

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## MISCELLANY.

### From the Union Magazine. "Conquering a Peace." BY T. S. ARTHUR. (Concluded.)

After tea Pendergast retired to a room, apart from the family, that he might be alone. The presence of his wife and children oppressed him. In half an hour his lawyer called to see him.

"Things look very dark; do they not?" Pendergast said.

"Rather. But I have thought of a way, by which we may bring Peters to terms."

"What is it?" quickly asked the client, a light passing over his face.

"The prosecutor is, of course, only his tool. That's all understood. He furnishes the means for carrying on the suit. If he says to the Prosecutor, 'The suit must be abandoned, all proceedings will of course stop.'"

"Yes; I understand that. It is a mere process of retaliation; in fact a part of a system of prosecution to which this man has determined to subject me."

"Exactly; and there's where we've got him. Since the court adjourned to-day, I have found a man who is ready to swear that he has heard Peters say, over and over again, that he meant to ruin you, and would do it before he was done with you; and that he was the prime mover of the present suit, and the prosecutor only his agent. He says, moreover, that he can point to at least three others who can swear to the same thing. In fact, this man called upon me and stated this, because, he said, it was a shame to see you driven to the wall in the malicious manner in which Peters was doing it."

"We must instantly have him indicted for a conspiracy to ruin you. I will see that the writs are served on him as early in the morning as possible, and also see his lawyer, and give him as clear a view of his client's position as I am able. As I am to address the court in the morning, I will consume as much time as possible in order that he may have full space for reflection; and then I will make an effort to keep the matter from the jury a day longer, by calling in these witnesses with their testimony, which will have great weight with the court in fixing low damages, if the trial should proceed and the jury find you guilty. But I am pretty well convinced, by this move we shall 'conquer a peace' instanter. I don't believe Peters will be willing to stand a suit in which, if cast, he runs a chance of six months' or a year's imprisonment, besides damages."

All this did not produce much effect on Pendergast. The light that had flitted over his countenance died away, and the old dark shadow fell upon it. He shook his head after his lawyer had ceased speaking, and said half sadly, yet in a firm voice:

"No; I have had enough of law. Better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." I am sick of antagonism—sick of the court-house—sick of law. Let the worst come if it will, I am passive. I will bow my head to the storm and stand still."

"But, my dear sir,"  
Before the lawyer could finish his sentence another visitor was announced, and Mr. Goodyear entered. This gentleman had been watching the progress of the lawsuit between his neighbors, with much regret, and was pained to see that the

issue was likely to prove most disastrous to Pendergast whose hasty temper had involved him in a serious difficulty. He had called in, from the kindness of his heart, to talk over the matter with him, and see if some mode of adjustment could not be suggested before the worst came to the worst. He was ready to do all in his power as a mediator. After a few allusions had been made to the state of affairs, the lawyer said,—

"There is one way to escape and only one, that I can see." And then he remarked upon the position in which Peters was placed. "A suit for conspiracy," he continued, would 'conquer a peace' instanter. There would be no more fighting unless we choose, which, of course, we would not if he came to terms. But my client seems apathetic on the subject. He is unwilling to make this move."

"Why so?" asked Mr. Goodyear.  
The lawyer looked at Pendergast, meaning thereby that he should answer for himself. And he did so, saying—

"Because I have had enough of fighting, and want peace at any sacrifice. I was to blame at first. My suit against Peters was an unjust one although I thought I was right. But if I had kept cool, waited a little while and heard reason, I should have acted very differently. But blind passion led me on; and here is the result. As to 'conquering a peace,' as my counsel says, that is a much easier thing to talk about than to do. Pride, passion, and confidence of success; may lead on your enemy to resist, month after month, and year after year, and both at last be compelled to retire from the field, because unable any longer to contend. No, no; I have done fighting. Let the suit go on. Let my enemy glut his vengeance; and then, I trust, he will be satisfied. I deserve punishment for my folly; though hardly more than I have already received. But I suppose Peters thinks differently."

"The case against Mr. Peters is certainly quite clear," suggested Mr. Goodyear. "He has laid himself open to a prosecution."

"No doubt of it. But I have no feelings of retaliation in me. An desire to punish him is gone. Let him finish his work of revenge, and then, I trust, I shall have peace."

"I will see you again this evening," said Mr. Goodyear, rising suddenly, and leaving the room before Pendergast had time to oppose his hasty departure. Not long after he stood at the door of Peters' dwelling. He found the owner in the midst of his family. After sitting with him a short time, he asked to have some private conversation with him, and they retired to another room. As soon as they were alone, he said—

"You must pardon my interference in a matter that you may think does not concern me. But your good as well as the good of the man you are persecuting so bitterly, has led me to step forward, in the hope that you will accept of my mediation."

"You allude to Pendergast, I presume," said Peters, coldly.

"I do."

"I have nothing to do with him. He slandered a witness that testified against him, in one of trials we had, and that individual is justly defending his character."

"You may not be aware," replied Mr. Goodyear to this, "that it is not only well understood that you are the instigator in this matter, but that you furnish the means of carrying on the suit."

Peters looked a little surprised, and a little indignant, at this allegation.

"I have been informed to night," resumed Mr. Goodyear, "that there are two or three men ready to come forward, and not only prove you to be the real prosecutor but to prove that you have been heard to declare that you meant to ruin Pendergast totally before you were done with him. His lawyer has this matter clearly before him, and is now urging upon his client to commence a suit against you for conspiracy, which, you are aware, is a very serious matter."

"Let him do it. He'll not frighten me. He'll find that there is no back out in Thomas Peters. I didn't commence the game, I was forced into it; and I'll fight till I die rather than yield an inch. When he commenced this business he ought to have been more sure of the ground he stood upon; and ought to have known his man better. His bill for trespass was an insult, and his suit to recover it rank injustice."

"So he now acknowledges."

"What?"  
Peters looked half blank with astonishment, and elevated his eye-brows until they formed bold arches on his forehead.

"He says," continued Goodyear, "that it

is now clear to him that he was wrong, although he then thought he was right; but he was blinded by passion to do what he has since a hundred times regretted having done. He thinks, and so do I, that he has been sufficiently punished for the error he committed, and that to push him on to ruin, and his family to beggary, savors more of persecution than of Justice."

"Why has he not said this to me?"  
"You must make some allowance for a man's natural pride. Think how impossible it would be for you to go and make such an acknowledgement to an enemy who was persecuting you as you are now persecuting him!"

Peters did think, and he felt the force of this presentation of the case.

"When did you hear him say this?" he asked.  
"To-night. His lawyer was urging him to commence a suit against you for conspiracy, saying that he had all the proof necessary to fix the charge upon you, and make conviction sure; but he said, 'No.'"

"Why?"  
"He said he wanted peace, not war; that he had commenced the war unjustly, from an error of judgment and ignorance of facts since brought to his notice; and now he meant it should terminate, even though he was stricken to the earth never to rise again. He said he felt no resentment towards you. That had died in his bosom. He would rather do you good than harm. In fact the poor man seems completely humbled and broken down in spirits, and no wonder. He has a young family to whom he is fondly attached. His wife you know to be one of the best of women. All acknowledge that. The prospect of having all these turned out of their pleasant home is enough to break any man down. It would break your spirits. It made my heart sad to look in his face, and hear the tone of his voice. The lawyer urged the suit against you as his only hope, but he said, 'No, no.' Ah neighbor Peters, if you had seen him as I saw him, it would have touched your feelings as it touched mine. Be merciful, then, and have this suit abandoned. I am sure you will make any just acknowledgment to the man who thinks his character injured."

