of the Commissioners of Highways of the township of Bridgewater, praying this board to raise upon the county, one hundred dollars, to aid them in building and repairing bridges in that town.  
The question was then taken, on the petition, and negatived without a division.  
On motion it was Resolved, That, in the opinion of this

board, the cause of public education, and the welfare and happiness of the citizens of this county would be greatly promoted by the annual expenditure of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, in establishing and fostering of the Teacher's Institute, recently organized in this county, for the improvement of Common School Teachers, and the elevation and improvement of the Teachers' profession.— And in accordance with the spirit of the third article of the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Territory of the United States North West of the river Ohio, which declares that "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," we being deeply impressed with the importance of the general diffusion of moral and intellectual light, and of the extensive dissemination of intelligence among the people, respectfully request the legislature of this State to pass a law authorizing the board of Supervisors of this county, in their discretion, to raise by tax on the taxable property of this county a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars annually for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said Teachers' Institute and supplying it with a board of Instructors.  
The County Clerk, in obedience to the requirements of law, made a report to the board of the decision of the circuit court in the cases appealed from the board of Supervisors last year; by which it appeared that the aggregate amount of the several sums allowed over above the amount allowed by the board, with costs and charges, including the \$200 allowed to the Highway commissioners of Ann Arbor, was \$272 43.  
On motion, it was Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be raised and appropriated for the purpose of redeeming jurors' certificates outstanding and to pay jurors.  
On motion it was Resolved, That the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars be raised and appropriated for the purpose of paying our indebtedness to the State.  
On motion of Mr. Salyer, a committee of two members, consisting of Gillet and Sheldon, was appointed by the chair, to ascertain and report to the board the compensation of each Supervisor during the sitting of this board, at its present session.  
On motion of Mr. Sheldon it was Resolved, That James M. Wilcox and Thomas M. Ladd be appointed a committee to examine the new General Index to deeds and mortgages in the Register's office, in the place of the committee appointed last year, by the board of Supervisors for that purpose, which committee have, by their request, been discharged from further serving on said committee.  
The board passed upon and allowed the claim of Mr. Roariden, for services as fireman &c. during the sitting of the board at, \$11 28.  
The Clerk laid before the board a communication from the Auditor General relative to the State Tax.  
Mr. McLane moved a resolution, that the board assess 2 1/2 mills on the dollar for the ordinary State expenses.  
The question was taken and negatived.  
The board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.  
Friday, October 23, 1847  
Board met pursuant to adj. Present all the Supervisors.  
The journal read and approved.  
On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, it was Resolved, That the sum of eight hundred forty one dollars and nineteen cents be raised as a contingent fund for the current year.  
The board allowed the following claims:  
118. Thompson & Hach, 80 88  
119. H. W. Wells, 1 28  
120. B. King, services as clerk, 25 00  
The committee appointed to fix and report the compensation of Supervisors for services during the sitting of the board, made a report as follows, viz:  
H. Becker, Ann Arbor, \$19 56  
J. B. Boynton, Sylvan, 21 58  
L. Carver, York, 20 32  
N. L. Conklin, Bridgewater, 20 82  
D. Crippen, Superior, 19 98  
A. Gillet, Sharon, 21 60  
N. Granger, Manchester, 20 82  
S. L. Haight, Saline, 20 22



C Howard, Augusta,	20 04
W A Jones, Dexter,	20 40
S Kimberly, Webster,	19 92
N Moshier, Scio,	19 98
J McLane, Freedom,	20 40
N Salyer, Northfield,	19 08
N Sheldon, Lodi,	20 28
J W Van Cleve, Ypsilanti,	20 10
W Warner, Lima,	20 40
E W Whitmore, Pittsfield,	19 80
J K Yocum, Lyndon,	20 94

SATURDAY, October 23, 1847.  
Board met pursuant to adjournment.  
Journal read and approved.  
On motion of Mr. Jones  
Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid to S Abel Esq. for the purpose of completing the transcript of the records of the Treasurer's office up to this time, to be paid to him when he shall attach a certificate thereto, under oath, that the transcript made by him is true and correct, as compared with the original records in his office.

**SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.**  
Saturday, November 27.  
**Liberty Nominations.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN P. HALE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**LEICESTER KING,**  
OF OHIO.

**A Slave Auction.**  
The following illustration of American slavery is taken from the correspondence of the *New York Observer*.  
"I had never seen a human being sold! As one of the necessary attendants of slavery, I knew that it must be a common affair in any slaveholding city, and when it was mentioned to me that the 'market' was near the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, where I was staying, I determined at once to visit it. A small red flag at the door advertised the fact of a sale in progress, and a written description of the property posted up, informed the public of the particulars. I entered a large room with benches around the sides of it, on which thirty or forty men were seated, smoking and talking with the same indifference that you would observe at Tattersall's. In the centre of the room was a platform, some six feet square, and three in height, on which stood a white well-dressed auctioneer, and by the side of him a colored woman and a playful child, three years old, holding upon her fingers, and smiling at the company around. That was my first sight of a slave market! 'Only three hundred and fifty dollars,' said the auctioneer, 'why it's giving away the property; only think of it!' But no one was disposed to bid more; the mother was sickly looking, and the buyers were afraid of the investment. One man stepped up to the stand, and asked her how many children she had had; she told him six, and he returned to his seat apparently satisfied, and made no offer to purchase. The auctioneer endeavored to rally the customers, and induce them to bid, but they would not take, and he told the woman to go down. I asked her where her other children were, she said she did not know, 'they had all been sold but this one,' an innocent prattling thing, unconscious of a claim.

