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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.
AND MAGAZINE OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE.
COMMENCING JANUARY, 1848.
GEORGE COMBE AND ROBERT COX, EDITORS.

Volume One of the American Edition.

The many and earnest desires expressed by the lovers of Phrenology in this side of the Atlantic, and the hope of still further advancing this great cause, has induced us to publish an American edition of this profound and

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Its character and merits need little comment, further than that it emanates from some of the ablest minds in England and Scotland, and has been before the public more than twenty years. It was the first serial publication ever commenced, devoted exclusively to this important subject.

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THIS FIRM, in presenting their card to the public, solicit no more favor, than an enlightened community may judge their merits as physicians to be deserving of.

Since the introduction of Homoeopathy in this village, it has been constantly gathering laurels in the cure of disease, and winning the confidence of all who have seen and felt its superior efficacy over all other systems of medicine in healing the sick and restoring health. The same regard is shown to it wherever its light is spread. They wish to let the community judge of the comparative merits of Homoeopathy and Allopathy. New School and Old School Medicine. Let Allopathy come with her leech, lancet, blister, calomel, quinine, and all her instruments of torture: Then mark the bill of mortality over her signature.—Look at the long list of diseases, said by doctors to be incurable. What a fearful percentage of the great variety of inflammations has always proved fatal! What safety for the poor sufferer in the midst of the malignant epidemics that sometimes scourge our race? How little the efforts of the Old School in the Cholera, for instance; or yellow fever, scarlet or typhus fever; congestions of the head, lungs or abdominal viscera; black tongue or erysipelas, &c. But how different the result under homoeopathic treatment. Her tables show that all these diseases are at once dissipated of their terrors.

The great family of Chronic Diseases, too, are for the most part radically cured by Homoeopathy, as thousands of living witnesses can bear testimony. Many of whom, like the woman in the Scriptures, had spent all their substance upon physicians for many years without relief, until they had applied to Homoeopathy. And yet there are physicians who affect to sneer at every thing like improvement in medicine, and who their eyes against the light that would guide them in the art of healing; holding fast to their idols, they continually cry out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." But "thy fruits ye shall know them."

Tuesday of each week as far as possible, shall be set apart for the reception of patients, so that persons coming from a distance may not find the office on that day vacant.
Ann Arbor, 19th Dec., 1847. 348

WM. S. BROWN,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE with E. MERRY, Esq. 297-1y

MISCELLANY.

From the People's Journal.
The Holy Land.

BY MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU.
V.—BETHANY, AND PLAIN OF JERICHO.

We made an excursion from Jerusalem to the Jordan and the Dead Sea; going by way of Bethany and Jericho, and returning by the convent of St. Saba. There is at this day so much danger of falling among thieves in going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, that travellers join parties when they can, and unite their guards into a corps of armed men. Our own party of four joined the ten with whom we had travelled in the desert; and four strangers—European gentlemen—requested permission to ride with us. Thus we were eighteen; and the dragomen, cooks, horsekeepers, and mule drivers, who took charge of our tents and baggage, and ten armed guards, swelled our number to that of a caravan which no robbers were likely to attack. Indeed we scarcely saw anybody the whole way. The dangerous part of the road appeared deserted, and the plain of Jericho, once studded with towns, and filled with fertility, lay before us almost as lifeless as the basin of the Dead Sea.

We left Jerusalem by St. Stephen's gate—my three friends, myself, and our servants and baggage—and met the rest of our travelling party at the bridge in the valley of Jehoshaphat, at 9 A. M.—We proceeded by the camel road to Bethany, which winds up the side of Olivet, and crosses its ridge to the east. As soon as we had passed the ridge, Bethany came in view, lying on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, and, as we all know, "fifteen furlongs" distance from Jerusalem. It is now a village inhabited by about twenty families; a very poor place; but looking less spual than might be expected, from its houses being built, as everywhere in that country, of stones square substantial, and large, compared with cottages in England. Its position on the side of the hill is very fine, seen from below.

Before descending the hill, however, we alighted from our horses, to visit an old tomb, which is called the tomb of Lazarus. No enlightened traveller believes this to be really the place where Lazarus was buried; but to see any ancient tomb on that spot was an opportunity not to be missed; and we gladly went down the dark rock-hewn steps to the little chamber where some corpse had once been laid. I have often wished that the old painters had enjoyed such opportunities; and then we should have had representations of Lazarus coming forth from chambers in the rock, and not rising from such a grave as is dug in European churchyards. The limestone rocks of Judea are full of holes and caverns; and we know from the Scriptures how abundantly these were used by the old inhabitants, as dwellings for themselves and their cattle, as a shelter to the wayfarer, a refuge to the fugitive, a hiding-place for robbers, and a place of deposit for the dead. Where a cavern was found with or recesses in the sides, a little labor would make an extensive place of burial. By squaring the entrance, and giving some regularity to the arch of the roof, a handsome vestibule was obtained; and then the recesses were hewn into form, for the reception of bodies. Sometimes these recesses had pits; sometimes niches in their walls, so that each recess would contain several bodies; and sometimes they were small, so as to contain only one each. Sometimes the vestibule opened out into passages, which had recesses on each hand; so that a large company of the dead might lie hidden in the heart of the mountain. The whole was secured from wild beasts and other intrusion by a stone door fitted to the entrance, or a large block rolled up against it. Those who have seen these Eastern tombs can never again be puzzled, as I was in my childhood, when reading of "the chambers of the grave" and of the dead calling to one another in the house of death, and of the stone being rolled away from the mouth of sepulchre.—Many a child wonders, as I did, how the way was made clear for Lazarus to come forth, merely by the removal of a stone; but, once having stood looking in at the door of a sepulchre, how vividly becomes the picture standing there, and calling to Lazarus with "a loud voice," to come forth! How one hears that voice echoing through the chambers of the tomb, and sees the dead man in his cerements appearing from the steps of the vault, or the shadow of the recess.

In the tomb which we explored at Bethany, the vaults went down a considerable way into the rock. One flight of deep, narrow steps, led us into a small vaulted chamber; and two or three more steps, narrow still, into the lowest tomb, which had little more than room for one body. The monks, when taken as guides, show in the village what they call the house of Marika and Mary; and that of Simon the Leper; but we did not inquire for these, having no wish to mix up anything fabulous with our observations of a place so interesting as Bethany.

We looked back upon the village again and again, as we descended into the valley; and it was painful to lose sight of the place where Jesus was wont to go to solace himself with the friendship of Lazarus and his sisters, and rest from the conflicts which beset him in the great city over yonder ridge. But we were now on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, and about to pass among the fastnesses of the thieves who seem to have infested this region in all times. After riding along the valley, sometimes on the one hill and sometimes on the other, for three or four miles, we left behind us the scanty tillage spread along the bottom of the valley; and began to ascend to the hollow way, which is considered the most dangerous spot of all. Here, Sir Fredrick Henniker was stripped and left for dead by robbers, in 1812. His servants fled and hid themselves on the first alarm. When they returned, he was lying naked and bleeding in the sultry road. They put him on a horse, and carried him to Jericho, where he found succor. Perhaps he was thinking of the parable of the Samaritan, when this accident befel him. I was thinking of it almost every step of the way.

Another story was presently after full in my mind; a beautiful Catholic legend which was told me by a German friend in America, when I little dreamed of ever travelling over this spot. Our road now gradually ascended the high ridge from which we were to overlook the plain of Jericho. The track was so stony and difficult as to make our progress very slow; and the white rocks, under the mid-day sun, gave out such heat and glare as made me enter more thoroughly into the story of Peter and the cherries, than my readers can perhaps do. And yet the many to whom I have told the legend in conversation have all felt its beauty. It is this:

Jesus and two or three of his disciples went down, one summer day, from Jerusalem to Jericho. Peter—the ardent and eager Peter—was, as usual, by the Teacher's side. On the road, on Olivet, lay a horsehoe, which the Teacher desired Peter to pick up; but which Peter let lie, as he did not think it worth the trouble of stooping for. The Teacher stooped for it, and exchanged it in the village for a measure of cherries. These cherries he carried (as eastern men now carry such things) in the bosom-fold of his dress.* When they had to ascend the ridge, and the road lay between heated rocks, and over rugged stones, and among glaring white dust, Peter became tormented with heat and thirst, and fell behind. Then the Teacher dropped a ripe cherry at every few steps; and Peter eagerly scooped for them. When they were all one, Jesus turned to him, and said with a smile, "He who is above stooping to a small thing, will have to bend his back to many lesser things."

From the ridge we had a splendid view of the plain of the Jordan—apparently as flat as a table to the very foot of the Moab Mountain, while the Dead Sea lay, a blue and motionless expanse, to the right—(the south)—and barren mountains enclosed the whole. The nearer mountains were rocky, brown, and desolate, with here and there the remains of an aqueduct, or other ancient buildings, marking the sites of settlements which have passed away. The distant mountains were clothed in the soft and lovely hues which can be seen only through a southern atmosphere. The plain was once a delicious region as ever men lived in. Josephus calls it a "divine region," and tells of its miles of gardens and palm groves; and here grew the balsam which was worth more than its weight in silver, and was a treasure for which the kings of the East made war.—Jericho is called in the Scriptures the City of Palm Trees; and Jericho was but one of the hundred towns which peopled the plain. Now, all near was barren; and equally bare was the distant tract at the foot of the mountains; but in the midst was a strip of verdure, broad, sinuous, and thickly wooded, where we knew that the Jordan flowed. The palms are gone; and the sycamores, and the honey which the wild bees made in the hollows of their stems. The balsam, which Queen Cleopatra so coveted as to send messengers from Egypt for plants to grow at Heliopolis, has disappeared from the face of the earth; and instead of these,

and the fruits and sugar canes which were renowned in far countries, we find now little but tall reeds, thorny acacias, and trees barren of blossom or fruit.—The verdant strip, however, looks beautiful from afar, and shows that the fertility of the plain has not departed. There is enough for the support and luxury of man, were man but there to wish for and enjoy them.