As Mr. Goodyear ceased speaking, the farmer rose from his chair and commenced walking the floor hurriedly. This was continued for the space of full five minutes. Evidently there was a powerful struggle going on in his mind. At length he came and set down in a chair, which he drew up close to that of his visitor. The expression of his face was changed, and there was a rapid play of the muscles about his lips. He began speaking in a subdued, unsteady voice.

"I don't think Mr. Goodyear," he said, "that I am a cruel minded man. But I have been exasperated. Pendergast began to bluster in the outset, and sent me several very insolent messages. I was very naturally provoked; for I can neither bear intimidation nor insult. I did not feel myself to blame. If he had come to me at first, and complained of the damage he had sustained from my oxen, I would have done all in my power to repair the injury. One of my men should have replanted the corn. But no; he must make out a bill, and demand its payment in an insulting way. Then he calls in the aid of the law, and puts me to two or three years' trouble, and considerable expenses."

"But all that he has been required to pay back to you," said Mr. Goodyear.

"True. But the worry of mind, excitement, exasperation of feeling, and all that, he cannot atone. The fact is, Mr. Goodyear, I have suffered in this thing severely and without a cause."

"But he has suffered more than you have, ten-fold—certainly enough for his offence. Do not, therefore, put your foot upon his neck, and hold him to the earth, now that he is down. Let the pure spirit of forgiveness, whisper its gentle voice in your heart."

"Don't misunderstand me," said Peters quickly; "I do not say this as a means for future action, but as an excuse for the past. I will pause where I am.—The suit shall be withdrawn to-morrow."

Mr. Goodyear caught the hand of the farmer, and pressed it warmly.

"May I say this to him to-night?" he eagerly asked.

"By all means. I would not prolong his wretchedness."

"May I say it to him as from you?"

"Yes. Tell him that I too, have been wrong in carrying things too far. That I ought to have been satisfied long ago. That I would most gladly bury the past in oblivion, if that could possibly be done. Alas into how much of wrong and suffer-

ing do our passions betray us! If I had kept cool when he brought against me his peremptory demand for damages, and, instead of treating the matter roughly, shown to him his error, all this might have been avoided and we might still have been warm friends instead of bitter enemies. I am afraid that I am more to blame than I imagined; that I have some of the responsibility of this serious matter to bear as well as he has."

Mr. Goodyear did not linger long after the farmer had attained to so good a state of mind, but returned to the house of Pendergast. He found the lawyer still there, and urging his client to 'conquer a peace' by bringing a suit against Peters' agent for conspiracy to ruin him. But Pendergast was firm.—He had not changed his views in the least.

"Well," said the lawyer, rising to retire, "a few moments after Goodyear came in, I hope to find you in better mind to-morrow; for that, I fear, is your only hope."

As soon as he was gone, Goodyear said, "I am so happy to inform you, friend Pendergast, that I have succeeded in 'conquering a peace' for you on better principles than your lawyer proposed, and much more, I trust, to your satisfaction. I have just left Mr. Peters, to whom I freely related what I had heard you say to-night. It took him all by surprise, and deeply disturbed him.—A little reflection enabled him to see that he was something to blame, as well as you, and that he was carrying matters much too far. He wishes me to say that all proceedings shall be immediately stopped; that he sees that he has been wrong in carrying things so far; that he ought to have been satisfied long ago; and that he would most gladly bury the past in oblivion, if it were possible."

Mr. Pendergast appeared to be stupefied by intelligence so strange and unexpected. He looked, for some time in a bewildered air, into the face of Mr. Goodyear.

At length, as all became clear to his mind, he covered his face with his hands as to conceal his emotion, and sat silent for the space of many minutes. Then rising up, he took the hand of his visitor, and said, with much feeling, yet with manly dignity,

"You have acted nobly Mr. Goodyear. You have indeed 'conquered a peace' that can never be broken. Ah! sir, kind words are powerful. They effect more than opposition and passion. Would that I had learned this truth years ago—how much of error and suffering it would have saved me!"

Many days did not pass before Mr. Goodyear managed to bring together the two men whose passion had severed for years; and now the strife between them is a strife as to who shall most fully compensate the other for the wrong he has suffered at his hands.

**Mr. Clay's Speech,**  
At Lexington, Kentucky, Saturday, Nov. 13, on the Mexican war, &c.—Transmitted by Express and Telegraph to the Tribune.—Through in 45 hours.

LEXINGTON, KY., NOV. 13, 1847.  
The announcement that Henry Clay would this day address his fellow citizens on the Mexican war, its cause, objects, prosecution and probable termination, drew together a vast concourse of people of the surrounding counties, although the atmosphere was wintry and the morning had been rainy and cheerless. At 11 o'clock, A. M., [the hour appointed,] Mr. Clay made his appearance, and was greeted with enthusiastic shouts from the assembled thousands.

Gen. Leslie Combs called the meeting to order, and hoped that perfect silence might be observed, as it was probably the last time that the illustrious friend now before them would ever address a popular assemblage. He had resolved to do it on this occasion from a high sense of duty to himself and his country. The momentous question now presented to the American People of the Annexation by conquest or purchase, of an immense foreign territory, inhabited by millions of people, of diverse races and colors, who are necessarily to be placed on an equality with our own free white population, presents a crisis which permitted no man who loved his country to keep silence.—Henry Clay would have been unworthy of his past history had he allowed any selfish considerations to palsay his tongue—most unworthy of the honest fame of him who would rather be right than be President."

Gen. C. closed his brief observation by moving the appointment of Hon. George Robertson as President of the meeting, with a strong array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, [whose names will be given hereafter.]

Mr. Clay then came forward amid the cheers of the assemblage, and, silence being at length restored, proceeded to read the following resolutions, in which he had embodied the sentiments which he proposed to illustrate and enforce in his speech:

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the United States of America and the U. S. of the Republic of Mexico, was the Annexation of Texas to the former, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the Army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio-Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under jurisdiction of Mexico and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the Army to that point was imprudent and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having by its subsequent act recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgement to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress—being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to make rules concerning captures by land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the Government of the land and naval forces—has the fullest and most complete war-making power of the people of the United States, and so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of a war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. Resolved, As the further opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be farther prosecuted,—that it is the duty of the President in his official capacities to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if after that declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a Treaty of Peace.

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose like the annexation of Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations, that such a union against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large Standing Armies, the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might, in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. Resolved, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories

achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtue of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foes: and say, We have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper adjustment of the limits of Texas.

7th. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or of introducing Slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory.

8th. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of Peace, or desirous, if the existing War shall continue to be prosecuted, that its purpose and object shall be defined and known—who are anxious to avert the present and future perils and dangers with which it may be fraught—and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the National character abroad—to assemble together in their respective communities and express their views, feeling and opinions on the subject.

[The following sketch does not sort of justice to Mr. CLAY, because, at his own earnest request, our reporter and all others desisted from their purpose of reporting his speech, Mr. C. choosing to write it out himself and thus avoid all chance of misapprehension or mis-statement. The true speech is therefore yet to be received; and the following hasty notes from the Reporter's memory, are only intended to satisfy the public expectation until the Speech itself shall come to hand. Ed.]