Another one was brought out, a colored girl of eighteen, strong, well made, lively, and laughing as she stood up to be sold. A man stepped up, and taking her by the chin, told her to show her teeth, which she did. He then felt of her arms, her breast, her sides, and with his foot pushed aside her frock, and made her hold it up a little, that he might see the development of her ankles; thus he pursued the examination of this female with as much minuteness and familiarity as he would a blood-horse. Being pleased with the result of his investigations, he bought the girl for five hundred dollars. Several others were sitting there to be sold, but the demand seemed to be so small, and the sale so dull, that the auctioneer declined proceeding any further that day, and I came away.—*London (Eng.) Reporter.*

**Liberty Vote.**  
In Hillsdale, for Governor, it was 146: last year, for Congress, 168. In Calhoun county, 116 Liberty men voted for Gurney, while Denison, for Congress, received but 63. The balance of 53, we suppose, cast their suffrages for Gordon, an unrepenting supporter of that Slaveholder, Henry Clay. It does not become us to sit in judgment upon those who did this thing, as we think, unwisely. We are for extending the largest liberty of thought and action to every real true-headed friend of the slave.—Let him work for the prosperity of the common cause in the manner his own conscience and judgment prescribe.—No one, while he does this, has any right to condemn him because he does not pronounce the Shibboleth just as others do. But we would respectfully inquire of our friends who have taken this course, whether any thing is likely to be gained to our cause by voting for proslavery men, who, to a great extent, do not even pretend to hold our principles? Shall we not exert a more effective influence, if we refuse our support to all who do not fully come up to the two great measures of our enterprise—the Repeal of the Slave Laws, and the Exclusion of Slaveholders from Office?—We submit it to the sober judgment of those friends who supported Mr. Gordon, whether any standard of political action lower than this will not be ultimately highly injurious or fatal to the objects we hope to accomplish?

**Cheap Postage.**  
The experiment of reducing the Postage is said to have worked far more favorably than its most sanguine friends anticipated. The deficiency under the new rates is rapidly diminishing; and the newspapers are again raising the inquiry, why we, a nation of progressive republicans, can not have our letters

and papers carried as cheap as the people of a monarchy a thousand years old. The late reform, as far as it went, was secured by the unanimous cry of the public press in its favor; and a further reduction will only be obtained in the way. Had it not been for the opposition of the Slaveholders, the rates would have then been made uniform for all distances at five cents, instead of five and ten. The true plan now will be to go in for two cents for all distances. Surely, if at this rate, the British Government derive an annual revenue of nearly \$4,000,000, above all expenses, the system will pay its own way this side of the Atlantic.

The Detroit Free Press, the State Paper, thus sets the ball in motion:  
"The people should take up the subject at once. Let a committee be appointed in every school district, to circulate petitions. If there is too much trouble in that, let every person resolve himself into a committee-man—get signatures, and send them to our members for presentation. Pour them into Congress. TWO CENTS PER HALF OUNCE, IRRESPECTIVE OF DISTANCE, AND NEWSPAPERS FREE, IF PRINTED IN THE STATE."

We have received from Bro. Willey of Maine, Editor of the *Liberty Standard*, and a reliable man—who attended the National Convention as one of the delegates from that State—the following article in reference to a paragraph contained in our letter from Buffalo, which appeared in the last Freeman. The position of Mr. Hale, as understood by us at Buffalo, is essentially modified and improved by these explanations of Mr. W.; and we now see no good reason why the Presidential nominee of the Buffalo Convention should not receive the hearty confidence and support of our friends here and elsewhere, which he so evidently and eminently enjoys among the oldest and truest Abolitionists of the New England States. But to Bro. Willey's letter:—*Herkimer Freeman.*

**Mr. Hale's Position.**  
Bro. Bowe—I notice a remark in your last paper respecting Mr. Hale's views of the power of the Federal Government over the Domestic Slave Trade, which I think unintentionally does him injustice, and also the Convention that nominated him. From personal communication with Mr. H., I know that he fully believes in the entire power of the government to suppress the slave trade by sea, to the extent of all its resources, and that the highest obligations rest on its administrators and on the people to see this done.—Mr. Hale also believes the Federal courts have power to invalidate contracts based on property in men; and this, he thinks, would essentially destroy the slave trade. He does not deny the power of the government summarily to abolish the trade, wherever and however carried on between the States; but, not having fully examined the absolute power of Congress over the trade by land, such having been his engagements since he took up the subject, he is not quite prepared to commit himself before the country at this moment beyond the positions specified.—He thinks it not unlikely, however, that farther investigation will remove his remaining doubts on this point.

