

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVOLABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Whilst conversing a few days since with a fugitive from slavery, he remarked, "I was a poor slave boy till I was nineteen years of age, when I awakened and determined to be free." To him the following lines are dedicated:—  
Thou didst awake! God bless the day  
When simple Truth's unclouded ray,  
Drove Slavery's gloomy night away  
And dawned on thee;  
When from its sleep thy soul awoke,  
And thy proud spirit sternly spoke,  
"I will not wear oppression's yoke—  
I will be free!"  
Thou didst awake!—one noble thought  
Within thy heart great changes wrought,  
And then one thing alone was sought—  
'Twas Liberty;  
On this thy every hope was hung,  
And daily from thy fearless tongue,  
Yet cautiously the words were rung  
"I will be free!"  
Thou didst awake!—and thou hast gained  
Fair Freedom's wreath with blood unstained;  
Oh! may it ever be retained  
Secure by thee;  
And may the millions who yet bear  
Oppression's ills, and meekly wear  
Oppression's chains, be heard in prayer,  
And with thee all life's blessings share,  
Happy and free!  
D. W. C. L.  
Long Lake, Genesee Co., Jan. 8, 1847.

## MISCELLANY.

### Influence of a Wife.

If it is "like people like priest," much more is it "like wife like husband." Look around upon men in all the circumstances and relations of life, and see how closely their standings compare with the characters of their wives. Have you a close, mean, miserly neighbor, who would "skin a flint," ten to one if his wife is not smaller yet. See that spruce, industrious young man, who, before marriage, got along well, and was accumulating some capital to start with—He marries a wife more lavish than saving, and soon becomes poor, and drags along through life like a sleigh upon bare ground. He does his best, but to no effect. All he can raise and scrape goes how and where cannot be told.  
But another young man, far less prosperous before marriage, is far more so afterwards—He has a smart, industrious, saving wife, who is his "better half" in matter of property, and hence his success. See how correctly his standing compares with the character of his wife.  
Look again. That dashing husband and father in his coach and four, was not a particularly ambitious young man. But he married a spirited woman, who encouraged him to launch out and make a show, both in business and equipage—He did so, and the result is he handles a great deal of money.  
But he has failed. His wife was the primary cause. He bought at her instigation, or in consequence of the spirit she diffuses through him, more than he could pay for; and the result is failure.  
How much the popularity or unpopularity of ministers depends on their wives, has almost passed into a proverb. If Presbyteries ought to examine ministers to see whether they are sound in doctrine, much more their wives, to see whether they are fit to exert the right influence over their husbands directly, and through them over their parishes. And a close scrutiny will disclose the remarkable result that nine out of ten of the causes which result in the dismissal of ministers, originated primarily in their wives, either directly or indirectly.  
Literary men, to rise in their callings, must have "help meets" in those callings in the persons of their wives. Bachelors occasionally become distinguished, though rarely—never ought to—but only few ever rise above mediocrity—A man without a wife is only half made; and hence requires a wife in harmony with his calling.  
Of no one class is this more true than of non-zealous leaders. Whoever would rise in the temperance cause, or any other philanthropic cause, must have a wife whose soul beats in unison with his—who will cheer him under discouragement, sustain his flagging spirits, excite his hopes, direct by her counsels, and take hold with him of the cause in hand. As well to lead to the wings of an eagle and expect him to soar as to expect a man, however splendid his natural and acquired capabilities, to soar, while an oppressing wife hangs like a millstone around his neck. But for his unobsequial wife, who has opposed his cause from first to last, where would Sylvester Graham have now been?—or rather, where if she had helped forward his cause as effectually as she had hindered it? I honestly declare, that if my wife was opposed to my science, and those reform views it embodies, much as I love them both, I might as well give up and die voluntarily as by compulsion. The co-operation of a wife in success and life to whatever enterprise her husband espouses, whereas her opposition is well nigh fatal. If she frets perpetually, he must become callous—case-hardened to all influences.  
Knowledge is the food of the mind.

good and bad; and this is an awful state of mind—or he must fret back, and become permanently ill-natured; whereas if she is mild and pleasant, she will smooth off the sharpest manner. Nor can we well measure the influence, good, bad, exciting, depressing, which the wife exerts and must exert perpetually over her husband.—*American Psephenological Journal.*

### Patent for Compelling Absence of Mind.

Wonders appear to be thickening.—The stepping of a new world into the ring seems to have accelerated the surprise-wheel of creation. Rail-cars going sixty miles an hour—thought flying over our heads upon wires as we walk the streets—dying people magnetised through the gates of death in trances—roads under rivers—the softest thing propelling the hardest, (cotton powder driving iron shot,) offers to take impregnable castles by balloons—and, last, not least important to our immediate uses, a discovery of a process by which consciousness, that nervous tenant of our house of flesh, can be made to vacate the premises during repairs. A patent has been secured by two Boston physicians for this inducement to the soul to walk abroad; and they now, in that bright city, cut off a leg while the owner is out, or draw a tooth, or remove a tumor—the nerves, like good servants, never suffering without special orders from their master, and carrying no messages to the exaggerating and busy brain in his absence.

On this new discovery (of a means of producing "insensibility during surgical and dental operations,") Dr. Bigelow, one of the most eminent of the medical men of Boston, has lately read a most interesting report before a medical society. He states that the profession have been for some time feeling their way to this secret, and that various good lesser effects have been produced by the inhalation of different ethers—the difficulty of graduating the quantity, making the experiment dangerous. By the new process this difficulty is remedied. A small two-necked glass globe contains the prepared vapor, together with sponges to prepare the evaporating surface. One aperture admits the air to the interior, where, charged with vapor, it is drawn through the second into the lungs. The inspired air thus passes through the bottle, but the expiration is divested by a valve as the mouth-piece, and escaping into the apartment, is thus prevented from vitiating the medicated vapor.

Several most successive experiments of dentistry and surgical operation are given in the report, the patients suffering no pain, but remembering the interval as a dream of pleasure.

### Evidence of Christianity.

The Boston Chronotype says:  
"But when we look into the beautiful, simple natural gospels—sparkling with heaven's own dew, and see the radiant face of the Redeemer as he says, 'Go and sin no more' to the trembling woman, taken in adultery, and when we look again into the world and see the humble Washingtonian dividing his last loaf with a fallen brother, saying, 'cheer up now, put your name in with ours, and we'll bury up all the past, and you shall be a man again,' or when we see, as thank God we often do, the rich and learned man devoting himself to daily and nightly toil to heal and comfort the sick or relieve the poor, or when we see a minister of the Gospel laying down his life in a loathsome prison—that his life may be free, we rejoice in Christianity as an achieved fact, which no depravity of man or devils can destroy.

The debt of the Netherlands, contracted, as all national debts are, to meet the expenses of war, past or prospective, amounts to \$665,000,000. To liquidate this debt would require a tax of three dollars and twelve and a half cents on every inhabitant of Europe, and seventy-five cents on every individual on the globe. Divided among the population of Holland, the share of each inhabitant would be \$266. The wages of laboring men throughout the world probably do not average 20 cents a day. Then, at this rate, three thousand three hundred and forty millions of hard toiling sons of labor would have to work one day in order to foot this war-bill of little Holland.

The State of New York has always since the time of Gen. Washington, given her Electoral vote to the successful candidate for the President of the United States except in 1812, Mr. Madison was elected without the aid of this State.

Whitehead J. Cornell Esq., deceased, of Brooklyn, has made a legacy of \$9000, to be equally divided among the Temperance Societies of that city.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Letter from Rev. C. Galpin.

LEBANON, Jan. 1, 1857.

BROTHER FOSTER:—

After encountering the dangers of the sea for the space of three months and ten days, I have by the mercy of God, been permitted to place my foot on American soil, and have thought that it might be interesting to my friends and perhaps to others, to follow me in a brief sketch of the strange path that the Lord has led me in. In returning from the Alliance, I left Liverpool (as stated in my last,) on the 11th of Sept. in the Ship Metoka for New York, with the intention of returning to Michigan before the close of navigation. But the Lord's ways are not our ways. He has since led me in "paths that I knew not of." After being wrecked and saved by his good hand (as described in my last) I was left on the coast of Ireland, in the city of Cork, where I spent two months very pleasantly. I spoke of my cordial reception and kind attention while in England, but it seemed to me that it was surpassed by the Irish. But I must make two or three exceptions which cannot well be excused, as exhibited in the case of Sir Culling P. Smith, Mr. Biggood, and Miss Carmine.

Cork is situated on the river (called Cork) about nine miles from its mouth, which is the head of navigation. It then separates into six or seven branches, which are all covered but two, and over which the city is built. The city itself is not very pleasant, lying as it does in a valley; but it is surrounded with the most beautiful scenery that I have ever witnessed. It has a population of about 70,000. About three-fourths are Roman Catholic, two Wesleyan Chapels, and one of each of the other denominations. The first Sabbath that I spent there, I was invited to preach in two different Chapels, the second in four different ones, all of which I could not do. I was invited to dine almost every day while there by the gentry, and some times more than once. Father Mathew invited me to dine twice, which I could not do on account of other engagements, but had the pleasure of taking tea with him at the celebration of his birth day together with the Mayor, two Ex-Mayors, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The Temperance reformation is still going on under his supervision. I saw him administer the pledge to a number, and discovered nothing objectionable in it as many maintain. But say they, the people have a superstitious notion that if they can take the pledge from Father Mathew, and secure his blessing, they shall not break it. Very well, so much the better if this will prevent their breaking it, for all that the Temperance Society professes to do, is to keep men from drinking.