Mr. CLAY then spoke. He commenced by stating his opposition to having his remarks reported until they had undergone his own supervision, as the subject upon which he was about to speak was one upon which he wished not to be misrepresented. He then proceeded to compare the gloomy state of the weather to the present condition of the country.—"We were now, he said, engaged in a bloody war, that most desolating of horrors, which when associated with Pestilence and Famine, was placed in the foremost rank of human evils. Many persons had compared the opponents of the present war with our next neighbors to those who had opposed the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He denied that such a comparison was just. In 1812 the war was one of defence on our part from the aggressions of England. It was a war whose objects were most emphatically and truly summed up in these words, Free Trade and Sailor's Rights. We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from our ships, and being compelled to fight against a country with which we were in amity; we sought to preserve our rights upon the high seas, and not to allow Great Britain to sweep us off.—That was a war of the people. They willed it, and they were in favor of its being carried on. He spoke from actual knowledge when he stated that Mr. Madison was personally opposed to the war. How could the present war contrast with that? For what object was it declared?"

It was created by the act of Mr. Polk, ratified it is true, by the act of Congress. It was created in consequence of the order of the President to Gen. Taylor to march upon the Rio Bravo to a point opposite Matamoros. The President said this while Congress was in session, without consulting that body. When, however, supplies were demanded for our Army, and its dangerous condition stated, Congress voted for them. Whigs and all voted them supplies. In this act they did as he would have done; they voted the necessary supplies. But they were wrong to vote beyond that; and never, so help him God! would he have done so.—They were wrong in voting for what they knew to be a lie, that the war existed by the act of Mexico. So great was his regard for truth that sooner than subscribe to each a falsehood, he would have laid down life itself. They had been warned when the annexation of Texas was first moved, that if they took Texas they would have to take war also. The assertion was hooted at. No such fours need be entertained. It was said that the boundaries could all be amicably settled. What, however, was the fact? Was not the present war a consequence of a boundary disputed. At the very time when our army was ordered to march on Matamoros to take possession of the disputed territory, Mr. Slidell was on his way to the city of Mexico to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the same disputed question. Why not wait until Mr. Slidell's mission had been fulfilled? It had been stated over and over again

that the whigs were enemies of the country for speaking against the war—that they deserted her. Was this the case?—Have not the whigs been as prominent in fighting on bloody fields of Mexico as their opponents? Have they not spilled their blood as freely? War now exists; but we have made no declaration of the objects of that war. It therefore behooves Congress to declare what are the objects and upon what terms the war with Mexico will cease. In Monarchies the war-making power is vested in the King; in this country it rests with the people through their Representatives in Congress. This is distinctly avowed in the Constitution. It is true, the President has the power of making Treaties, but they are all based upon the acts or resolutions of Congress. He referred to certain resolutions of Congress regarding Reciprocity in trade, and upon which ten or a dozen treaties have since been founded. If, therefore, on such comparatively unimportant subjects as Trade and Commerce, the President takes his instructions from the People represented in Congress, how much stronger is the argument when applied to prolongation of war? If Congress remain silent, will the President, when war is once declared, say what are its objects and when it shall stop? Then may you call the President by what name you please, he is in effect as powerful as a Cæsar, an Emperor, a King. You give to one man a power that the Constitution never contemplated.

Mr. Clay continued to dilate at considerable length upon this topic, expressing his conviction that Congress should declare at the coming Session what are the objects of the War and what should be the conditions of Peace. If the President then remain opposed to a treaty upon the terms prescribed, there was a way in which even he could be reached and made to feel that the People's will governed—be meant by Impeachment.

Mr. Clay said he was opposed entirely to the annexation of Mexican territory.—One-half already of our own territory was unoccupied. Millions of acres of lands were in the market. We did not want more, although some are desirous of extending our limits from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If Congress decided that it would be satisfied with certain limits, establishing what they consider the proper boundaries of Texas, he did not believe the President would refuse to accede to their wish. He [Mr. P.] was already half tired of the War, and would doubtless be glad enough to adopt any plan by which peace would be restored.

As to any difficulty which would occur in settling a boundary line, he would be willing to undertake in sixty hours to secure its adjustment.

The truth was, Mr. Polk imagined, when Matamoros fell, the Mexicans would succumb. Such has been the expectation after every battle; but now, even when we are in the Halls of the Montezumas, our object is as far from attainment as ever.

He referred to the Spanish character as evinced in their struggles for eight hundred years with the Moors in Spain. He spoke of the absurdity of asking indemnity for our losses of a people who had nothing to give us. As to annexation, he considered it would be a little short of madness to introduce Eight or Nine Millions of people, speaking a different language and professing a different religion, among us to assist in governing our Republic. Suppose, said he, they would not choose to send delegates, can we appoint them? Would that be carrying out the principles of our Constitution, which declares that every citizen shall have a voice in the government which he is required to support and obey?

Mr. Clay declared himself strongly opposed to the Extension of Slavery. He deplored its existence, but [Here the Telegrapher report is unintelligible. We understand its purport to be that Mr. C. considered the fact of the Constitutional existence of slavery one which could not be denied nor overlooked, nor could its immediate extinction be expected. Nor must we shut our eyes to the fact that, in the actual condition of things, exciting controversies, calculated to choke the pillars of the Union, must be expected to spring out of any addition of territory to this Republic. The report continues:] He considered the refusal to annex farther territory the best means of evading the difficulties and avoiding the dangers that surround this important and critical subject.

Mr. Clay spoke two and a half hours, and the foregoing is but a meagre sketch from memory of the most important points in his speech. He adhered closely throughout to the principles set forth in his Resolutions already given, which may be regarded as an authentic sum-

many of his views and positions. When he had concluded the Resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and adopted with enthusiastic unanimity.

Jenny Lind and the Mesmerist.

In the Manchester Courier we find the following singular statement, which we give without note or comment:

"On the 3d inst. Mad'lle Jenny Lind, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwabe, and a few of their friends, attended a soiree at Mr. Braid's for the purpose of witnessing some of the extraordinary phenomena of hypnotism. There were two girls who work in a warehouse, and who had just come in their working attire. Having thrown them into the sleep, Mr. Braid sat down to the piano, and the moment he began playing both somnambulists approached and joined him in singing a trio. Having awaked one of the girls, Mr. Braid made a most startling announcement regarding the one who was still in the sleep. He said, although ignorant of the grammar of her own language when awake, when in the sleep she could accompany any one in the room in singing songs in any language, giving both notes and words correctly—a feat which she was quite incompetent to perform in the waking condition. Mr. B. requested any one in the room to put her to the test, when Mr. Schwabe played and sang a German song, in which she accompanied him correctly, giving both notes and words simultaneously with Mr. Schwabe.

"Another gentleman then tried her with one in Swedish words, in which the somnambulist accompanied her in the most perfect manner both as regarded words and music. Jenny now seemed resolved to test her powers to the utmost by a continued strain of the most difficult roudands and cadenzas, including some of her extraordinary sostenuto notes, with all their inflections from pianissimo to forte crescendo, and again diminishing to thread-like pianissimo, but in all these fantastic tricks and displays of genius by the Swedish Nightingale, even to the shake, she was so closely and accurately tracked by the somnambulist that several in the room occasionally could not have told, merely by hearing, that there were two individuals singing—so instantaneously did she catch the notes and so perfectly did their voices blend and accord.

"Next, Jenny having been told by Mr. Braid that she might be tested by some other language, commenced 'Casta Diva,' in which the fidelity of the somnambulist's performance, both in words and music, fully justified all that Mr. Braid had alleged regarding her powers. The girl has naturally a good voice, and has had a little musical instruction in some of the 'Music for the Million' classes, but is quite incompetent of doing any such feat in the waking condition, either as regards singing the notes or speaking the words with the accuracy she did in the somnambulist state. She was also tested by Mad'lle Lind in merely imitating language, when she gave most exact imitations; and Mr. Schwabe also tried her by some difficult combinations of sound, which he said he knew no one was capable of imitating correctly at once, and that whether spoken slowly or quickly.