We descended, by a road like an irregular staircase, the steepest hill I ever rode down. The gentlemen dismounted; but the heat was so excessive that I ventured to keep my seat. When I glanced up from the bottom, and saw the last of the party beginning the descent, it looked so fearful that I was glad to turn away.—We were now at the foot of the mountain called Quarantania, supposed by the monks to be the scene of the Temptation. A few pilgrims come from afar, every year, to spend forty days on this mountain, barely supporting life during the time by the herbs they find there. I need hardly say, that there can be no good reason for fixing on this mountain as the place, and that the choice of it is probably owing to its commanding the plain of the Jordan and its cities—once no unfair specimen of the "Kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them." The caverns in the face of this mountain, once used as dwellings or tombs, are now the abodes of robbers. When some of our party showed a desire to reach the lower cities, the Arab Sheikh, who was responsible for the safety of our party, drew his sword across his throat, to show the danger, and barred the way.

It may be remembered, that the men of Jericho complained to Elisha the prophet, that the water of their spring was not good, either to drink or to water their land for tillage, (2 Kings, ii, 19); and that, though their city was pleasant, they could not enjoy it for this reason; and that Elisha purified the spring, "so that the waters were healed unto this day." Beside this spring, now called Ain Sultan, we encamped in the afternoon, and found its waters truly delicious. Nothing could be prettier than this encampment, in a spot so forest-like as to contrast strongly with all we had seen for many weeks past. Our tent was close upon the brink of the clear rushing brook; but the heat was so excessive that we could not endure the tent, and had our dinner table placed under a tree, whose roots were washed by the stream. Broad lights glanced upon the rippling waters, and deep green shadows lay upon its pools. Our horses were feeding in the thicket beyond; and the Arabs sat in groups near the tents. Other parties of our company were dining or lying on the brink of the stream. Every encampment of travellers in these places is beautiful, but I never but once saw one so beautiful as this. After a walk to the remains of an aqueduct, and other traces (mere traces of former habitation in the days when Jericho was a great city, I went, with one companion, to see the spring, which was but a short way from our tents. The water bubbled up from under some bushes, and spread itself, clear and shallow, among some squared stones, which seemed to show that the source had once been enclosed. By this time it was dusk; the evening star hung above the nearest hill. All was silent about us, except the rustle and plop of the boughs which hung above the water.—My companion and I found the temptation to bathe quite irresistible. Under the shadow of a large overhanging tree there was a pool deep enough for the purpose, and there we bathed, rejoicing with the people of Jericho in the sweetness of the water.

The Eastern traveller feels a strong inclination to bathe in every sacred sea, river, and spring. How great the interest is, and how like that of a new baptism, those at home may not be able to imagine; and such may despise the superstition which leads hundreds of pilgrims every year to rush into the Jordan. But, among all the travellers who visit the Jordan, is there one, however far removed from superstition, who is willing to turn away without having bowed his head in its sacred waters?

There was no moon to-night; but the stars were glorious when I came out of our tent to take one more look before retiring to rest. Here and there the watch fires cast yellow gleams on the trees and waters; but there were reaches of the brook, still and cool, where the stars glittered like fragments of moonlight. This day stands in my journal as one of the most delicious of our travels.

Eight millions of new dollars have been coined during this year. Five millions of it are gold pieces. The cost of coining is little over half a cent on a dollar.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
BY REV. J. S. C. ZENOTT.

Few events have ever occurred, which have been more generally misrepresented and misunderstood, than the insurrection in St. Domingo. Fifty years ago, St. Domingo was by far the most flourishing of the West India Islands, and was the most important colony belonging to France. Its fertile fields and majestic mountains spread over a space of about four hundred miles in length and one hundred in breadth. 500,000 slaves, as ignorant and sensual as it is possible for human beings to be, filled these fields. Sixty thousand free blacks found a precarious subsistence in the cities. Forty thousand whites drove the blacks to their unpaid toll, with their pistols and their whips.

The slaves were extremely debased, and yet timid and affectionate. Like the dog, they fawned upon the hand that scourged them. They were hardly conscious of any rights, of which they were defrauded. They were naked, but they wanted no clothes; they were ignorant, but had no desire for knowledge; they ate the coarsest bread, and slept—men, women and children—with the dogs upon the straw; but good appetites converted their food into luxurious viands, and toil made their sleep more sweet than is ever found on beds of down. They were often scourged, but felt not the ignominy of the lash. They were slaves, but the dream of any thing different had hardly entered their minds.—They were contented with their lot, as the vicious are contented with vice, as the degraded are contented with degradation, as the miserable poor are contented with poverty, and filth, and rags. Providence, kind in its compensations, in abandoning them to these sufferings, saved them from others. They probably passed fewer hours of restlessness and world-weariness, than their masters.

The free colored population were of all shades of color, from the jet black negro, to complexions in which there could not be detected the slightest tinge of African blood. Many of them had attained considerable wealth and influence, had become military and civil officers, and were extremely jealous of their social position and rights. Not a few were mulattoes, whose mothers toiled in fields, and whose fathers luxuriated in dissolute opulence. And these generally combined in their nature all the pride and energy of their European parentage, while they were stung to the quick by the contempt with which they were regarded in consequence of their maternal origin.—They formed a class by themselves—above the slaves, below the whites. They were nominally freemen, yet excluded by the force of circumstances from nearly all the privileges of freemen.

The white population consisted, in general, of wealthy, yet proud and dissolute landed proprietors. They were younger sons of old French and Spanish nobility; desperate adventurers, broken down profligates. All these aristocratic vices which had fanned into a flame the horrors of the French revolution, existed with more haughty preponderance on the plantations of St. Domingo.

The National Assembly of France in its struggles for the promotion of Freedom, passed a decree on the 8th of March, 1790 empowering each colony to express its wish upon the subject of a constitution; and declaring that the free colored population in the colonies were entitled to vote in the choice of representatives.—Lieut. Col. Ogee, a mulatto officer of distinction, in the service of France, was sent by the National Assembly to St. Domingo with this decree. These proud planters were so exasperated by the measure, that they not only refused obedience to the decree, but seized Col. Ogee, and under circumstances of the most atrocious cruelty, in token of their contempt, tore him limb from limb by the torture of the wheel.

This iniquitous proceeding of course exasperated the free blacks and the whole colored population to the utmost, but still there was on their side no resort to arms. The planters, with the power in their hands, persevered in refusing to comply with the commands of the mother country, and trampled on the rights of all the colored population, both slaves and free, with increasing rigor and scorn. Great bitterness of feeling was the result, and the colony was in a state of intense agitation. The National Assembly again took up the subject, and after long debate, re-affirmed the decree that all persons of color, born of a free father and a free mother, were entitled to the political privileges of freemen. The planters loaded their muskets, and set the free colored people and the law at defiance. The free blacks now also began to organize for the defence of their rights. Matters

were in this state, when the slaves formed a conspiracy to obtain their freedom.—The angry discussions which had agitated the colony, and the marshaling of hosts for civil war, had aroused the slaves to a consciousness of the rights of which they were defrauded. On the night of August 22d, 1791, the insurrection burst forth, in the northern part of the Island. It was headed by Jean Francois, a slave possessed of many heroic and generous traits of character, combined with the violent passions which had been excited by the lash of the white man. That was indeed an awful night; when the retribution for ages of oppression was rolled upon the oppressor. A thousand plantations were in one hour in flames.—No pen can ever describe the horrors of that night. An army of negroes, intoxicated with success, inspired with revenge, hurled themselves upon their masters.—The males, almost without exception, were massacred and thrown into the flames of their dwellings. The females were reserved, to be the slaves of their former slaves. The fires of this conflagration, gleaming far and wide, drove the terrified planters from all quarters to Cape Francois. In the heart of the town there were ten thousand slaves, burning for freedom; while fifteen thousand of the victorious insurgents beleaguered the place. The warfare was equally merciless on both sides. The blacks and whites immediately massacred all prisoners, without regard to age or sex. And tortures were retaliated by tortures.

The flame, thus kindled, rapidly spread to the southern part of the Island. The terrified planters, horror-stricken by the ruin which was rolling upon them, abandoned everything and fled to Port-au-Prince; and there they were besieged by the foe they had so greatly despised.—The National Guard, and troops of the line, with all the white male population of the city, marched out to attack the slaves, and after a most sanguinary conflict, were driven back with the most horrible slaughter.

A slave by the name of Toussaint had now, by his intelligence, energy and bravery, attained a complete ascendancy over all the black chieftains. He was in all respects an extraordinary man. Amiable, intelligent, and of irreproachable purity of morals, he had acquired a very great ascendancy over his brethren. His character had arrested the attention and commanded the esteem of his master, and he had taught him reading, writing and arithmetic. When this insurrection broke out, the blacks earnestly solicited him to join them; but he refused until he had secured the safety of his master and family, by affording them an escape to Baltimore, and shipping to them a cargo of sugar, to enable them to raise money for the supply of their wants. He then joined his brethren in their struggle for freedom.

