

Advertisements and notices on the left side of the page, including 'Business Directory', 'Job Printing', and 'Book Binding'.

YOUTH AND AGE.

When I think of the young man and woman who were once so full of life and vigor, and now are so full of wrinkles and gray hair...

Who are the Gossips.

Good morning, Mrs. Simpkins. Good morning, Mrs. Brown. A beautiful morning, isn't it? Delightful! I could not contain myself at home...

Marriage and Style of Living.

Numbers do and will remain unmar- ried, especially among our upper classes, from necessity, artificially created or gratuitously imposed...

The Right and Consequences of Secession.

In the debate which occurred many years ago, in the Senate of the United States, upon certain resolutions introduced into that body by Mr. SIMMONS...

About the Fashions.

Now, when mountains of varied and extraordinarily shaped cloaks loom up in shop windows and sweep our streets, when clouds of brilliant bonnets dazzle our eyes...

Notes on the New Grapes.

To the Editor of the Michigan Tribune: Noticing your call for reports on the qualities of the newer native grapes, I venture to send you a few notes...

Fish Pond.

Our friend R. Buchanan sends us the following, which shows, in a few words, what can be done by most any farmer who may choose to go and do likewise...

Advertisements and notices on the right side of the page, including 'Business Directory', 'Job Printing', and 'Book Binding'.

Washington, Dec. 3. SENATE.—The Senate convened at 12 o'clock precisely, Mr. Brockbridge in the chair.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

consider the propositions presented in the President's message, and deliberately set on them in all righteousness and truth.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. Phelps.—That hour has already arrived. After some further proceedings the message was laid before the House and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be seated.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the President be reported to have performed that duty, and that the President had requested that he would communicate his message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

# Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1860

## The "Personal Liberty Laws"

The Detroit Advertiser and other Republican papers are seeking to father the odious "Personal Liberty Laws" of this State upon the Democratic party.

They allege that the law of 1838, adopted by a Democratic Legislature, involved the same principles, and did equal violence to the rights of the South with the Laws of 1855, if violation is done by either; and that the law of '59 was only an amendment of that of 1838.

How far is the legislation similar? The statute of 1838 was against kidnaping, and kidnapping only. It did not seek to nullify any act of Congress, it placed no legal obstruction in the way of the execution of the fugitive slave law, it did not make it a penal offence for State officers to aid United States officers, nor make it a duty for them to prevent if possible the execution of United States laws.

It provided penalties for kidnapping white men—and for kidnapping negroes—and that is all. On the other hand, the statute of 1855 aims to prevent not kidnapping but the execution of the laws of the United States. It does not seek, like the statute of 1838, to prevent negroes being carried into slavery without due process of law, but to render it impossible to reclaim fugitives by legal process. This is the difference in the letter and spirit of the legislation, and a wide difference in its effect.

Again, the amendment of '59, in view of the constitutional prohibition of slavery in the State, makes it a penal offence for any person to "bring a negro, mulatto or other person of color into the State, claiming him or her as a slave." The Constitution of the State already freed persons thus brought in, they could not be claimed as fugitives, the legislation was wholly unnecessary, and was only designed to irritate the South.

We are told, however, that recent kidnaping cases in New York and elsewhere, prove the absolute necessity of these "Personal Liberty Laws." Not at all. They prove no such thing. In all the Northern States, and in the Southern States, too, laws have always existed against kidnaping, and of such laws no one either North or South complains. But the statute of 1855 of our State, and similar statutes of other States, have nothing to do with kidnaping. Their penalties are not made for kidnapers, but with a view to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law, and for no other purpose. And of this breach of faith, this repudiation of duty, this nullification of the constitutional laws of Congress; the South complains, and complains justly. This is Republican legislation, it has no precedent in the Democratic legislation of 1838, and to attempt to change the responsibility is nothing less than dishonesty, unless it may be cowardice.

But, right here, and as an excuse for this nullification, we are met with the claim that the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and that it is unconstitutional because it does not provide a trial by jury for a fugitive slave, and in the State in which he is arrested for return. The same section of the Constitution that provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, also provides for the rendition of fugitives from justice, and if the fugitive slave is entitled to a trial by jury before the officers are permitted to remove him from the State and give him in to the possession of his master, the fugitive from justice would certainly be entitled to claim the same privilege. The section providing for the rendition of the one gives him no privileges over the other. And we believe no State has interposed a jury trial in behalf of a fugitive from justice, but that all the States give up persons charged with crime in another State on a simple requisition. It matters not that the fugitive slave is not charged with crime, he is linked by the Constitution, the highest statute known to the nation, with the fugitive from justice, and can claim no aid and protection from the laws of the State into which he has escaped that the latter cannot claim.

