

man mind. We are indebted for our constitution more to a conjunction of circumstances, than to the superior wisdom and intelligence of our forefathers; and herein lies our great danger—that a conjunction of circumstances to which we may be indifferent for the time, may overthrow our institutions. We seem to have a fear of their stability; the preservation of our liberty is now lost in the glory of our arms. Nobody talks now of the blessings of liberty. In our early history, the great anxiety was to retain our liberty. Now, the great anxiety is, to convince the world of our military power. The motto used to be, that the power was always stealing from the many to the few, and that the price of liberty was perpetual vigilance. Now, we seem to resemble those maxims not at all, but the opinion appears to be that we hold our liberty by divine right. I fear that if we do not be vigilant, we shall find this to be the greatest mistake of all; and it is a great mistake to suppose that it is our divine mission to carry the principles of our liberty, by force of arms, over this continent; and that nothing can affect our security. If we persist in this delusion, the day of retribution will come; and it will bring with it destructive consequences, as surely as I now am addressing this American Senate. I am, therefore, opposed to the policy of holding Mexico by right of conquest, and of annexing it, either as a province, or territories, or States, of this government. But what are we to do? After speaking of his effort to arrest the war and its consequences, Mr. Calhoun said he saw not the smallest chance of disentangling ourselves by the defensive line; by taking, in this way, the decision and indemnity into our own hands.

Had time been allowed when the President sent in his message, declaring a state of war, Mr. C. said he should have vindicated a plan to be pursued. He would have relieved Gen. Taylor; he would have had a committee to enquire and report on the relations existing between us and Mexico, showing that as yet there was no actual state of war. Had that failed of inducing negotiation, he should have held the territories on this side of the Rio Grande, and maintained his position on the boundary which it might have been deemed proper to claim, which would embrace lands of some value to us, and of no use to Mexico. But he had been overruled. Where the defensive line should now be, he had no opinion now to give. He was not now prepared to say where we could designate the best line; but he would say, that we should evacuate the central provinces. [Mr. Reverdy Johnson—What's that, Mr. Calhoun, we should evacuate?] We should evacuate the central parts of the States now occupied, and call back the troops to a defined boundary, receiving sufficient territory for a proper indemnity, the final decision to be subject to negotiation, as well as the expenses of the war. It may take years to secure a peace, even upon this plan; but one great point would be gained—we should disentangle ourselves. We are now tied to a dead corpse, and we should disentangle ourselves from it as soon as possible. If we should only be kept quiet, and pursue our true international policy, with masterly inactivity, and wait the day for our destiny, we shall do better than to grin ten thousand victories in battle. Mr. Calhoun said he was an old man, he was almost among strangers; and that if he had urged anything that was strange or peculiar, upon the Senate, they must attribute it to the impressions of thirty-five years ago. This was not the first time he had opposed the policy of war. In the case of the proposed repeal upon France, he had stood almost alone in the Senate to resist it. He was utterly opposed to it. England had interfered, and no war took place. He admonished his friends of the administration that there might be some contingencies to come, which they did not see—something in the vigorous central prosecution of this war, from year to year, which would seal this warrant of our beloved institutions; and yet the party appeared to be reversing the order of their declivities; they were opposed to the national debt; and the prosecution of this war was hourly adding to the national debt.

The expenses of this campaign would be found equal to the expenses of the Revolution. They were opposed to an increase of the patronage of the Executive Government; yet what could so rapidly increase it as the policy now pursued? They were in favor of a pure metallic currency; yet did we not all know that our treasury notes and paper stock were becoming more and more the staple of our country? They were in favor of free trade; yet the war thus prosecuted, has already rendered it impossible to make any progress in free trade for many years to come. The alternative is pressing; it is magnanimous to retrace your steps when you are in error; it is an act of reason to sacrifice your mere pride for the good of the country. In saying that there is no alternative between this defensive line of policy to that of the President, I say so, because public opinion is made up, and

there can be no peace with Mexico short of an acquisition of territory. Mr. C. only spoke to his friends on the Whig side of the House, and bore testimony, that though they had voted for the war, which he had opposed, they had done it under protest, and for the relief of Gen. Taylor; but they had voted to get territory at the last session; and, at this session, when the public sentiment was made up, the only way for safety now, was the defensive line, and it must be adopted at this session, or we shall have to go on, and meet the hazard of entire occupation, for better or for worse. He would propose nothing now; but if he found that he should be supported in those views, he should yet, perhaps, move for a committee to confer with the distinguished General now in town, on the proper and best line to be adopted. It may not be this year; it may not be for many years; but we shall secure a peace; and we shall secure the great object of disentangling ourselves.