Matters were in this state when a force of 3,000 men, with three delegates, arrived from France—despatched by the National Assembly, to endeavor to promote a reconciliation between the whites and the blacks. The members of the colonial legislature and Toussaint met the delegates. Toussaint declared that the blacks were all ready to return to their duty, if their rights as proclaimed by the mother country were respected. But the planters indignantly refused any compromise, and demanded the unconditional submission of the slaves and the death of their leaders. The conflict was immediately renewed with increasing violence, and the insurrection spread every where throughout the Island. The planters, who had escaped massacre, were driven into the fortified towns on the seacoast, and the slaves were scattered in lawless freedom all over the desolated plantations.—The National Assembly, struggling against monarchical and aristocratic power in France, sympathized with the slaves; struggling against the infinitely more aristocratic oppression of the planters. A quarrel soon arose in Cape Town, between the higher and lower classes of the European population, the lower class uniting with the free blacks, and for two days the blood flowed in torrents in the streets. The negro chiefs, taking advantage of this strife, burst into the city, and an awful scene of conflagration and blood ensued. Twenty thousand negroes, with sword and flame, traversed the streets and glutted their vengeance on their foes. A few wretched fugitives escaped on board the ships and took refuge in the United States. The French Republic now published a decree proclaiming freedom to all the slaves who would enlist as soldiers of the Republic. Toussaint immediately passed under the service of France, with the rank of Colonel, and the blacks were rapidly organizing into regiments under the standards of the republic, and there was peace.

Toussaint enacted very wise laws, allowing the laborers on the plantations one-fourth of the products of their labor as their wages, vagrancy was prohibited, the land was distributed, by purchase and by gifts, to the whites who still remained, and to the leading officers in Toussaint's army, and the colony rapidly rose again in wealth and prosperity.

Youthful Energy and Perseverance.
A correspondent of the Providence Journal writes from Mississippi as follows. Read it.

To the interrogatory, "who is Pat Tompkins?" the subject of the query often replies, himself, on the stump, by telling his auditors that he was born in a log cabin, 16 by 18 feet in size, which at the time of his birth, already contained ten or twelve brothers and sisters, and was situated somewhere up in the woods near the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; that in his infancy he was fed on hog and hominy, bear meat, and the flesh of such "wild varmint" as were caught in the woods. At twelve years of age he was "put out to work with a neighbor as a farm boy, and drove oxen, hoed corn, raised tobacco in summer, cured it and prized it in winter, till he was seventeen years old, when he took to making brick;—then rose to the trade of a bricklayer; and by these successive steps in mechanical arts, he became able, by his own unsifted skill, to rear a house from the claypit, or from the stump, and complete it in all its parts, and to do it, too, in a manner that none of his competitors could pass. His pannel doors are to this day the wonder and admiration of the country in which they continue to swing on their hinges. He never saw the inside of a school-house till after he was 18 years old.

By the assistance of an old man in the neighborhood, he learned during the winter evenings, to read and write when a farm boy. Having achieved these valuable acquisitions by the aid of another, all his other education has been the fruits of his own application and perseverance. At the age of 22 he conceived the idea of fitting himself for the practice of law.—He first procured an old copy of Blackstone, and having after the close of his daily labors, by nightly studies over a pitch knit fire in his log cabin, mastered the contents of that compendium of common law, he pursued his researches into other elementary works. And having thus by great diligence, acquired the rudiments of his profession, he met with an old lawyer who had quit practice, or whose practice had quit him, with whom he made a bargain for his scanty library, for which he was to pay \$150 in carpenter's work; and the chief part of the job to be done in payment of these old musty books, was dressing and laying down an oak floor, or floors, for three dollars per square of ten feet.

The library paid for, Pat Tompkins dropped the adze, plane and trowel forever. He is now one of the most prominent members of the Mississippi bar, and is not yet more than 40 years old. Of his abilities as a state man and an orator, you will before many years have evidence in the halls of Congress. I heard him one day make two speeches in succession, of three hours in length, each to the same audience, and not a movement testified any weariness on the part of a single auditor, and during their delivery the assembly seemed swayed by the orator as reeds by the wind.

A SIGNIFICATIVE ACTION OF POPE PIUS IX.—Hitherto the Pope, whose advent is blessed by the whole world, having manifested his love of progress and liberty only in the political matters, persons have not been waiting who pretended that he would show himself less liberal in religious matters. We now announce a fact, which however simple it may appear at first sight, is nevertheless one of considerable importance.

Signor C. A. Vecchi, a Roman subject and Catholic, had espoused before the civil authorities; at Marsilles, in 1842, Signora Victoria della Ripa, who belonged to the Jewish faith. Hitherto the Catholic church has refused to consecrate a union of this kind, which according to the Council of Trent, is a crime worthy of the Inquisition and the stake.

Yesterday, however, M. and Mde. Vecchi received the nuptial benediction in the church of Loretto. We must add that the price of dispensation was suppressed. M. Vecchi having to pay only the very insignificant sum of 10 francs, the cost of registering.

This is, then, the first marriage between Catholics and Israelites, authorized by the church since the origin of Catholicism. It is unnecessary to comment upon an action so significant. Honor to Pius IX! Let him continue in the same path wherein he is working so gloriously, and we shall soon see some grand things in the world.—Golden Rule.

By the assistance of an old man in the neighborhood, he learned during the winter evenings, to read and write when a farm boy. Having achieved these valuable acquisitions by the aid of another, all his other education has been the fruits of his own application and perseverance. At the age of 22 he conceived the idea of fitting himself for the practice of law.—He first procured an old copy of Blackstone, and having after the close of his daily labors, by nightly studies over a pitch knit fire in his log cabin, mastered the contents of that compendium of common law, he pursued his researches into other elementary works. And having thus by great diligence, acquired the rudiments of his profession, he met with an old lawyer who had quit practice, or whose practice had quit him, with whom he made a bargain for his scanty library, for which he was to pay \$150 in carpenter's work; and the chief part of the job to be done in payment of these old musty books, was dressing and laying down an oak floor, or floors, for three dollars per square of ten feet.

The library paid for, Pat Tompkins dropped the adze, plane and trowel forever. He is now one of the most prominent members of the Mississippi bar, and is not yet more than 40 years old. Of his abilities as a state man and an orator, you will before many years have evidence in the halls of Congress. I heard him one day make two speeches in succession, of three hours in length, each to the same audience, and not a movement testified any weariness on the part of a single auditor, and during their delivery the assembly seemed swayed by the orator as reeds by the wind.

A SIGNIFICATIVE ACTION OF POPE PIUS IX.—Hitherto the Pope, whose advent is blessed by the whole world, having manifested his love of progress and liberty only in the political matters, persons have not been waiting who pretended that he would show himself less liberal in religious matters. We now announce a fact, which however simple it may appear at first sight, is nevertheless one of considerable importance.

Signor C. A. Vecchi, a Roman subject and Catholic, had espoused before the civil authorities; at Marsilles, in 1842, Signora Victoria della Ripa, who belonged to the Jewish faith. Hitherto the Catholic church has refused to consecrate a union of this kind, which according to the Council of Trent, is a crime worthy of the Inquisition and the stake.

Yesterday, however, M. and Mde. Vecchi received the nuptial benediction in the church of Loretto. We must add that the price of dispensation was suppressed. M. Vecchi having to pay only the very insignificant sum of 10 francs, the cost of registering.

This is, then, the first marriage between Catholics and Israelites, authorized by the church since the origin of Catholicism. It is unnecessary to comment upon an action so significant. Honor to Pius IX! Let him continue in the same path wherein he is working so gloriously, and we shall soon see some grand things in the world.—Golden Rule.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Follow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been elected, by a majority of the people, to the office of chief executive Magistrate of our young, but rapidly growing state, and having assumed the high obligations and responsibilities of that elevated station, by taking the oath prescribed by the constitution, I am required to communicate to you as the representatives of the people, the condition of the State, and to recommend for your consideration such matters as I may deem expedient.

With the importance of the trust confided to me, I am deeply impressed, and my ability to perform the arduous duties it imposes, am fearfully distrustful. My predecessors, in accordance with custom, adopted at the organization of the state government, have, on being inducted into office, preceded their executive communications by an avowal of their opinions, upon the general principles of government, the peculiar character of our institutions and laws, or upon such other topics of general interest, as seemed, at the time, most to engage the public mind.

This custom is certainly harmless, but it is, I think, as certainly, without practical utility, and as it seems best to conform with the republican simplicity of our system of government, to dispense with all unnecessary and useless ceremonies, I have deemed it proper, on the present occasion, to communicate with you, only in the mode required by the constitution.

The assembling of the Legislature at the commencement of the year, furnishes a suitable occasion for a retrospect of that which is passed.

In reviewing the year that has now just closed upon us forever, we discover abundant cause for congratulation. No severe sickness has visited the people, but general health has prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land.

An unexampled degree of prosperity has attended every branch of business—the enterprise and activity of the commercial and mercantile classes have never secured for them richer returns—those engaged in the mechanical and other industrial pursuits have found uninterrupted employment, and received ample compensation for their labor.

Although the crop of our agricultural staple, has not, in some sections of the State, been as great, as may have been anticipated, yet in others, it was never more abundant. The harvest of other farm products has been every where plentiful. All kinds of produce have been in demand, meeting a ready sale, at fair and remunerating prices, so that, upon the whole, the labors of our husbandmen have been rewarded with a bountiful return. For these manifold blessings received from the beneficent hand of Him who ruleth the nations, we ought to render tribute of unfeigned and fervent gratitude.

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer furnish a detailed statement of the transactions of their respective departments, during the past fiscal year, and of the general condition of the finances of the state—an exhibition of our pecuniary affairs, which cannot but be gratifying to our creditors, and a source of pride to our citizens—I take great pleasure in presenting it to you, and through you to the people.

The receipts into the Treasury within the year to the credit of the general fund, amount to \$185,134.46, and the disbursements for the same period, have been \$165,306.03, the receipts exceeding the expenditures by \$19,828.43. The balance in the Treasury, on the 30th November 1847, including the balance on hand, at the close of the previous year, was \$64,470.35—the whole of which was current money.