There is no doubt that the "Personal Liberty Laws" of Michigan and other Northern States are both unnecessary and unconstitutional; they were adopted to aggravate the feelings of the South, and have most successfully accomplished that object; and it now becomes those Republican leaders who are clamoring about treason at the South to retrace their own steps, and show a disposition to abide by the compromises of the Constitution. That done they can with a better show of consistency call upon the South to return to their allegiance and stand by the Constitution and the Union. Will they do it?

Division.—The New York World declares in favor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws of the Northern States; the New York Tribune opposes any such concession. It has not manliness enough to advise the right.

The Albany Journal, the organ of the new advisers a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and a final settlement of the differences between the North and South upon that basis. This proposition is also denounced with vengeance and bitterness by the Tribune. The "irrepressible conflict" is about to lay hold upon the Republican party.

The Legislature of Florida has passed a bill calling a convention to consider the secession and disunion prospects. It is to meet on the 3d of January.

The Briggs House, Chicago, was damaged by fire on Saturday afternoon last, to the amount of \$10,000. The fire originated in the laundry. Loss fully covered by insurance.

The North Carolina Legislature has postponed, indefinitely we think the election of a United States Senator in the place of CLINGMAN.

GOING IN ON THEIR MUSCLE.—The New York Seventh Regiment has established the finest gymnasium in the City at a cost of \$20,000.

## Gather Pearls.

Among the valuable earth pearls have been held in high estimation. Though the gathering of them is attended with much labor and danger, yet on account of their superior worth many are willing to undergo sacrifices, even death itself, in order to obtain them.

The "divers" are obliged to work very rapidly while under water, many going thirty yards below the surface. The violence of the operation appears by their discharging water and sometimes blood from their mouth, nose, and ears.

They are among the poorest classes of mankind who labor in this manner; and live but a short time, since they are liable to the bursting of blood vessels, drowning, or death by consumption. Yet this does not discourage them; their reward is too great.

The pearl fishery of Cebu has been leased at \$800,000. One place in the Persian Gulf has yielded more than \$1,000,000 annually, or taking the produce of the whole Gulf, not less than \$1,500,000 per annum. But although their value is so great, few slight it is compared with the pearl's of knowledge and wisdom which shall endure not only through time, but eternity, and gain for the immortal man the approval of the Most High in that day when all earthly treasures shall be counted as naught, yet while the enormous price of the former prevents the greater portion of mankind from possessing them, the latter are in reach of all who will labor for them, and that they should labor is evident. It was for this purpose, God created man. He never designed him to be an idle dreamer, or a portion of inert matter, but a living, acting agent.

The Supreme Being has bestowed upon him an intellect which makes him lord of this lower world, and enabled him to gather such treasures as will form the never failing mine of knowledge, usefulness, and enjoyment. It is for him to say if this intellectual spirit shall be abused, neglected, and allowed to rust, so as to disqualify him from gathering such pearls as are essential to the formation of the character of a perfect man. He only can develop and expand, strengthen and invigorate his intellectual faculties. Others may labor to accomplish this object for him, and may bring influence to bear upon him, but he must plan and execute; his exertions alone can give power and vigor.

There are certain elements of character requisite to enable man to labor successfully, which he should cultivate.

Decision should be an object of much attention. There are so many temptations, so many perplexities and deceptions, so many things to warp and bias opinion and practice in this world, that it is impossible to form a higher virtuous character without decision; and unless he possess such a character, he will not be able to acquire the necessary powers of the Princess of Orange had not passed this trait, it would never have been said of her, "Her heart was firm and magnanimous, her principles were sure and inviolable, her opinion constant, founded upon the laws of God and probity and justice, and nothing would alter or change them. She gained the mastery over her passions—over all their illusions and irregular desires."

Persistence is an element indispensable to enable man to gather pearls of inestimable value. Without it Mary Lyon would never have been able to gather those pearls of usefulness which she so abundantly bestowed upon the world.

Discipline is another requisite. In gathering pearls of knowledge repeated trials and obstacles present themselves which must be manfully met and conquered. Discipline, physical, moral, and intellectual, is absolutely necessary.

A sound judgment, or as it is frequently termed common sense, necessarily holds an important relation to any system of education. The man who cultivates this faculty reflects upon the truths with which experience makes him acquainted, and is enabled therefore to form correct conclusions which such a foundation you may go forth and wisdom.