When we look at the diversity of views prevailing among our ablest men respecting the detail of some of these legal questions, and also their magnitude and the difficulties involved in them, Mr. Hale's prudence, independence and sincerity are commended by the frank expression of his present views. True men, who on all the main questions agree, will not all take precisely the same views of every point involved in our great cause. And it will be quite obvious that the slave trade would be essentially destroyed were it prohibited by sea, where the greater part of it is carried on, and all contracts subject to the cognizance of the federal courts nullified. It would be dead. Liberty men if they would unite the country against slavery, must be very tolerant where the substance of their cause is not involved. Mr. Hale assured me and others, in answer to particular inquiries, that with the slight exception alluded to, he entirely agreed with all the principles and measures of the Liberty party.  
Yours truly,  
Oct. 26, 1847. A. WILLEY.

**Mr. Hale in Wisconsin.**  
The American Freeman, the Liberty paper of Wisconsin, is edited by Rev. Ichabod Coddington, one of the old veterans in the anti-slavery cause, and a superior man. He sympathizes with Gerrit Smith in his views of the proper policy of the Liberty party; and Mr. Smith voted for him (Mr. Coddington) as his choice for candidate for Vice President. Mr. C., in his paper, speaks of Mr. Hale's nomination thus:  
"We briefly noticed, in our last paper, the recent Liberty convention at Buffalo. We have since had more conversation with some of the delegates who were in attendance. The impression left upon their minds, and the one they have made upon ours, is that it was a very strong and enthusiastic meeting. In regard to the nomination of J. P. Hale, we should probably have heartily concurred in it, had we been a member of the convention, but we must be allowed to say

that we have been slow to believe it wise or expedient to leave, in selecting a candidate, that circle of noble men who have borne the burden and heat of the day, whose integrity has been repeatedly tested in nameless trials, and whose talents will not suffer in comparison with those of John P. Hale.

"We have admired as much as any one, the noble & heroic stand which Mr. Hale has taken; the manly strength, the robust virtue, the Bonapartean address and bravery by which he has vindicated himself, and turned the battle against his enemies. We know nothing against him, we only need to know more in his favor.

"We want to be assured that he is a man of principle, that he will bow to his demands as soon in one direction, when discovered, as in another. We do not mean to speak disrespectfully, for we are assured by eastern friends of great intelligence, (and we expect to gain new evidence to the same end,) that he is unquestionably a true man.

"We have sufficient confidence to induce us to put his name at the head of our columns, and we shall watch the movements of the time with great care. But we do not wish to be considered pledged, let what may happen, to vote for him at all hazards."

Mr. Coddington feels the same difficulty that beset many of the delegates from the West to the National Convention. They did not know enough about Mr. Hale to be fully satisfied in their own minds. They did not know but he was the very man they wished for as a candidate for the Presidency; but then they were not sure that he was such a man. The assurances of the entire body of Liberty men at the East, as well as Mr. Hale's own declarations, will go as far as any declarations can go, in dispelling the doubts of Liberty men at the West. But his course in Congress must, and we believe will give the final and conclusive evidence sought for. The Freeman adds:  
"As regards Leicester King, we have long felt an interest in him from his writings and reported speeches. As far as we can gather, he has proved himself a sincere and honest advocate of our great principles, as he is most assuredly a very able one. His communication informing Mr. Binney of his nomination in 1844, was a very able and finished production. We think this nomination a judicious one."

**The Virginia Movement.**  
We are gratified to learn from the *Louisville Examiner*, that an organized effort, has at length been made, in West Virginia looking to Emancipation.—Says the Examiner:  
"The first important circumstance to be noticed is, that this step has been taken by slaveholders themselves: The chief actor is the Rev. Henry RUFFNER, D. D. He is well known personally or by character, throughout Virginia and Kentucky, as an able Divine of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the learned men of the South. With him are associated S. M. C. Moore, John Leitcher, David B. Currey, James G. Hamilton, George A. Barker, J. H. Lacy, Echols, James John R. Gordan, J. Fuller, Jr. D. E. Moore and John W. Fuller. All these are men of character, and nearly all of them we know to be slaveholders."  
An address, written by Dr. Ruffner, to the people of Western Virginia has been issued, showing that Slavery is injurious to the public welfare and developing a plan for gradual Emancipation.—A copy of it will be published in the *Examiner*. We trust that this important step will be followed up, with speedy, unmitigated and energetic action. The day that sees Virginia free will write the doom of Slavery in the Continent. Heaven grant it may soon come!—*Cincinnati Herald.*