"When the girl was aroused she had no recollection of anything which had been done by her, or that she had afforded such a high gratification to all present. She said she merely felt somewhat out of breath, as if she had been running. Mr. Braid attributes all this merely to the extraordinary exaltation of the sense of hearing, and the muscular sense at a certain stage of the sleep, together with the abstracted state of the mind, which enables the patients to concentrate their undivided attention to the subject in hand, together with entire confidences in their own powers.

"By this means, they can appreciate nice shades of difference in sound, which would wholly escape their observation in the ordinary condition, and the vocal organs are correspondingly more under control, owing to the exalted state of the muscular sense, and the concentrated attention and confidence in their own powers with which he endeavors to inspire them enables them to turn these exalted senses to the best advantage. It is no gift of intuition, as they do not understand the meaning of the words they utter; but it is a wonderful example of the extraordinary powers of imitating sound at a certain stage of somnambulism. And wonderful enough it most assuredly is."

The Galveston (Texas) News, in urging the claims of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, says:

"Gen. Taylor is a southern man, a large planter, a slaveholder, is identified with the South in interest, education, long established habits, sympathy, and fixed principles. Does the South want a President to sustain its interests regardless of party? or are they to sustain party regardless of its interest?"

Col. Chatham of the new Regiment of Tennessee volunteers is only 23 years of age. There is no soldier or volunteer in the Regiment who exceeds 30 years, and the average age is 28.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, December 1.

Liberty Nominations.

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

The Virginia Movement.

We have before mentioned the Emancipation movement of Western Virginia under the lead of Dr. Rufiner and others. The movement is founded on the principle that every State, and every great division of a State, ought to decide for itself whether it will have any Slavery or not. It is proposed to extinguish it in those counties west of the Blue Ridge by a general movement of the whole section, as well as by the action of individual counties.

From a notice in an exchange paper, we learn that the principal points of Dr. Rufiner's project are as follows:

1. Let the further importation of slaves into Western Virginia be prohibited by law. 2. Let the exportation of slaves be freely permitted, except that those born after a certain day shall not be exported after they are five years old, nor under that age, except with their families.

3. The existing generation to remain as they are, but their offspring born after a certain day, to be emancipated at an age not exceeding 25 years. In this way there would be no loss to the slaveholders. Those who pleased could export and sell their slaves: those who remained would more than receive an equivalent for any damage by manumission in the rise of their lands.

4. Let the masters be required to teach the heirs of emancipation, reading, writing and arithmetic. No objection could be made to their literary education, after their freedom had been decreed.

5. Let the emancipated be colonized in Liberia, as fast as they gradually became free—they furnishing their own outfit, by working a year or two as hirelings; and the people of Western Virginia paying for their transportation.

6. As an auxiliary measure, let each county determine, if it choose, the period of emancipation in its own borders at 7, 10, or 15 years. But this should not be the main measure, as it would lead to broils, difficulties, and embarrassment between adjoining counties. The whole of Western Virginia, in a body, should determine for freedom on a general principle, leaving the counties, if so disposed, to modify it by more speedy action.

Mr. Rufiner, we are told, is an able divine of the Presbyterian Church, and in his address, denounces the 'Abolitionists' with great fervor.

There are several features in this plan which will not at all harmonize with the views of northern antislavery men. It proposes to continue the injustice of enslaving multitudes for the remainder of their lives, merely because they have thus far had the same injustice inflicted on them. It proposes to enslave, for a limited period, their children, whom the Declaration of Independence declares to be born equal with others. It proposes to expel from the country, without their consent, a portion of its most valuable and productive laboring population: and it contemplates the taxing of the whole community for the purpose of effecting this piece of injustice.

But on several occasions we regard the project as highly encouraging. It brings up the whole question for discussion in a slaveholding community. It is chiefly through the operation of the selfish principle that we may expect emancipation in the Slave States. Slavery will be abolished, by the action of the people of those States, not so much because the system involves a violation of the laws of God, or a disregard of the rights of man, as because it is a political and pecuniary evil. A slaveholding community is, measurably, in a state of barbarism, and is incapable of those clear and exalted perceptions of the rights of all men, and that earnestness for immediately carrying them out, which may be found in free republican communities. In England and the European nations generally, Emancipation laws have been enacted from considerations of humanity and morality, while in their colonies such views have been almost entirely wanting. We think it is Thome and Kimball who tell us, that after emancipation the people of Jamaica would expatriate by the hour on the benefits of emancipation—the good behavior of the blacks, their increased industry and productiveness, the rise of real estate, &c., without once referring to the wrong of keeping in slavery nearly a million of persons born by nature as free as themselves. The colonists, by their education and habits, on the question of Slavery, were incapable of exalted moral views, and therefore could not sympathize with them in others. Hence nearly or quite all projects for emancipation, originated by persons in Slave States, from

the days of Washington and Jefferson, down to Cassius M. Clay and Dr. Rufiner, have involved the principle of Gradualism; and when we find a community of Slaveholders acting to secure the emancipation, of a numerous slave population, they will probably commence upon the plan of Gradualism, and as they become enlightened, will finally cut short their work by making the liberation of the slaves immediate and general.

Mr. Clay and the War.

The Whigs have a majority—a small one—in the House of Representatives, and, if united, they can grant or withhold all supplies for the Mexican war. On them, therefore, the responsibility rests. The question has pressed upon the minds of the leaders—What course shall we take on this subject, on which the whole Whig party can unite? A great difference of opinion has heretofore existed respecting the support of the war—Grealey, Corwin and others denouncing it as a war of plunder, conquest, aggression and injustice on our part, which should be immediately stopped by a withdrawal of our armies, and a cessation of hostilities; while much the largest portion of the Whigs have condemned the war as unnecessary, if not unjust on our part, but yet have found fault with the President for not prosecuting it with greater vigor, and have proposed to put into his hands all the men and money he may ask for its future prosecution.

Amidst this diversity of views, the leaders, admonished by the near approach of the session of Congress, have called for a voice from Ashland, as a guide to the future policy of the party. It has come, in the shape of the resolutions adopted at the Lexington meeting, which will be found in another place.

It will be seen that Mr. Clay holds that the immediate occasion of the war was the march of Gen. Taylor into territory claimed and occupied by Mexicans: and that Congress has the power, and it is its right and duty, to declare the purposes and objects of the war, and the terms upon which it will be discontinued; and that the President is bound to prosecute it for these objects, and for no others.—So far, so good.

Mr. Clay further holds that the annexation of Mexico by conquest would be productive of a vast amount of evil to both nations: and that Mexico ought not even to be dismembered, but a boundary of the limits of Texas adjusted. So we believe.

The seventh resolution says we don't want foreign territory for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States. Very good: but if such territory should be acquired, would Mr. Clay be for excluding Slavery and Slaves from it? The resolution does not tell us, nor was it meant to tell us.

The eighth resolution is a very proper recommendation. We hope to see it generally acted upon.

On the whole, as far as they go, we like these Resolutions of Mr. Clay, and we think they will be productive of good, by concentrating public attention and discussion on the objects of the war, and the propriety of its continuance. He differs from Corwin, who proposed the immediate withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, as the first preliminary step to peace, and would not vote supplies of men or money for an unjust or unnecessary war. Mr. Clay proposes that Congress shall fix on terms of peace, and if they be not accepted by Mexico, we are to fight her till she will accept them. He differs from the war Whigs of the Detroit Advertiser school, in refusing all supplies for the war till he finds out, from the declarations of Congress, its objects and purposes. This is a sensible course, and we hope they will consider its propriety.