The amount available for the uses and purposes of the general fund, is \$44,145.77, which, during the present month, will be increased to \$50,939.53, by receipts from the Primary school interest fund, and the University interest fund, for over drafts, which will be repaid from those funds, out of the proceeds of the annual tax to be received from the Central and Southern Rail Road Companies.

The laws providing for the assessment of a certain tax upon all ratable property for the support of the state government, were repealed by the Revised Statutes for 1846 and no substitute for them incorporated therein; nor was any law enacted, for a similar purpose by the Legislature of 1847.

The omission was doubtless unintentional, and its cause is probably, correctly stated in the report of the Auditor General.

The action of the Supervisors, in the various counties, has not been uniform, upon this subject. In some, the usual state tax has been assessed; in others no such assessment has been made. This subject will, therefore, commend itself to the early consideration of the Legislature, and its exigency will demand the enactment of a law, which shall give validity to the assessment already made, and provide for the future assessment of the state tax in the counties where it has been omitted. If such remedy be promptly provided, it is believed that no serious embarrassment in the collection of the revenue from this source will be encountered.

The aggregate valuation of the taxable property of the state, according to the returns for 1847, is \$27,617,140.13. A state tax of 24 mills on the dollar, the rate established by the law in force, prior to the adoption of the late revision, assessed on such valuation, would produce an annual revenue of \$669,013.10—\$4,379.56 less than the total assessment for the previous year.

The debt of the General Fund amounts to the sum of \$325,169.08, and includes \$100,000 for bonds chargeable upon that fund, and falling due in 1850—\$60,000 for Penitentiary bonds, due in 1859 and 1860, and a liability to the School Fund of \$129,850.61, which is in the condition of a permanent loan to the State, the annual interest of which is to be paid out of the proceeds of the specific tax imposed on the capital stock of the Central and Southern Rail Road Companies.

The resources of this fund, as stated,

amount to \$396,621.95, besides the annual state tax, and other assets. These are considered amply sufficient for the payment of all the immediate liabilities of the fund, and it is believed they will be made available in the redemption of the bonds, above mentioned, as they reach maturity.

The receipts to the credit of the Internal Improvement fund during the year, amount to \$493,495.68, and consist principally of payments into the treasury on account of the sale of the Central and Southern Railroads.

The debts and liabilities of the same fund, during the same period, amount to \$429,198.70, and are comprised, chiefly, in the evidences of State indebtedness paid on account of said sales, and which have not heretofore been charged against the fund.

The whole amount of the \$2,000,000 for which the Central Railroad was sold, together with the sum of \$27,322.14, the interest thereon, has been paid into the State Treasury in accordance with the Act providing for the sale; and on account of the sale of the Southern Railroad \$75,000 of the principal, with interest amounting to \$13,500, were received prior to the close of the fiscal year.

Of the evidences of State indebtedness thus paid and cancelled, \$1,125,000 was of the full paid Five Million Loan Bonds, \$309,449.60 was in "Interest Bonds;" and the nominal amount of \$199,000 of the "Part Paid Bonds," being a portion of the \$3,814,000 delivered to the United States Bank, was also received at the rate of allowance prescribed by law.

The debt of the state on account of the loan for Internal Improvement may now be stated thus:

Outstanding full paid five million loan bonds due Jan. 1863,	\$262,000 00
Outstanding "interest bonds" issued on the above, due Jan. 1850,	57,567 20
\$319,567 20	
Amount of principal received on \$3,614,000 part-paid bonds now outstanding,	1,145,537 74
Interest on the same to Jan. 1st, 1848,	524,906 31
1,670,444 05	
Amount received from Morris Canal assets on account of the part paid bonds with interest to Jan. 1, 1848,	30,035 95
1,700,480 00	

Making the total amount received on said bonds, 2,020,067 20 But if from this amount be deducted damages claimed by the state, on the unpaid instalments of the loan, at the rate of 3 per cent, as is contemplated by the laws providing for the reception of said bonds in payment for the Central and Southern R. Road, which, with the interest from July 1, 1841, to Jan. 1, 1848, amounting to 102,934 86

The total indebtedness of the state on account of all the bonds issued for the said loan, with interest to Jan. 1, 1848, will then be 1,917,132 34

To which must be added for outstanding internal improve ment warrants and interest thereon \$305,089 05, for indebtedness to the University fund \$70,371 99, and other items constituting the domestic debt, which together amount to 473,467 17

And the present indebtedness of the state on account of internal improvements is \$2,390,599 51

The unpaid balance of the sale of the Southern Rail Road, payable by instalments, semi-annually, with interest, now amounting to \$425,000, is considered an available credit, and may therefore be properly deducted from the \$2,390,599 51. The amount of the present resources and assets of the Internal Improvement fund, which, it is believed, will ultimately be made available, towards the payment of this debt, exclusive of other credits of the state, now of doubtful availability, is estimated by the Auditor General at \$301,998.

The interest on all the full-paid bonds, and interest bonds, to the first of July last, has been paid, or provided for, out of the proceeds of certain payments made by the Central Rail Road Company, and for the payment of the coupons on said bonds, outstanding and falling due in January and July, annually, amounting, now, to the sum of \$19,175 24 only—provision is made by the act to liquidate the public debt and to provide for the payment of the interest thereon and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1843, but as the amount cannot be assessed until the next annual session of the Boards of Supervisors in October 1848, and as the entire amount of it cannot, under the present provisions of law, be collected, and made available for the purpose intended, until the lapse of more than two years thereafter, I suggest the expediency of paying the coupons, as they fall due, out of the treasury in anticipation of the receipt of the tax alluded to, provided it can be done without prejudice to claims thereon, which may be entitled to preference.

To the condition of that portion of the Internal Improvement debt, which consists of the bonds delivered to the late U. S. Bank, and for which the State rec'd partial payment only, the special consideration of the legislature is invited.

To make early provision for the ultimate payment of this debt, both principal and interest, appears to me to be an imperative duty, which we should neither attempt nor desire to avoid. Such a meas-

ure is, in my judgment, dictated, alike, by a wise and prudent regard for the honor and interest of the State, and by the proper appreciation of the just rights of our creditors.

That the people of Michigan intend, in good faith, to pay the public debt, I cannot doubt, and in my view, their interest will be best subserved by proceeding with out unnecessary delay to provide for its liquidation and extinguishment.

It is apparent, that if the situation, of this debt, be suffered to remain unchanged for any considerable term of years, the result cannot be prejudicial, as the payment of the original amount, largely augmented by the annually accruing interest, will have still to be provided for, and with no additional resources. The faith of the State is solemnly pledged to pay all she owes, and her citizens will fulfill the sacred obligation. To you gentlemen, her chosen Representatives, is entrusted the high and holy office of guarding her rights, and of vindicating her honor, and I feel assured that you will discharge the duty with the most scrupulous fidelity.

The suggestions of the Auditor General in relation to this part of the State indebtedness I commend to your special attention; the whole subject is carefully considered and ably discussed in his report which will be laid before you.

I have only to add, that in whatever measure you may think proper to adopt, for the accomplishment of the great object in view—the payment of the annual interest and the ultimate absorption of the principal of the whole public debt, as speedily as the ability of the State will permit—I shall most cheerfully co-operate.

The contingent debt of the State, remains in much the same condition, in which it was stated to be, by the last report of the Auditor General and seems not to require legislative action at present. Its liabilities consist of the bonds of the State to the amount of \$100,000 loaned to the Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company a similar loan, and of the same amount, to the University—and of the instalments of the surplus revenue deposited by the U. S. in the state treasury amounting to \$286,151 49.

The report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, shows the total receipts on account of sales of all classes of public lands, during the past year to be \$110,589 53, of which amount there was received on account of

School Lands	\$63,634 10
University lands	24,399 18
State Building lands	1,600 74
Int. Improvement lands	20,087 06
Salt Springs lands	865 45

The whole number of acres of school lands sold down to the 30th November 1847 is ninety-four thousand nine hundred and thirty seven, of which Eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety one 30-100 acres have been sold during the last year. The school section on which the present seat of government is located, has been laid out by the commissioners into town lots, the appraised value of which, exclusive of the tract selected for the site of the Capitol, \$93,527. Of these town lots, sales have been made during the year to the amount of \$18,233.

Of the University Lands, to which the state is entitled, forty four thousand four hundred and sixteen and 31-100 acres have been selected—of which nineteen thousand six hundred and six 30-100 acres were sold prior to the close of the last fiscal year.

Of the half million acres of Internal Improvement lands, appropriated by Congress, four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and four 41-100 acres have been selected, of which there have been sold two hundred and sixty-three thousand and fifty-four 21-100 acres. The legislature appropriated twenty-seven thousand acres for the erection of a bridge across the Grand River at Lyons and the construction of a canal around the Grand Rapids, upon the same river; two hundred and two thousand four hundred and fifty and 20-100 acres remain unsold.

The balance of the grant is seven thousand four hundred and ninety-five and 95-100 acres, most of which was, by the direction of my predecessor, selected in the mineral region of Lake Superior, in pursuance of law.

To this selection, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington refuses to give his assent or approval, of which this department has been officially notified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Whether such approval is made necessary by the laws of the United States, to vest in the State the title of the lands selected—and if so, whether the discretion has been exercised in this case conformably to those laws, are questions requiring careful investigation. That the action of that high functionary has been in strict accordance with his views of official duty, there is no reason to doubt; but as the subject is one in which important interests of the state are involved, it is submitted to the legislature with a view to the adoption of such measures as may seem expedient to the premises.

Under the act of Congress, giving its consent to the sale of the Salt Spring Lands, previously selected by the state, a portion of those lands, were, for the first time brought into market and offered at public sale, during the past year, pursuant to the laws of the state relating thereto—and seven hundred and seventy-seven and 48-100 acres were thus sold at the minimum price of \$1 per acre.