Notes at the South-Slave Auctions and Slavery Extension

Extract from a private letter from a gentleman travelling at the South to his friend in this city: I have seen some strange things in the way which have made me detest Slavery more than ever. We hear of slaves being sold, and might even see them, provided they are black, without a shudder, as we think of them as half brutalized negroes; but when we see, as I did, half a dozen girls from 16 to 22 years old, nearly white, with straight hair, evincing by their deportment as much refinement and sensibility as half the population of the North, the case is different. This I saw going down the Alabama River. It made me feel absolutely sick—as I felt when I first saw a dozen with the cat-o'-nine tails administered on board of a ship. Some of them were quite pretty, and sang fashionable songs with much taste and feeling; they were all nearly dressed, and had rings and other jewelry. They were evidently pelted house servants, and did not look as though they had ever done a day's hard work in their lives. They occupied a part of the cabin.

Below, and belonging to the same man, were a dozen poor fellows fastened to a long chain by a hand-cuff. These were common field-hands. They had been bought, as well as the girls, in Virginia and Maryland, and were being taken to Louisiana to be sold to the planters. Had the girls above mentioned been entirely white, I could not have been more disgusted. A planter who travelled with us told me that in his section of country (North Alabama and West Georgia) the sight of mouldering mansions, stores, and other improvements, was most melancholy. The wood had all been cut off, the fields cropped till they became worthless, no attempt being made to manure the land, and when the plantation was ruined, the planter moved with his slaves to new lands in Mississippi or Louisiana, and when these in their turn were exhausted, to Arkansas or Texas. This is the legitimate result of Slavery. The accounts of the desire of the South to procure new territory from Mexico, and establish Slavery in it—not, as they pretended, to establish a political balance, but to have a market for their slave population. No merely the increase of the slaves is removed to the new lands, but the capital, all, may so express myself, from which the increase springs.

I believe Virginia and Maryland will show a smaller slave population at the next census than they did at the last. This, too, when large tracts of fine lands in these States are still lying uncultivated, thereby affording room for the domestic institution to expand. No State would consent to receive Slavery into its borders, if once a moderate white population was established; but the large and immediate profit caused slave labor to be used at first, and the dark cloud sweeps over the State, the land a garden of Eden before it, and in its track desolation and ruin. I go heart and soul for the Wilmot Proviso. If Slavery could be confined to the limits it now occupies—I mean the particular plantations—in fifty years it would be extinct, as the land would long before that time run out, and the slaves be thereby rendered worthless. Besides this, the facility of their escape into the surrounding free territory, would in itself lessen their value.

A Singular Incident

A late number of the New York Sun contains the following advertisement: "If the cabman who brought a gentleman to the Astor House, at about eleven o'clock this morning, (Monday,) will call at the office, and leave word with either of the clerks, at what street and number he found the gentleman, he will be most liberally rewarded."

