

ALL ALIKE.

This taunt is the worst, the *ne plus ultra* of all objections that the devoted supporters of the pro-slavery parties can heap upon the Liberty Party. "It is office seeking." "It is parizan." "Give it power, and it will be corrupt like the rest." "They are all alike." These are the arguments we are assailed with, and truly it is bad enough to be compared to parties, both of which have been tried and both have proved themselves to be, as parties corrupt and unprincipled to the last degree. But, taken as coming from men who support these parties, this grand objection to the Liberty Party proves two things, to which we invite the attention of all candid men.

1st: It is an acknowledgment that the parties they support are unprincipled and corrupt. This is so clear from their doings—on unclean facts, that the most prejudiced and bigoted of their partisans cannot help seeing it. Instead of abandoning this manifest corruption, they stick to it—support it, on the ground that corruption and profligacy are a necessary element of politics. "On this ground alone they charge that the Liberty party is like theirs. We contend that wickedness is no more a necessary element of politics than of religion, and that all possible political parties are no more to be judged by the Whigs and Democrats, than all possible church organizations are by the Roman, Grecian, or other churches which are, or are thought to be, corrupt, and all, of every name, pronounced alike wicked. Let us be judged by our doings, and not by the doings of those whom we have left because of these very doings."

2d: It is an acknowledgment that no real charge can be brought against the Liberty Party. If there were any thing objectionable in our objects, principles, or measures, would not our opponents show it? Does not the fact that they are obliged to trumpet their own shame for the purpose of transferring a portion of it to the Liberty Party prove that there is nothing in it to which they can object? We speak as to wise men: judge ye!—*Essex Transcript.*

The items of information in the following article will be new to readers generally, and are of some interest. On the conclusions the writer draws from his facts, there will, of course be a difference of opinion.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CONTRACT.

Perhaps not one in a thousand of our citizens knows that the duties on wheat are twenty five cents, on corn fifteen, and on oats ten cents per bushel. Last year millions of bushels of wheat were admitted into England from this country free of duty, and when the abundance of wheat is so great that no wheat is wanted at any rate in that country, the extreme duty is half a dollar. The average duty on Breadstuffs is as low, in that as in this country. Here wheat lands are worth from one to two hundred dollars per acre, there the poorest land is worth five hundred dollars. Americans should modify their own corn laws before they croak and murmur against Great Britain.

If our neighbors the Texans should bring cotton and sheep's wool to New England to barter for cotton and woolen manufactures, they would be charged with three cents per pound on the former, and twelve cents average per pound on the fine qualities of the latter. Did they go to Old England, they have their cotton admitted at half a cent per pound and fine sheep's wool at two cents per pound. This is a plain statement of the case, and shows that the American Tariff is a selfish affair, got up and carried through without considering the relative situation of other countries.

If the iron manufacturers of England, Scotland and Wales, who are now selling their lowest price bar iron at about eighteen dollars per ton at home, should wish to barter for the produce of this country, they would be taxed with twenty-seven and a half dollars per ton—more than one hundred and fifty per cent, ad valorem duties. Cheese is an article which is prohibited as merchandise in this country, and New York merchants who now receive presents from Liverpool merchants, have to pay nine cents per pound duty to government; while last year a million and a half of American cheese was admitted into Liverpool at one penny duty. The duty on lard in England, of which an immense amount has been shipped from this country, is only one farthing, while here, it is four cents. The duty on flaxseed is but one shilling on eight bushels, &c. &c.

When these things are fully known to the people, they will not submit to pay a tax to government of five dollars on good cloth for a coat pattern, nor one dollar on a printed calico dress, particularly when in one year the Jonathans of New England send fifteen millions to China, while John Bull sends only twelve millions.

Compliment from an Enemy.—The editor of the N. Y. American, in an article against the Liberty party, and severely condemnatory of the proceedings of the National Convention, pays the following compliment to the men who constituted the Convention:

"Among the persons thus assembled, and thus resolving, were men of property, who know how to take care of their own; men of business, acute at making bargains; lawyers, eminent in their profession, and skillful to uphold the law; men, in short, who, in all other individuals, social and political relations, are justly deemed safe and trustworthy counselors; and all men, who, as much as any other in the community, profit by, and appreciate the value of settled law, and a well ordered Constitution."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF SAGINAW.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LUTHER F. STEVENS,
OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representatives to Congress,
ARTHUR L. PORTER,
OF WAYNE.

RUFUS B. BEMENT,
OF CALHOUN.

WILLIAM CANNFIELD,
OF MACOMB.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For Senators,
JOHN DYMOND,
FIRST DISTRICT.

EDWARD F. GAY,
SECOND DISTRICT.

THOMAS TABOR,
THIRD DISTRICT.

ISAAC LEWIS,
FOURTH DISTRICT.

SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL,
FIFTH DISTRICT.

ERASTUS BUSSEY,
SIXTH DISTRICT.

J. P. MARSH,
SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN C. GALLUP,
EIGHTH DISTRICT.

URI ADAMS,
NINTH DISTRICT.

For Representatives,
ROSWELL RANSOM,
KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

DELMORE DUNCAN,
OAKLAND COUNTY.

WILLIAM C. STONE,
EAST LANSING COUNTY.

JESSE TENNEY,
JACKSON COUNTY.

GEORGE SUGDEN,
JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
JOHN THOMAS.

WASHTEWAT COUNTY,
DANIEL POMEROY,

JOSEPH BENNETT,
DARIUS S. WOOD,

IRAS SPALDING,
BABIN FELCH,

SAMUEL W. FOSTER,
BERRIEN COUNTY,

NATHANIEL PULLMAN,
WAYNE COUNTY,

ALANSON SHELLEY,
HORACE HALLOCK,

WILLIAM G. GREGORY,
BENJAMIN STEVENS,

HIRAM BETTS,
GEORGE W. SWIFT,

LEONARD NOBLE,
ASAHEL HUBBARD,

EATON AND INGHAM COUNTIES,
ALVAN L. ARMSTRONG,

CALHOUN COUNTY,
DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL,

GEORGE INGERSOLL,
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY,

WILLIAM WHEELER,
HARRISON KELLY,

CASS AND VAN BUREN,
JONATHAN A. HINKLEY,

W. S. ELLIOTT,
INDIANA, KENT, ETC.

HENRY BARTOW,
HILLDALE COUNTY,

LYMAN PEASE,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,

OSHTON COUNTY,
JOHN PRATT,

LENAWEE COUNTY,
HENRY WILLEY,

STEPHEN ALLEN,
JOHN M. COE,

JAMES B. WELLS.