The original selections of these lands amounted to forty-five thousand three hundred and forty-eight and 55-100 acres, twenty four thousand two hundred and sixty-four and 10-100 acres of which it is understood, have received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; from the remaining selections the approval of that officer is withheld.

Of the lands granted by Congress in aid of the erection of public buildings for the State, there remain unsold, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and five and 54-100 acres. Certain lands were received in payment of debts due from the Michigan State Bank, and other debts of the State, valued on appraisal at \$28,176.61, of which sales have been effected to the amount of \$5,605.62, leaving a balance unsold of \$22,566.70.

The report of the Commissioner appointed under the act providing for the removal of the seat of government, to select and designate a site in the township of Lansing, in this County, on which to erect the Capitol, and other state buildings, is herewith transmitted. Various propositions were submitted by, and in behalf of, individuals desirous of having the location made upon their own lands. All lands connected with such propositions, were carefully explored and examined, and each proposal maturely considered by the Commissioners; they finally, however unanimously concurred in the opinion, that the interest of the State would be best subserved, by placing the public buildings upon the sixteenth section in the Township mentioned in the act referred to, and they accordingly designated a part of that section for such purpose.

There is no subject, paramount in importance, to that of common school education—none that has a higher claim to the fostering care of the government.—I am not aware that further legislation is necessary in relation to our common school system, unless it be deemed expedient to provide for the establishment of Normal schools, for the education and qualification of teachers. Such institutions, when properly conducted, have been productive of great good, and no doubt is entertained but such would be the result of their introduction into our state, and being made to form a part of our education system. By a joint resolution of the legislature approved March 4, 1847, the Superintendent of public Instruction was required to compile so much of his annual reports for the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-six, as he should deem necessary for the purpose of giving general information relative to common schools. That duty has been performed, and the "Compilation," contemplated by the resolution, has been made by that officer and will be laid before you.

The number of townships from which reports have been received, pursuant to law, is four hundred and twenty-five, somewhat exceeding the number by which reports were made last year.

The number of school districts from which reports have been received, is two thousand nine hundred and fifty—being eighty one more than reported last year; and the number of children reported, between the age of four and eighteen years, is one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and thirty, showing an increase of ten thousand four hundred and seventy-two upon the number returned in any former year.

The whole number that have attended common schools during the past year, as shown by the returns, from the several counties, eighty-eight thousand and eighty—ten thousand two hundred and seventy-three more than are reported to have received such instruction the previous year.

For the year 1846, the primary school interest fund apportioned among the several counties and townships of the state, was \$27,925 73—thirty-one cents to every child reported between the ages before mentioned.

The amount divided the present year is \$31,250 54—thirty two cents to each child entitled by law to participate in the distribution of the fund.

The whole sum expended in the state, during the year, for the support of common schools, was \$180,631 80—\$36,543 75 of which was applied to the building and repairing of school houses.

There are three hundred township libraries in the state, containing forty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six volumes, according to the returns of the past year, being thirty more libraries and six thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight volumes of books more than were reported in 1846.

These libraries circulate through one thousand three hundred and forty-nine school districts, two hundred and sixty-eight more than have participated in their benefits, in any former year.

The returns evince an increasing interest in all parts of our State, in behalf of common schools, and of education generally. In several villages, Union School Houses have been erected at an expense, varying from \$800 to \$3000, and a greater willingness is manifested to employ competent teachers, and to pay an adequate compensation for their services.

The increasing usefulness and prosperity of the University, cannot fail to be a source of gratification to every citizen of Michigan.

Of the twenty-six professorships contemplated by the organic law of the institution, seven have been already established by the board of Regents, and their chairs filled, by whom instruction is given, in all the branches of literature and science usually taught in collegiate institutions of the highest grade.

Of the seven professors appointed, there is one of the Ancient languages—one of the Modern languages—one of Mathematics and Natural philosophy—one of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy—one of Logic, Rhetoric and the Philosophy of History—one of Botany and Zoology and one of Chemistry and Geology.

The library, consisting of about five thousand volumes, is believed to be one of the most valuable, of its extent, in the U. States, embracing as it does, the most approved foreign works in the several departments of Literature, Science and the Arts.

Its cabinet of Natural History is, also, of great extent and value. The cabinet purchased of Baron Lederer, is a rare and rich collection of foreign minerals. Besides which, it has an extensive collection of American minerals, and fossils, together with suits of specimens illustrative of Geology, Zoology and Botany of Michigan, affording altogether great advantages to the student in Natural History, than any similar institution in this country.

The success of the University thus far has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends.—The number of Students now belonging to the several classes is eighty-three, and that the number will be largely increased, at the commencement of each succeeding collegiate year, there is every reason to expect.

The professors have been selected for their ability, learning and high moral qualities, and that they possess them all, in an eminent degree, is demonstrated, by the manner in which they have discharged the varied, arduous and responsible duties of their respective stations.

The finances of this favored institution, are also upon a most satisfactory footing. A debt was early contracted in its behalf, for a loan of \$100,000 of the bonds of the state, which has been reduced, from time to time, by the sale of portions of its lands, for warrants drawn upon the Internal Improvement fund, to \$20,628 01, and the net amount of revenue, derived from all sources, during the past year and made available, for its general use, after deducting interest due on the balance of its debt, will exceed \$15,000, about half of which has been expended in the erection of an additional building for dormitories and Lecture rooms.

Appropriations are no longer made by the Regents for the support of Branches of the University, and instruction is continued only in those at Kalamazoo and Romeo.

The reports of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General are herewith transmitted. By an order made on the 26th May last, the Quarter Master General's department was placed under the direction and control of the Adjutant General; since which, he has performed all the duties of both departments.

A strong repugnance is manifested in many sections of the State, to an organization of the militia. Serious embarrassments have been encountered, consequently, by the Adjutant General, in his efforts to obtain from the civil authorities of the various townships and counties, prompt and accurate returns of those liable to do military duty. Those embarrassments, however, have been, in a good degree, overcome, by the zealous and unremitted exertions of that efficient officer, to whom the state is principally indebted for the progress thus far made in the enrollment of the militia.

The whole numerical strength of the militia of the state is estimated at sixty thousand, embracing those actually enrolled, such as are liable to military duty but not yet returned, together with the active or volunteer force. I commend to the favorable notice of the legislature the proposition of the Adjutant General, to appropriate to the purpose of an armory the rooms hitherto occupied by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in the state building in the city of Detroit. The reasons urged by him for such use of the rooms in question, are certainly forcible, and to my mind, entirely satisfactory.—They are fully detailed in his report.

I concur in opinion with the Adjutant General, also, with regard to the propriety of placing at the disposal of his department, a fund sufficient to defray its necessary incidental expenses.

On the 19th of May, 1846, a requisition was made by the War Department, upon the Executive of this State, for the enrollment of a regiment of volunteer infantry, of ten companies, to be held in readiness for active service, when called for by the President.

By a joint resolution of the legislature, approved February 13, 1847, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated, to be applied in the discretion of the Executive, in fitting out any volunteer regiment, battalion or company, that might be called from this state, to serve in the war with Mexico.

In October last, an order was issued by direction of the President, for mustering these troops into the service of the United States, and the measures necessary to secure a compliance with that order, were taken without delay, by the proper authorities of the State. Officers of the regiment, and of the several companies, have been appointed and commissioned, and although the required number of rank and file, in some of the companies, has not yet been completed, the regiment, nevertheless, has been mustered into the service of the United States, and six companies have marched to the seat of war.

The commanders of the four companies remaining, give assurance that their respective commands will be speedily filled, and the whole in readiness to follow those who have preceded them.

An account of the disbursements made, and to be made, under the joint resolution referred to, will be submitted to you, when the object to which they are applicable, shall have been fully accomplished.

The amount thus expended, will, in due time, be reimbursed to the State treasury, by the General Government.

The promptitude with which our fellow citizens responded to this call, affords an earnest that they will cheerfully encounter any hardships or danger for the vindication of their country's honor or the maintenance of its rights. They are entitled to our warm and unmeasured thanks; and that they may be "saved from the hands of our enemies"—preserved from all perils; and restored to their respective families and friends, and the prayer of every American patriot and christian, be offered to E'm, who is alone, the giver of victory.

I do not propose an investigation of the causes, which have led to our present unhappy relations with Mexico, nor a vindication of the policy, by which our government has been guided in the prosecution of the war with that Republic.

Either would be supererogation. It is sufficient to say, here, that the war was neither sought nor commenced by our government; we were forced into the position, we now occupy, by the aggressive acts of Mexico herself.

She invaded our territory with her armed soldiery, and there shed the blood of our citizens.

No choice was left for us; to oppose force with force—drive the invader from our soil—vanquish her armies—capture her soldiers—subjugate her cities and towns—occupy and govern her country—preclude contributions upon her inhabitants for the support of our army, until she should acknowledge our rights, and make reparation for the long catalogue of injuries, committed upon our citizens, was the imperative duty of our government.

That duty, it has endeavored faithfully to perform, and the efforts thus far made, have been crowned with triumphant success. From Palo Alto to Buena Vista,

and from Vera Cruz to Mexico, the march of our army was but a continued series of victories. Our brave troops, officers and men, have covered themselves with un fading glory.

Of all the heroic bands, composing the American army in Mexico, none have served their country more faithfully, bravely, and successfully, than those from our own State; officers and privates, regulars and volunteers, all have devoted themselves to their country's cause, with a determined energy and unconquerable courage, that would have distinguished an army of veterans. They have poured their blood like water, and their crippled limbs and mutilated bodies are sad but truthful mementos of their deeds of daring upon the battle field.

They, with all their comrades in arms, merit our highest praises and our deepest gratitude.