These Resolutions of Mr. Clay and the accompanying speech are thought by many to be the first step on his part towards a Presidential nomination. How far he may have had this in view, we cannot say: but apart from that, we think the occasion was one which ought to call out an expression of opinion from every patriotic citizen in the land; and so far as he has spoken the words of soberness and good sense, let them be heeded.

We have our doubts whether the Whigs of the South, many of whom want territory and slavery with it, can be induced to go unanimously for this No Territory movement. Indeed, throughout the country, it can be opposed by arguments of great weight with the masses. The indebtedness of Mexico, and her poverty—her unwillingness to treat—the vast expenses of the war, which it will be urged she ought to refund—the fact that we already have possession of lands enough to pay us, which have cost the lives of thousands of citizens, which lands we may just as well keep as relinquish—and national pride and the glory of making conquests, can be urged with great force upon the popular mind.

On the other hand, this attitude of Mr. Clay, if sustained by the Whigs, will at once make them virtually the Peace party of the nation. It will take away the main obstacle to peace: and the issue of their opponents will then be, substantial-

ly,—Shall we have Territory, and war indefinitely continued to get it, or shall we have No Territory, and Immediate Peace? By taking this latter position, earnestly and in good faith, the Whigs might hope to concentrate on their side the influence of the friends of peace throughout the nation.

Untenable Argument.

The last True Democrat, of this village, has a libored leader in defence of the prosecution of the war against Mexico, and the permanent conquest of that republic. It says that "it seems decreed by the 'God of battles' that this wicked and unruly people shall be subjected to our government!"

Indeed! How do you know what the "decrees" of the "God of battles" are? How can you show that the Mexicans, as a people, are any more "wicked" than the people of the United States? Their depravity may take a different form, but we have yet seen no evidence that it is any greater in amount.

But the Democrat gives a long table from the N. Y. Herald, of the battles and fights in this war, and winds off most curiously as follows:

"Such a series of battles and victories, says the Herald, are almost without a parallel in the history of military affairs.—What an astounding spectacle is here presented! No less than thirty-five pitched battles fought against an enemy generally four or five times our number, together with strong places and fortresses, and cities taken by storm in the teeth of superior numbers, both of men and cannon!"

Here, then, we have the highest and most practicable evidence of the justice of the American cause, its rival success, approval and smiles of a God that works by means and "executes justice and judgment in the earth." But whatever may be the extent of territory acquired under those auspices, LET IT BE A FREE TERRITORY."

So, then, according to the logic of this article, the victory of a party in fight is the highest and most practicable evidence of the justice of its cause! Such an argument would do very well for Peter the Hermit, when getting up the hellish passions of Christendom against the unoffending Saracens: but it is unworthy of the philosophical editor of the True Democrat. It would sound far better in the mouths of the hireling heathen soothsayers of Alexander or Julius Caesar, than it does coming from a Christian advocate of justice and good will to men.

A quotation from the National Era, in reference to the assertion of a clergyman that the conquest of Mexico was the fulfillment of a design of Providence for "reforming the religion and morals of that country" will be perfectly in point for the True Democrat. The Era says:

"This is genuine fanaticism. Satan is never so dangerous as when clothed like an angel of light. Man is never so terrible in his wickedness, as when he invests Self with Divinity—imagines the Almighty a partner in his schemes of avarice or ambition. It is then that the energies of rank and destructive Appetite or Passion become exalted to their highest intensity by the religious sentiment. No law is then deemed sacred, for the Fanatic claims alliance with God, and a Divine Commission, which is higher than all positive statute. No plea of Justice or Humanity is listened to; to hesitate or scruple at the most monstrous deeds, is but weakness or impety."

This reverend fanatic should have known that it is impious to pry into the secret counsels of God; that human sagacity is too shortsighted to fathom Divine Providence; that what God plans, purposes, or accomplishes, is not the rule of our actions; that our duty is to do justice and love mercy, leaving Him to manage the affairs of the world, and control all acts for the accomplishment of glorious ends. How doestis man know that our mission is to reform the religion and morals of the Mexican Republic? Or that Fire and Sword are the best instruments in such a work? Or that, should Providence make the miserable ambition of an aggressive nation subservient to good, he will not overwhelm that nation with fiery retribution, because, as in the case of the conquering Persian, it was not in its heart to obey God, but gratify its own lust?"

Bloody Christianity.

Rev. J. T. Healdy, in an article in the Christian Parlor Magazine, on the Persecutions of the Waldenses, tells us,— "Their pastor Arnaud was afflicted with no childish squeamishness about shedding blood. He would pray with his face to the ground for the help of Heaven, and then rise and rush to battle.— He would send up his loud thanksgiving to God for deliverance, and then coolly slay his prisoners; and God heard him and sanctioned his course, and made him the founder of his Church again in the Alps. He was a noble and great man."

How the good Healdy, the Christian Parlor Magazine editor, rejoices in this pious pastor, and makes a hero of him! He was a great, good man, because he was not squeamish, but shed blood with a relish, and as he prayed, with a fervour, and a holy zeal, and slaughtered his prisoners, as he shouted up a loud and savage thanksgiving to God! How Mr. Healdy falls down, and prays his mad prayer with him, and—like Sue's butcher—'sees red,' and rushes to the battle, and shouts glory, and praise to God, and kills, and kills, and kills! What heartiness of commendation of Arnaud! Because he had no childish squeamishness—was not 'afflicted' with it!—A. S. Standard.

Beauties of the War.

One of these—the great improvement of surgical knowledge, which may be made through the splendid victories of a campaign—has probably escaped the attention of our readers. A correspondent of the Union recommends that the President appoint some practitioner to follow in the track of the army, and 'gather up the fragments of medical and surgical knowledge which may fall in the several campaigns, and present them to the public.' Some of our cotemporaries seem to be horror-struck at this proposal; but, for our part, we regard it as a very sensible suggestion. Such a general scene of carnage—such a tearing to pieces of the human body may not be witnessed again on so large a scale for a quarter or a half century. Let the opportunity be improved for the good of mankind. A volume filled with the details of legs and arms taken off, skulls split, eyes destroyed, jaws fractured, bowels torn out, and similar accidents of fighting characters, would be an interesting and profitable commentary on the nature and consequences of war. What a number of cases for a year or two would present!—The writer in the Union tells us—

"No campaigns, indeed, under Napoleon or Wellington, ever afforded a finer field for medical and surgical records than those under Scott and Taylor; and it would be a misfortune to the profession and the world if they should fail to be preserved through a press of duty and want of time and opportunity in the medical staff immediately engaged in service."

The Crisis.

We have already brought to the notice of our readers the project of an Anti-Slavery paper in Western Virginia.—It is to be a weekly paper, published at Moundsville, Marshall County, Virginia. "The object of the Editor," says its Prospectus, "will be to advance the cause of Freedom, and make the 'Crisis' an interesting and instructive Family newspaper. His main purpose will be by every Peaceful, Constitutional and Christian method, to restore the prosperity of Virginia, by advocating the claims of Liberty as the only real basis on which to build that prosperity." It will be edited by Anson Berkshire, a resident of Virginia, in connection with one or more Corresponding Editors, whose ability is known. The subscription price will be two dollars per annum, in advance.

We had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Berkshire who is now in the city, yesterday morning. We learn from him, that the first number of the Crisis will be issued about the first of next December. Mr. Berkshire is now on a visit, of a few days to this place and vicinity for the purpose of soliciting subscribers. The District in which it is to be published is very much imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiment, and there can be no fear that the paper will meet with any molestation. A strong interest is there felt in its success, even among those, not openly committed in favor of Emancipation. It is to be recollected, however, that an Anti-Slavery paper in a Slave State, must struggle against many disadvantages. For that reason it is particularly incumbent upon those, in other States, particularly those, not suffering under the same curse, who have any sympathy with its subjects, to lend it their support.—Ctn. Herald.