The following is the first instance we remember, in which a slave was delivered up to his master by a northern jury of freemen.  
**INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.**—An interesting and novel slave case has just been decided at Mount Holly, N. J.—The Philadelphia Daily News says that it was a claim made by Mr. John Roth, a slaveholder who resides in Cecil county, State of Maryland, to recover as fugitive slaves, Perry Henson, Noah Henson, and Rachel Pine, three respectable colored citizens, who have been residing for several years in the neighborhood of Mount Holly—two of them being married, and one having a family of children. These persons were seduced from their homes on Thursday last, on a pretended claim for taxes. On arriving in Mount Holly in the evening, they were all seized as fugitives by a warrant, and taken before Judge Hayward. Some of their friends, hearing of the proceedings that night, assembled very early in the morning, and employed for them as counsel Dr. R. D. Spencer, of Mount Holly, who went before the said Judge and demanded a trial by jury, under a recent law of the State of New Jersey, which was granted, and the hearing postponed until Thursday morning, when Messrs. Stratton and Moffit, of Mount Holly, appeared as counsel for the claimants, and Mr. Spencer, assisted by David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, for the defendants. Mr. D. P. Brown made a powerful appeal, and was replied to by Mr. Stratton. The jury retired for about twenty minutes and returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff; and as the officers were about

removing the prisoners, one of them made some resistance, or an effort to escape, when he was seized, and the court was immediately cleared of colored persons, without the least disposition being manifested by them to make a riot. There was much excitement not only during the trial, but after the verdict; and one report is, that in an affray a colored barber had his skull fractured. It is also said that the military were called out to prevent and put down any disturbance that might take place.—*Emancipator.*

Stories are in great demand by a portion of newspaper readers, while another portion condemn them as silly and injurious. But every thing depends on the nature of the stories. The Founder of Christianity was a great story-teller, descending even to the most ordinary every day matters, to the sweeping of the house, the raising of bread, and the plays of children. But then all his tales had a moral to them. They all taught some important truth, and so all tales should. Our selections in this department have given satisfaction almost universally; and many persons read stories in the Signal who pass them by in every other publication.

During the coming winter months, we shall scarcely have room for any lengthy articles of this kind, as we mean to give our readers full information of all important political doings; and we therefore, for this week and next, before the President's Message arrives, insert one of Arthur's tales, entitled "Conquering a Peace." The application of the story will be easily made.

**Board of Supervisors.**  
This week we finish the official journal of the Board of Supervisors of this county, and would take occasion to call attention to some things respecting the tribunal of interest to the voters in the State generally.  
Every body knows that the Board hear and determine all claims against the county; and any person dissatisfied with their allowance, however liberal, may appeal to the Circuit Court—from the judgment of twenty substantial business men, to one lawyer, whose rank and station naturally place him on a level not with plain working men, but with the aristocratic classes. From our knowledge of human nature, we may therefore, safely assume, that he will be guided, in determining appeals, rather by former precedents and by the importunities of greedy appellants, who live in and near the county seat, many of whom are personal friends, acquaintances, and political partisans, rather than by a just allowance for the real value of the services rendered, or articles furnished to the county.

This system of appeal, we believe to be regularly practiced by a clique in each County who live out of the public crib. Their plan is to get all they can. They bring in claims higher than they would demand of individuals, and give notice that if they be not allowed, they shall appeal, and the Supervisors knowing that an appeal will most likely result in the allowance of a sum perhaps still larger, are therefore induced to allow more than they otherwise would. Thus the efforts of the Board to save and economize for the County, are rendered, in a great degree, nugatory, by the operations of this "one man power" which is placed over them.

The power to appeal from the decision of a large Board who are severally held responsible by their constituents, to that of a solitary lawyer, who, from his position, is much more likely to be influenced by personal friendship or political ties, than by any fear of needless drawing upon the public treasury, in our judgment, should be taken away. The Board of Supervisors are generally substantial and intelligent men, and conversant with the prices of labor and materials, and coming as they do from all parts of the County, they will rarely do injustice to any one. Upon an ordinary claim, no better jury than the Board of Supervisors could be summoned together. No person is obliged to sell articles to the County, or to labor for it, and if they fear the judgment of the Board, they need not place themselves in a position to suffer from it.

The system of appealing is usually successful to the knowing ones. By the statement of the Board in to-day's paper it will be seen that last year, the Circuit Court allowed on appeal, the aggregate sum of \$972,43, more than the Board of Supervisors allowed. This may seem a small sum; but recollect that the game is played in more than thirty Counties at the same time. Suppose the average of the additional allowance thus made by the Circuit Court to be \$500 a year in each county, we have the sum of \$15,000 a year paid by the State, nineteen twentieths of which go to swell rates of compensation already paid. In ten years, the amount thus paid in our new state would be not less than \$150,000.

If our memory serves us, attempts have heretofore been made to get the legislature to take away this power of appeal; but the influences in that body were so decidedly against the interests of public

economy and of the laboring man, that they were entirely unsuccessful. The old practice is continued by the Revised Statutes of last year.

**No Extension of Slavery over Territory Now Free.**

From the True Democrat.  
Mr. Editor:—  
An interesting and significant incident occurred in our last Democratic State Convention at Jackson, of which I was a spectator, which I do not recollect to have seen alluded to since. The report of the committee on resolutions, recommended a Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore.—The Hon. Mr. Carter, from Macomb, now moved to amend by striking out Baltimore and inserting Cincinnati; and made a few very happy remarks in support of the proposition, the substance of which was, that he wished for once, to have the National Convention for a free people held upon free soil; free from the footprints of Slavery. He alluded to the hitherto humiliating submission of the Northern Democracy (for the sake of peace) to the overbearing demands of the Slaveholding Democracy of the South; that self-respect rendered it imperative for the Northern Democracy now, to assert their equal rights to the benefits and emoluments of the United States' government; to assert them temperately and kindly, but to maintain them with firmness and dignity. It would have, he said, a salutary effect, for the slaveholding delegates to cross Mason's and Dixon's line, (many of them for the first time) and see what manner of men the free hard-hearted laborers of the North were, of whom they of the South were wont to speak so disparagingly; and to witness the magical prosperity caused by free labor, and a free soil, for a free people.