Mr. DAVID L. LA TOURETTE, of Pontiac, is authorized to act as our agent in obtaining pay and subscriptions for the Signal of Liberty.

The Anniversary of the Michigan A. S. Society will be held at Adrian, immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society, which meets the second Tuesday in January at that place.

The recent elections in Maryland and Georgia, seem to indicate, that the slaveholders, as usual, are preparing to go for one of their own number for the Presidency. Indeed, some of the Southern Calhoun papers, in case Mr. Calhoun shall not be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, openly express a preference for Mr. Clay as their next choice. The Charleston Mercury, the leading Calhoun paper in South Carolina, says, "If Mr. Van Buren is nominated by the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Clay will carry the entire South."

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, has been tried for his assault upon Brown. It will be recollected that in a political broil, thinking he was about to be killed, C. M. Clay attacked Brown with a bowie knife, and cut off his ear, dug out one eye, and split open his nose. Such are the effects of the heathenish practice of carrying deadly weapons, and the ferocious feelings engendered by slaveholding domination. Mr. Clay was acquitted. He was defended by Henry Clay.

Mitchell Pardoned.—Charles F. Mitchell, the ex-member of Congress from Lockport, and sent to the New York State Prison for forgery, has been pardoned by Gov. Bouck. The reason assigned, is the almost certainty that Mr. Mitchell has not long to live, being very ill of consumption.

THE STATES.

MAINE.

The Governor has decided that three members of Congress were elected in this State in September—Herrick, Dunlap, and Hamlin, from the 1st, 2d and 6th Districts. Another election is ordered Nov. 13, for the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th Districts.

We observe that nine Liberty meetings are to be held in the Third District, previous to the election. They will be attended by Seth May, Esq., the Liberty candidate for Congress for that District, Eld. Whitney, and the Editor of the Liberty Standard.

The subject of Slavery has often been before the large ecclesiastical bodies of Maine, but we should surmise, with but little practical effect. However, the Standard takes right ground on this matter, as will be seen by the following extract.

The great principle of non-fellowship with slaveholders and slaveholding churches, will soon prevail with all enlightened Christians; and when that time arrives slavery will be as near its end as was that ancient monster, Abaddon, when the order went forth, "Have her without the range, and whosoever followeth her let him be slain."

The fact that the Congregational churches in Maine are holding fellowship with manstealers and oppressors, and with churches which trample the discipline and laws of the Christian church in the dust at the bidding of unregulated avarice and unbridled lust, will not long be distinguished, nor the forbidden relation continued. All efforts at reproving or reclaiming slaveholding churches, unaccompanied by the non-fellowship principle, will only serve to stave off the anti-slavery question for long years to come. This result has followed one such effort by the general conference—an effort adopted by a large proportion for that end, the "pacificing" effects of which are not yet removed. Besides, that measure, adopted extensively by different denominations in the free states, has done its work, has gone by, and never again will be revived. Sending letters to slaveholders to be trodden under foot, is not a very promising business.

The Congressional vote of the Liberty party, in the Districts, is as follows:

No. 1.—Smart,	1,114
2.—Fessenden,	956
3.—May,	1,123
4.—Cone,	763
5.—McCrillis,	880
6.—Shepherd,	1,180
7.—Pond,	333
Total,	6,349
Last year it was	2,998
Increase,	3,351

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty cause seems to be flourishing largely in this State. Mr. BIRNEY has addressed meetings in Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, Worcester, Lowell and Haverhill.

"These meetings have been full and gloriously good. They have drawn out men and women by hundreds, who have never before given their attention to the claims of the slave. We had before some faith both in the speaker and the truth which always comes with its own peculiar power from his lips; but our faith was altogether too weak. We therefore now call upon our friends, in a louder and more confident tone, to rally for the meetings yet to take place. You may believe it or not, friends, the tide has turned, our bark is afloat, and is moving onward to the victory."

Mr. Birney will attend meetings at East Abington, Holliston, Roxbury, Taunton, Northampton, and Pittsfield.

J. G. WHITTIER, the noblehearted man and poet, is a Liberty candidate for Congress from one of the vacant Districts. The following charges are enumerated against him, which, it is said, are to prove him an enemy to the church and clergy. How do they compare with those we alleged as disqualifications in Mr. Howard?

1st. That Mr. Whittier is a Quaker.
2nd. That he says thee and thou and wears a plain coat.
3rd. That he does not believe in slaveholding one of the Christian graces.

4th. That he makes no secret of his opinion—that it is almost as bad to steal a man, body and soul, as to steal a horse.

5th. That without undertaking to decide for others, he is rather of the opinion, that any church which holds fellowship with a church of horse stealers, is in some way suspicious company.

6th. That he converts a matter of personal indifference whether those who habitually violate all the commands of the decalogue, are Catholic or Protestant, Orthodox or Heterodox.

ILLINOIS.

The friends of the Slavery in Illinois and Indiana seem determined to bring the contest between Liberty and Slavery to an issue by incessant legal suits upon abolitionists. It appears that for some reason Rev. Owen Lovejoy has for this time escaped the penalty of the Black Laws. The Western Citizen says:

"The trial of Rev. Owen Lovejoy, on the indictment for comforting Nancy and Agnes, reported to be slaves, belonging to 'some person in some State or Territory unknown,' came off at the term of the Circuit Court held in Bureau Co., in the first and second weeks of the present month. Mr. Lovejoy was fully acquitted by the jury, of the charges; so he did not, after all, give the old lady a pair of old shoes; or if he did, it was not proven. James H. Collins of this city, defended Mr. Lovejoy, and addressed the jury in a speech of seven hours' length. The court house was crowded, and very many were present and heard a genuine abolition speech, who never could have been induced to hear on any other occasion. Great good has grown out of this trial—most effectually the Lord made the wrath of man to prevail him."

It is probable that this is the last of the black indictments in Bureau Co. The principal tool of the slaveholders, to whose instrumentality this indictment was found, has indirectly been the means of advancing the abolition cause by this trial, more than has been done by anything else in Bureau County. We expect ere long to have a full report of Mr. Lovejoy's trial for publication.