All these things are pleasant to a visitor, but there is another scene which destroys it all to one who has a heart to feel for those who are standing at the corners of the streets and by the wayside, pleading for a bit of bread to prevent starvation. But I must not go into detail, for my sheet will not admit of it. The famine is great, but the Irish have hearts that are too large to see their brethren die of want, and have taken measures to supply them, though it may cost them all their substance.

But I must proceed. A way seemed to be providentially opened for me to get from Cork to America without returning to Liverpool. The British Queen had sailed from Bristol for the Bermuda Isles, but sprung a leak and was obliged to turn back and put into Cork for repairs. She was nearly ready for sailing when we arrived there. A very kind offer was made by Capt. Lord, and after being fully satisfied that it was the best course that I could take under the circumstances, I embarked. We had beautiful weather for three weeks, in which time we sailed about three thousand miles.—I was the only passenger on board. The crew consisted of 16 hands in all. I felt that the Lord had placed me among them, and I was my duty to try to benefit them I labored three weeks with no success as I thought, and was on the point of giving up the ship, when the Steward (who was a professor of religion) came to me and said that some of the hands wished him to ask me if I would come down and hold a meeting with them. I knew not what to think of it, but sent word that I would come with all my heart; and to my surprise found that they were in earnest, and under conviction. Very soon one was converted. This encouraged me to go on. We had a meeting in the Cabin every evening that the weather would permit, for at this time we had adverse winds and severe storms, (by a storm I mean a gale of wind, with, or without rain) but the work went on steadily.

I give these particulars to show that they are not beyond the reach of the Gospel, as we have thought in times past, but that they have hearts that will yield to truth when presented in kindness.

As I have already intimated, I left at Newport, and went to Providence, from there to Boston, and am now in Lebanon. It is my intention, to spend the Winter at the East, and return to the West early in the Spring.

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES GALPIN.  
My friends in writing to me will address me at Lebanon, Connecticut.

Several of our exchanges state positively that an Anti-Slavery paper is about to be established in Washington City, and that a sum of three thousand dollars has already been contributed towards its support. It may be that the conductors of the proposed print are emulous of the crime of martyrdom. We can hardly bring our mind to the belief, that fanaticism will so far forget all prudential considerations of personal safety, as to print an abolition journal in the heart of a slaveholding community; but if, in the madness of excessive zeal, the attempt should be made, there can be no doubt that the very first number of the incendiary sheet will consign the types and materials to destruction, and ensure a practical exhibition of popular justice upon the publishers, which they would be extremely unwilling to encounter. We entertain habitual reverence for law and order, and regard freedom of opinion as one of the dearest prerogatives and strongest safe-guards of liberty; but we look upon the innate, inherent and instinctive impulses of self-protection as paramount to both these principles, and that impulse will be fully justified in wreaking summary vengeance upon the miscreant who should seek to throw a lighted torch among the combustible materials of a slaveholding people, and excite to outbreak or insurrection, the ignorant and credulous, servile population of the South.

Our object, however, in noticing the contemplated publication of an exponent of abolitionism in the metropolis of the Union, is not so much to expatiate on the fact itself, as to exhibit further evidence of the position assumed by us, some weeks since, that the North is beginning to array itself against the South, on the question of slavery, and that a fearful struggle between two antagonistic principles is near at hand. The bare idea of establishing an abolition paper in Washington would, a few years ago, have been scouted as an impracticable chimerical, from one end of the Union to the other. Now, it is gravely considered as an event of probable occurrence, while its originators and abettors calculate so largely on the toleration and humility of the South, as to imagine that it would tamely permit an enterprise so insulting to its feelings, and so perilous to its institutions, to proceed untrammelled. In this respect, however, the knives who foster the foul spirit of incendiarism will find themselves mistaken.

We have frequently avowed our conscientious conviction, that throughout the States in which slavery is abolished, the opposition to the domestic institutions of the South is a sectional and not a political hostility; that though politicians on both sides basely endeavor to subvert the fleeing objects of the movement, by endeavoring to cherish the feeling, and to court its advocates, the principle itself has no existence independent of, and unconnected with, the purposes, the issues, and the organization of the party. Upon this point, indeed, there can be no doubt to those who, like ourselves, view the subject free from political bias, with a single eye to the safety of the South; and with a cordial and heartfelt ambition to band together our brethren of the slaveholding States, in active, constant and unflinching determination to compel respect for our constitutional and guaranteed rights.—The proofs of the fact lie upon the surface, and are visible to the most superficial scrutiny. We find, for instance, that the abolitionist proper, or that party which, in its rampant and furious fanaticism, preserves a distinct organization—we find them increasing their votes largely at every election, gathering their proselytes indifferently from both political parties. We find, too, that northern Whigs and northern Democrats endeavor, for the most part, and with some few and honorable exceptions, to assimilate, as closely as policy will allow, to the views of the abolitionists. In Massachusetts, a Whig Convention, after rejecting the absolute anti-slavery issue, adopted resolutions which embody a sort of quasi-abolitionism, thinly veiled by an ostentatious

parade of reverence for the Constitution. In Ohio, Democratic Congressional Conventions openly thundered forth anathemas upon the institutions of slavery in any territory hereafter to be attached to the Union. In Pennsylvania, the only member of the present delegation who voted for the new tariff, is said by the journals published in his own district, to have been induced for his re-election, less to his advocacy of free trade, than to his having introduced his well remembered provision to the California resolutions, which, by the way, obtained a strictly sectional vote, both for and against.—These are pregnant facts, and similar facts and similar manifestations are of continual occurrence.

It would be hard to decide which of the two parties is more amenable to censure, for truckling to abolitionism, nor will we attempt to solve the problem. It is evident enough, that the very sedulousness of the effort to conciliate the fanatics, proves how formidable the have become; while their increasing numbers show that they are daily winning adherents from both political parties. Independent of the rabid fury of Garrison, Leavitt, and their immediate followers, the northern press—that unerring index of popular sentiment—is very generally imbued with a feeling of sectional jealousy, that denotes the depth to which the fatal germ has already descended, and the baneful offshoots that have sprung from its stem. We view such developments with infinite sorrow. When the press, the fountain head of intelligence, moderation and justice, becomes embittered—poisoned—what but error and evil are to be expected from the community among whom it diffuses its deleterious and detestable opinion?—The North and the West have the physical superiority. If they filter from the high trust imposed on every member of the confederacy; if they fail to accord to the South that ample measure of justice which she claims, as well through the great charter of our Government, as in virtue of her own inalienable right; if the North and West should coalesce to oppress, to injure or annoy the South, those compromises, the strict observance of which, has thus far secured our glorious Union, are at an end. Violated faith will not be tolerated. On this point, we are a united people. Our political differences will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, whenever they are put in the balance with, and inseparable from our existence. Put political prejudices in one scale, and national safety in the other; the miserable strife of party will be as "feathers against bullion."

### ANTI-SLAVERY.

#### The North and the South.

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### Voting for Slaveholders.

The N. H. Patriot and other organs of dough-facedom and slavery, seem utterly frightened out of their wits, because, at the last Independent State Convention, it resolved that the North should no longer support slaveholders or the supporters of Slavery, for any office of trust or honor. "Such a sentiment," says Isaac Hill, "is treason to the constitution."—"Treason!" echoes Treadwell, in the old Patriot. "Disunion!" faintly shouts Billy Butterfield, in his Nashua Gazette. "Last War Federalism!" sings Charles Lane. And so on to the end of the chapter. The idea that slaveholders are no longer to rule this country, is one that freezes dough-facedom to its lowest soul. It is to plunge at once the whole race of dough-faces into that "deep beyond the lowest deep," from which only the slave power holds them up.

So wholly are these Texas organs sold body and soul to oppression, that they have well nigh brought themselves to think, with their masters, that slavery is, in truth, the great corner stone of our Republican edifice. So well have they fed and grown fat on the offal of their owner's stables, that they have lost the idea that an independent, free man, whose bread is eaten in the sweat of his own brow, can have the right to stand on the equal, and more than equal, of him who fattens on the unpaid labors of others.—In their creed, southern slaveocrats are born "booted and spurred;" while, not only such dough-faces as themselves; but all northern laborers, come into the world saddled and bridled, ready to be mounted and ridden wherever these slave pampered despots will. If these pimps of tyranny would confine their saddles and bridles to their own backs and mouths, we, for one, would be the last to complain. We are perfectly willing they should be ridden to their hearts' content. And so are the hard-working yeomanry, whose rights dough-facedom has betrayed. Such men, who are at once traitors to their country, and a libel upon their race, cannot be ridden too fast, nor too long. They are fit asses for such riders.