And first of Ann Arbor. It is a nice, quiet, comfortable village, of we should say, from four to five thousand inhabitants. It is situated on high ground, and furnishes numerous and unmistakable evidences of taste and culture on the part of its inhabitants. Its atmosphere is bracing and healthy; it has a fine system of schools; it contains not a little of the always reliable New England element; in short, it is a good location of a flourishing and promising Western village, and is just the place for a College.

Next of the University. Some years ago, in accordance with a policy whose propriety and justice are not to be questioned, the United States Government donated certain of the Public Lands in Michigan to the uses of education in that State. The form of the donation required that the proceeds of these lands should be devoted to the founding and maintenance of a State University, in which students should be instructed free of charge—or nearly so. Forty acres were set apart for the University grounds; on these were erected two large buildings, which contain recitation rooms, the Library, President and Professors' rooms, the Chapel, Museums, &c. A fine Laboratory and a sizable edifice known as the Medical Department, were also put up. Behind the two handsome houses were erected as abodes for the President and three of the Professors.

At present the University grounds are rather desolate in the way of ornament, but they are by no means unsightly or unpleasant. The practical having first been secured, the ornamental will follow in due time. *Primum vult tunc decet.*

The noticeable features in the main buildings are the Museum and the Art Collection. The Library is not large, but is quite choice. It is neatly and tastefully arranged, and is kept in admirable order. The Museum is unpretentious, but contains much that is curious, rare and valuable, and is receiving constant additions. The geological collection is quite large and very perfect as far as it extends. In matters which are devoted to the exhibition of classical statuary and statuettes, foreign photographs, &c. These include a colossal "Laocoon," busts of Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, and other celebrities of the dead old days, and an infinite variety of these gods and goddesses which now exist only between the russet lids of Lemperiere or Authon. We could not resist quoting to the individual with whom we are most familiar, as we turned away from this scene of beauty, two lines of an aged hymn that run as follows:—

"Forever in this and yonder  
I found my feet—'twas my face."

The man who visits Michigan University and fails to carry away with him the memories of this beautiful collection, is the man who will be entitled to large instalments of our pity—his drafts for which will be honored at sight.

The Laboratory of the University is the very pink of system and neatness, is furnished with all the modern improvements and arranged upon the most consummate plan. With its abundant resources at command, it is comparatively easy for the student to become master of the delicate mysteries of chemistry and pharmacy.

The Medical Building, which has a sort of country-court-house look, "exteriorly considered," contains a fine museum and numerous departments which our horror of "doctor's stuff" and surgery led us to pass without protracted examination.

The Observatory is located on a commanding hill half a mile away from the University Buildings, and is one of the very best in the country. It contains the most powerful telescope but two in the world—Berlin claiming No. 1, and Cambridge No. 2. Doctor Brannon, the Professor of Astronomy, is a man full of the brain of science, and the country and the world may yet expect to hear some glorious reports from the big gun which he so assiduously points at the stars. The Observatory was the gift of the citizens of Detroit—a gift that "blesses those who give and those who take."

The University is divided into three departments—Literature, Law and Medicine. The Faculty consists of the President, Dr. Tappan—the most learned and scientific man in the country, and who seems to have been born on purpose to fill the very post which he now so truly adorns—twenty-three professors and four tutors. Some idea of the extent of the University may be gained from this emphatic fact. We are happy to say that our own State has the honor of furnishing one of the most popular, and at the same time, one of the most scholarly of the professors in Ann Arbor.

On Saturday evening last, Senator DOUGLAS was visited at his residence in Washington by above 2000 citizens, headed by the Marine Band. Mr. ENOS, President of the Douglas and Johnson Association made a brief speech, welcoming the Judge back to Washington, to which the Judge responded with a strong Union speech. He said he should take his seat in the Senate on Monday knowing no enemies but the enemies of the Union. He was followed by Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Ky., who made an eloquent Union Speech.

Chief Justice TANNEY has not resigned, and is now presiding over the regular term of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed, over the Governor's veto, the bill authorizing the Banks to suspend specie payment.

CHARLES SUMNER delivered an abolition harangue at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the evening of the first inst. He has no idea of "pouring oil on the troubled waters," but Nero like would "whistle while Rome burns."

From the Buffalo Express.