After the defeat in Bureau Co., the black law party could not be induced to bring the case of Messrs. Wright and Webster in Stark County to trial; but dismissed the suit.

During the past week, two indictments have been found against different individuals in Will County; so we may expect another year Will County will take the banner again."

OHIO.

The latest return in this State give the Whigs a majority of four in the House, while the Senate has four Democratic majority, thus producing a tie on joint ballot. This will suit the slaveholders. They would like to see every free State divided in the same way, contending about nothing substantial or permanent. Ten counties heard from, which gave last year 1326 Liberty votes, have now given 2,485. A proportionate increase in the other counties will give an aggregate in the State of more than ten thousand. The Liberty vote in 1840 was 908—last year, 3,423.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature of this State elected to the U. S. Senate two Whigs—Ephraim H. Foster, and Spencer Jarnagin, the former for Mr. Grundy's unexpired term, and the latter for six years from March 4, 1841.

This secures a Whig majority in the U. S. Senate. Tennessee has not been represented in the Senate, we believe, since 1841.

NEW PROJECT.

The Whig papers, not being able to find enough against the Liberty party from its professed policy or principles, are extensively propagating statements taken from the Liberator and National A. S. Standard, respecting what is called the "Embezzlement of the Emancipator." The object is to hold up Joshua Leavitt and James G. Birney as a couple of swindlers, who defrauded the rightful owners of the printing establishment of the American A. S. Society of property to the amount of some \$12,000. We have read the statements of both parties, and find nothing whatever which has any tendency to implicate the integrity of Mr. Leavitt or Mr. Birney. The transaction took place in March, 1840. The story is evidently revived after an interval of several years, for party purposes. Mr. Leavitt has given notice that those papers which persist in affirming the truth of this story, will be called upon to prove it before the proper tribunal. But supposing the allegation to be true, we do not see that need to affect the principles of the Liberty party. It can only prove two men who were supposed to be honest and upright, are of a contrary character. Have not other parties been in the same predicament? Did the Whigs ever hear of John Tyler? Yet who thinks of renouncing Whig principles on account of his alleged treachery?

MR. HOWARD'S REMARKS.

These will be found on the first page, as reported in the State Journal. We shall see how much credit he will gain among the candid men of all parties by such illiberal and personal invectives. The Detroit Free Press has the following respecting his course.

"HONEST JAKE."—We fear that Mr. McClelland has been chasing the whig candidate for Congress a little too hard. At Ann Arbor "Honest Jake" was as mad and as furious as a wild bear who had been wounded and chased by an experienced hunter. It seems that the editor of the Signal Liberty, an abolition paper, who, whatever may be thought of his opinions, conducts his paper as a general rule, with great candor and fairness, had exercised an editor's privilege of uttering his independent opinions of Mr. Howard's course in Congress. When Mr. Howard rose to speak at Ann Arbor, he said the editor of that paper present, and he embraced the occasion to assail him in his usual gentlemanly manner. His remarks are reported, no doubt by himself, in the Journal, the whig organ at Ann Arbor, and we call from them the following extracts: (Here follows extracts from Mr. Howard's remarks.)

Such is the amiable spirit and gentlemanly language of the whig candidate for Congress towards the editor of the abolition organ, who was one of his auditors and was not permitted to reply. Mr. Howard's speech is a very poor imitation of Mr. Clay's attack on Mr. Mendenhall, though Mr. H. no doubt thinks he beat the orator of Ashland, and he does indeed in calling hard names.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

The Liberty men of this county appear to be active and persevering. They have issued a well written address, to the electors of Berrien County, which reached us too late for insertion previous to the election, it has been inserted in the Niles Republican, a Democratic paper. The Editor apologizes for this act of liberality, and winds off with the usual denunciation about the evils of the Liberty party. We wish he would sustain his positions.

He says: "It is not to be understood that we are an abolitionist, or that we agree with them as to the course they design to pursue to effect the abolition of slavery. On the contrary we believe that the organization of such a party has been the means of reviving the claims still stronger upon the slaves, and if it is not checked by the voice of public opinion, the result will prove most disastrous to the Union. Time will not permit us at present to comment upon this address as we desire to, and we therefore leave it for the intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions."

Wheat in England.—The average price of wheat in Liverpool, England, for 30 years, from 1800 to 1830, was two dollars and twenty-five cents a bushel.—The lowest price in that term of years was one dollar and thirty-five cents, and the highest, three dollars eighty-one cents per bushel!

LIBERTY MEETING.

The meeting of Liberty men at the Court House, on Thursday evening was respectfully attended, and was highly interesting to all present. Dr. Hill was called to the chair, and J. Chandler appointed secretary.

Dr. Hill opened the meeting with remarks appropriate to the occasion. The other parties had recently held public meetings in that House, and their positions had been defined by their Congressional candidates, and it was quite appropriate that we also, to use a nautical phrase, should take an observation, and ascertain not only our real position and progress, but our relative situation in reference to our fellow voyagers of the Whig and Democratic parties.

Mr. J. CHANDLER addressed the meeting on the necessity of preserving our present political attitude, without any compromise. Would we accept of them, propositions would have been made to us for a compromise even at the present election, on the plan of a temporary union with one or other of the parties. For instance, they would give us one nominee for the Legislature out of the six, and thus, it was argued, we might accomplish something, whereas our political action now resulted in nothing practical.

Mr. Chandler well exposed the folly and absurdity of such a puerile and suicidal course on the part of Liberty men. Our only proper way, now that we were on the right track, was to go ahead!

G. BECKLEY followed with some remarks on the real points of difference between the Whigs and Democrats. He had listened to Mr. Howard and McClelland, the exponents of their parties, on the national questions, and he could find but just one difference. He read the opinions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff to show that they were identical the same, and referred to Mr. McClelland's declaration that he was in favor of just such a Tariff as Mr. Clay. The only point of difference he could discover which had caused so much discussion, and so many electioneering meetings, was whether the proceeds of the public lands, estimated to average two millions of dollars annually, should be divided among the States, or thrown into the national treasury. Now he thought this a very small question practically.—The share of Michigan, it seems, amounts to about \$15,000 a year; and what a great hue and cry was here, whether it should be paid over to the State and we pay so much more into the national treasury, or whether it should be placed directly there at once, for national uses.