The Proslavery Washington Paper.

A letter writer at Washington says: "It has been supposed that the Charleston scheme for the establishment of a newspaper, devoted to the interests of slaveholders, and intended for the defence of the peculiar institutions of the South, would be carried into effect before the close of this year. The condition in which it stands is this. It was estimated that the amount of capital necessary to commence the paper in that vigorous and imposing form which would give it character and effect, should not be less than \$50,000. The sum subscribed is \$30,000. And the question is, whether the paper shall be started on this amount; or whether it shall be delayed until the subscription can be filled up to this sum originally proposed. Duff Green, whose finger is ready for every man's pie, has been very assiduous in his efforts to obtain the management of the new journal, but I am told that he cannot bring sufficient interest to operate in his favor. He will not therefore be selected. As he is connected with Mr. Calhoun's family, by the intermarriage of a daughter with Mr. Calhoun's son, it may be presumed that he was supported in his pretensions by the southern Senator. Whether the defeat of the efforts of Mr. Green, will have any influence in chilling the ardor of the promoters of the scheme, I am not able to say."

The Post Office Department of Canada.

have given notice, that all newspapers by this route, will go to Great Britain or Ireland free. This will enable any of our readers who desire to send papers home, to do it without any expense, by depositing them in the post office in Windsor.

The several post offices in Canada have been ordered to receive no United States letters, without pre-paying to the Canada lines, as their account with the United States post office have been closed.—Free Press.

Two Hundred Lives Lost.

The Propeller Phoenix Burned!—One Hundred and Fifty Hollanders Burned!—only Forty Eight Saved!

We have the painful news of the destruction of the propeller Phoenix, together with upwards of two hundred passengers, of which one hundred and fifty were Hollanders, on their way to settle in the west.

This melancholy news we got from the Engineer, who returned to this city on board the propeller Delaware, this day.

The Phoenix was bound up, and on Sunday morning last about 4 o'clock, when within 17 miles of Sheboygan, she was discovered to be on fire. After finding it impossible to extinguish the fire, and that all who remained on board would perish in the flames, many jumped overboard and endeavored to save themselves as best they could. About thirty got into the small boats and were picked up by the Delaware, which hove in sight after the Phoenix was in flames, but not in time to render assistance to those who remained on board, or who were unable to get into the small boats.

The engineer furnishes us the names of those known to have been lost, and who he recollects by name: Mr. West and lady, Racine; Mr. Fink and lady, do. Mrs. Heith and sister, Little Fort, Mrs. Long and child, do. J. Burroughs, Chicago; D. Blish, Southport; Misses Hazleton, Sheboygan; About 30 other Cabin passengers, together with one hundred and fifty Hollanders.

Of the officers and crew were lost— D. W. Kelley, steward. J. C. Smith, saloon keeper. N. Merrill, 2d mate. W. Owen, 2d Engineer. H. Robinson, 1st porter. J. Newgent, 1st Fireman.

Deck hands—T. Hasley, J. Pertaw, J. Murdock, A. Murdock, George— Cabin boy—H. Tisdale. Wheelman—L. Southwick.

The names of those saved are— Capt Sweet Clerk, Donihoe 3d Engineer, M W House 1st Mate, H Watts Wheelman, A G Kelo Deck hand, J Moon Fireman, Michael O'Brien Porter, R Watts

The Phoenix had the largest load of passengers and freight she could carry. The loss of life above is the largest, we believe, which ever occurred on the lakes, and the property lost is immense. It is supposed that those 150 Hollanders had considerable money with them, as they were seeking a location in the west; but how uncertain is life! It is indeed mournful to record this sad catastrophe.

Both of the small boats were launched and immediately filled by those who were fortunate enough to be near them. They were each capable of holding about twenty-three persons, and were commanded, one by the captain and the other by the mate. The boat of the mate had but one oar, which was used for sculling, by which means they got out of the danger of the flames. Had there been more oars, it would have been impossible, from the crowded state of the boat, to have used them to any advantage.

As to the origin of the fire, it was impossible to ascertain, as each of the survivors with whom we conversed, had different opinions. The most probable conclusion is, that it took form near the boilers, as the first that was discovered of it, the flames were rushing out of the ventilators, used for carrying off the hot air, situated directly over or near the boilers.

While the Phoenix was yet on fire she was taken in tow by the Delaware, and when near the harbor of Sheboygan, the bow of the vessel burning, let the anchor drop while they were obliged to cut the chain and she went ashore on the beach. It is thought a large amount of the Sugar, Molasses, and other heavy stuffs that was in the bottom of the hold will be saved. The Phoenix was owned by Messrs. Pease & Allen of Cleveland and we understand was insured for \$12,000.

A later account says: "the fireman twice called the attention of the 2d engineer to the fact that the water was exhausted, but he refused to call the 1st engineer, who was then asleep. At last the fireman went and turned the cocks, but he found that the water would not run. The boilers had then become so hot that it ignited the cakum and began to run along the hold.

Those who were eye witnesses of this dreadful scene, say that language is inadequate to give even a poor description of it; all was confusion and tumult—the cries and screams of the poor Hollanders, collected together in crowds on the bow of the boat, were enough to make the most resolute heart falter, and impress on the minds of those fortunate enough to escape, recollections of that awful hour, that time can never obliterate.—Young and old—the vigorous and decrep-

ed—women and children were alluddled together perfectly frantic, at the horrible doom that awaited them; the still small hope that the Delaware would arrive in time to render their assistance served only to prolong the sufferings of those who clung to the boat to perish by the devouring element.

At one time the rigging of the vessel was completely crowded by those who sought refuge from the flames and smoke; the fire spreading rapidly, upon reaching the tarred ropes that compose the rigging the whole was in one instant a perfect blaze and those who still clung to their last hopes, dropped like the sea red and yellow leaves before the chill blast of winter. This was the saddest sight of all, sickening even to contemplate.

Republic of Liberia.

Our readers are aware that this Colony has become one of the independent nations of the earth. As such, it will probably send an accredited minister to Washington. As the people are all black, he should of course be a black man. How will he be received by the President and Departments of State? An exchange paper has the following notice of the Liberian government:

We have the constitution of this new Republic before us. It fills more than seven columns of a printed sheet. It opens with a rapid historical sketch of the establishment and the prosperity of the colony, which concludes with the following appeal:

"Therefore, in the name of humanity and virtue, and religion—in the name of great God, our common Creator, and our common Judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities."

Railroads.

The following table, which we cut from the National Era, contains interesting facts. The multiplication of railroads has tendency to diminish the rates of fare.

Table of the number of passengers on the principal Railroads in New England and New York during the year 1846:

Boston and Lowell, 75 miles, 400,986, at 34 cts per mile Boston and Maine, 73 miles, 460,426, at 2-6 cts per mile Boston and Providence, 42 miles, 476,515, at 3 cts per mile

Boston and Worcester, 45 miles, 470,319, at 2-8 cts per mile Eastern, 84 miles, 786,756, at 2-8 cts per mile

Fitchburg, 49 miles, 327,034, at 24 cts per mile Old Colony, 34 miles, 213,144, at 2-7 cts per mile

Western, 156 miles, 265,664, at 2-4 cts per mile Long Island, 98 miles, 187,471, at 2 cts per mile

Erie, 62 miles, 103,283, at 2 cts per mile Albany & Schenectady, 17 miles, 174,658, at 3 cts per mile

Utica and Schenectady, 78 miles, 224,818, at 4 cts per mile Syracuse and Utica, 53 miles, 155,279, at 4 cts per mile

Auburn and Syracuse, 26 miles, 105,809, at 4 cts per mile Auburn and Rochester, 78 miles, 142,255, at 4 cts per mile

Tonawanda, 48 1/2 miles, 82,387, at 4 cts per mile Attica and Buffalo, 31 miles, 87,653, at 4 cts per mile

Harlem, 52 miles, 1,508,466, at 3 cts per mile The total number was 6,179,858.