But we do object, and the freemen of New Hampshire do object, to being like them, beasts of burden to the worst ar-

istocracy that curses the earth. We do deny that either by the "Grace of God," or the "Grant of the Devil," slaveholders have a right to rule over Northern freemen. We do deny that they may command either our votes or our labor. We do assert, and we will assert, that, as free, independent men, we are bound not to select, for our rulers, either tyrants or slaves. If we would preserve the institutions left us by our fathers, and die as we were born, free, we must have rulers who are free and the friends of freedom. Such is not the slaveholder. He is at once a tyrant and a slave.

But says the Patriot, "by refusing to vote for slaveholders, you disfranchise all the people of the South, and upon the way to disunion at once." We do no such thing. We merely say that certain men who live in open and daily violation of the great foundation stone of American Republicanism, human equality, are unfit to administer our government. The people of the South are not all slaveholders—nor even a majority of them. By saying, therefore, that we will not vote for a slaveholder, we no more disfranchise the North, when we refuse to vote for a drunkard, or a gambler.

One primary article in the Democratic creed is, never to vote for a Whig. Is not that disfranchising every Whig in the country? No. It is merely disfranchising certain doctrines held or supposed to be held by Whigs.—*Ind. Democrat.*

### Instructing Slaves.

The following communication was published in the N. O. Delta of Aug. 23d. It is the testimony of a friend of southern institutions, and may therefore be relied upon.

Mr. Editor:—I have heard that some well-meaning, perhaps, but erring persons, are in the habit of instructing slaves to read and write! particularly some of those constituting the so-called philanthropic societies, such as Sunday Schools, &c. To say nothing of the impolicy of such proceedings, and the mischief it is calculated to produce among our slave population, it is forbidden by law!—by a law to be found in Greiner's Louisiana Digest, page 631, article 3499, which reads as follows: "All persons who shall teach, or permit, or cause to be taught, any slave in this State to read or write, shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than twelve months."

Your publishing this, Mr. Editor, may possibly have the effect of deterring these misguided people from persistence in a pursuit more injurious to our safety than all the railings of northern fanatics.

### A Slave Case.—The Hagerstown

News gives the following account of a singular slave case.  
Bill Gross, the negro slave who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Joseph Merchant at the last Spring term of Washington county court, and by the court ordered to be sold out of the State, is again in prison in this place. He was purchased from the deputy sheriff of this county by Hope H. Slater, a negro dealer of Baltimore, and by him shipped to Louisiana. The introduction of a slave convict into that State was a violation of law, for which Slater was required to pay a heavy fine, as also to again remove the negro. Hence he has been returned to this place, and Slater has entered suit against our late sheriff, Mr. D. T. Wilson, to recover damages sustained by having imposed upon him a convict, through which he was brought into so great difficulties in Louisiana.

A correspondent from Havana writes to our friend of La Patria, that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery—the \$100,000—was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose.

One of those tickets was the number 8997, and on the morning of the 18th they found that each of them had won \$2,000. This surely, is more than sufficient to buy their freedom, as their regular value is from \$400 to \$750, and when they have the money, and wish to buy their freedom, their masters are obliged to sell them.—*N. O. Delta.*

TRAGICAL PAIR.—A young man named John Catlin, was shot dead, recently, in Fayette county, Miss., by a party of four or five persons, brothers and relatives of Miss Kelly, a young lady with whom Catlin was about to marry, contrary to their wishes. After receiving his death wound, Catlin fired and killed one of his antagonists, named Martin.

CURIOSITY.—A bottle filled with the Spirit of the ago.

istocracy that curses the earth. We do deny that either by the "Grace of God," or the "Grant of the Devil," slaveholders have a right to rule over Northern freemen. We do deny that they may command either our votes or our labor. We do assert, and we will assert, that, as free, independent men, we are bound not to select, for our rulers, either tyrants or slaves. If we would preserve the institutions left us by our fathers, and die as we were born, free, we must have rulers who are free and the friends of freedom. Such is not the slaveholder. He is at once a tyrant and a slave.

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The following communication was published in the N. O. Delta of Aug. 23d. It is the testimony of a friend of southern institutions, and may therefore be relied upon.

Mr. Editor:—I have heard that some well-meaning, perhaps, but erring persons, are in the habit of instructing slaves to read and write! particularly some of those constituting the so-called philanthropic societies, such as Sunday Schools, &c. To say nothing of the impolicy of such proceedings, and the mischief it is calculated to produce among our slave population, it is forbidden by law!—by a law to be found in Greiner's Louisiana Digest, page 631, article 3499, which reads as follows: "All persons who shall teach, or permit, or cause to be taught, any slave in this State to read or write, shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than twelve months."

Your publishing this, Mr. Editor, may possibly have the effect of deterring these misguided people from persistence in a pursuit more injurious to our safety than all the railings of northern fanatics.

### A Slave Case.—The Hagerstown

News gives the following account of a singular slave case.  
Bill Gross, the negro slave who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Joseph Merchant at the last Spring term of Washington county court, and by the court ordered to be sold out of the State, is again in prison in this place. He was purchased from the deputy sheriff of this county by Hope H. Slater, a negro dealer of Baltimore, and by him shipped to Louisiana. The introduction of a slave convict into that State was a violation of law, for which Slater was required to pay a heavy fine, as also to again remove the negro. Hence he has been returned to this place, and Slater has entered suit against our late sheriff, Mr. D. T. Wilson, to recover damages sustained by having imposed upon him a convict, through which he was brought into so great difficulties in Louisiana.

A correspondent from Havana writes to our friend of La Patria, that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery—the \$100,000—was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose.

One of those tickets was the number 8997, and on the morning of the 18th they found that each of them had won \$2,000. This surely, is more than sufficient to buy their freedom, as their regular value is from \$400 to \$750, and when they have the money, and wish to buy their freedom, their masters are obliged to sell them.—*N. O. Delta.*

TRAGICAL PAIR.—A young man named John Catlin, was shot dead, recently, in Fayette county, Miss., by a party of four or five persons, brothers and relatives of Miss Kelly, a young lady with whom Catlin was about to marry, contrary to their wishes. After receiving his death wound, Catlin fired and killed one of his antagonists, named Martin.

CURIOSITY.—A bottle filled with the Spirit of the ago.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Annual Meeting.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Kalamazoo, immediately after the adjournment of the State Total Abstinence Society, which meets at that place on the first Tuesday in February.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

The Kalamazoo Meeting.

Are all the Antislavery men of the West wide awake to attend this meeting? Arrangements should be made forthwith. No time is to be lost. Gather up the necessary change, and have the double teams in readiness to bring all that wish to come. We hope to see a numerous assembly of true-hearted Antislavery men and women.

Prospective Emancipation.

The Buffalo Courier, a Polk, Texas, and War paper, has a leader on the "Prospective Abolition of Slavery." Our readers may have a little curiosity to hear what such a paper would say on such a subject.

The Courier contends that besides the "monstrous moral wrong" involved in slaveholding, there are weighty political reasons why it should be abolished. Among these it mentions that our professedly free institutions are now made "A LIVING LIE," by holding slaves under them: that the moral effect of Slavery "is only evil continually;" and that its political and social effects are injurious to the interests of the Slave States and people.

So much for the first chapter. The second will be on the foolishness of the abolitionists, of course. In answering the question what is the remedy, the Editor denounces the Abolitionists who "rant about unconditional, immediate emancipation." Their "preposterous propositions" and "Quixotic nostrums" find no favor in his eyes. He then proposes his own plan:

"Such plan should ask, simply, that all children born of slaves, after thirty years from the enactment of a law for the object, should be FREE, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, and during minority, be held as under parental government."

In the eyes of the Courier, there is nothing "preposterous" in waiting FIFTY-ONE YEARS to get ready to begin to remove "a continual evil" from the nation—"A LIVING LIE!" But we will quote a sentence or two, showing the peculiar advantages of his plan:

"This plan would obviate the pecuniary difficulties of the compensation to slave owners, and thereby divest the question of a great element of excitement and bitterness. The present slave owner feels that he has a money value in his slaves, for he has paid as it were, a certain sum in advance for their labor during their lives. If they go free, he loses. Therefore, although the State is no richer by the slave wealth within her borders, than she would be were they all free, yet to individuals possessing them, slaves have a value as much as cattle or horses. And we cannot expect, that they will voluntarily—except in isolated individual instances—dispossess themselves of so large an amount of personal property, from mere abstract notions of human rights.

But posterity has no such interests—can set up no such claims. It was once wittily asked—"Why should we do anything for posterity, when posterity does nothing for us?" The white children of generations to come, have no more vested right to the black ones, than the black ones have to them. And wicked conventional laws can confer none.—Nothing but expediency and tyrannical custom have ever licensed such appropriation of man by his fellow."

By thus continuing to enforce "wicked conventional laws" and the "tyrannical custom" of enslaving men for half a century longer, the writer hopes the opposition of the Slaveholders may be removed; and that for the sake of carrying out "abstract notions of human rights," they will rob their children, although they would not from the same motives give up their own slaves. How far motives of this kind may operate with Slaveholders, we know not; but we could not go in for such a postponement, while immediate emancipation would bring countless blessings to all classes in the Slave States.