Mr. Beckley referred to the course of Messrs. McClelland and Howard on the slavery question, and sustained the reasons alleged in the Signal against the reelection of the latter gentleman.

Col. G. W. JEWETT having been called on, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said he had always been a Democrat, and contended for the largest liberty of the largest number.—He had uniformly sustained the Democratic principles of our fathers through life, and expected to maintain them the remainder of his days. In this respect he was unchanged. But of late years he had received new light on the subject of slavery. He had ever abhorred it; but he had ascertained that the people of the North were in one sense slaves to the slaveholders. They were not, indeed, subject to the lash, but their purses were heavily drained, the honors and emoluments of office were largely monopolized by these few slaveholders, and our national policy controlled by them. Every thinking person could easily satisfy himself by a little reflection, that a slaveholding community, where only half the people are laborers, cannot support itself. But the slaveholders live, and live in the greatest splendor too, and it comes out of the Northern laborers. They trade largely with the North, and every few years, by a Bankrupt act or otherwise, wipe out their indebtedness of two or three hundred millions.

Col. Jewett referred to the sneer often cast upon the Liberty party, that it was a one idea concern. He hoped no one would be frightened by this charge. It was true the Liberty party had one great prominent, fundamental principle, that ALL MEN SHOULD HAVE EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS; and this idea, in magnitude and importance, far transcended all the little issues of expediency of the other parties. It was an idea connected with the onward progress of society, and was in accordance with the mind of the Great Ruler of the Universe. It was an idea which would stand the scrutinizing judgment of posterity, and the test of the Last Day. He expected to sustain it while he lived by his vote and his influence, and though it was not probable he should survive to see it practically carried out even in his own country, yet he knew it would progress, till it reached a final and glorious consummation.

Remarks were then made by Mr. KINGSLEY and Mr. F. DENISON. The latter gentleman said, that while absent at the East last summer, he had read an abstract of a debate at a Repeal meeting in Ann Arbor, in which Mr. Ramsdell, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, was

made to say, that he coincided with the principles of the Liberty party; but disapproved of their political organization as a means of securing their ascendancy. As that gentleman was present, he would be much pleased if he would state distinctly his reasons for his opinion. The case, as Mr. D. understood it, was this: The Democrats have an object in view, purely political, which they deem it wise to support by a political organization; the Whigs have another political object in view, which they judge can only be attained by political organized efforts; the Liberty party has another, the principle of which Mr. Ramsdell concedes to be right and just; why, then, since it is as much political as a Bank or Tariff, should it not be sustained, like those objects, by a political organization?

Mr. RAMSDELL said, that since he had been called upon, he had no objection to answer the inquiry which had been put to him. He thought that slavery was a sin against the Moral Ruler of the Universe, and the most valuable rights and interests of Humanity, and ought to be done away immediately and forever. His objection to the organization of a political party for this purpose was understood to be this: while the mass of both parties were honest and sincere, they were governed to a great extent, by a few leading men. The majority of these were ambitious and unscrupulous, and would adopt any course which would give them political power. Should an attempt, therefore, be made, to divide community into a Liberty and Slavery party, these politicians would join the opposition to righteous principles, and thus by presenting abolition as a party measure, one half of community would be forever arrayed against it. (Did Mr. R. ever think that precisely the same objection lies against every Democratic measure he can bring forward?)

Mr. R. contended that he agreed with us in our principles. Slavery ought to be abolished in the national District, and in the Territories, and the odious distinctions caused by color should be done away. He thought the colored freemen of this State should be allowed to vote the same as other men. He was for an alteration of the Constitution to that effect. Color was no criterion of fitness for citizenship. There were many colored citizens who could vote as understandingly, and with as much judgment, as any white man.—And while he disapproved of the present political organization, he should continue in every situation to advocate the broad principle of equal rights to all.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Some of the Whig papers, among which we believe, is the N. Y. Courier, are proposing that Daniel Webster shall run on the Whig ticket as candidate for the Vice Presidency, in conjunction with Mr. Clay for the Presidency. This seems to be a judicious plan on the score of availability, if it be practicable. Clay being a slaveholder, can carry the South, while Webster's popularity in New England will secure the Yankee votes. It appears to us, however, that the order of the offices should be reversed; and Webster, who is intellectually much the superior of Mr. Clay, should be placed at the head of national affairs. But the slaveholders would not permit an Eastern man like Webster to be President. They could not trust his pro-slavery orthodoxy.

It is very doubtful whether Webster will accede to such an arrangement, by which he will be thrown out of all participation in national business, and become President over fifty Senators. Besides Mr. Webster is not orthodox on two points of Whigs faith, which are material. He has pronounced a National Bank to be an "obsolete" idea; and he is for an interference with the present Tariff by making commercial treaties, which, of course, will disarrange it entirely, and take the power of raising a revenue and protecting American industry from Congress, and vest it entirely with the Senate and President. Also, if we have apprehended Mr. Webster rightly, he thinks the present Tariff rather high—too high to be permanent—and goes for such a modification as will secure its durability.

These are serious obstacles in the way of such an arrangement, even supposing Webster should consent to it. We shall soon see the result.

John Q. Adams, instead of making a Whig speech as the Clay-Whigs expected, in his address to his constituents, took Liberty party ground. The Atlas says:

"Although less was said upon the subjects of immediate interest, than was generally expected, it was listened to with intense interest by his crowded audience. It treated principally of the injustice of the 'property representation' of the South, allowed by the Constitution—the right of petition—the admission of Texas—the South Carolina law to imprison free colored seamen, and other topics of a similar character."

An Anti-Tobacco Society—has lately been started, entirely on the principle of moral suasion, as no one need sign the pledge unless he chose.

Last week we referred to the apathy and indifference which prevails in the mass of both the great parties respecting their political hobbies. We mentioned that at the late election in Maine, only about one-half the voters went to the polls. That this listlessness has seized on our Michigan Whigs and Democrats, is evident from the loudness of their calls to their partisans to wake up. The Pontiac Jacksonian concurs with us remarkably as follows:

ORGANIZATION—ACTION.—Never have we known a time when the democracy of the north exhibited so little spirit or interest in regard to political affairs, or seemed, if we may so speak, so apparently regardless of the result of a great and important election near at hand, as now.—How is this? Have the democracy so soon forgotten the evils—crying evils—which resulted from whig misrule in 1840 and 1841? Or are they so confident of their strength as to deem it unnecessary to do any thing? We warn them, as they value their principles and hope for their ascendancy in the councils of the State, to lay not that flattering unction to their souls!