Mr. Carter in the delivery of the few brief remarks, was frequently interrupted by the deafening and continued applause of the whole auditory, in which every delegate within the range of my vision and hearing heartily participated. Pertinent and approving remarks were then made by the Hon. Jefferson G. Thurber, of Monroe, and several other delegates, when the question was taken on the amendment, and passed unanimously.  
STRAWS &c.  
Grass Lake P. O.

[The incident referred to above was mentioned to us at the time by a prominent member of the Convention, as an evidence of the anti-slavery feeling existing in the Democratic party, very little of which finds vent through the Democratic papers. The proposition to remove the place of holding the National Convention from a Slave State to Cincinnati, has been extensively seconded by the Western Democratic papers. The Southern and Eastern, we believe, have not deigned to notice the proposal.—Ed. SIGNAL.]

**Mr. Clay's Resolutions.**

Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington on the Mexican War, and the accompanying Resolutions, were received to late for this week. They are attracting general attention throughout the country. We shall notice them next week. Mr. Clay takes middle ground between Corwin on one hand, and the Whig ultra supporters of the war on the other. He goes against annexing foreign territory for the purpose of propagating Slavery in it; but whether in case territory should be acquired, it ought to be free or slave territory, he does not tell us.

Lewis Tappan writes to the National Era concerning the Buffalo Convention:

"Considering that Mr. Smith was present, advocating his own views with his accustomed eloquence; that he was surrounded by neighbors and citizens of his own State, who delight to do him honor; that Mr. Hale was personally known to very few of the delegates, was not present to delight them with his remarkable talents as a speaker; and that his views on some subjects were not distinctly known—it may be considered that he received a strong vote, and marks of the most decided confidence of the Liberty men in the United States, by their representatives in the Convention. Many who went to Buffalo to vote for a postponement of the nomination, became satisfied, by the facts and arguments presented, of the inexpediency of deferring it, and were at last among the most zealous advocates of immediate action in the premises.

The meeting has been a delightful one. It was good to be there. New friendships have been made or strengthened; a new spirit has been infused into the Anti-Slavery ranks; and the Liberty party now stands before the country stronger than ever, with brighter prospects, with its flag run up, nailed to the mast, bearing the encouraging motto—NO EXTENSION AND NO CONTINUANCE OF AMERICAN SLAVERY."

There is a rumor from New Orleans that Santa Anna has escaped from Mexico in a British Steamer, sailing from Santa Cruz. The rumor is discredited. Edward Sharp, a Teller of the Massachusetts Bank, has retired from that institution after a faithful service of thirty-nine years. During that period eighteen hundred millions of dollars have passed through his hands.

On motion it was Resolved, That the county Treasurer be directed to cause the court House to be insured in a good and responsible Insurance Company, for the sum of three thousand dollars; and the County Poor House, for the sum of two thousand dollars; and also the barn at the Poor House for two hundred dollars; the Poor House not to be insured until the Furnace is placed therein, unless it can be done on the same terms as though the furnace was in use.

On motion a committee of three members, consisting of Whitmore, Jones and Warner, was appointed to examine the Books of the late County Treasurer, and the transcripts made by him, and report at 3 o'clock P. M.

The committee, appointed to appertain the amount to be assessed upon the taxable property of each township, for county purposes, made a report which was accepted and adopted, as follows:

Ann Arbor,	\$1721 52
Augusta,	237 41
Bridgewater,	327 70
Dexter,	258 34
Freedom,	205 06
Lima,	347 70
Lodi,	420 84
Lyndon,	200 51
Manchester,	412 21
Northfield,	337 27
Pittsfield,	561 22
Sharon,	320 61
Saline,	523 54
Superior,	472 68
Scio,	563 47
Salem,	410 28
Sylvan,	255 22
Webster,	347 63
Ypsilanti,	1019 06
York,	415 39

And the Supervisor of each of the several towns in this County is hereby authorized to raise the amount above specified, on the assessment roll of his township.

Mr. Whitmore, from the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's books and investigate the claim of O W Moore, late Treasurer of the County for transcribing the Records, made a report, recommending that he be allowed the sum of two hundred and ninety five dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred dollars, which he had already received, which report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was Resolved, That the Clerk of this board draw an order upon the contingent fund, in favor of O W Moore, for the sum of thirty-six dollars and fifty-six cents, to balance his claim against the county, as it appears on the Treasurer's books.

On motion it was Resolved, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be allowed to O W Moore, in full for his services rendered, and expenses incurred in copying records of the Treasurer's office, to this date in addition to the sum of one hundred dollars already received by him, to be paid to him when he shall certify under oath, that such copy is true and correct as compared with the original records of the Treasurer's office.