The Courier hopes for some prospective action of this kind, even within our times, especially as it would be for the interest of the South. He says:

"That she would not lose, politically, from the loss of her slave ratio of representation, could be equally shown, by taking an extended view into the future, and picturing the mighty changes that would benefit her by an augmented free, enterprising population, that would advance her manufactures, her artizanship, her commerce, her agriculture, beyond the wildest hope of the present—when the blighting milder of slave servitude shall have been wiped away. Then her political power will be greater, and growing, instead of retrograding, comparatively, as that of Virginia so strikingly has."

We are glad to find the Polk editors discussing this subject in any of its aspects, although we have no very high opinion of such proposals as are here made. Discussion upon any subject necessarily implies and involves thought, reflection, interest, and knowledge upon that subject; and though the Courier says that "Fanaticism has retarded for long years, the progress of enfranchisement, by its clamors, its unreasonable demands," yet we suspect he is indebted to that very "Fanaticism" for important and fundamental antislavery truths which he has brought to view in this article.

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Michigan Propagandists of Slavery.

We would call attention to the remarks of our Detroit correspondent on the resolution proposed in the Senate by Mr. Lathrop to be added to McKenney's Resolutions on the Mexican War, saying that in the opinion of the Legislature, Slavery should not be allowed in the territory acquired from Mexico, and instructing our Senators, &c. The resolution itself we have not at hand. It was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Coe, Denton, Green, Lathrop, McReynolds, Rix, Schwarz, Toll, Withersbee—9.

NAYS—Allen, Balch, Bush, Cook, Danforth, Eldredge, Fenton, Fitzgerald, Kibbee, Maynard, Thurber—11!!

We call on every antislavery man to mark the MEN who voted nay! Let them be ever remembered by you. For whatever office their names may be mentioned hereafter, let your vote and your influence tell heavy against them! Let them receive most unequivocal and ever enduring condemnation at your hands, as the enemies of human Liberty and Happiness. Their guilt is far beyond that of the holder of slaves. He merely does as his neighbors do, and may honestly think he is acting for the good of his slaves.— Their guilt is beyond that of the thorough bred Slave Trader. He finds human beings in Slavery, and acts merely as an agent in their transfer from one master to another. Their guilt transcends that of the propagandists of Slavery of the Calhoun and McDuffie School, as they have lived all their days in a community of Freemen. Nay, their guilt exceeds that of the regular black-hearted Slave Traders who kidnap human beings in Africa, and sell them elsewhere. Do you ask why? Because the African Slave Trader has more to gain by his wickedness than the Legislative enslavers of Michigan. A fortune made in one voyage is to him a strong temptation; while the Michigan politicians have no other motive than to bow down to the South, and perhaps obtain some trifling office as their ward. The most active African trader could enslave but a few thousands; while our Michigan Legislators, as far as their influence can go, would enslave unnumbered millions throughout ages!

Let it not be said that the vote is merely a negative one. It is positive, in its influence, in the highest degree. Mr. Lathrop's proposition would have given the whole influence of the State for free institutions; now, by its rejection, after the question was raised, it is given decidedly for the extension of Slavery.

Let these men, then, be regarded as their true light, as the unblushing enemies of Human Freedom, who would doom millions to hopeless Slavery for the prospect of a little political preferment. True, they had not the power in this case to do it, but they showed their disposition for evil too plainly to be mistaken. Think you they would ever become trustworthy antislavery men? Trust them not; but as they have showed a willingness, from the vilest motives, to curse a portion of the human family, so let the execrations of every freeman rest upon them, as the enemies of humanity, the fit associates of the tyrants of every age and nation.

"Free and Equal." One Judge Krum—and he is hardly that part of a man—has recently decided in St. Louis, that none but white persons are entitled to the rights of citizens, in the State of Missouri. This is cutting a knot which has never been untied in the slave States, and solves a question of some importance. It makes but two classes,—the slave, and white freeman. A free black man is an anomaly no longer known to the law of the sovereign and independent republic of Missouri.— In accordance with the decision, the day after it was made, five negro men and two negro women, who were so unfortunate or so impertinent as to be free, were publicly whipped, and banished from St. Louis. Judge Krum is a wiser man than Gov. Smith, of Virginia. He decides and executes what the timid Governor only ventures to recommend.— How beautifully in the course of time the various compromises of our Federal compact are developed.—A. S. Standard.

The first number of the National Era has come to hand. It is of good size, and presents a fair appearance. It bears the names of G. Bailey, Jr., Editor; Amos A. Phelps and John G. Whittier, Corresponding Editors; L. P. Noble, Publisher. Terms \$2.00 per annum in advance.

Detroit Correspondence.

DETROIT, Jan. 19, 1847.

FRIEND FOSTER:

With a feeling of amazement and deep regret, which I think many of your readers cannot fail to partake, I read the proceedings of the Hon. Senate of Michigan a few days since, when certain Mexican War Resolutions were under consideration. After a foolish expenditure of time upon their consideration, which might, in the judgment of many of all parties, been much better appropriated to the promotion of the direct interests of their constituents, and pending their adoption, an amendment in the shape of an additional Resolution was offered, declaring, that, in the opinion of the Legislature, SLAVERY should not be permitted in any territory thus acquired by conquest from Mexico. Upon this most righteous and salutary proviso, which, irrespective of party, it would seem that the great mass of the intelligent and conscientious voters of the free State of Michigan could not fail to approve, the ayes and nays of our Hon. Senators stood thus—Yeas 9, Nays 11!!! Tell it not in Gath! Although prepared to witness almost any degree of obsequiousness on the part of certain would-be-leaders of the present dominant party under the lash of party discipline, yet this vote certainly evidences a degree of recklessness upon the great subject of Human Liberty both astounding and alarming. The Resolutions themselves were a perfect waste of time and stationery, but this, as touching the interests of their constituents were but a trifling evil compared with the rejection of so important a provision as that contained in the proposed amendment. They may have served as an occasion for letting off some of that extra stock of patriotism with which some of the great leaders of that party seemed surcharged—a patriotism, apparently, as ready to laud the deeds of a tyrant as of a Wilberforce in their purblind zeal for party, and also possibly secure for some of their supporters that "thrill which follows fawning" by way of a little Executive sop. All this might be endured, but when added to it, to sustain party measures, they virtually say to the President and slaveholding South, we not only bid you God speed in your unhallowed work of prosecuting this war of infamy, (being as the whole civilized world must see and know, a war for Slavery,) but will freely consent that from the Territory so iniquitously wrested from Mexico, you may carve out and establish as many Slave States as you can find human tyrants to populate—you have hitherto, in your clemency, chastised us with whips, but, as the blessed fruits of this glorious war, we shall cheerfully arm you with scorpions—when these things are witnessed in the Senate Chamber of our State, if the spirit of Liberty is not utterly extinct in the bosom of our citizens, it is surely time for it to speak out, and reprobate with indignation such base truckling on the part of those who misrepresent them on this vital subject, touching the Liberties and interests of the free North and West.

Can these Hon. Senators discover in the past history of the Slaveholding States such kindness and forbearance towards the Non-Slaveholding, that no apprehension in their judgment need be entertained as to what use they will seek to make of those conquered provinces? If this be their plea, their ignorance of Southern aim and purpose upon this subject is equalled only by their unmanly subservience to party tactics—an ignorance which utterly unfits them for the high and responsible duties of legislating for the free people of Michigan, when such a crisis as the present is upon us. Recent important demonstrations from a leading Democrat of the Empire State upon the floor of Congress on this subject, evidence how shameful the servility of these Hon. Senators will soon be made to appear to the eye of every manly and intelligent freeman. Whether the majority of our House of Representatives are prepared to follow the inglorious lead of the Senate in this matter, remains to be seen. From slight intimations already given, however, and for the honor of our State, it is to be hoped they will not.

Our City is now enjoying, for a short season, the labors of the Rev. Prof. Finney, of Oberlin. He commenced preaching on Sabbath morning at the Congregational Church, and will continue to preach every evening during the present week, and possibly longer, should circumstances seem to render it strongly desirable.

I hope the coming anniversary of our State Anti-Slavery Society may be fully attended from all parts of the State. Although from a slightly diminished vote the past year, some of our friends might begin to despond, it is certainly without cause, for at no period in the history of our cause has there been so many signs of encouragement as at the present. The Anti-Slavery feeling, begins to leaven and heave in the two great parties of the nation, portending future results of infinite moment to the freedom of our country and the cause of the oppressed.— Surely this is not a time for the long tried friends of the slave to falter or grow weary in their course, when the goal of their

hopes is nearing, and a glorious victory over this foe to God, man, and our country, begins to be as certain as that the wheels of time roll on.

Oh! let all the soul within us, For the truth's sake, go abroad! Strike!—let every nerve and sinew, Till on ages—tell for God!

From the War.