We might easily gather a score or two of similar articles from the papers of this State. It is possible, however, that the voters will be awaked by these urgent calls, and turn out to the polls. We shall see.

No High Tariff.—In a recent letter addressed to F. S. Bronson, in Georgia, and of course adapted to a southern latitude, Mr. Clay says:

"My opinion is, that there is no danger hereafter of a high Tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact, that our manufactures have now taken deep root. In their infancy, they needed a greater measure of protection; but, as they grow and advance, they acquire strength, and, consequently, will require less protection. Even now some branches of them are able to maintain in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures."

Annexation of Texas.—The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the most moderate and best conducted papers in the Union, says, if by any juncture of affairs, Texas should be added to the Union by the next Congress, that the "Liberty Party" would be responsible for the act, and what is more

FOREIGN NEWS.

The last arrivals from Europe have brought no news of special importance. A bloodless revolution has taken place in Greece, and King Otto has been obliged to concede to his subjects a constitutional government.

Another great eruption of Mount Vesuvius has taken place, exhibiting a beautiful appearance.

Mr. O'Connell pursues his Repeal agitation with unabated vigor.

President Boyer and suit have arrived at Falmouth. Trade in England in all departments had considerably revived.

We gather the following items from the details of foreign papers.

Member of the Clergy.—From a return just laid before the House of Commons, and printed, we collect the following particulars concerning the staff of the church of England:—

Number of benefices,	10,827
Resident incumbents,	6,699
Non-resident incumbents,	3,738
Vacancies & recent institutions,	199
Sequestrations,	517
No returns,	86
Total,	10,937

The number of curates serving benefices on which the incumbents are non-resident, is 2,711. The number of curates assistant to resident incumbents, is 2,032. Total number of curates, 4,743. The curates receive small stipends:—

Under £50 a year,	512
£50 and under £60,	575
£60 and under £70,	326
£70 and under £80,	432
£80 and under £90,	642
£90 and under £100,	184
Total under £100,	2,521

This shows a monstrous inequality in the salaries of the clergy; for whilst 2,521 of the working curates are receiving less than £100 a year, some of the bishops and archbishops are receiving £12,000 or £15,000.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Recruiting in Ireland.—The Cork Examiner contains the following:—"A recruiting party of the 55th regiment, accompanied by the full band, scoured the streets of this city on Saturday, in quest of any persons who might be willing to join their ranks. Their efforts proved quite unavailing, as a decided antipathy was manifested to join the army. Indeed, several were heard exclaiming, that 'no repealer ought to list.'"

Prize Essay on Education.—We understand that the sum of one hundred guineas has been placed at the disposal of Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of the Lancashire Independent College, as a prize for the best essay on the education and improvement of the people of Great Britain. The adjudicators will be impartially selected.—*Manchester Times.*

More Duelling.—On the 5th inst., a hostile meeting took place, on the bank of the Necker, between Prince Jerome Napoleon, and Count de la Roche Pouchin, a general in the service of Lucca. After a combat, which lasted ten minutes, the seconds separated the combatants. Prince Napoleon received a sword wound in his right arm, which opened a vein; and Count Pouchin two wounds, one through the hand.

Foreign Wheat.—It is understood that duty will be paid this day, on all the foreign wheat now in Great Britain, computed, by that time, to amount to about 800,000 quarters, on which a duty of 14 shillings per quarter will bring more than half a million to the exchequer.

Spilling the Profits.—Two individuals were very heavily fined at the Town Hall, Sheffield, recently, for having made a quantity of cast iron knives, and stamped them with the words "cast steel," and "shear steel." The penalties exceeded £1,800.

General Intelligence

An Invention.—Mr. Child, of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, describes a new invention recently made by Dr. Drake of Philadelphia. It consists in the use of a chemical agency as a mechanical force; and is called an "Ignition Engine."

We annex his description of it:—"Suppose that on a common steam cylinder a small cupola is erected communicating in a concealed manner with the hollow of the cylinder, and without by a sliding valve. In this cupola or lantern, are brought together, through tubes, common air, supplied by a forcing pump, driven by the engine itself, and any kind of inflammable gas in the proportion of five parts atmospheric air and one of gas."

The sliding valve being opened, and a match applied to this mixed air, ignition takes place, and in one minute the engine is in operation. The light of a lamp is scarcely sooner diffused through a chamber than the piston is propelled through the chamber of the cylinder. This effect is produced by an instantaneous and powerful expansion of the aforesaid mixed air, consequent upon combustion. How the combustion is effected, and the pressure from the rarified and compressed air brought to act successively on the opposite ends of the piston so as to give it a reciprocating motion, capable of being increased, (one would almost think) to the velocity of lightning, is what the inventor has not disclosed. The effect any body may behold in a small operative machine of about three horse power, working with the regularity of a clock, but suspending, increasing, or diminishing its action at the touch of the engineer. The smoke arising from the combustion, passed off under and around a reservoir of the combus-

tible, and converts it into the form of an elastic fluid, fast enough to feed the combustion."

It is stated that Dr. Drake has had a machine in operation for two years, and with satisfactory results for one year.—*Philanthropist.*

The Duke of Wellington.—Arthur Wellesley was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath Ireland, May 1st, 1769, the fourth son of the earl of Mornington, a poor Irish Peer, educated at Eton, then sent to France to the military school at Angers. He entered the army as an Ensign in the 41st regiment, but soon became Lieutenant Colonel of the 50th over the heads of many old officers, through purchase, and family interest—went on the recruiting service in Ireland—fought and slaughtered wholesale, in India, became Secretary for Ireland, and a member of Parliament—joined the army in Portugal—was raised to the chief command—fought the battles of Talavera, Vittoria, Fuentes d'Onor, and Toulouse—was created a Duke and two millions of dollars were voted to him by Parliament—went to France as Ambassador—gained the battle of Waterloo with superior numbers, and by the opportune arrival and assistance of Blücher and Napoleon—advanced to Paris—urged the necessity of sending Napoleon to the distant rock St. Helena, contrary to law and every honorable and manly principle—commanded the foreign armies who garrisoned France, had another million of dollars voted to him from the pockets of the hard worked people of Britain—became Commander in Chief of the armies of Britain, then prime minister of England, when he yielded Catholic emancipation because it was found that the army could not be depended on to hinder it. In 1839 he gave way to the Whigs, and now again holds office with Peel.