The fiscal year of the State Prison has hitherto terminated on the 31st day of October, but by the Revised Statutes of 1846, its accounts for the year are to be closed on the 30th of November, producing uniformity in that respect, between it and the other departments. Consequently, the report of its officers for the present year, will embrace a period from the 1st of November 1846, to the 30th of the same month, in 1847, both inclusive.

The number of convicts remaining in the prison on the 31st of October 1846, was one hundred and twenty-two. Forty-four were received between that date and the 30th of November 1847. During the same period, fourteen were pardoned—twenty four were discharged by expiration of sentence—three died, and two escaped; and on the day last mentioned, the number remaining was one hundred and nineteen.

A large proportion of the labor of the convicts has, during the past, as in previous years, been performed for individuals, upon contracts made with them by the Agent, under which contract thirty thousand four hundred and eighty days work have been performed; at an average price of about thirty-one and two-third cents per day, amounting in the whole to \$9,620 27

The estimated value of convict labor performed for the state is 2,665 25

Making their total earnings \$12,285 52

The total receipts of the prison from the state treasury, from contractors for convict labor, and from all other sources, during the thirteen months before specified, were \$18,420 03; and the total expenditures for salaries, subsistence, and for all other purposes, during the same period, were \$18,000 42—leaving a balance on hand, Nov. 30th, 1847, of \$568 61.

Our Judiciary system will claim your early and careful attention. A prompt, efficient and wise administration of the laws, is alike essential to the maintenance of public and private rights, and the redress of corresponding wrongs.

By the late revision of our laws, the previously existing judiciary system underwent many material and important alterations.

The office of Chancellor was abolished and its duties added to those of the judges of the supreme court, then too onerous to be much longer borne by those officers.

To the Chancellor has been committed the administration of equity jurisdiction, for the whole state—to him had been given original jurisdiction in all cases where resort was to be had to remedies purely equitable, and his decrees terminated the litigation, in a very large proportion, of the suits brought before him.

The business of that court, from its organization to its abolition, steadily and rapidly increased, and during the last years of its existence, accumulated largely upon its docket, notwithstanding the ability and untiring industry of the distinguished individuals who, at different periods, sat upon its bench.

By the same revision, the district court, a tribunal established for the administration of Criminal Justice alone, in four of the large counties, was abolished also and its duties thrown upon the judges of the supreme court.

In the supreme court, too, there has been a great increase of business during the last few years, especially in the First Judicial Circuit, where causes had accumulated from term to term, until at the close of the last session, a long calendar remained undecided.

Delay of justice, to the man of business, is almost equivalent to its denial; for its speedy administration, therefore, every practicable facility should be afforded.

With a view to relieve the judges of the supreme court, from the great pressure anticipated, from casting on them, the business of the Chancery and Criminal Courts, another tribunal was created, the effect of which has been, it is true, to reduce somewhat, the labor of the judges, presiding at the circuits.

Such reduction, however, bears but a small proportion to the increase of their labor consequent upon the abolition of the two courts just mentioned.

It is apparent, then, that with our present judicial force, with the system now existing, justice cannot be administered with the promptness which the public interest requires, and which private suitors have a right to demand.

How shall the evil be remedied? Several modes have been suggested. One, a restoration of the system suspended by the revision of 1846, with an additional justice of the supreme court.

Another, an enlargement of the powers of the county courts, giving to those tribunals general jurisdiction in all actions at law, civil and criminal; and again it has been proposed to retain the present system unchanged, except by the addition of two justices to the court of last resort.

On the score of economy, the first, I cannot doubt, is entitled to a decided preference. I believe no system has yet been devised, under which so large an amount of judicial labor can be performed, at the same expense, as the one adopted on the organization of our state government.

Seven individuals, of competent ability, would, unquestionably, perform the whole judicial service of the state, (except such as more properly fall within the jurisdiction of probate courts and justices of the

peace,) for many years to come, and that too, without the aid of local judges. We now have in office, thirty-six judges and four injunction masters, who are for many purposes, under the law now existing, vice chancellors.

Strong objections exist, in the minds of many, to a court of chancery, as a distinct tribunal; but it has always seemed to me that so long as a distinction be observed between legal and equitable remedies, those remedies could be most conveniently, safely and cheaply administered when committed to separate jurisdictions.

If, however, you should deem it inexpedient to revive the court of chancery, and yet believe it judicious to restore the former system, excluding that tribunal, the appointment of additional judges of the supreme court may be provided for with a corresponding number of judicial circuits, and each judge, as now, made a chancellor for his circuit.

In case it be determined to retain the present system, I respectfully recommend a careful revision of the law establishing county courts, many of the provisions of which are, by their practical operation, shown to be defective; and should you think it unwise to increase the force upon the bench of the court of last resort, it would seem necessary that the jurisdiction of the county courts should be much enlarged.

Should these courts be invested with general jurisdiction in all actions at law, civil and criminal, relieving the judges of the supreme court from the trial of issues of fact, I doubt not, but those judges would be enabled to perform all the duties of the latter tribunal, and of chancellors also, in their respective circuits.

With such a reorganization of the county courts, compensation should be provided for the judges, proportionate to the labor to be performed, and the responsibilities assumed by those officers.

Their salaries should, I think, be paid out of the several county treasuries, the amounts being either fixed by law, or determined by the supervisors according to the business of their respective counties.

The compensation of judicial officers of so considerable dignity and importance as the county judges will be, invested with the jurisdiction, I have supposed, ought not to be derived from suitors at their bar, as fees, for the performance of official duty—certainly not directly.

Our constitution teaches an instinctive lesson on this subject. The sixth article of that instrument, after providing for the appointment of judges of the supreme court, declares that "they shall receive an adequate compensation, &c. But they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office." That provision will be applicable in all its force, to the county judges if they be clothed with general jurisdiction in all actions at law.

If general criminal jurisdiction be conferred on those tribunals, jurors both grand and petit, must be summoned

prization by Congress, for that object, so long at least as the country is involved in a foreign war.

The state has not the means at command to meet the expenses of such a work, and prudence as well as good faith towards our present creditors forbids a resort to loans for such purpose, even were they known to be accessible.

Private enterprises, and private capital alone seem available for opening this channel of connection between Lake Superior and the waters below.

With a view to the attainment of this object, an act was passed by the last legislature, granting a charter to any persons who might be found willing to embark in the enterprise.

None, however, have appeared to accept its terms and organize under its provisions.

It has been represented, that with some modifications of the charter, the stock would be immediately taken, the necessary funds provided, the work commenced without delay and carried rapidly forward to completion.

Should such proposals, in tangible form, emanating from responsible sources, be submitted for your consideration, it will then be for you to determine, whether the proposed amendments can be made consistently with the general interest of the state.

Of the nine million acres of land which we possess in the Upper Peninsula, a large part is described by those who have most thoroughly explored it, as equal in all respects, for the purposes of settlement and agriculture, to any portion of New England, or the more northern part of this peninsula.

The interests of our own state, and indeed, of the whole union, would be promoted by the settlement and cultivation of that country, and by the opening of its mines of copper and other valuable metals.

To encourage and foster these important and increasing interests, by every means in its power, is the plain duty of the state government.

The productions of the rich and inexhaustible mines of iron, copper, and silver, found along the shores of Lake Superior—the produce, too, of the fisheries of that lake, scarcely exceeded in extent or value by those of Newfoundland, even, and the lumber from almost boundless forests of pine and cedar, all must pass through the St. Mary's Canal when made.

Of such vast magnitude and importance is the business of the upper lake likely soon to become, and so indispensable to its prosperity and growth, is the construction of that canal, that it should be encouraged by a charter as liberal in its terms as can be granted without jeopardizing the rights of the public.

I cannot permit the present occasion to pass without directing your attention, for a moment, towards an interesting, and, I think, valuable class of foreigners, that for the last few months, have been arriving in our state.

They are a colony of Hollanders, settled in the county of Ottawa, near Lake Michigan, remote from the inhabited parts of the county.

Their language is the low Dutch.—They are ignorant of our vernacular tongue, and a few persons in our state can act as interpreters of their.

They are located in a thickly timbered region, without roads, without mills, without mails, without magistrates or police regulations of any kind, and indeed without most of those facilities and conveniences that are deemed indispensably necessary to civilized life, even in its humblest conditions.

Still they ask not private charity, nor do they solicit appropriations from the public treasury, but they do invoke the interposition of state legislation so far as to extend to them the benefits of an organized township government, and of such opened and constructed highways as will afford them access to mills, merchants, mechanics, and post offices.

They are a hardy, industrious, frugal, moral and religious people, of what is denominated the Free Church of Holland, and like the Pilgrims of 1620 came to this country, to escape the intolerance of their own, and in quest of liberty of conscience, where no alliance exists between the church and the state, and where they may be permitted to worship God in their own way.

The Colony now numbers about two thousand souls, and it is believed, will be increased annually, by many thousands of their countrymen, should they receive the fostering care of our government, and tokens of welcome and encouragement from our people.

I recommend the organization of a township which shall embrace the principal purchases made by those colonists.—They have now, no government among them save the restraints of religion and the rules of their church.

Roads for their accommodation and use, should be opened and wrought, so far as it can be done with the means properly applicable to the object.

Their settlement is in the midst of a wide unbroken wilderness, most of which, however, has been purchased by individuals, or selected by the state for the purpose of Internal Improvement.

A large amount of highway taxes is assessed upon these non-resident lands and brought into the treasury.

Would it not be just to all concerned to appropriate a portion, at least, of this fund to the construction of such roads as are deemed essential to the growth and prosperity of this important colony?

One, perhaps, from these principal settlements to Grandville, in the county of Kent, another to the mouth of Grand River, in Ottawa county, and a third to some point on the Kalamazoo River, in the county of Allegan.