The following notice of Saltillo, now occupied by our army, is from an officer to a friend in Buffalo:

"Saltillo is nearly as large as Monterey—is situated on the slope of a hill that falls from a level plain, extending I don't know how far in advance of us—down into a fertile valley. It has twelve thousand souls. The houses are built of large sun-burnt cakes of clay, whose tenacity is increased by straw, and I believe they are made in the same manner that the Israelites observed in Egypt. The streets are wide, well paved, and lighted by night. The city laws continue in operation, and at every hour of the night, the watch sound a shrill whistle, and cry "ave purissima," with a most unearthly screech.

"There are five churches. The cathedral is a lofty edifice—a mixture of good and bad taste, with some considerable magnificence. As the people pass they uncover their heads. Its bells are constantly ringing, and sometimes the chimes are beautiful. Early every morning there is mass in the chapel, one of which I attended. All kneel through the service, and at particular times they beat their breasts, creating some such a sound as when a partridge is drumming. As to the priests, our good Catholic Father, RAY, whom the President sent to the army, pleases me more than any man I ever saw.

"The rich and elaborate cathedrals of Mexico present to the worshippers nothing but a bare floor, on which they kneel—the rich and poor, the humble and proud, elbowing each other without any recognition of rank or superiority of worldly privileges. Never before did I comprehend what pride and arrogance the softly cushioned pew fosters in the breast of the owner, till I saw a Catholic congregation in one of these rich churches. But in New York this Christian simplicity is departed from, and many modifications are introduced besides pews, to suit the taste, and win the preference of the people."

Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Tampico to the 25th ult. No Mexican troops had been seen in the vicinity for eight days previous to the 25th.

There were 1800 Mexicans in Tampico. Good health prevailed among them. The Mexican Congress had assembled and declared not to treat for peace until every armed enemy had left the country.

Intelligence had been received from Monterey to the 22d inst. An express had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Worth in which the latter states that Santa Anna was within four days march of Saltillo with 15000 men. Gen. Taylor immediately dispatched a reinforcement of two regiments of Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers to General Worth's assistance. Gen. Taylor was to follow as soon as practicable with his whole disposable force. After concentrating with General Worth, the whole force under Gen. Taylor would be about 10,000 men, of all arms.

Orders had been despatched to Gen. Patterson to countermarch on Monterey, so as to participate in the battle which was expected to take place in a few days, as the heads of columns were rapidly nearing each other.

We copy the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Louisville Legion, to a friend in Kentucky. It conveys a melancholy picture of the demoralizing effects of the war:

"The armistice hangs tediously on all hands;—and pity 'tis we are not engaged in actual fight, for the sake of the reckless gamblers, who night and day are throwing away their scanty pay, in the inhuman recreation of gambling. The General, I am happy to say has just issued orders to have the whole gambling matter broken up. Men have enlisted, to whom every cent they can possibly get, ought to be esteemed a treasure, and yet the instant they receive their pay, although conscience may tell them that their families at home are in want of all their earnings, disregard its promptings, go to the gaming tables, and lose, perhaps their all, at the cast of a die.

If you would witness wickedness and vice, drunkenness, and all the vicious propensities of the human heart—if you would see the worst passions with which our fallen nature is cursed, in their most odious colors, the American camp, I grieve to say, is the place where you may behold them. Full many a bright and promising youth, who looked forward to a life of usefulness and honor, may dete his ruin, it is greatly to be feared, to this campaign—the grand school of iniquity and vice. The ingenious mind shrinks appalled from the revolting scenes daily exposed to view. Pity, indeed, I

have frequently thought it were, that a victorious army should be composed of such unprincipled materials. The volunteers have indeed won for themselves a name, and whatever deeds may be effected by daring impetuosity, they can do. But the regular officers and soldiers too, say, that they are men who fear neither God nor man, and consequently that their bravery is not the bravery of those who go into battle fully impressed with the solemnity of the scene, weighing all the circumstances, alive to the consequences, and resigned withal, whatever may be their fate."

The Lawrence (Tenn.) Academist gives the following extract of a letter from one of the Lawrence Volunteers, wounded at Monterey.

"I will be home shortly if I do not go into another battle. But should I get able to hold up a musket (which is doubtful) I go it again. I took 15 fair pops at the black rascals, about 80 yards, before they got me."

Another of the same Volunteers writes: "I had now rather die fighting the villains, than any other death. They have slain my brother, and I will avenge his death or they shall slay me also."

How beautiful this spirit chimes in with the principles of Christianity!

Accounts from Monterey in California, to the 19th September state that the elections were held in California in regular form, agreeable to the form of government instituted by Commodore Stockton. In San Juan, Don Mateo Foron was elected Alcalde. In Monterey, Don Walter Colton, a parson, and Chaplain of the frigate Congress, was elected Alcalde, having beaten half a dozen competitors. Don Milton Little was elected to act as his substitute in case of sickness or absence.

The first trial by jury took place at Monterey, in which an American and a Mexican appear to have been the parties. Mr. Colton presided as judge; the jury was composed of individuals who, from their names, appear to have been half Americans, half Mexicans. The verdict seems to have given general satisfaction.

A letter from Camargo complains of the bad payment of the troops. It says:

"It is true that they have been offering to pay our men in Treasury notes of the size of \$500—a beautiful coin certainly for our men to buy the little luxuries and necessities of the soldier not supplied by Government. These notes cannot be used much short of ten per cent, discount. This deducted from the scanty pay of \$7 per month leaves but a poor recompense for the many privations which our men have suffered since their departure from their comfortable home and kind friends."

The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes from Monterey, Dec. 1. "The war between the Kentuckians and Mexicans—as it is familiarly termed—has created no little excitement, both in town and in the camp. It is thought that not less than forty Mexicans have been killed within the last five days, fifteen of whom, it is said, were killed in one day, and within the scope of one mile. From this you will see that the boys are determined to have and to take revenge for the assassination of their comrades."

Col. Baker's speech in congress closes with the following paragraph— "I believe that peace can be made—if you do justice to the army—within the city of Mexico, and within the next four months, by such exertions as I have pointed out. If it be not made within four months, the time is far distant when that peace shall be made; and the question is very doubtful indeed, whether it will ever be made on terms which we now call honorable to this country."

Liberty Vote for 1846.

We have completed the following table of the Liberty vote cast in 1846, from the official statements:

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes Maine (9377), New Hampshire (10309), Vermont (7184), Massachusetts (11159), Rhode Island (162), Connecticut (2249), New York (12844), Pennsylvania (2146), Indiana (2278), Illinois (2207), Michigan (2859), Ohio (10827), New Jersey (185), Wisconsin (793), Iowa (182).

Mr. Ed. J. Cooper's paper has been sent in the Detroit package since it was first ordered. If it has not been received, the fault is in the Postoffice.

Some person has sent back a number of the Signal for discontinuance, without any name or post office. Unless he will inform us of these two particulars, we cannot comply with his request.

LECTURES BY THE CLAIRVOYANT, LAM-AN ALVERSON: Embracing a Key to Magnetism; an Exposition of the Theory of the Universe; the formation of the Sun and Planetary Systems, mineral, animal and vegetable kingdoms; a brief history of Man, from his earliest existence to the present time, embodying the most interesting portions of human History; account of the manner in which, and by whom, America was first settled, both before and after the Deluge; the Lost Tribes of Israel; an exposition of Natural Laws; a treatise on Health and Dietetics; the proper theory of Government; the prospects of our Country; the philosophy of Life and Death, and man's future destiny. E. H. Sanford, Editor, No. 1, Ann Arbor, Mich.; published by Sanford & Brothers, 1847.

There, reader, you have the title of a pamphlet of 48 pages which has been laid upon our table, with a request to notice. We think it is the longest title of any work we ever saw for a work of the size. We have read the work with some attention, and as it is rather an extraordinary production, a notice at some length may be appropriate.

The pamphlet contains fourteen lectures, delivered by Mr. Alverson in the magnetic state. The subjects are already indicated by the title. The style is bad—dull, formal and insipid, and not much in keeping with the grandeur and majesty of the subjects discussed. But we find some facts related, not generally known by the human family, of which we will give a few specimens.

The sun, we are told, "was more millions of years in forming than can be enumerated." "Millions of millions of years rolled round in forming the globe." "A million of years rolled round before there was any thing in the shape of animal life." From the time God created man till he breathed into him the breath of intellectual life, was a million of years. Before that he lived in an animal state. There were others besides Adam and Eve who transgressed like them whom Moses does not mention, and who were located in different parts of the earth. One of these settlements was in the land of Nod, where Cain married his wife.

There were existing previous to the Deluge one hundred million of beasts and human beings.

The Deluge was brought on by the sudden stoppage of the earth in its motion round the Sun, which swashed the water all over the land.

Sodom was destroyed at about 12 o'clock.

When Belshazzar saw the writing on the wall, and his knees smote together, he had a fit of the Delirium Tremens.

The Israelites passed the Red Sea, when the tide was receding. Pharaoh being delayed with his chariots by the stones on the bottom, was drowned by the returning tide.

The Israelites crossed over the Jordan on the rocks in the bed of the river in a dry time, the body of the stream running through fissures in the rocks.