The Duke is a slight, feeble built man, in his 75th year—temperate in his habits, rather generous, possessed of much good sense, a skilful military captain, but said to be excessively shy of powder and shot. For Canada he recommended a strong government patronage [corruption] and the absence of the real popular influence. Paper money he detests, and the quibbles and tedious jargons of the lawyers are his abomination. A host of his poor relatives have pensions, and his titles of honor would fill one of these columns.—*Mackenzie's Examiner.*

An Editor.—The business of an editor who attempts to give to his readers something new every day of publication, we believe is greatly underrated, especially by the more learned of mankind. They think it a very easy matter to write for a newspaper. Let them try it. Let some of our ablest men or women, make the attempt to write for us, one article each day, without fail—an article, mind, which they shall not hesitate to put their name to, and let the world know it is theirs. We verily believe that they would find it no easy matter. Yet such is the position of an editor. With only a modicum of brains, perhaps, he must not write one article but a half a dozen; and what it more and worse too, his name goes out attached to them all. Really, the public should judge charitably of an editor's efforts. It would be strange if he never said a silly thing—very strange if he never said an unwise one—passing strange if he never said an erroneous one. His opinions of transpiring events are expressed hastily, frequently on the spur of the moment, before time is given for thorough examination, and the wonder is, that they are so uniformly such as their authors are willing to stand by after mature deliberation.

Webster and the South.—The Whig party at the North has shown much relenting in the case of Mr. Webster. It seems disposed to take him back to its bosom; and the Whigs in the West to receive his advances kindly. But Southern Whigs are more stubborn. Hear the Richmond Whig.

"And shall the Whig party again receive in communion this Arch Apostate—this traitor to every thing that men of honor hold dear—this associate and actual head of a Cabinet whose touch is pollution, and whose interior is an enormous lazar house of corruption! Not if he brought one hundred thousand votes at his back; not if coupled with his own acknowledged abilities, he bore, in his own person, the talents of all the great men this country has produced since the landing at Jamestown down to this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three!"

On Saturday last, sixty of the Episcopal clergy, of the diocese of New York, marched in a body to the residence of Bishop Onderdonk, Franklin-street, and, through an eloquent address, delivered by the able and excellent Dr. Wainwright, thanked him for the firm and orthodox, and manly manner in which he sustained himself during the trying days of the late Convention. The reverend bishop received the reverend curates and rectors most graciously, after which the clergy all knelt before him and received his benediction. Such a scene has not been witnessed since the time of the pilgrimage to Canterbury by St. Augustine and his monks, or since the day that Cardinal Wolsey received the reverend abbots and their retinue at Westminster.—*N. Y. Cor. Morning Post.*

Lard Candles.—Messrs. Buxton & Russell of Ohio City, O., exhibited at the recent Mechanical Fair of this city, some beautiful specimens of lard candles, from their manufactory. They have engaged extensively in the business and the quality of the articles which they produced is superior to any thing of the kind we ever saw. In appearance they are equal to the best sperm—some of them being so transparent that the wicks can be easily seen through the lard. Of their lighting qualities, we are assured by those who have used them, that they burn long and well.

Betrayal and Death.—The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning chronicle the suicide of a young woman, the adopted daughter of a respectable tradesman. The cause is sufficiently indicated in the following letter, which she had written and left upon the table in her room.

"Let no one attempt to use any cup, tumbler or spoon that is on this table. This is to inform all who see it, that no one is chargeable with my death—that is, with having in any form murdered me—I die by my own hand. I have been the victim of a cruel deceiver, who, after leading me into the greatest distress, has left me destitute of money, friends and clothes. I know not which way to turn. This has caused me to commit the rash act. May God have mercy on my soul! It is my last request, that Dr. E.—may be made to come and gaze on the cold clay of her he so ruined and cruelly deserted. My name is ——. I am the adopted daughter of Mr. ——. South Twelfth street. I had, when I lay very low, the promise of Mr. D.—sts., to lie in the Magdalen burial ground. It has been my early wish in life—it is in death. I think if some one would call upon him, [he is a very benevolent man.] that he would let me lie there. R.—"

"It is my earnest request that no efforts be made to restore life. I have no tie to bind me here. I long to be cold. A prostitute's life I cannot bear to lead—no other resource is left."

One of the papers gives at large the name of the "cruel deceiver." Dr. Eldridge, somewhat notorious for past doings here and in Europe.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Wrongs Redressing.—Recently a large meeting of tailors and tailoresses, and others friendly to the rights of the working classes, was held in Faneuil Hall. It is said there was good speaking and good sense uttered. The object was to redress the wrongs of laboring women. Now they are almost at the mercy of their employers, mere drudges from morning till night, and barely able to obtain a decent livelihood, with no time for mental improvement, and scarcely anything to lay by for an hour of need. God never designed intelligent creatures for such a life, and it is time there was a reform in this direction, and we are glad the spirit of righting wrongs has taken hold of this case. It is a spirit that must prevail.

Freemen's Rights.—A letter from the Buffalo correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated September 11, after describing the Liberty Convention, gives the following incident. Horrible!

"To-day has shown up a new feature of amalgamation. The Recorder's Court commenced its session this morning, and after swearing in the grand jurors for the term, the panel of petit jurors was called; when among others who answered to their names, was Abner H. Francis, a black man, who has had the wool shaved off his head, and its place supplied by a wig of straight black hair. The first case tried was an action of replevin; and among the first jurors drawn was this black; and while I write he sits cheek by jowl in the jury box with eleven white men."