The question on the passage of this resolution was taken, by yeas and nays, as follows viz:  
Yeas—Messrs. Becker, Carver, Crippen, Conklin, Granger, Haight, Jones, Pomeroy, Salyer, Sheldon, Warner, Whitmore—12.  
Nays—Messrs. Boynton, Gillet, Howard, Kimberly, McLane, Van Cleve, Yocum—7.

On motion the board then adjourned sine die.—*Michigan Argus.*

**Nine Thousand Lives Saved.**  
It is stated, on good authority, that the lives of Nine Thousand People were saved by the donations of provisions in the Macedonian. This simple fact is stated in some half dozen lines, which are huddled away among a crowd of items, in the columns of the newspaper press.—Nine Thousand Lives Saved! Had the same number of lives of Mexicans been taken by gunpowder and cannonball, we should have column after column, letter piled upon letter, giving the details of the bloody transaction, overflowing with rejoicings, and set off with the usual flourishes—"Glorious Victory—American Arms Triumphant—Our Soldiers Covered with Glory—Nine Thousand Mexicans Slaughtered," &c.

Recapitulation of the amount to be raised in this County, the current year, for County purposes:	
County Poor House,	\$1452 11
Interest on Loan,	560 09
Com. Highways, Ann Arbor,	200 00
Payment of Juries,	1000 00
Pay Indebtedness to State,	460 00
Contingent Paid,	849 19
Accounts allowed,	4023 32
Total,	\$9449 62

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



What has the North to do with Slavery.

There are many such men as the one described below by the editor of the Clarion of Freedom, living in the Slave States, and are the owners of slaves.

On our return from Buffalo, we fell in company with a Mr. McGowan of Mississippi, who some twelve years since left Choctaw county, in this State, and emigrated to his present home, where he has the proud satisfaction of mastering more than 80 slaves.

He has experienced a hope since he went there, and many of his slaves are hopefully converted. He said he owned two preachers. God gives his ministers a commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

We have received the first number of the "Albatross," a new Liberty paper just commenced at Pittsburgh by C. P. Shires.

We held to the maxim that "he that is not against us is on our part," and for this reason we have a warm regard for all who are in any way aiding the cause of Freedom.

Organic Vibrator.—An English surgeon has invented an extraordinary powerful small instrument, called the Organic Vibrator, for deafness, said to surpass any thing of the kind hitherto produced.

The business heretofore will be carried on by J. H. Lund who is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fall and winter goods consisting of

Patents.

The National Era publishes a table showing the number of patents taken out in 1846, as illustrating the influence which slavery has on the inventive faculty.

Table with 2 columns: Free States, Slave States. Rows list states and their respective patent counts.

Facts like these, show what a spring freedom gives to invention and labor, and how slavery depresses both. The South abounds most in raw material: the North works it up.

From the War.

Open and undisguised hostilities have at last broken out between Santa Anna and Paredes. A manifesto has been issued by the latter, in which the Ex-President is announced as an enemy of the Mexican people and the Mexican nationality.

Later dates from the army have allowed to hand by this arrival. Major Turbide remained a prisoner. Lt. Sears, bearer of despatches from Scott and Commissioner Trist, came passengers in the "Day."

Two engagements with the enemy occurred near Puebla, in which the American party had 18 killed, and the Mexicans near 100.

The Mexican forces were commanded by Gen. Torojan. General Scott has commenced the permanent occupation of the national road between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

A garrison of 750 men has been established at the National Bridge; another of 1200 men, under command of Gen. Cushing at Jalapa, and a third, of 2000 men, under Lane, at Puebla.

Santa Anna was at Zepacua, as late as the 26th of October. A rumor that he had escaped south, towards Guatemala, is therefore true.

A sort of civil war has broke out among the guerrillas. It originated in a quarrel between Padra Jaranta and Gen. Camalizo, and resulted in a severe battle between their respective commands.

Capt. Walker's body remained unburied for two days; his death caused a sensation throughout the whole army.

The Mexican Spy Company that brought the dispatches from Gen. Scott, number 100, and are under command of Col. Bomaoguest. They left Puebla on the evening of the 14th ult. and were attacked during that day by Terrijon, with a large force—and shortly after by Col. Vames.

The St. Louis papers, received to-day, inform us of the arrival in that city of a gentleman, who brings news from Santa Fe up to the 17th Sept.

At a fandango on the 13th, some difficulty having arisen between a Mr. Bolt, and a private in Capt. Garner's company, the latter drew a pistol and shot the former. It caused some excitement among the people, but the culprit was immediately placed under arrest, by the officers of the company, and as the matter will undergo a legal investigation, all parties appeared satisfied.

Accounts from Monterey of 29th Oct., state that the guerrilla chief, Masinez, was in the vicinity of that post with about 70 men, elegantly mounted and armed.

Accounts from Tampico to the 4th, state that much sickness prevailed there. The Illinois battalion stationed there had lost a vast number of men during the past two months. Company K had buried 30 men and Captain—other companies could not muster more than 12 or 15 men each.

The Louisiana regiment went there with 850 or 900 men, and cannot now muster more than 200 men for parade.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Acadia has brought Liverpool dates to Nov. 4th. The Grain market has improved since the sailing of the last Steamer 60 to 72 cents per barrel.