The translators made mistakes of figures and dates, in rendering the Bible, not understanding the characters to designate days, months, and years, used by the Jews. The walls of Jericho were battered down by battering rams after a siege of seven years, instead of falling down by a miracle, as stated in our translation, after being circumambulated seven days.

Joshua's command to the sun and moon to stand still, had no reference to our sun and moon, and had no effect on them.

The Israelites wandered in the wilderness 400 years, instead of 40 years, as stated by Moses.

Balaam thought he truly heard the ass speak, but it was only a ventriloquist near by.

The Witch of Endor was a ventriloquist, and having raised the body of Samuel from the sepulchre, she spoke through his mouth.

The tribes of the Israelites crossed over Bhering's Straits into America, B. C. 200 years, and had various fights with the natives, particularly near Buffalo, on the Muskingum, and near Chicago.— The original inhabitants were finally run out: the Israelites engaged in civil wars, lost the knowledge of the Bible, and of fire arms, which they had brought with them, and were in the condition described by Columbus and his fellow voyagers. They had one true prophet, who died about 100 years after Christ.

These are curious statements, and the evidence of their truth is that Mr. L. Alverson, in the Magnetic state, knew or saw them to be just so: for the Clairvoyants see some things and know others. Those who think this testimony sufficient can believe them all. For our part, we cannot say but every one of his statements is correct, as he treats of matters entirely beyond our sphere of knowledge. We cannot contradict him upon matters of which we know, and can know nothing. We shall leave him undisputed possession of the field.

The Appendix gives particulars of several Clairvoyant examinations by which Mr. Alverson, in the magnetic state, examined sick persons and successfully prescribed for them. Some persons examined were distant from the Clairvoyant from 1/2 of a mile to 500 miles! Distance is nothing to a Clairvoyant. He

can see nearly if not quite, all things; and can see right into persons, and view the internal derangements of the human system. This certainly, is a great improvement in medical science.

The Appendix also contains a new Phenological head, with 77 organs marked upon it—being about twice as many as Fowler and Combe have laid down.— We have been somewhat of a believer in Phenology; but if it progresses at this rate we shall not be able to keep up with its changes, but must relinquish the knowledge of the science to the regular practitioners.

Some of our subscribers have repeatedly inquired of us whether we believe any thing in Magnetism, and if so, how much? We have no objections to state our opinions; but this article is so long we must defer an answer till a future occasion.

Legislative Discussions.

"What good object is to be gained by the discussion of resolutions wholly foreign to the business of the Legislature?"

The preceding inquiry is made by the Detroit Advertiser in reference to the introduction into the legislature, on the second day of the session, of a column of resolutions on the Mexican war.

Had the resolutions condemned the course of the President in reference to that war, instead of justifying it, perhaps the Advertiser might have been more tolerant to a discussion of the subject.— Still, the inquiry, in all its latitude, is a proper one.

The Legislature is elected and meets to transact the affairs of the State, and attend to its interests. This is its legitimate business, and we think it would be well if no foreign topics were introduced. It is true that the people of Michigan have a deep interest in the Mexican war, in a Tariff, National Bank, and, indeed, in every national question. Yet as they are represented in a National Legislature, and can be heard there through their Representatives and Senators in Congress, who are elected for the express purpose of legislating on all National matters, the expression of opinion by the local Legislatures on National topics over which they have no control, seems to be entirely unnecessary. That good often grows out of these discussions we do not deny.— Yet they frequently consume a large part of the sessions, and cost the people many thousand dollars, while they are often introduced by members only for the most selfish purposes. In these days of reform, therefore, we would be in favor of the exclusion of all topics from the discussions of the Legislature on National matters, except where the rights of the State, in its federal relations, may need exposition or defence. Would not this be the better course?

The National Anti-Slavery Paper.

There is probably not a single anti-slavery newspaper in the country, whose existence is not in peril at this time, by the establishment of a National Anti-Slavery paper at Washington—glorious as that enterprise certainly is. It need not be so, it ought not to be so, and it will not be so, if Abolitionists consider before they act. The Washington paper is already secured of a support for three years. We are pleased with the spirit of an article from the able editor of the Indiana Freeman, a man who has probably done more and suffered more in establishing his paper, than any other anti-slavery editor. Speaking of the new paper, he says—

The paper will fall unless it is upheld by a far stronger public sentiment in its favor than is necessary to afford it a pecuniary support. Seven or eight thousand subscribers would probably be sufficient to support the paper, but ten times seven or eight thousand active, out-spoken abolitionists are needed to create a public sentiment which would be strong enough to deter the Slaveholders from destroying it. The necessary array of anti-slavery strength cannot well be maintained unless the anti-slavery paper now in existence are sustained. But that can never be done if the patronage extended to the National Era is withdrawn from them. It is the desire of those who are immediately interested in the publication of the Era that this should not be the case. Whatever is done for it should be in addition of what is already done for other papers.

These remarks are occasioned by the expressions of Liberty men that they must withdraw their support from this or that anti-slavery paper for the purpose of taking that which is to be published at Washington. Ah, and how long will the Washington paper live if this is very general? Half the papers now published would fall in six months, and if they should, the Era would fall in less than six months afterwards.

Let not these remarks be misunderstood. This is an auspicious time for the establishment of an anti-slavery paper at Washington, and it is very essential to the advancement of our cause that it should be done. But to render it effective other papers should be even better supported than at present. They are its out-posts, and when they fall the citadel is endangered.—Emancipator.

Remittances by Mail.

Subscribers are requested to remit payment for the Signal direct to us by mail, without waiting to be called upon by an agent. The postage will be but five cents for a letter enclosing one or two bills.— All moneys, thus sent, if properly enclosed, may be forwarded at our risk.

The North and the South.

On our first page will be found another article on this subject from the New Orleans Commercial Times, which is worth reading by all who would understand in what light the great approaching antislavery contest is viewed at the South. The writer refers in strong terms to the National Era just established at Washington. Papers generally in the Slave States have been moderate in their expressions respecting it, while they all view it as a decisive evidence of the onward progress of antislavery feeling in the North. Whether the establishment at Washington will meet with violence, is doubtful. Our own impression is, that the danger, if any will arise from some small local affair, such as remarks in the paper on the escape of slaves from the district, or something of that kind. Things of this sort will often rouse up a mob, when dissatisfaction is fanned into violence by a few leading, interested persons. However the Doctor is just the man for the station. He has lived through several mobs: he is careful and wary about giving needless offence; but in defending his rights he will be found neither a servile nor a doughface.

Benton vs. Polk.

President Polk in his message, labored through fourteen columns to show that we had given Mexico no provocation for war, and that we had a just claim to the Rio Grande as our boundary. Now hear what Senator Benton said in the U. S. Senate in 1844:

"I wash my hands (said Col. Benton) of all attempts to dismember the Mexican Republic, by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. The Treaty, IN ALL THAT RELATES TO THE BOUNDARY OF THE RIO GRANDE, IS AN ACT OF UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE ON MEXICO. IT IS THE SEIZURE OF TWO THOUSAND MILES OF HER TERRITORY, without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a Treaty of Texas to which she is no party. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States Charge in Mexico, and seven days after the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that he was conscious of THE ENORMITY OF THIS OUTRAGE; know it was War; and proffered volunteer apologies to avert the consequences which he knew he had provoked."

The Free Press has the following list of the officers of the Michigan Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, elected at their late session in Detroit. While new secret associations are forming, the ancient order of Masonry seems to be also reviving.

- E. SMITH LEE, M. W. G. Master. JACOB BASON, R. W. D. G. Master. PAUL B. RING, W. S. G. W. JOSHUA B. TAYLOR, W. J. G. W. A. C. SMITH, G. Secretary. LEVI COOK, G. Treasurer. WM. S. BROWN, G. Visitor and Lecturer. Rev. DANIEL MICHAEL, M. R. G. Chaplain. CZAR JONES, S. G. D. MADISON COOK, J. Y. D. J. E. SCHWARTZ, G. Marshal. C. W. MILLARD, G. Sword Bearer. JAMES FENTON, G. Pursuivant. SENECA CASWELL, G. Steward and Tyler.

In our Navy, there are so many captains and commanders that under existing laws (as were all capable of commands) and each cruise to consist of three years, each captain would be at sea once in twelve years, each commander once in eighteen years.

But this is not the worst of it. It seems there is no inconsiderable portion that "are deficient in capacity and inexperienced in their profession;"—that there are "a few officers that have scarcely been at sea, and some who have not seen service enough to accomplish them in the proper qualifications of their profession." "Some very few," he says, "have lived at ease on shore for so many inactive years, having no connection with the navy but to take rank and pay, that a want of knowledge of their profession has become added to original inaptitude for the service."—Report of Sec. of Navy, 1845, quoted in U. S. Journal.

The publishers of the Emancipator are calling on their friends for help in sustaining that paper, as its subscriptions do not meet its expenses. They say:

"Since its commencement other papers have been established in other States as well as Massachusetts, which have from time to time parrowed down our circulation. This "National Era" about to be started at Washington, has perhaps affected us more than all the local papers together. Our list has fallen off more than four hundred within four months."