They Love Darkness Rather than Light. We understand that the copies of the Report of the doings of the meeting of the Unitarian Association, held in this city in May last which were forwarded to Charleston, S. C., have all been returned, in consequence of their containing the speech of Rev. John Parkman, of Danvers, N. H., in favor of an anti-slavery resolution. Let it not be said that the South is anxious to be rid of slavery, when its most liberal sect refuse to read an important document because it contains a proposition for the abolition of that institution, and remarks in defence of that proposition, from one of the worst, ablest, and gentlest members of that liberal denomination.—*Liberator.*

More Duelling.—We are sorry to record that two of our fellow citizens, with two others to help them, have been perpetrating the folly of proposing to fight a duel—the actual exchange of shot having been prevented by the arrest of one party, on their way to the ground selected for the purpose. The would-be combatants were Messrs. Edward Peterson and Henry P. Wammakor—the second, Messrs. Bernard S. Burling and Hiram Hill. The quarrel was political, or at least had origin at a political meeting held in Tammany Hall. Mr. Peterson and his second were put under bonds, and the same would have been done to the other two, if the officers could have found them; but it is said that neither of them was anywhere in the neighborhood of the fighting place on the day appointed for the duel.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Two Currents.—At the present time, there are two strong opposite currents in the religious world. The one is in the direction of semi-papacy, and tends to religious despotism. The other, (and it may be caused by the former,) is in the direction of opposition to all religious restraints, and tends to religious anarchy. Bible Christianity lies midway between the two, and has nothing in common with either. It gives freedom from despotism, but not from those rightful restraints which all men need.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

Another Sign.—At a dinner recently given in King William County, Va. to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, a letter was read from Henry A. Wise, the standard-bearer of John Tyler's administration. It is entirely filled with expressions of alarm at the suspected design of England with regard to slavery in the United States, and concludes with the following significant words:—

"So I would now say to England; you shall not interpose at all to the injury of, or interference with, our institutions in any way whatever; if you do, it shall be at your peril and cost. I will defend my own institutions, at least, against your intervention." *Howe?*—TEXAS IS NONE OF OUR BONE AND FLESH OR OUR FLESH."

A beautiful body of Divinity.—The Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton, D. D., of Mobile, declares that, as to the morality of the thing, he can see no more sin in the purchase of a servant (a human being created in the image of God,) than in the purchase of a good horse, or any thing else! Of course not. A blind mind and a hard heart cannot perceive a great many things which are sufficiently obvious to others. But should such a shameless man-stealer be recognized as a Christian brother, by our churches at the North?—*He is.*—*Ch. Freeman.*

Courts of Honor.—The King of Prussia has directed courts of honor to be established in all the garrisons, which have jurisdiction over offences and disputes coming within the rules of honor and usually settled by duels. These courts are authorized to inflict punishments according to the nature of the offence. In case the parties will not submit to the decision of the court of honor they are authorized to fight in presence of the court, and be subject to punishment in proportion to the injury inflicted upon each other.

The Atmospheric Railway.—Several trials were this day made in the short line from Kingston to Dalkey, and the trains passed along at the rate of 50 miles an hour. No stoppage or interruption took place, and several trips were made with as much regularity as if the concern had been long established. The principle is now proved to be eminently successful, and there is no doubt that it will, in many instances, supersede the present one.

Hemp and Repeal.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 2d inst. sends greeting to O'Connell as follows:—"When O'Connell sends his missionaries to Louisiana, we hope to be prepared for them. The hemp crop of Kentucky has been very good for some years, and the supply of rope will be quite sufficient for our purposes."

Hogs and Pork Packing.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that the stock of Hogs is fully an average one throughout the region dependent upon Cincinnati for a market, especially in Kentucky, and that preparations for both packing and slaughtering are more extensive this year than we ever before noticed. There are eight or ten slaughtering establishments at Cincinnati, that are competent to slaughter and dress from 5 to 10,000 Hogs daily, and some 33 Pork houses, that can dispose of at least 25,000 Hogs per day were it necessary. The Gazette hazards no opinion as to the probable price, but states that the average price last season was a fraction under \$3.00 per 100.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Ambassador from the United States to China, left Gibraltar, early last month in the Oriental for Alexandria, under a salute of fifteen guns from the garrison. His excellency will proceed to India by the overland route, and thence to China as he best can. The wreck of the unfortunate Missouri, which was originally destined to carry the Ambassador, is just visible over the surface of the water. The United States Consul has advertised for tenders to fish up the cannon, machinery, and remains of the sunken frigate, and it is hoped that all will be cleared away by November, as the wreck causes a great obstruction to the navigation.

Exports to England.—The Provision trade with England is certainly on the advance.—The following is part of the cargo of the ship Cambridge, which very recently sailed from New York for Liverpool:—

Boxes Cheese,	3,779	Lard, bbls.,	785
Casks do,	137	Beef do,	234
Bacon Hams,	709	Flour, do,	420
Casks Beeswax,	17	Apples, do,	279
Naval Stores, bbls.,	1,867	Clocks, boxes,	54
Piano Forte,	1	Carriage,	1

Consequence of Mohe.—The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Yesterday the Supreme Court, in the suit of J. Harper and Son against the County, for damages on account of the destruction of their brick works, some months ago by the mob, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of \$3,758 34. So much for an indemnity law."

Winter in Earnest.—We supposed that we were doing pretty well in getting up a 12 hours snow-storm on the 22d of October.—But it was nothing to what Vermont friends accomplished on the same day. We are indebted to the politeness of our Post-master, Mr. Wasson, for a ship from the East Randolph (Vt.) P. O. to the following effect:—*Sib. Eve. Journal.*

East Randolph, Vt., Oct. 24. Snow fell here yesterday two feet. It is now, on a level where it has not drifted, TWENTY INCHES! The drifts in some places, are FOUR FEET DEEP!

Freedom of the Press and the Mail. Last spring, we learn by a letter from a citizen of Baltimore, published in the Bangor Gazette, the court in that city "summoned the Post-masters to come forward to testify whether any abolition documents had come to their offices—showing a determination to crush the freedom of the press."

Mr. Neal, Editor of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania and Mr. Kinney, of the Newark Daily Advertiser, have both been candidates for Congress, at the recent elections, and both unsuccessful. The United States Gazette thinks this not to be regretted, as it is much easier to supply the place of a Congressman than of a good editor.

WHAT NEXT?—The N. Y. Sun says there is now in the American Museum exhibition room, a little machine, worked by a dog, making stockings at the rate of dozens per day! The excellence of the hose made by this machine, and the economy by which it may be managed, defies all competition. Hitherto, the Europeans have been able to manufacture hosiery far cheaper than we could, but now we can compete with them successfully.—The invention of this rotary knitting machine was perfected last winter by a young man named French, of Cabotville, Mass. It is a remarkable contrivance.