the facts, as he presented them, make out a case such as has rarely occurred in N. York, or elsewhere. It appears, by the statement, that a gentleman arrived in N. York, from Syracuse, with \$15,000, for the purpose of making purchases. Having selected his goods, and given his drafts cashed, he started off, with three fine fellows, (drummers,) upon a spree. After getting pretty well excited at the stimulating game of ten pins—nothing more—they explored the unknown regions of Church and Leonard Streets—until, at last, our country merchant found himself, by some mysterious agency, leaning over an area railing in Walker Street, and there all consciousness left him, together with some \$12,000 in cash, and \$300 worth in jewelry, at 3 o'clock in the morning. The first returning dawn of reason hit him hard at about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when he awoke in bed, and glancing at his under and only covering, discovered its material to be coarse cotton, instead of fine linen! which, operating (like a brainy smasher) as an eye-opener, he raised himself, and espied a very fair young girl ironing at a side-table, while his clothes were hanging upon chairs before the fire. "Will you have the kindness to tell me, Miss, how the duce I came here?" "Yes, sir; I saw you in Walker Street, about 3 o'clock in the morning, clinging to a lamp-post, and, as you could not name to me your residence or destination, I took the liberty of bringing you to my lodgings—[and of relieving you of the balance of my money, thought he.] Your clothes were soiled, as was your linen. I have washed the one and cleaned the other, and they will be ready in a few moments." "I believe I had a small sum of money about me last night, Miss!" ejaculated like a man conscious of his own ruin. "Not a very small sum, sir," she replied; but here it is, sir, with the watch and jewelry." The gentleman dressed himself, and slipping a \$100 note into her hand, hurried down stairs—jumped into a cab she had ordered at his request, and was soon set down at the Astor House, nor was it, until on narrating his wonderful escape from robbery, and a friend inquiring where this singular creature lived, that he cursed his stupidity at not having taken notice of the location.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12. SENATE.—Mr. Hale presented a petition signed by 2,900 Unitarians, praying for the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, and for the appointment of Commissioners to treat for peace. Mr. Dickinson gave his views upon this resolution in a speech of considerable length. He was in favor of annexing all Mexican territory now in our possession, and leaving the subject of slavery as an after consideration to be determined by the inhabitants. Senators Yulee and Hale offered substitutes for the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks. He was opposed to an increase of the army as unnecessary. He was also opposed to the bill to forward supplies to the present force now in Mexico. Mr. Butler gave notice he should move to recommit the bill for amendments so as to provide for increasing the number of regiments now in service, instead of authorizing ten new regiments.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury of Maine presented the credentials of Mr. Moore, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Fairfield's death. He was sworn. Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution appointing a select committee to investigate the late defalcation at the Philadelphia mint. Mr. Mangum's resolution, calling for General Scott's plan of the war, was then taken up, and Mr. Cass opposed its passage. He contended that it was not judicious to disclose the plans for the war. Mr. Mangum spoke in favor of his resolution, indignantly repelling the idea that the plans of the Executive ought not to be disclosed to the American people, when in fact they were already disclosed to the Mexicans by public orders. Mr. Allen spoke zealously against the resolution, thought it ought not to pass, and moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Mangum rejoined and the resolution was then passed over informally. The order of the day being the ten regiment bill, it was then taken up, and Mr. Butler of S. C. opposed its passage, and pointed out its defects. It was unnecessary to increase the executive patronage, as this would do; this patronage being already too large and dangerous. His proposed amendment, providing for the increase of the number of the companies and regiments already in the field, with out organizing new ones, would (not) increase this power. He denounced a servile compliance with the demands of the executive, and feared that some members would give him 200,000 men if he desired so many, and merely because the President asked for them. He thought Mexico had a right to complain of the terms demanded by us as the price of peace. Mr. Badger of N. C. has the floor on this subject to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd offered a resolution to stop debate on the President's message immediately on going into committee of the whole. Mr. Stephens moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next. Carried, yeas 96, nays 89. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing the case of the negro purchase in Congressional boarding house (1) and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the

reference to a Select Committee, who would be able to show Mr. Polk that he was bound to furnish the information asked. Mr. Seleneck, of Ohio, said it was time that the Representatives of the people should assert their rights. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., next took the floor and justified the President in the course he had pursued in relation to the resolution. Several other members spoke on the subject, and much excitement was manifested. The message was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd offered a resolution to stop debate on the President's message immediately on going into committee of the whole. Mr. Stephens moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next. Carried, yeas 96, nays 89. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing the case of the negro purchase in Congressional boarding house (1) and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the

reference to a Select Committee, who would be able to show Mr. Polk that he was bound to furnish the information asked. Mr. Seleneck, of Ohio, said it was time that the Representatives of the people should assert their rights. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., next took the floor and justified the President in the course he had pursued in relation to the resolution. Several other members spoke on the subject, and much excitement was manifested. The message was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday.

State Legislature.