State Liberty Fund.

Please acknowledge the receipt of the following sum to the State Fund. From Lyman Pease, Chairman of the Wheatland Anti-Slavery Society, Eight Dollars from sundry subscribers to the State Fund in Wheatland. H. HALLOCK, For the State Central Committee.

New Hampshire Democracy!

"It is very questionable how far the Clergy may engage in the political discussions which agitate the country from time to time, without injury to their holy calling. We apprehend that any interference in the open questions, at present agitated by politicians, to say the least is in very bad taste; more especially THE SETTLED QUESTION OF THE PLANTER'S RIGHT IN THE UNDISTURBED POSSESSION OF HIS OWN PROPERTY, BE IT COTTON, CORN, OR NEGROES."—Hill's Patriot.

The last advices from the war represent that Santa Anna had put his troops in motion towards Saltillo, with a view of attacking the division of the American Army at that place, before a junction could be formed with the other divisions. This news, however, is not confirmed, and is doubted by many. A defeat, although slight in itself, might be most disastrous in its consequences on a small army like ours, covering an extent of country three hundred miles wide, and four or five hundred miles long;—a country filled only with a hostile population.

The waters in the Ohio rivers have risen to a most extraordinary height, and much damage has been done.

Justices Criminal Warrants just printed, and for sale at this office in any quantity.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the House, Jan. 15.—On motion of Mr. H. W. Taylor, the resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Driggs, Resolved that committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the assessment law so that no person shall be assessed on personal property to the amount of his indebtedness.

The bill to issue new State bonds for the outstanding paid bonds of the State was passed to a third reading.—These bonds are to be payable in 1863. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Adam remarked that the whole debt, after the available means of the state are applied, will be reduced to about a million and a half. If we get an appropriation of land from the United States to which we are entitled, to place us on an equality with the other western states, it will reduce our indebtedness to about a million, the interest of which will be \$66,000—a two mill tax on our present low valuation will meet the interest. Ohio has to raise seven mills to meet the interest on her state debt. Maryland has an indebtedness requiring \$650,000 annually to meet the interest. He (Mr. A.) saw nothing alarming in our circumstances; a two mill tax if we get a grant of land, or at the most, a three mill tax, will pay the interest on our whole debt. If we become an interest paying State, our stocks will be above par. Interest on capital both in Europe and here is becoming less every year, and it will better for the state to have the privilege of redeeming it at an early period.

In SENATE, Jan. 14. Mr. Green reported adversely to the proposition to alter a portion of the revised statutes relative to the admission of attorneys, and against the proposition to confer the same powers on judges of the county and supreme courts in criminal cases as is conferred on single magistrates.

[The revised statutes provide that every person admitted to practice law shall be taxed five dollars, for the purpose of forming a law library for the supreme court.]

Mr. Balch opposed the adoption of the report. He thought the tax of \$5 onerous, and ought not to be inflicted.

Mr. Green sustained the report. It was necessary for the administration of justice that a good library be provided for the supreme court. The tax of \$5 is light, any one who can read law and be admitted can easily raise the amount.—The library is equally necessary for the bar, as for the client and court. The judges are paid salaries too low to enable them to procure a sufficient library.

The question being on the adoption of the report, it was adopted, yeas 10—nays 9.

Mr. Fenton, from committee on state affairs, reported a resolution instructing the Senators in Congress from this state to vote for an alteration of the post-office law, so as to allow persons to write their names on newspapers, documents, &c., sent by mail. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Balch, the Senate reconsidered its vote of yesterday, instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of modifying the revised statutes so as to restore the court of chancery or to extend it beyond the time when it is by law to be abolished.

Mr. Balch offered a modification so as to instruct the committee to inquire into

the expediency of allowing the chancery court to finish all business before them, if finished within one year.

The resolution was carried, yeas 14, nays 4.

Mr. Allen offered the following: Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for a codification of our laws, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Allen sustained his motion by a speech of some length, and in which he referred to the fact that the New York Convention for the amendment of the constitution, provided for a work of this kind.

Mr. Denton was well aware of the importance of the work, but he thought the fact stated by his colleague that New York was going into the subject, was a good reason why this resolution should not be adopted. The New York codification of the common law would answer as well for this state as for New York.

Mr. McReynolds opposed the resolution, and founded his objections against it mainly on the arguments of the Senator in its favor. The state has just got through a revision of the laws, and that has cost the state enough in all conscience.

The resolution was lost. In the House, Mr. Taylor's resolutions on the Currency came up.

Mr. Adam offered a substitute, stating in substance that specie, the only safe basis of a circulating medium, can only be obtained from accumulated capital and personal industry. That the unsound and fallacious theories of banking propagated by bankers and their friends have proved practically ruinous and banefully pernicious to the whole people. That experience in other countries has shown that pure metallic currency for retail transaction and a common circulating medium amongst the people is the only safe one and is alike desirable and practicable.

That a depreciated paper currency will always take the place of the legitimate currency. That it is no more within the province of a State government to furnish money to buy wheat or other products of industry than it is to furnish wheat to buy money.

That the committee on banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issue of all small bills, and the circulation of all bills not convertible into specie in this state—of providing further security for issues of banks now in existence and of providing an amendment to the constitution which shall prohibit the creation of any more banks.

Mr. Taylor made a long speech in reply, for which we have not room. He did not wish the committee to bring in a bill for the establishment of Banks, but to provide some relief for the grievous burdens of the people which he feelingly depicted, showing that business suffered severely in effecting exchanges, which tended to depress industry. He cited the usual arguments in favor of a paper currency, and contended that we must have a currency, if not our own, we shall be supplied by other states and foreign provinces and no prohibition can prevent it.—He (Mr. T.) did not approve of wild cat banks, but a good commercial bank with a hundred thousand dollars paid in gold and silver, confining itself to its own proper duties would be a great advantage to the state. We wanted some institution here, and if the whole tenor of past legislation had not been so ruinous a character, we should have had capitalists and capital flowing into the state. Make the investment of capital here safe, and the property of the state will increase in value. Was it worth while to let the people remain in suffering and in poverty, only to support some old and worn out dogmas about banks and banking?

Mr. Adam replied; and on motion of Mr. Johnson, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

FREEMEN IN SLAVERY.—Capt. Ross, near Fort Gibson, Miss., some years ago, trained his servants (170 in number) for freedom, and finally by his will, conferred it upon them, with the endowment of almost his entire large estate, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to be devoted exclusively to their benefit, on their voluntary establishment in Liberia. Ten years have elapsed since the decease of Capt. Ross; his will has been sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of that State—and yet his people remain in Slavery.

MUSKET BALLS.—At the arsenal, near St. Louis, they have a machine by which they make one hundred and eighty balls a minute. Within two weeks it is thought two millions of balls were shipped from that point to the seat of war.

BRICK MACHINE.—A newly invented brick machine has been patented by a Cincinnati mechanic, which presses brick by cylinder like a printing machine, and it can turn out with the aid of five men 40,000 smooth surface bricks of first quality per day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The great topic of discussion continues to be the Mexican war—the increase of the Army, and the means to pay the Military expenses. The President, in his message, had intimated that Tea and Coffee ought to be taxed. The Government paper urged the necessity of it. A short time since the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a note to one of the Congressional Committees, urging the measure as indispensable to meet the national expenses, and yet upon trial of the proposition, as we stated last week, the Government was completely floored. This vote has excited very general attention among the politicians, as indicating that the administration is in danger of a downfall.

The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says:

"The vote of a want of confidence in the administration, which occurred, a few hours ago, on a resolution of Mr. Wentworth, declaring it was inexpedient to tax tea and coffee, as recommended by the Administration, and which was decided by 115 yeas to 43 nays, has created a profound sensation in the political circles. Every thing is now in chaos, and it is difficult to discover daylight ahead."

The appropriations asked for the coming year, for the Army, Navy, and Indian Departments, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Army proper, \$6,813,673; Volunteers, 17,932,331; Former appropriations, deficiencies, 4,793,000; Total for Army, \$29,539,004; Naval service, 8,920,214; Indian Department, 1,179,832.

Amounting in all to \$39,639,050

On the proposition to place two millions at the disposal of the President, as earnestly asked by him in his message, Mr. Preston King, of New York, who is spoken of as a particular friend of Silas Wright, made a speech, which has been considered as defining the position of a large portion of the Northern Democrats. He held that the Mexican war must necessarily result in the cession of territory to the United States; and that it was a fixed principle with him, and with all his constituents, and with all the Democracy of the North, that Slavery should not be extended into any territory thus acquired. He would have the free principle of the Wilmot proviso enacted into a law, whether the bill pending passed or not.—The newly acquired territory must be open either to free labor or slave labor: it could not be improved by both. He spoke of the impoverishing effects of slave labor; and referred to the prosperity of the North West, which he attributed mainly to the Ordinance of 1787. He deprecated any postponement of the question, and insisted that now was the best time to settle it in favor of free institutions.