We presume that very few of our readers have any just idea of the magnitude and excellence of the Institution whose name is so justly venerated in this country. Probably as we were, that there was a University in Michigan, and that it was located in the pretty and thriving village of Ann Arbor; and they probably supposed as we did, that its most notable achievement was the expulsion of "Doesticks"—an event which happened a few years ago, and which grew out of the uncompromising and incessant devility of that now somewhat famous individual.

A recent visit to Ann Arbor, and a minute and thorough inspection of the University, in its various departments, has greatly modified and largely expanded our own ideas in relation to that unobtrusive, but really meritorious seat of learning, and we propose to write out the history notes which we took during our peregrinations, for the benefit of those who may yet occupy the same boat of ignorance, in which we have sailed.

And first of Ann Arbor. It is a nice, quiet, comfortable village, of we should say, from four to five thousand inhabitants. It is situated on high ground, and furnishes numerous and unmistakable evidences of taste and culture on the part of its inhabitants. Its atmosphere is bracing and healthy; it has a fine system of schools; it contains not a little of the always reliable New England element; in short, it is a good location of a flourishing and promising Western village, and is just the place for a College.

Next of the University. Some years ago, in accordance with a policy whose propriety and justice are not to be questioned, the United States Government donated certain of the Public Lands in Michigan to the uses of education in that State. The form of the donation required that the proceeds of these lands should be devoted to the founding and maintenance of a State University, in which students should be instructed free of charge—or nearly so. Forty acres were set apart for the University grounds; on these were erected two large buildings, which contain recitation rooms, the Library, President and Professors' rooms, the Chapel, Museums, &c. A fine Laboratory and a sizable edifice known as the Medical Department, were also put up. Behind the two handsome houses were erected as abodes for the President and three of the Professors.

At present the University grounds are rather desolate in the way of ornament, but they are by no means unsightly or unpleasant. The practical having first been secured, the ornamental will follow in due time. *Primum vult tunc decet.*

The noticeable features in the main buildings are the Museum and the Art Collection. The Library is not large, but is quite choice. It is neatly and tastefully arranged, and is kept in admirable order. The Museum is unpretentious, but contains much that is curious, rare and valuable, and is receiving constant additions. The geological collection is quite large and very perfect as far as it extends. In matters which are devoted to the exhibition of classical statuary and statuettes, foreign photographs, &c. These include a colossal "Laocoon," busts of Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, and other celebrities of the dead old days, and an infinite variety of these gods and goddesses which now exist only between the russet lids of Lemperiere or Authon. We could not resist quoting to the individual with whom we are most familiar, as we turned away from this scene of beauty, two lines of an aged hymn that run as follows:—

"Forever in this and yonder  
I found my feet—'twas my face."

The man who visits Michigan University and fails to carry away with him the memories of this beautiful collection, is the man who will be entitled to large instalments of our pity—his drafts for which will be honored at sight.

The Laboratory of the University is the very pink of system and neatness, is furnished with all the modern improvements and arranged upon the most consummate plan. With its abundant resources at command, it is comparatively easy for the student to become master of the delicate mysteries of chemistry and pharmacy.

The Medical Building, which has a sort of country-court-house look, "exteriorly considered," contains a fine museum and numerous departments which our horror of "doctor's stuff" and surgery led us to pass without protracted examination.

The Observatory is located on a commanding hill half a mile away from the University Buildings, and is one of the very best in the country. It contains the most powerful telescope but two in the world—Berlin claiming No. 1, and Cambridge No. 2. Doctor Brannon, the Professor of Astronomy, is a man full of the brain of science, and the country and the world may yet expect to hear some glorious reports from the big gun which he so assiduously points at the stars. The Observatory was the gift of the citizens of Detroit—a gift that "blesses those who give and those who take."

The University is divided into three departments—Literature, Law and Medicine. The Faculty consists of the President, Dr. Tappan—the most learned and scientific man in the country, and who seems to have been born on purpose to fill the very post which he now so truly adorns—twenty-three professors and four tutors. Some idea of the extent of the University may be gained from this emphatic fact. We are happy to say that our own State has the honor of furnishing one of the most popular, and at the same time, one of the most scholarly of the professors in Ann Arbor.

On Saturday evening last, Senator DOUGLAS was visited at his residence in Washington by above 2000 citizens, headed by the Marine Band. Mr. ENOS, President of the Douglas and Johnson Association made a brief speech, welcoming the Judge back to Washington, to which the Judge responded with a strong Union speech. He said he should take his seat in the Senate on Monday knowing no enemies but the enemies of the Union. He was followed by Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Ky., who made an eloquent Union Speech.