Some progress appears to be making in legislation, at Michigan, although only one session a day is held, because the mud is so deep in the streets, and the roots and stumps so thick, and the boarding houses so scattered that the members cannot meet in committees in the evening. Okeema is talked of as a new name for the Capital. Dr. Denton has proposed a number of measures looking towards legal reform. He has given notice of his intention to introduce several bills, relative to increasing the civil jurisdiction of county courts—giving criminal jurisdiction—relative to county judges—providing for the trial of criminals without indictment in certain cases, &c. &c., and then moved the suspension of the rules and introduced the bill. Senator Allen offered a resolution of inquiry of the Prof. of the University, if in their opinion it would not greatly promote education and the good of the people, to establish an institution for the education of females, in connection with the University of this State. Mr. Eldredge, to whom had been referred a resolution relative to making a plank walk on one side of Washington street, and for clearing the streets, on the school section, at the expense of the State, in this place, reported adverse. The "pay bill" passed the House, and also the bill to change the name of this place to "Lansing." The Senate will not probably concur.

MICHIGAN, JAN. 19. Senator Fitzgerald presented a petition for the extension of the charter of the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank. Senator Griswold presented preamble and resolutions of the Board of Auditors of the county of Wayne, asking for the passage of an act authorizing the levying of a tax to pay for the construction of a jail in said county. Senator Balch presented a petition asking for the division of the State into six judicial circuits of the circuit court—that the circuit courts have their jurisdiction increased—that the county courts be abolished, and that two new judges be added to the Supreme court. The bill repealing the militia tax was amended and passed. A large number of bills went through the committee of the whole, and were placed on the general order. The joint resolution fixing the time for the election of a State Treasurer, was laid on the table. The bill to amend an act to regulate the proceedings in cases pending in chancery and the circuit courts, and to amend an act for revising and consolidating the statutes of the State, was taken from the table. When Senator Eldredge offered a substitute therefor, which was read a third time and passed. Senator Berry offered a new resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of the reduction of the minimum price of unsold university lands. Senator Allen gave notice of a bill creating a fund out of the proceeds of the sale of the Salt Spring lands of this State for the support of branches to the State University, to be established in every county under the joint direction of the Regents and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Senator Griswold, gave notice of a bill to extend the time for the collection of certain taxes for 1847 in Hamtramck, also a bill to amend section 134, chapter 90, title 21 of the Revised Statutes. The Senate then went into committee of the whole, and considered several bills, which were reported back, but before any action was had, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd offered a resolution to stop debate on the President's message immediately on going into committee of the whole. Mr. Stephens moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next. Carried, yeas 96, nays 89. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing the case of the negro purchase in Congressional boarding house (1) and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the

reference to a Select Committee, who would be able to show Mr. Polk that he was bound to furnish the information asked. Mr. Seleneck, of Ohio, said it was time that the Representatives of the people should assert their rights. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., next took the floor and justified the President in the course he had pursued in relation to the resolution. Several other members spoke on the subject, and much excitement was manifested. The message was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd offered a resolution to stop debate on the President's message immediately on going into committee of the whole. Mr. Stephens moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next. Carried, yeas 96, nays 89. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing the case of the negro purchase in Congressional boarding house (1) and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the

reference to a Select Committee, who would be able to show Mr. Polk that he was bound to furnish the information asked. Mr. Seleneck, of Ohio, said it was time that the Representatives of the people should assert their rights. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., next took the floor and justified the President in the course he had pursued in relation to the resolution. Several other members spoke on the subject, and much excitement was manifested. The message was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd offered a resolution to stop debate on the President's message immediately on going into committee of the whole. Mr. Stephens moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next. Carried, yeas 96, nays 89. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing the case of the negro purchase in Congressional boarding house (1) and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the

COMMUNICATIONS.