The inventor of this curious machine is Mr. Wm. Van Anden. Progress of Civilization.—The people of the third municipality, New Orleans, are about to have a bull-fight.

VARIETY.

Prompt Arrest.—Chas Blake damped from Buffalo with \$700 worth of Silks, for New York. He was arrested on his landing in that city, news having been forwarded by telegraph.

A River Monster.—Contracts have been made for the building of a steamer, to run on the Hudson four hundred feet long. The calculation is, that she will run to Albany and back daily; or in twelve or thirteen hours.

The way the World goes.—We are informed of an incident which displays the wonderful speed of the Telegraph. A merchant of this city wishing to draw upon a debtor in Cincinnati for \$2000 sent a Telegraphic despatch.

We are informed by a gentleman just from Kalamazoo, that though the work on the Central Railway is progressing as fast as money can carry it, the engineers do not expect that it will be opened to New Buffalo, on lake Michigan, before the spring of '49.

The No License Law.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Pittsburg, have decided the "No License Law" of that State to be unconstitutional.

Long Humanity.—Nathan Lampman, of Coxackie, New York, who is now 16 years of age, and seven feet one inch in height, bids fair to become a man of high standing in the world than any man now living, having grown nine inches during the past year, and on the usual rules of growth, will probably reach at least one foot more. He weighs 162 pounds.

Pretty Good.—An old lady living on one of the Telegraph lines leading from this city, observed some workmen digging a hole near her door. She enquired what it was for? "To put a post in for the Telegraph," was the answer.

Not at Home.—"Is Mr. Bluster within?" "No he is out of town," said the servant. "When can I see him?" "I don't know; have you any special business with Mr. Bluster?"

Central Railroad.—The Central Railroad Company are doing a large business on the road. The receipts for the month of October were \$60,000 96.

Fruits or War.—The wife of Capt. Thornton, whose fate it was to sacrifice his life in the Mexican war, is now in a county poorhouse, in Delaware, in a state of partial derangement; the result of the unfortunate loss of her husband.

Scene at the Gallows.—The negro boy who murdered his master near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, was executed at that place on Monday week. The flag says there was an immense crowd of people present, which pressed forward to the gallows amidst laughing, jeers and awful oaths.

Over 40 miles of the plank road between Rome and Oswego are completed, and the work is progressing rapidly. This will be the largest plank road in the United States.

The Bible among the Shakers.—The Shakers, not long since, called on the Bible Agent at Concord, N. H., (Dr. Chadburn,) for four dozen Bibles. Surprised and delighted, the agent inquired, "How is this? I thought the Shakers in Canterbury did not allow the Bible among their members."

Ohio Election.—We have returns from nearly every county in the State, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer says that the result is that the Whigs have the Senate by two majority, and the House by six or eight majority—the same as last year.

Hogs in Ohio.—By a census of the swinish multitude in Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Atlas, it appears that that species of population is increasing at the West, quite as fast as that of the bipeds. The whole number of hogs in Ohio is now but little short of 2,000,000.

Will it be Done?—A celebrated steamboat builder at New York has just concluded a contract to build a steamboat four hundred feet long. He guarantees that the boat will attain an average speed of twenty five miles per hour.

A Miracle!—Two writing Masters from the South, recently made their appearance in this village and solicited subscriptions for a Writing School. They professed to be mutes, or deaf and dumb men, and much sympathy was felt for their unfortunate situation, and a large School was obtained—they kept School for a few nights in the Town Hall, and gave apparent satisfaction.

Wherever Christians go, they whiten the soil with human bones; and I will not have Christianity in my empire.—Emperor of China.

Pumpkin Vines by the Rod.—Mr. J. Goodnough, of Jay, has raised sixty Pumpkins from one seed, this season—twenty-five of them are ripe. The length of the vine and branches from this seed, measure thirty-one rods and a half.

A Field for Surgeons.—One of the Surgeons of the Army, writing to a friend after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, says: "I turned round to look at my amputating table; under it was a perfect heap of arms and legs; and looking at myself, I found I was covered with blood from head to foot!"

It is said that Davis, the Clairvoyant is about to establish a weekly paper in New York to be called the Universalium.—By his clairvoyant power, he can, of course, communicate a knowledge of events at the time of their occurrence in all parts of the earth.

An association has recently been formed in England, the capital of which is £150,000, in 6000 shares of £25 each.—"The object of this association is the purchase of large tracts of land in Western Virginia, which land is to be sold to emigrants in lots of 80 acres and upwards, at low prices. A deposit of 6s per acre will be required for any purchase, but the purchaser will not be required to make his selection of the quantity secured by deposit until his arrival on the land.—The residue in instalments, within a period of five years from the date of the purchase."

Mosaic Glass Flooring.—Mr. P. Hewings, of Hartford, the Times of that city says, has made a highly important discovery. It is a composition cheaply obtained, with which he makes glass plates for flooring—a substitute for marble, being stronger and more beautiful, and full fifty per cent cheaper. He has made a discovery in the process of coloring, by which the plates are made to partake of every variety of color which forms a part of the glass, and can never be eradicated or lessened in freshness.