Letter writers represent that the Southern members feel quite anxious to have the question now settled in favor of Slavery, as they fear that the next Congress will be more antislavery in feeling than the present one. But it appears that the Southern members intend that Slavery shall be spread over the whole country, if possible; if not, then they will compromise for half. By claiming much, they will hope to get, at least, something. They pursue their usual strain of "threatening and bombast. We give a short specimen from a speech of Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama.

"The Missouri Compromise had done them much injustice. Suppose the South should select a particular institution existing in the Northern States, and commence a war upon it, how would they regard it? What would they think and say of such a proceeding? Why, then, did they do the same thing to their Southern brethren? The Slave population must have a representation somewhere. By the Compromise the Slave States were deprived of a portion of their political importance. Why, then, and by what right, was Slavery to be limited to the precise extent now occupied? If there were States to be formed at their side, under the same burning sun, and covering the same fertile plains, had they not common interests and common sympathies? Why was every occasion seized on to interfere with those interests? Slavery was their concern, why not leave them to manage it? If it had its advantages, it had its evils also. He asked, in the name of liberty and of the Constitution, that it should not be made here a theme for angry dispute. Let not gentlemen rise up in their places and meet them with speeches and projects such as those to which they had listened, and which had been surreptitiously brought into the House this morning. If this thing was to be done, this Government would be unequal, and its days would be numbered. The spirit lingered still in the South which had produced our Revolution—a spirit which would stand for political rights to the very last. They would cling to the pillars of the constitution as long as they could; they would listen to the parting words of Washington, which yet vibrated in their ears, as long as endurance was possible; but when they found they were to be down-trodden, they would be constrained, though it would be with deep

grief, to give up an alliance, which was to be marked only by wrongs and oppressions, and gather about their homes and their property.

But he trusted the time would never come. Yet the spirit which had this day been manifested by the member from New York ought to be rebuked, and the blame ought not to be thrown from him upon the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. GENTRY,) who had spoken of the subject only because he saw the question coming. If the States on this side of the Mississippi were equally balanced on the subject of slavery, why should not the same balance be permitted to exist on the other?"

The bill for adding ten regiments to the army has been under discussion, and was so altered in the House in committee of the whole as to make it ten regiments of volunteers, instead of regulars. The provision to appoint a Lieutenant General did not carry, yeas 90, nays 124.

The Government being greatly straitened for means,

Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, reported a bill authorizing the issue of Twenty-three Millions of Treasury Notes of a denomination not less than \$50; or, giving power to the President to negotiate a loan.

In the Senate, Jan. 11, the Vice President being sick, Mr. Atchison of Missouri, was elected President pro tem. A Slaveholder of course!

A writer at Washington says: "I have from good authority that the southern members are in a state of trepidation and anxiety unknown to them in former years. They are deeply anxious by some means or other to secure the annexation of the conquered territory by some act of the present Congress, knowing that the slaveholding interest will be much weaker in the next Congress, than it is now. Indeed it is said that they utterly despair of extending slavery over the territory, unless the right to do so, shall be in some way recognized during the present session. No means will be left untried to secure the Northern and Western Democrats from the position they have generally taken on the Wilmot proviso; the result I will not predict."

The hardworking laborer on the farm in Michigan, who thinks he is doing well to get \$10 a month for working 15 hours a day, and who pays into the U. S. Treasury through a tariff \$25 or \$30 a year, has but a faint conception of the ease with which other men can take funds out of the Treasury which cost so much hard work to put them in. To give him an instance, we will quote a sentence from a speech of Mr. Starkweather, of Ohio, in reference to Col. Baker, of the Army, who, as a member of Congress also, had just made a speech. In explaining his previous remarks, Mr. S. said:

"He had said that Col. Baker was probably a responsible person, as he had received \$1,264 as the amount of his travelling expenses as a member of the House for the present session, and \$48 as his per diem for six days' service in the House; amounting, together, to \$1,312. He had, as further proof that he was responsible, stated that he had drawn, down to the last knife, what he was entitled to receive from the stationery in the post office. He would read the items of this part of his receipts: "One ream of paper." Mr. S. read these items to show that he was a responsible man, and that he could be made to pay. But he was not the only officer who was to receive this clothing; there were other officers who would be receiving it as he did—officers not so gallant—who had not got so many blows. "One portfolio." This, he presumed, was to carry cart-ridges in. "One paper-folder." These ivory folders were dangerous weapons; they must carry terror to the enemy.—Mr. S. should dread one of them more than forty swords; they would terrify the enemy so much. "Six knives"—bowie-knives, he presumed—amounting in all to \$20. How could Mr. S. have said that the gentleman was not responsible when he had also drawn \$624 since May last, being down to the close of the last session. Surely he could not have fallen into such an error as to doubt the gentleman's responsibility.

"Mr. S. said he understood it was three thousand miles from this city to Monterey; and, if so, he supposed it was three thousand miles back again—five hundred more than that, he was told. A travelling agent of the Government was entitled to receive ten cents per mile, which would make seven hundred dollars more.—Could Mr. S. have thought him irresponsible, when he was in the receipt of some \$2,656, besides his colonel's pay and rations? He hoped the Reporters now understood him."

VARIETY.

Fifty-six votes, were given for all the candidates for Congress in the precinct of Brazos Santiago, in Texas, extending from the Neuces to the Rio Grande.—Det. Adv.

In Maryland the law forbids all persons, under \$5 penalty, from buying of a FREE NEGRO any bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or oats.

The Secretary of State, of Massachusetts, reports that in that State (not including Boston) there were last year, 4293 marriages; 406 over the previous year. Between bachelors and maids the number of marriages was 3831. Widowers and maids 503; widowers & widows, 215. In the matter of ages, it was difficult to find out all the facts, 604 women are put down as "the age not stated."—There were 66 young men under 20 married—half of them to women under 20.

A MACHINE FOR MEASURING THE VELOCITY OF RAILWAY TRAINS.—Mr. M. Ricardo laid before the late meeting of the British Association, a model of his very beautiful machine for registering the velocity of railway trains. The object of it is to furnish the railway companies with a record of the work done.—By this means they would be enabled, in case of accident, to assign correctly the nature and cause of any accident; and so prevent its recurrence. The machine is closed up under the seat of a railway carriage, and when placed there it marks on a strip of paper the speed of the train, the time of its passing every half mile, and the length of every stoppage at a station. It is, in short, a mechanical inspector of trains.—He described the apparatus, and stated that it had gone some thousand miles without accident. It also showed the resistance of trains.—Mechanics' Jour.

PRESSURE OF THE SEA.—If a piece of wood which floats on the water be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will be forced into the pores of the wood, and so increase the weight that it will no longer be capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timber of ships, which have foundered in the deep part of the ocean, never rise again to the surface, like those which have sunk near the shore. A diver may with impunity, plunge to certain depths of the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subjected. For the same reason it is probable that there is a depth beyond which the fishes cannot live. They have according to Joslin been caught in a depth, at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

THE TORTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—"Wherever the least symptom of rebellion or insubordination appears at Charleston, on the part of a slave, the master sends the slave to the jail, where he is whipped or beaten as the master desires. The Duke of Saxe Weimar, in his Travels, mentions that he visited this jail in December, 1825; that the "black overseers go about everywhere armed with cow-hides; that in the basement story there is an apparatus upon which the negroes, by order of the police, or at the request of the masters, are flogged; that the machine consists of a sort of crane, on which a cord with two nooses runs over pulleys; the nooses are made fast to the hands of the slave and drawn up, while the feet are bound tight to a plank; that the body is stretched out as much as possible; and thus the miserable creature receives the exact number of lashes as counted off. The public sale of slaves in the market place at Charleston occurs frequently. I was present at two sales where, especially at one of them, the miserable creatures were in tears on account of their being separated from their relations and friends. At one of them, a young woman of sixteen or seventeen was separated from her father and mother and all her relations, and every one she had formerly known. This not unfrequently happens, although I was told and believed that there is a general wish to keep relations together where it can be done."

THE PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that thirty-seven deserted wives and mothers, whose husbands and sons have departed with the last Pennsylvania regiment for the seat of war, have applied to the city authorities for relief.

COMMERCIAL. ANN ARBOR, JAN. 22, 1847. The weather for the past week has been severely cold. There is no change in the price of Wheat in this market. 56 cents are paid. Pork comes in occasionally, and sells at 24 to 25 cents.

NOTICES.

Fire! At a meeting of Protection Company No. 1, held at the Engine House on Thursday, Jan. 7, M. W. Quackenbush was authorized to collect and receive money of those who feel disposed to assist the Company in getting new hose. It is expected that all, feeling an interest in the fire department will do their part.—We are aware that the flames are not now bursting from the roofs of your dwellings, consequently it is a poor time to ask for aid; but our motto is, "In time of peace prepare for war."

M. W. QUACKENBUSH, Foreman. F. E. JONES, Acting Secy.

BLANKS.

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPENAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. November 1, 1846.

COUNTY ORDERS.

The highest price paid in cash for F. Lewis, in Exchange Bank, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and currencies, funds, Cash and Sec. Do. 1, 1845. 241-11

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A NEW list of Medical Books, just opened, and for sale cheap for cash at June 15. 279-11

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