New England understands the advantage of low fare.

Associations.

As to the Associationists (by their adversaries termed 'Fourierites,') with whom I am proud to be numbered, their beginnings are yet too recent to justify me in asking for their history any considerable space in your columns. Briefly, however, the first that was heard in this country of Fourier and his views (beyond a little circle of perhaps a hundred persons in two or three of our large cities, who had picked up some notion of them in France or from French writings) was in 1840, when Albert Brisbane published his first synopsis of Fourier's theory of Industrial and Household Association. Since then, the subject has been considerably discussed, and several attempts of some sort have been made to actualise Fourier's ideas—generally by men destitute alike of capacity, public confidence, energy, and means. In only one instance that I have heard of, was the land paid for on which the enterprise commenced; not one of those vaunted 'Fourier Associations' ever had the means of erecting a proper dwelling for so many as three hundred people, even if the land had been given them. Of course, the time for paying the first instalment on the mortgage covering their lands has generally witnessed the dissipation of their sanguine dreams. Yet, there are at least

three of these embryo associations still in existence; and, as each of these is in its third or fourth year, they may be supposed to give some promise of vitality.

We have received a specimen number of the Water Cure Reporter, published monthly at New York, by Pierson & Meeker, at 50 cents a year.

We learn from the Coldwater Sentinel that the thirty fifth Division of the Sons of Temperance (in this State) was recently organized in that village, by D. G. W. P.—F. M. Foster, of Jackson.

In Massachusetts, Briggs' majority over all others, is a little over 2,000. All the Senators elected are whigs.

The notorious Madam Restell has had her trial in New York for manslaughter, producing abortion. The punishment is imprisonment in the Penitentiary from 7 to 14 years.

Mr. Garrison, Editor of the Liberator, has partially recovered his health, and has returned to Boston. His paper depreciates weekly in the hands of his pro tem—Mr. Edmund Quincy.

The Marshall Expounder, encouraged by the approach of the Telegraph, proposes to issue a daily. Marshall is a good location for a daily paper, and the Expounder is the ablest paper of its party in the west.

We have received the first number of the Liberty Star, a new Liberty paper, started at Jamestown, Chataque Co., N. Y. H. A. Smith, Editor, \$1.00 a year in advance.

The Detroit Free Press says of the next Democratic National Convention, "The time and place are of little moment, so that we have harmonious and patriotic action."

"Unity" is good in a political point of view; but are there not some things worth more than mere political "unity?" When unity can only be attained by a sacrifice of all the principles of a party, it can be purchased at too dear a rate.

The Journal of Commerce says that vast amounts of specie are being shipped to Europe. There is also a heavy drain of specie to Mexico.

Nathaniel S. Berry, the candidate for Governor of the Whigs, Liberty party, and Independent Democrats of New Hampshire, is said by the Charter Oak to have been formerly a Democrat.

It is rumored that Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, will be the Administration candidate for Speaker of the House, and Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, is to be the candidate of the Whigs.

In Vermont, a bill to repeal the License Law was lost in the House by a vote of 91 to 88. Consequently, the people can decide, as heretofore, whether licenses shall be granted.

Rev. Mr. Maffit is lecturing in the churches of Kentucky in favor of the war against Mexico. Some of the papers find much fault with it; but we see nothing in the simple fact to condemn.

The Telegraph is in operation from Detroit to Ypsilanti—30 miles. The Free Press has the first lightning talk that has transpired in the State.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20th, '47. Sir, I have enclosed two dollars, to be placed to my credit for the Signal of Liberty.

If the writer of the above will let us know his name, we will cheerfully comply with his request.—Ed. Sig.

The True Democrat of Cleveland, (Whig) says of the recent election in Michigan:

"All the organization in the world cannot secure the Whigs of that State until they adopt some principles and stick to them. During the last campaign we have tried to find the issues on which the Whigs have tried to carry the State, but we give it up. First condemn the war, then praise those who carry it on next."

We expect the Presidents Message in season for our next paper; and shall issue it as soon as received.

The Oneida Herald, published at Utica, N. York, comes out enthusiastically for Mr. Clay for the Presidency. It says, "No human power can withstand the onward march of Freedom's army led on by HENRY CLAY."

We declare it our solemn conviction, as the Democratic party have heretofore done, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, should hereafter exist in any territory which may hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States; and that we approve of the votes of our delegation in Congress in favor of the WILMOT PROVISION.—New Hampshire Dem. State Conventions

VARIETY.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.—A recent work of science give the following novel experiment, which settles questions of some importance in philosophy.

Two hundred pounds weight of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into an earthen vessel. The earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing 5 pounds, was planted therein.

The time and place are of little moment, so that we have harmonious and patriotic action. We have already expressed a preference, as did our State Convention, for Cincinnati, but we would be willing to have it meet in Vera Cruz, were it necessary to secure harmony.

"Unity" is good in a political point of view; but are there not some things worth more than mere political "unity?" When unity can only be attained by a sacrifice of all the principles of a party, it can be purchased at too dear a rate.

The Journal of Commerce says that vast amounts of specie are being shipped to Europe. There is also a heavy drain of specie to Mexico. Should the drain continue for a length of time in both directions, much commercial difficulty and distress are anticipated.

A QUEER CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—Mr. Jesse Coombs of 609 Water street, was discovered about half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night, on the top of the liberty-pole at the corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets, in a state of somnambulism. He was watched by the officers and citizens for a considerable time, when he was seen descending the pole.

SINGULAR AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Friday last, about three o'clock, the line boat M. Kingman, Capt. Wm. Babcock, and a scow boat, in passing each other near Amboy bridge, about six miles west of this place, became wedged.

SIGNIFICANT.—We would a thousand times rather see such a Democrat as Silas Wright, Preston King, or Rathbun, elected President or Speaker, than such a Whig as Milton Brown, or Jarnagin, or Merrick, who went for the annexation of Texas.

WHAT NEXT.—Mr. J. N. S. in this viage, claims to possess Letters Patent for an ingenious Hen's Nest, which he thus describes: "The bottom of the nest is so constructed as to let the egg through, and out of sight; when the hen turns round to view her production, cackling her delight while she is astonished to find her nest empty."

PRINTERS TURNING LEGISLATORS.—There are in the Pennsylvania Legislature, twelve or fifteen printers, editors and ex-editors. This appreciation of the fraternity speaks well for the Pennsylvanians. It adds greatly to their chances for good government.

Mrs. MARY RUNKLE was hung at Whitesboro, at 12 o'clock and twenty minutes on Tuesday, for the murder of her husband. Just previous to the falling of the drop the Sheriff asked her, "Mary Runkle, have you any word to say to this jury, and these people?"

WISCONSIN.—Gov. Dodge's message to the Legislature of the Territory is confined to those topics bearing upon the object for which the special session was called—that of enabling the representatives of the people to take such action in the early organization of a State Government as will meet the wants and wishes of their constituents.