Liberty Men, Be Active. Anti-Slavery men should never permit a proper opportunity, for urging the consideration of their principles upon their neighbors and the public, to pass unimproved. We are often placed in circumstances where we can say something, though it be but a few words, in behalf of the slave; or where, at least, we can let it be known that we are the slave's friends; and, as a consequence, the weight of our influence, whatever it may be, will be exerted in behalf of the oppressed. Great events often spring from small causes. A few words or sentences kindly spoken, yet in a manner to show that we firmly believe what we are saying, may be the means of entirely changing the opinions of a friend on the most important subjects. A little tract may revolutionize an entire community. An incident here occurs to my mind which may be worth relating. I was tarrying for the night at the hospitable residence of a stranger. The frank and kind manner in which I was treated, soon convinced me that his heart was full of genuine benevolence; and his conversation showed that he had not neglected mental cultivation, nor been an inattentive observer of passing events. In a short time the conversation turned upon political subjects, and I ventured to ask—as I had already decided in my own mind—if I might consider him an abolitionist. "Certainly," said he, "I can be nothing else." After a few remarks he continued, "I was a Whig till the summer of '44, when one day a friend, whom I was visiting, put into my hands three Liberty tracts; with the request that I would read them attentively. I took them home; read them once, twice, three times, and saw that, as an honest man and a Christian, I could be a Whig no longer. Elder —, a Baptist preacher, lived near me. I took the tracts that had enlightened and converted me, and went to see him. 'Elder,' said I, 'what are your politics?' 'Democratic,' said he. 'Well,' I continued, 'are you satisfied with your Democracy?' 'No,' replied he, 'and never was. But what can we do? I believe I ought to be an abolitionist, but there is no organization here—no party

no votes—no voting? 'Well,' said I, 'whether any others vote or not, I am an abolitionist, and shall vote it this fall.'

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, January 29.

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.

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.

In consequence of the sickness of our printers, we are delayed one day in the mailing of this number.

The Mexican War.

On reading Mr. Calhoun's speech we concluded to insert it in this number of the Signal, as reported somewhat at length. It is from an old and sagacious statesman, delivered at a momentous crisis of our history, and, like most of his speeches, abounds with comprehensive views and important thoughts.

But three other modes of ending the war have been proposed, which it may be well to consider for a moment in connection with this.

1. By withdrawing our troops immediately within our own acknowledged boundaries, and asking no indemnity of Mexico for the expenses of the war.

2. But Mr. Polk has agreed to make a treaty with Mexico, by which she should cede to us about a third of her territory. How can such a treaty be obtained?

3. The third plan—that of conquering a peace by conquering the whole nation with whom we are at war, is fast gaining in popularity.

The cost of blood and treasure requisite for the enterprise may be immense; and it may take years to do it; but still it can be done by steady and untiring efforts on our part.

But when we have conquered the twenty states of Mexico, with its seven or eight millions of people, what are we to do with them? Are we to hold the country as conquered provinces, or are

we to admit the twenty states to our own Union substantially on an equal footing with the present 29? One or the other we must do.

If we hold the country in subjugation, divided it to half a dozen provinces, each with its provincial or viceroys, after the example of the Roman Republic, and each commanding an army to enforce obedience from the provincials, what becomes of the great principle engrafted by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, that all governments among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?

A friend writing from Puebla under date of Oct. 25th. 'On the 9th inst. was fought the battle of Huamantla in which the heroic Capt. Walker fell. After the fall of Walker, the city was taken—the stars and stripes planted in the Grand Plaza and then to the dark dishonor of our soldiers it was plundered—and not a few innocent citizens were murdered in cold blood.

'On the 9th inst. was fought the battle of Atlixco. Atlixco is situated 21 miles from this place. We (1,500 of us) marched that 21 miles, ten of which, we fought our way, cannonaded the city of Atlixco half an hour, in which time about two hundred balls and shells were thrown—entered the city at a charge, lay down to sleep in the Grand Plaza after having killed two hundred and nineteen, wounded three hundred and taken several prisoners.

'Besides, if the whole of Mexico be annexed, shall its 125 Senators and Representatives represent Free States, or Slave holding States? If the latter, it will give an immense preponderance to the Slave Power over all the Free States, and in fact give the Slaveholders the control of the government through all coming time.

We have before us a Prospectus of the 'Iowa Freeman' to be published at Fort Madison, at \$2 00 a year, by a company of more than 115 stockholders.

Liberty Paper in Iowa.

Another Blow for Freedom—the New York Senate Unanimous.

Mr. Myers' resolution in favor of preserving Freedom in the territories, which had already passed in the Assembly (109 to 5), passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 21 to 1.