Of the 25,000 acres of internal improvement lands, appropriated, at the last session of the Legislature, for the construction of a canal around the rapids of the Grand River, the Supervisors of Kent county, have selected eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety eight and 27/100 acres in the same townships, and part of the same tract settled upon by the Holland Colony, and embracing nearly all the unsold lands belonging to the state, in their immediate vicinity.

By this selection, under the law referred to, these lands may be held from sale

for three years, of which the Hollanders wish to purchase immediately, more than four thousand acres.

I suggest the propriety of so amending the law, as to authorize the sale of the lands so selected, and the holding the proceeds in lieu of the lands for the object of the appropriation.

Such modification, it is understood, will receive the approbation of the Supervisors of Kent county.

For a more detailed exposition of this subject, I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.—In the views expressed by that intelligent officer, I fully concur.

No measure of legislation could be devised, perhaps, that would have a greater tendency to induce emigration to our State than the collection and periodical publication of accurate statistical information of its varied resources and capacities.

The false representations of interested persons, made for the purpose of turning the tide of emigration away from our shores, would be counteracted by such publication, and thousands, who now pass by us, in search of new homes, would be induced to fix their abodes in our peninsula.

Individual or associated efforts cannot be relied upon in a community so young as ours, for the accomplishment of this object, but it may be effected through the agency of the township, county and state officers, with little expense to the treasury.

I submit whether a statistical bureau might not be established in connection with one of the executive departments, the advantages of which would greatly overbalance any increase of expenditure incident thereto.

This subject has an importance in a new country like ours, not known to it in an old one. Here, every thing is in a train of advancement; every returning year exhibits the whole country and its business in a new aspect, and with a largely increased population.

It is as necessary that statistics should be renewed annually in the western states, as that they should be collected decennially in the old ones.

Were all the facts, affecting the character of Michigan, the fertility of its soil and variety of its productions, the salubrity and mildness of its climate, its facilities for manufacturing, its commercial advantages, its avenues for travel and transportation, the extent and value of its fisheries, the countless wealth of its mines, its forests of pine and other valuable timber, its system of education, the enterprise and intelligence of its people, the simplicity and cheapness of its system of government, the low rate of taxation which will soon be reached—were the details of these various subjects annually promulgated in authentic form, it cannot be doubted but they would go far to disabuse the public mind, and to bring us accessions of population and wealth.

Besides, the accumulation of such a mass of statistical matter, would be of invaluable benefit to the state, and to its individual citizens, in many other respects.

A joint resolution of the last legislature, approved on the 17th March, 1847, proposed so to amend the constitution as to provide for dividing the state into single districts for the purpose of representation.

This resolution is referred to the legislature now convened, and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, is to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, in such manner and at such time as you shall prescribe.

Changes of the original law, should be cautiously and sparingly made; no alteration of its provisions should be hazarded, unless in some material part, they are palpably defective.

Yet it would not be wise to close our eyes against the light of experience, if our governmental system, from its practical operation, be found imperfect, sound policy dictates that the proper corrective should be applied.

By the twenty-first clause of the fourth article of the constitution, it is ordained that the legislature shall meet on the first Monday in January in every year.

Would not the interests of the people be promoted by so modifying that provision, as to limit the session of the legislature to biennial periods?

In most new states, and in few, perhaps, more than in our own, a strong tendency to excessive legislation has been manifested.

Enactments, designed to effect local or private objects alone, no wise to the conducive to the general good, multiplied acts of incorporation, and frequent alterations of the general laws, have occupied much of the time of our legislatures.—Their sessions have thus been greatly protracted and the draft upon the public treasury made proportionally heavier.

As the expenses of the legislature constitute a great part of the amount disbursed in support of the state government, its sessions ought not to be more frequent than is necessary for the adoption of measures and enactment of laws absolutely essential to the general welfare.

I respectfully submit whether a session every alternate year would not be all sufficient for those purposes.

Biennial sessions would very much diminish the burdens upon the people, and at the same time tend to give greater permanency to our statutes.

In several of the younger states, their legislatures convene only once in two years, and in no one of them, I believe, has it ever been proposed to alter their constitution in that regard.

I recommend such further modification of the constitution and laws as shall provide for the election, by the people, of all county officers, many of whom are now appointed by the executive, and it is worthy of inquiry whether all state officers also, may not with advantage to the public interest, be selected by the direct action of the electors.

I have hitherto deemed it inexpedient to make high judicial officers elective, but the experiment recently made in another state, has shaken the opinion I had previously entertained upon this subject, and it may not be inappropriate to the occasion to add, that in a late revision of the constitution of Illinois, biennial sessions of annual sessions of their legislature were

provided for, and all officers of every class and grade made elective.

While, in concluding this communication, gentlemen, I pledge my co-operation in all the measures you may adopt for the promotion of the public good, allow me to express an earnest hope that your present session may be brought to a close at the earliest period possible, consistently with a full and proper discharge of your duties, and I invoke for each of us, the guidance of Him whose teachings are unerring wisdom.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM.
Michigan, Jan. 2d, 1848.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, January 1.

Liberty Nominations.

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

State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the first Thursday in February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. unless a session be called the evening previous by the President of the Society. The State Temperance Society meets in the same place the Tuesday preceding.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the State Society, it is expected a political convention of the Liberty party will be held for the nomination of Electors of President and Vice President, and for the transaction of other business.
THEODORE FOSTER, Sec.

The Anniversary Meeting.

We hope to see a full delegation from all parts of the state to the coming Anti-Slavery Anniversary. A meeting thus attended will be one of encouragement and cheer to all the friends of the cause.

We also trust the opportunity will be improved for forwarding to us all arrears for the Signal, thereby saving us the expense and trouble of sending an agent to collect our dues.

The Wilmot Proviso.

As the delegates to the National Democratic Convention will shortly be selected in this State, the principles they will advocate in that body, and the candidates they will support, become matters of thought and discussion in that party.—The Wilmot Proviso, although formally sanctioned by a majority of the Legislature, and approved by several Democratic papers, is not yet heartily espoused by any considerable portion of the Democracy of the State. The "Old Hunter" portion of the party, who are in the Class Interest, are especially desirous of nipping the discussion of this subject in the bud; and hence their organ at Detroit, the Free Press, has sounded the key note as follows:

"It should be a part of the creed of every good democrat, to cast out any man who attempts to introduce into politics any question not properly dividing political parties. The Wilmot proviso question has nothing to do with the political parties of the day, as they are at present organized."

"We hope to see every democrat set his face against the introduction of new issues."

This bulletin of the State Paper will probably be received with general submission and obedience by most of the party papers and politicians. We much doubt whether the minority will have numbers, influence or resolution enough to take the stand in favor of Free Territory which has been taken by the Young Democracy of New York. Should they take such a stand, however, and be able to maintain it, it would throw the destiny of the whole party into their hands, because the party cannot succeed any more here than elsewhere, unless it be united. Should, therefore, only two or three thousand Democratic voters say, "We will not support for President any man unless he be an avowed advocate of the Wilmot Proviso principle," and adhere to it, the minority of the party must yield to their demand, or the electoral vote of the State would go for the election of a Whig candidate. There can be no mistake about this. The mere tyro in political arithmetic can perceive the correctness of the proposition.

But we do not anticipate any demonstration of this kind. Not because there are not many thousands in the party individually friendly to the principle, but they are not so much attached to it as to make it an indispensable requisite to the bestowment of their suffrages. They will yield with only a feeble struggle, or perhaps without any, to the dictation of the party leaders.

Mr. Sevier said that Col. Benton did make this statement, in his place in the Senate; and he (Mr. S.) had additional reason for believing it. He had voted against the distribution of the books ever since he had had a seat in Congress.—He asked for the yeas and nays. Mr. Niles, of Conn., thought that the practice of distributing the books was not creditable to the Senate. It was not an honorable way of obtaining a political library. The publications were of value; yet he had derived very little benefit from them. He thought them not essential, and could not vote for a resolution distributing them.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C., was for re-

consideration. The subject had attracted the attention of Congress for fifteen years. Very large and improvident contracts had been made, involving the Treasury to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, and Congress felt constrained to lay violent hands on these contracts, and agree to compromises perhaps exceeding the bounds of moderation. He thought it impossible entirely to arrest this discreditable and pernicious system. He was willing that the present new Senators should receive their quota, although he should not vote for it. But he wished the practice to stop here, and a bill to be reported for that purpose.

Mr. Foote, as one of the new Senators, was uninformed respecting the books; but if there were impropriety in granting them he did not wish to receive them.

Mr. Sevier called on the Clerk for information, by which it appears that the books were the Constitution with index and other documents, 2,000 at \$1.25, and 10,000 more copies at 20 per cent less; and to each member the Madison Debates, Congressional Globe, the U. S. Statutes at large, and other works.

Mr. Calhoun said he was an old member, had steadily voted against these distributions, yet felt embarrassed. He had hesitated about taking them, yet as they must go to somebody, had concluded to take them. Yet among the smaller abuses of the government expenditures he considered this the greatest; and would give his share of the books to any new member who desired them. They had not been five dollars advantage to him since the first day they encumbered the shelves of his library. His share of the books voted at the last session were packed in two large boxes, which he had not opened, and which he probably should not open during this session. It was a very great abuse. A stop should be put to it. If this system should go on for ten years longer as it had for ten years past, a whole library will be voted to each Senator.

Mr. Mangum moved the reference of the resolution to the Joint Committee on the Library. Early action should be taken upon it. Last winter, on the last day of the session, after candlelighting, it was passed through. After the new Senators were supplied he hoped no more appropriations would be made.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., thought the personal claims of the new Senators, of whom he was one, should be entirely disregarded. The plea of "just this once" will be as strong next session as now. Begin to do right now, and forever put a stop to the abuse.