The present population of the Territory is estimated to exceed 200,000. A large majority of them are in favor of a State Government. Among the inducements influencing to the change, besides the obvious one of securing a representation in both Houses of Congress, and that giving an electoral vote for President in 1848, are the privileges of selecting the 500,000 acres of land to which by law Wisconsin will become entitled when a State, before the choice tracts are all sold, and of availing herself of the lands granted by Congress for schools and a University.

"CHRISTIAN SLAVEHOLDERS."—Mrs. Swissheim, a lady of Pittsburgh, who formerly resided in the South, says, in a letter to "The Albatross."

The Spanish, in their attempts to subjugate the Mexicans who were struggling for their national independence, are said to have captured the city of Mexico seven times, and were seven times expelled. General Scott, it would seem, has as yet hardly made a commencement of the work.

THE GREAT POWDER MILL EXPLOSION. at Nashville continues to occupy the papers of that city. The damage done to buildings is computed at \$100,000 and there is not glass enough in the State to replace what has been destroyed.

EDUCATION.—Of the thirteen original States, the population of the four most northerly, in 1840, was, 1,441,081. The number of whites, over 20, who could neither read nor write were, 7,530. The four old Southern States had in 1840, a free population of 1,976,220. Of these, over 20 years, who could neither read nor write, there were 166,729.

The annexation of all Mexico would come pretty near giving the Catholics a majority in the extended United States. It is intimated that the Archbishop at Baltimore favors the war for the purpose of bringing about such wholesale annexation.

HUMOUR OF THE BARNBURNERS.—Some of the tickets voted at the recent election were very fanciful. The electors did not seem content with erasures and black lines, expunging the Locofoco candidates, but they frequently garnished them with borders and mottoes. Others were regularly printed in the following style:

For Comptroller, Remember Silas Wright! For Secretary of State, Maintain Freedom! For Attorney General, Rebuke Fraud!

SINGULAR AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Friday last, about three o'clock, the line boat M. Kingman, Capt. Wm. Babcock, and a scow boat, in passing each other near Amboy bridge, about six miles west of this place, became wedged. Capt. Babcock, we learn immediately went on board the scow boat, and commenced an assault upon the captain, and beat him severely. During the assault, a son of the sufferer, a boy, who had been out with his gun following the boat, came on board, when Cap. Babcock, leaving the father, wrenched the gun which was loaded, from the boy, and broke the stock in pieces on the deck of the boat.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF POLICE ARRESTS in the city of New York for six months ending Oct. 31st was 14,381, for which 6,843 were for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 2,177, for disorderly conduct alone, 1,623, for assaults and battery, 1,225 for petit larceny, 1,217 vagrants &c. &c.

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A TALL WEDDING.—At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 11th ult., by J. T. Morton, Esq., (height 6 feet 3 inches,) Silas G. Weeks Esq., of Warren county, Ill., (6 feet 4 inches), to Mrs. Mary Robb, of Mount Pleasant, (height 6 feet 1 inch.)

FROST BITTEN.—A Miss Frost in Massachusetts, has recovered three hundred and sixty-five dollars of Mr. Snow, for a breach of marriage promise. He courted her for a year, and has to pay at the rate of a dollar a day for it.

A calculation of the weight of water and the superficial area of an acre of ground, proves that a body of water one inch in depth and covering an entire acre, will weigh one hundred and one tons. Speaking of the recent storm, and of the enormous weight of the descended rain, a writer in the National Intelligencer properly remarks:

"How overwhelming is the consideration of the physical law by which this volume has been suspended over, before it is permitted to discharge itself before us! And how much more awful and humbling ought to be the reflection when we look up to that Power which controls and directs this law, and which restrains its ability by a sudden descent, to destroy us in an instant!"

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

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says.—"Mr. Buchanan has consented that his name shall be used as a candidate for the Presidency. His Pennsylvania friends will see that he is brought forward as a candidate, in handsome style, and with every proper advantage."

LAW REFORM.—All special pleading is abolished in Missouri, by an act of the Legislature. This act provides that no special plea shall be allowed in any case, and that the general issue in all cases shall be as follows: "The defendant comes and denies the plaintiff's demand."

The Raleigh Register relates another case of poisoning, at a wedding party in Greene county, N. C., in which some twenty persons were made sick by partaking of a custard. Henry B. Holmes, and a negro have since died, but the others will probably recover. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrator of this diabolical crime.

PAUL A SLAVE-CATCHER.—A writer in the (Cincinnati) Watchman of the Valley says that in one of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, entitled "Life and Travels of St. Paul," the following passage may be found on p. 181: "This epistle was to intercede for a slave, named Oesinus, who had run away from his master to Rome, where he was converted and sent back by Paul."

Ten tons of fine poultry are said to have been taken over the Eastern Railroad to Boston, on Tuesday morning.

By the returns of the county census it appears that the present population of Cleveland is 12,769.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS visited the Park Theatre last evening, and was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner by the crowded house. The venerable patriot made his appearance just as the curtain had fallen on the first act of "La Sonnambula."

VERMONT FARMS.—The two greatest farms of New England are in Vermont: Consul Jarvis, upon the Connecticut River, at Weathersfield, has his giant farm with his twenty barns, contained in a single tract of splendid interval and upland: Judge Meech, on Lake Champlain, has a larger farm, and more numerous cattle, sheep and horses in a single body at Shelburne. We offer the conjecture that Nathan Smilie has more of better farming cultivated lands in Cambridge, Vt., than either.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Eighty Acres of Land, being the east half of north east quarter of section 13, of town 4 north, range 11 west, situated in the town ship of Wayland, Allegan County. The land is level, well timbered, and well exposed to winds, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for stock.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. Lund and D. T. McCollum, under the firm of J. H. Lund & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A demand due said firm either by note or by account must be settled immediately, with D. T. McCollum who is authorized to settle the same—and no mistake. J. H. LUND. D. T. MCCOLLUM. Ann Arbor, Oct. 25, 1847.

THE BUSINESS hereafter 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, Drugs &c. which he offers to the public cheap for ready pay. Please call and examine goods and prices. J. H. LUND. Ann Arbor, Oct. 23, '47. 340-if

ANN ARBOR, DEC. 3, 1847. The weather has been colder of late, and the ground on the openings is frozen several inches deep. Wheat is from 75 to 80 cents. Pork \$2.50 to \$3.00. We have no late eastern dates.

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Table with columns for Townships, Governor, Lt. Gov., Senators, and Representatives. Lists names and numbers for various districts.

SCATTERING VOTES.

For Governor in Ann Arbor, Ransom 1; in Lima, James Edmunds, 1; in Pittsfield, Gerny 1; in Ypsilanti, E P Hastings 2. For Lieutenant Governor in Lima, Hiram Miller 2. For Senators in Bridgewater, Jeremiah Sabin 1, and William L Gregory 1; in Lima, Thomas S Rice 3; in Scio, Thomas S Rice 1; in Superior, Thomas Rice 40; in Ypsilanti, Munnis Kinny 1, Elias M Skinner 1, and Thomas S Rice 6.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 29th inst., by the Rev. G. Beckley Mr. GEORGE W. MILLEN, and Miss JANE ANN, eldest daughter of James Jones Esq., all of this village. In Ann Arbor, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. G. BECKLEY, MR. ANDREW R. NOWLAND, and Miss EMELINE WOLCOTT.

DIED.

In this village, on the 23d inst. EUROPIA, wife of S. D. Noble, aged 43 years. On the 20th ult., FRANCES LOUISA, youngest daughter of Samuel and Lois W. Andrews, aged 3 years.

WINTER MILLINERY.

The Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity are solicited to examine a large assortment of Winter Millinery, just received at Mrs. PARSONS'S old stand on Main-st., Upper Town. The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises all the most fashionable materials worn in New York.

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