The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Democrat) in one of his interesting letters from Washington, gives the following description of Mr. Hale.

'This gentleman has every thing in the way of good looks to recommend him to the kind consideration of the American people. His present prominence is no doubt owing more to circumstances than to talent; although in the latter particular he is far above a mediocrity.

The ship Cayaba arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult. An army train was on the point of starting for the Mexican Capital when she left.

The Congressional Gag.

Here is the memorial which Mr. Hale offered in the Senate, and which was offered a reception by such Democrats (!) as CASS and FELCH. Read it, and see if any thing could be more appropriately and respectfully addressed.

'From the Indiana Yearly meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends, held at Newport, Wayne Co. Ind. from the 30th of the 9th to the 5th of the 10th month inclusive, 1847.

'To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—We your petitioners, believing all carnal war to be Anti-Christian, and the present war with Mexico to be one of pre-eminence injustice, wickedness and barbarity, respectfully but earnestly request you, to use all the means in your power to put an immediate termination to the bloody conflict.

'Signed on behalf of the meeting: Walter Edgerton, Clerk; Rebecca Edgerton, Secretary.

From the War.

'On the 9th inst. was fought the battle of Atlixco. Atlixco is situated 21 miles from this place. We (1,500 of us) marched that 21 miles, ten of which, we fought our way, cannonaded the city of Atlixco half an hour, in which time about two hundred balls and shells were thrown—entered the city at a charge, lay down to sleep in the Grand Plaza after having killed two hundred and nineteen, wounded three hundred and taken several prisoners.

'On the 9th inst. was fought the battle of Atlixco. Atlixco is situated 21 miles from this place. We (1,500 of us) marched that 21 miles, ten of which, we fought our way, cannonaded the city of Atlixco half an hour, in which time about two hundred balls and shells were thrown—entered the city at a charge, lay down to sleep in the Grand Plaza after having killed two hundred and nineteen, wounded three hundred and taken several prisoners.

Infamous Attempt.

An attempt was made by some diabolical villain or villains, on Saturday night, to burn the Congregational Church in this village. A fire was kindled in the pulpit by the use of hay and some pieces of a segar box.

Very Late From Oregon.

By the arrival of a whale ship at New Bedford, Oregon dates of the 5th of June have been received. The news is not of very great importance.

Good News From Sweden.

The abolition of Slavery was declared in St. Barts, and its dependencies, on the 9th Oct. These are under the dominion of Sweden.

Hardware &c.

THE subscribers have on hand one of the largest and best selected assortments of Hardware ever offered for sale in this State, comprising nearly every article usually called for in our line.

NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to WOODLIF'S NEW COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use.

Hardware.

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little above the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York, a large assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.

China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Veil, Satin, and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We buy on hand a large assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS.

CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE. We would say to the ladies, married or single, if they wish to learn the art of CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE, we are ready to learn from three to six dollars out to a hair's breadth, or more. The only instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.

or fail to give notice of their whereabouts, if known, or pay tribute to them, shall be punished with severity.

It was reported at Vera Cruz, that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for San Blas, and that Gen. Mejia had been killed in a guerrilla attack on Mazatlan, with many others, who went upon a night expedition from Chohula, for the purpose of apprehending some Mexican officers who were obnoxious.

Several American prisoners had been sent to Col. Childs for exchange, by Senor Zanezas, the former Governor of Puebla, who asked in return the liberation of C. J. Pavon. Colonel Childs refused the exchange, as the Mexicans were now very greatly indebted for persons liberated.

Very Late From Oregon.

By the arrival of a whale ship at New Bedford, Oregon dates of the 5th of June have been received. The news is not of very great importance.

Good News From Sweden.

The abolition of Slavery was declared in St. Barts, and its dependencies, on the 9th Oct. These are under the dominion of Sweden.

Hardware &c.

THE subscribers have on hand one of the largest and best selected assortments of Hardware ever offered for sale in this State, comprising nearly every article usually called for in our line.

NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to WOODLIF'S NEW COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use.

Hardware.

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little above the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York, a large assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.

China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Veil, Satin, and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We buy on hand a large assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS.

CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE.

We would say to the ladies, married or single, if they wish to learn the art of CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE, we are ready to learn from three to six dollars out to a hair's breadth, or more. The only instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.

VARIETY.

A DAY in the SOUTH—The local department of a New Orleans paper of the 17th inst., contains an account of a row in the Common Council Chamber, (we should think such a Council somewhat un-common,) in the course of which Mr. Mackey threw an ink stand at Mr. DeSaul's head, hitting him on the temple and spattering the ink all over his face.

Some of the ladies who attended La Roy Sunderland's lectures on Paganism in Boston, have presented to him a gold watch valued at \$225.

The Milky Way.

It is estimated that 1,023,200 gallons of milk are annually carried over the Pittsburg railroad.

Mexican Generals dress well if they do not fight bravely.

Gen. Valencia's full uniform is said to be worth \$20,000, being loaded with gold and diamonds.

Good News From Sweden.

The abolition of Slavery was declared in St. Barts, and its dependencies, on the 9th Oct. These are under the dominion of Sweden.

Hardware &c.

THE subscribers have on hand one of the largest and best selected assortments of Hardware ever offered for sale in this State, comprising nearly every article usually called for in our line.

NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to WOODLIF'S NEW COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use.

Hardware.

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little above the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York, a large assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.

China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Veil, Satin, and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We buy on hand a large assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS.

CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE.

We would say to the ladies, married or single, if they wish to learn the art of CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE, we are ready to learn from three to six dollars out to a hair's breadth, or more. The only instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

WM. R. PENNY, Book Store, Ann Arbor. MATTHEWS, Druggist, Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVILLAND, Michigan, Ann Arbor. W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, Seco.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—W. B. WETZEL, Clerk of the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Ann Arbor, the 10th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight—Present, Elias W. Skinner, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Guy Beckley, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James B. Gott and Phyl B. Beckley, representing that Guy Beckley in his lifetime made and published his last will and testament (which is now on file in the Probate Office) and that Phyl B. Beckley was appointed executor of said will, and that James B. Gott was appointed administrator of said will, and that the said will was proved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary thereon may be granted to said executors, it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed to the 14th day of February next at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Probate Office of said County, to the end that the heirs and all other persons interested in said estate may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. And it is further ordered that the petitioners cause a copy of this order to be published in the Signal of Liberty, a public newspaper published in this County, at least once, and that three weeks successively before the day of said hearing, the time above appointed for the hearing of said petition. ELIAS W. SKINNER, Judge of Probate.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

C. BLISS, HAVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods pertaining to his business, he 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 desirous of having all orders promptly filled, and at the lowest possible price. 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 CASES AS LOW AS \$2. Plated and Britannia Candle Sucks, Plated and Brass Stuffers and Tongs, Castors, Coral Necklaces, Kryed and common Flares, Fics, Accordeons, Violins and strings, extra low, finger rings, Bridges, Sec. Guitars and strings, Music Boxes, Silver, German and Plated spoons, fine cutlery, patent Knives and pens, a great variety of toys, parquetry, a large and pure clays, steel beads and brass wire.

Brushes; Combs, Wallets,

NEATLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED! N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1847. 344—1/2

HOMOEOPATHY.

BLACKWOOD & ELDRIDGE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, Office on Main st. opposite Crane's Block.

THIS FIRM, in preserving their credit to the public, select no more raw, than an aged and commonly may add to their merits of success in the treatment of all diseases.

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little above the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York, a large assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.

China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Veil, Satin, and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We buy on hand a large assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS.

CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE.

We would say to the ladies, married or single, if they wish to learn the art of CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE, we are ready to learn from three to six dollars out to a hair's breadth, or more. The only instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!!!

RESTORATION AND Articulation, Warranted by their being properly replaced.

S. D. BURNETT, will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz: Brackets, Fillings, and setting on gold plates or rivets, from one to five dollars. Old plates or rivets removed, and made to suit.

OFFICE over C. F. Thompson & Co's Shoe Store, Lower town where it can be waited on at their dwellings. No charge for consultations, and all kinds of PRODUCE, Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1847. 295—1/2