The Quebec editors will have nothing to do with the telegraph, so exorbitant is its charges.

Russia and Austria.—The Emperors of these countries have forbid all persons to erect magnetic telegraphs, unless by their special permission. No wonder.—The Telegraph is a most powerful enemy of absolutism.

Commercial. ANN ARBOR, Nov. 26, 1847. The weather of late is stormy and disagreeable, and the roads are becoming somewhat muddy. The Wheat market is not remarkably brisk, 75 cents are paid to day.

Buffalo, Nov. 22. The news of the Acadia advanced the views of holders of flour, but buyers prefer waiting the movements of the N. York market. 5000 bushels Racine wheat, sold at \$1.02. Good brand western flour is freely offered at \$4.50; but buyers ask \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Progress of Civilization.—The people of the third municipality, New Orleans, are about to have a bull-fight. It is to be after the Spanish and Mexican fashion and the preparations are on a scale of great magnitude, equal to any thing in the famous Spanish exhibitions of the kind.

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Seventy-five thousand bullets have been sent away from the navy yard at Washington.

MARRIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 13th ult., by James B. Gott Esq. Mr. JOHN H. KANORSE of Ypsilanti, to Miss EMMA M. LAWRENCE, of York.

At Grass Lake, on the 14th of Oct. by Rev. Thos. Jones, Mr. JACKSON WILCOX, of Livonia N. Y. to Miss CAROLINE MARTIN of the former place.

Also at the same place, and by the same, on the 9th inst. Mr ALFORD METCALF, of Sylvan, to Miss ADALINE PRESTON of the former place.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- List of names of advertisers: Wm. R. Perry, Book Store, Ann Arbor. M. W. Duggins, Ann Arbor. T. A. Haviland, Ann Arbor. W. W. Walters, Ann Arbor. S. W. Foster, Ann Arbor. Wm. Wager, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor. C. Fugate, Gold Penn, Detroit. W. W. Dexter & Co., Jewelers, Dexter. S. H. Armstrong, Hats, &c., Detroit. S. W. Foster, Printing, Machinery, Seco. C. Moseley & Stevens, Ann Arbor. T. H. Armstrong, Hat Store, Detroit. C. Clark, Law Office, Ann Arbor. E. G. Honner, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. Bliss, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. Gray, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. W. F. Spaulding, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. Coor & Robinson, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. Raymond, Merchant, Detroit. M. W. Duggins, Merchant, Ann Arbor. S. D. Boyer, Dentist, Ann Arbor. Stevens & Zeeb, Upholsters, Detroit. Wm. S. Brown, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. J. W. Telford, C. Wine Yard, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. LA DEE & ELDRED, Tanners, Detroit. H. B. Marsh, Jeweler, Detroit. Mrs. C. B. Bennett, Millinery, Ann Arbor. J. H. Lund, Merchant, Ann Arbor. J. H. Mohr, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

C. BLISS, HAVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods...

It is said, by one who knows, though we will not vouch for the fact, that a young man in New Haven, Conn., of great economy, was accustomed, before his marriage, to ride out with his betrothed, but with the express stipulation that in case he did not marry her, she should pay half the expense of the team.—Exchange Paper.

Mrs. Runkle was hung at Utica, Nov. 9th; for the murder of her husband. The Court martial upon Col. Fremont, it is said, is likely to occupy several weeks, if not months, before it is completed.

New Use of the Daguerrotypes. —The Art Union says that M. Brunel, a contractor on the Italian and Austrian Railroad from Florence to Piato, has a daguerrotypes picture sent him every evening, which represents the state of the works at the point where it was taken.

Methodist Church.—This church, has suffered a diminution of the number of its members this year, of 12,741.—We notice among many other church reports, a proportionate diminution: Why is this?

Decorations in Leather.—A new discovery has recently been made in England, by which leather can be wrought into the most elegant upholstery and decorative articles. But we hardly think it equal to the invention of a young mechanic in this town, who has discovered and patented a process by which he can convert raw hide into a substance like horn, well adapted for all the uses to which horn is applied, and many others besides.

Where the Money goes.—A sale of government horses took place at Matamoras; of the 29th ult; 200 were bid off at \$10 a head nearly all of these cost at least \$100 apiece, besides the expense of transportation and forage.

Russia and Austria.—The Emperors of these countries have forbid all persons to erect magnetic telegraphs, unless by their special permission. No wonder.—The Telegraph is a most powerful enemy of absolutism.

For Sale, A Bond and Mortgage given by Edward S. Hall of the city of New York to Galvin F. Sizer of the same place to secure the payment of \$175, and interest, dated March 23d, 1839, and recorded in Register's office, Washington County, a Liber No. 8 of Mortgages, page 63, being on the following premises: The N. W. 1/4 of Lot No. 7 and the W. 1/2 of Lot 8 in Block three South of H. on Street, Range Six East.

THE COMPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. Lund and Dr. P. Me Collum, under the firm of J. H. Lund & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business heretofore will be carried on by J. H. Lund who is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fall and winter goods consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Druggs &c. which he offers to the public cheap for ready pay. Please call and examine goods and prices. J. H. LUND, Ann Arbor, Oct. 29, 1847.