Mr. Mangum said he was not for doing wrong this once, but should vote against it. Still he apprehended the appropriation would pass the present Congress in some form or other.

Mr. Sevier said "this once" had been the cry ever since the system commenced, and he expected it would be again effectual.

The question was referred to the Committee on the Library.

As this gentleman, at the time of the Buffalo Convention, had not united with the Leaguers, and had not accepted their nomination for the Presidency, it was supposed by many that he would support Mr. Hale, should he prove himself in Congress a true man.

But we perceive by the last Albany Patriot, that Mr. Smith has fully identified himself with the League meetings, and declared war on the Liberty party in the strongest possible terms. We will give a specimen. In calling out the friends of political Reform in Madison County, he says of the League meetings—

"These are not Conventions of a temporary, piece-of-an-idea Liberty Party, to which we have no sympathy. Nay, more—we are content, and happy, to see its folly and madness so busily digging its grave. Pretty Liberty party, that which refuses even so much, as to inquire into the bearings of its own admitted principles of the equal rights of all men! Pretty Liberty Party that, which when the civilized world is waking up to the claims of Free-trade, Land Reform, and other Reforms, shuts its eyes to the light, which streams from these vital questions, and sneaks away into the hiding place of its own darkness! Pretty political party that to assume to be the instructor and model of the other political parties! Towards all such impudent shams let our indignation know no limits."

This a total and irremediable division has taken place between the extremely radical portion of the Liberty party, and the remainder.

This division between sections of a body of real reformers we have regarded as unwise. But then every person must do good, if at all, in his own way, and according to the constitution of his mind. Were every anti-slavery man in the nation as just, wise, disinterested and self-controlled as were Dr. Franklin and Gen. Washington, they could co-operate together with vast efficiency, and without discord or wrangling. But while many of them are contracted in their views, visionary, obstinate, self-conceited and vindictive, disagreements and divisions must necessarily take place. Thus the Garrisonians (so called) came out of the main body of anti-slavery men, measured

ly from indulgence in these traits, & they are probably doing, in their way, more good than they could when amalgamated with a large body with which they could not assimilate in feeling and action. It is probably better to separate and quarrel as enemies, than to remain together as friends and quarrel.

However, so far as anti-slavery is involved, both the Leaguers and the Garrisonians, probably almost without exception, are sterling and straightforward Abolitionists, and will remain so to the end of their lives.

On Saturday evening last, in this village, Mr. Simpson Buck was stabbed in the abdomen by a man named John Findley, an Irishman, from the effect of which death was produced on Monday.

A Coroner's inquest held over the body found that Simpson Buck came to his death by means of a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by some sharp instrument, to them unknown, by the hand of John Findley.

Murder.

The circumstances attending this diabolical act go to prove conclusively that Findley premeditated murder. It appears that his wife had forsaken him and taken protection in the family of Mr. Dington Voorheis. Findley, learning where she was, after dark, proceeded to the house of Mr. Voorheis and asked admittance, which was denied. He then attempted to force the door, and while thus engaged, making much noise, Mr. Buck, a near neighbor to Mr. Voorheis, stepped up to Findley and inquired what he meant by trying to break into the house, and endeavored to pacify him. Findley replied that he intended to enter the house, and Mr. Buck finding it useless to dispute his right to do so, stated he should not enter while he stood there; whereupon Findley inflicted the wound which has resulted in sudden death.

Findley was arrested in the act of breaking into another house near by and while his hands were yet wet with blood, by officer Spear, who politely conducted him to the "lock up" on the hill.—Pont. Jack.

The subscription list of the "Cleveland American," the former Liberty paper of Northern Ohio, has been transferred to the "True Democrat," the anti-slavery Whig paper of that city. The True Democrat goes for a union of all anti-slavery men on common ground.—President Mahan, of Oberlin College, and the former Editors of the American recommend the True Democrat as really sound in the anti-slavery faith, and deserving a circulation among Liberty men.

We obtained an exchange with the Editor, Hon. E. S. Hamlin, when at the Chicago Convention, and have read every number since with attention, interest, and profit. We regard it as one of the ablest papers of the West, and characterized by a high moral tone, which is rarely found in a daily paper.

We notice that Mr. Hale asked to be excused from serving on several Senate Committees on which he was appointed. One reason he said was personal to himself; the other was that he had been identified by the papers of the country with one of the great political parties, while he had taken no part in the caucus in which the nominations of committees had been made.

Mr. Westcott moved he be excused. Mr. Badger could not conceive of a sufficient reason for excusing him. He was certainly capable of taking a part, and a distinguished part, in the labors of the Senate. His talents and qualifications eminently fitted him for the task. His political position could not be affected by his duties on the Committees: From the gentleman's appearance he had sufficient physical ability, and his mental capacity was well known.

Mr. Hale was excused, ayes 17, nays 16.

Mr. Hale is undoubtedly the best judge of what was best to be done under the circumstances, yet we see no cogent reason for declining to do the duties of a committee man.

We find the following paragraph in the N. H. Morning Star:

"In the Michigan State Prison, one hundred and twenty-six convicts are confined. Ninety-six of them owe their incarceration directly to intemperance—and sixteen of the remainder indirectly. Every fourth one has been a rumrunner, and every eighth one a distiller. Let makers, vendors, and drinkers of intoxicating liquors, pause and reflect on the inevitable tendency of their course.

The result here stated is so startling that we are led to doubt its correctness. It cannot be possible that there is such a proportion of distillers & rumrunners. The number of watchmakers in the state is probably greater than that of the distillers; yet, if the two kinds of business were alike in their tendency, there ought to be fifteen watchmakers in the Penitentiary.

If the number of lawyers, doctors, ministers or apothecaries be as great as that of the rumrunners, there ought to be thirty-one of each class in the Prison. Either this statement is grossly incorrect, or the sale and use of intoxicating liquors are the great source of crime. According to

this statement, were it not for rumselling and rum drinking, we should not need a State Prison at all.

PAY AS YOU GO.—We are rejoiced to find so ably conducted and influential a paper as the New York Tribune, taking the ground that the Government should pay its "glory bills" as it goes along.—We never expected to live to see the day when Horace Greeley would come out "flat footed" for direct taxation. We copy from the Tribune of December 9.—Christian Citizen.

"For our part, we hope Congress, if it decides to prosecute the War as Mr. Polk proposes, will decide also to levy a Direct Tax to meet the cost of it, so far as the Revenue system we already have will not do it. If Messrs. Polk and Walker think they can force Five Millions out of the Mexicans, very good; they will need so much the less from our own people.—If they have any idea of raising Forty Millions from our present Tariff and the Land Sale of next year, good again. We have then Forty five or Fifty Millions.—Then let them say definitely how much more they will want, and let Congress call on the States to contribute their several quotas—and pay it. * * * If we need the money for wise and just purposes, why not tax for it and pay as we go? Why shall this nation go going to bankers and brokers for the means of meeting its current expenditures, when it is at least as able to pay now as it is likely to be twenty years hence? We trust that the new Congress will set its face sternly against the borrowing, funding, running-in-debt policy, and resolve to make income match our outgoes. Is not this the honest, manly, prudent, safe course? Who says No?"

DISCOURAGING TO "DEACON GILES."—The Secretary of the Navy, in his Annual Report to Congress says: "It is not my opinion that the interests of the United States will be promoted by adopting the invention of liquid fire as a means of national defence."

THE DEAD SEA.—We perceive that Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of Massachusetts, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, inquiring why the government, which undertakes a survey of the Dead Sea, may not clear the channel in the Lake St. Clair?

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

- Wm. R. Perry, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARD, DRUGGIST, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAYLAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, Scioto.
W. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. PIQUETTE, Goldsmith, Detroit.
W. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewelers, Detroit.
T. H. ARBUTHNOT, Hats, &c., Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Thrashing Machines, Scioto.
CONYBEAR & STEWART, Machinists, Jackson.
T. H. ABEY TRONG, Hat Store, Detroit.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BARR, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. GRAY, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. F. SPALDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
COOK & REINOLD, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BENDER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVENS & ZIGAN, Upholsterers, Detroit.
Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TULLMAN, Cigar Warehouse, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
LA DUE & ELDRED, Tannery, Detroit.
H. B. MARSH, Jeweler, Detroit.
Mrs. C. BEECHER, Millinery, Ann Arbor.
J. H. LUND, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
J. H. MOORE, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Book, &c., Detroit.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing under the name of Gibson & McAllister is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, will please call and settle. G. L. McAllister, who is authorized to transact the business of the late firm.

GEO. L. McALLISTER.
January 4th, 1848.

P. S.—G. L. McAllister will continue in the mill; G. L. McAllister will continue in the mill; G. L. McAllister will continue in the mill.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

C. BLISS, HAVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods pertaining to his line, is now prepared to wait upon those who may favor him with a call, at his old stand on Main street, opposite H. Beckers Brick Store. He is determined not to be undersold by any, and among his articles may be found the following:—

- Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Lepine and Common do., Gold Pins and Rings, Miniature Cases, Gold Pens, with CASE AS LOW AS \$2.

Plated and Britannia Candle Sticks, Plated and Brass Snuffers and Trays, Castors, coral Necklaces, Kryed and common Flutes, Flies, Accordions, Violins and strings, extra long brass mounds, Bridges, &c., Guitars and strings, Music Boxes, Silver, German and Plated spoons, fine cutlery, patent knife sharpeners, a great variety of toys, furniture, steel bag and purse clasps, steel beads and purse trims.

Brass Clocks for \$3, clothes, hair, leather, tooth and nail Brushes; Combs, Wallets, razor straps, in short, a great variety too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourself. Clocks, watches, and timepieces of every description.

NEATLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED! N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1847. 314—4