We have seen some of the canine race go to a distant field, drive up the cows, churn butter, and pound clothes by walking on a tread wheel: but dogs knitting stockings goes far ahead of our mechanics.—*Buff. Patriot.*

The Iron Revenue Cutter.—Messrs. Freeman, Totten & Co. have finished and forwarded one of these vessels to the lakes, and the other is now on the stocks. The amount and variety of machinery brought into play, by which iron is dressed, as a carpenter dresses wood, is highly interesting to a visitor.—Mr. Totten has made several valuable improvements in the progress of his work, tending to remove those difficulties which always occur in new and important branches of business. The establishment of these gentlemen is very extensive with grounds affording every facility for carrying on the largest scale of work.

William C. Bouck, the present Chief Magistrate of New York, and whose office is only second in importance and influence to that of the President of the Union, says he has often gone to the plough before daylight, and from it after dark, while laboring in his younger days upon his father's farm. From his boyhood until he was twenty-two years of age, he says no common laborer on his father's farm done more work than himself, either in clearing land or in the harvest field.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A petition presented by Mr. Home against the Factory Bill, states, among many other allegations against the clergy of the Establishment, "that the petitioner has good reason to believe that very few of them make their own sermons, but buy them ready made from their London agents. That your petitioner could name a lady, a Dissenter, who employs all her leisure hours in composing sermons for the clergy, for which she obtains half a guinea each, and gives the proceeds to the London Missionary Society."

"Judge McLean in a late letter, makes the following statement concerning the political parties and their acts."

In my Judgement, nothing can rescue our government from this, the common fate of republics, but a change in its political action. This action must be elevated. It must reach and rouse the moral tone of the nation. Instead of administering to the prostituted appetites of demagogues, it must rest on a virtuous and enlightened public opinion. It must gather strength by its acts—moral strength. Its aim should be the general good."

Productive Farming.—A gentleman paid \$1,990 for a cranberry meadow near Boston, built a dam so as to flood it at pleasure, (for \$150) and thereby protect the vines from frosts; and this season he has had a crop of seven hundred bushels, worth \$1,400 in this market. We have this on the authority of the New England Farmer.

Literature Going Ahead.—James Arington Bennett, L. L. D., sold to the Harpers, publishers, last Friday Afternoon, the copyright of his celebrated work on Book Keeping, for the sum of forty thousand dollars. We heartily wish success to these enterprising gentlemen in their liberal support of American authors.—*N. Y. Sun.*

East and West.—From Buffalo East, is a continuous line of rail road to various points of New England, extending 1100 miles. The completion of the Sandusky and Cincinnati road will virtually extend the Great Western Rail Road, fifteen hundred miles into the Mississippi valley, and Cincinnati will be brought within sixty-one hours travel of New York and Boston!

Navy of Great Britain.—We notice that the expenses of the Navy of England, for the year ending 5th July 1843, are charged £6,557,210,142 pounds sterling, which in round numbers fall but little short of 30,000,000. The Navy consists of 165 ships of the line; 117 frigates; 64 war steamers, and 324 smaller vessels; employing 27,000 seamen, 65,000 mariners.

Shoe Pegs.—The Portland Advertiser says that a quantity of fresh-cut birch wood is now coming down the canal, amounting to about twenty cords, all of which is destined for Lynn and Ipswich, Mass., to be manufactured into shoe pegs. An interesting example of the uses of the raw material, and an indication of much activity in the shoe manufacture.

Do you Chew?—In the United States, with a population of 17,000,000, the annual consumption of tobacco is 108,000,000 pounds—equal to seven pounds for every man, woman and suckling in the country. No wonder the spitting business is so good. Why, if we set ourselves about it, we could squirt an enemy to death.

Temporary Milk.—The London Lancet says that "a Russian chemist has found out a method of insuring a supply of milk extemporaneously." He evaporates newly drawn milk, at a gentle heat, until it is converted into a fine powder, which is kept in closely stopped bottles; and affords good milk on being mixed with water, even after a considerable lapse of time.

New Bank at Buffalo.—We understand that Henry B. Gibson, Esq. of Canandaigua, is about establishing a private Bank in the city of Buffalo, to be owned by himself exclusively, and to be managed by himself in person, the bills for which have already been ordered through the Comptroller. This will be an important acquisition to the rapidly increasing business and wealth of that great city.

The pre eminent ability with which Mr. Gibson has conducted the Ontario Bank for the last twenty-five years, with his great business experience, sagacity and wealth, will insure to the citizens of Buffalo, sound and legitimate banking, and the increased facilities its growing commerce demands.—*Albany Argus.*

SOUTHERN JUSTICE.—A black man, named Gridley, had been committing depredations upon property, in the neighborhood of Raymond, Mississippi, when he was hunted down by dogs, and taken into the woods and hung. So a company of the "chivalry" of the South, in their great zeal as conservators of the laws, ferociously hunt men with dogs, & then crown their diabolism by the commission of murder!—thus furnishing an excellent illustration of Southern morality.

RUNAWAY.—One of John Tyler's "chattels personal" has run away from his farm at Williamsburgh, Va. What will our Democratic President do, if he is thus bereft of his slaves? He has never manifested any friendship to the "repeal of the Union" between the slaveholder and his victim, though he is loud-mouthed against British oppression—the titled hypocrite!—*Ch. Freeman.*

Democracy.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed an act to raise revenue, taxing white males between 21 and 45, 25 cents each—and free colored persons, without any regard to age, \$1 each!—This is chivalry. Rob not the poor, says the Bible, because he is poor.—*Philanthropist.*

Texas.—The southern papers are pushing the annexation of Texas upon the country. Senator Walker has been selected as the man to introduce the bill at the coming session of Congress. They seem to feel that Slavery demands prompt action, and they are resolved to obey its behests.

The "Liberty Meeting," last night was fully attended. Mr. BIRNEY spoke with much eloquence, and commanded the close attention of the large audience.—He was followed by Mr. Stanton, who made an excellent speech, containing many noble sentiments. Francis Jackson presided at the meeting.—*Mercantile Journal.*

THE VATICAN.—The Vatican, in Rome, is more than 1,000 feet long, nearly 800 feet wide—contains eight grand stair cases and 200 smaller ones, 20 courts and 4,422 apartments—and a library of 387,000 printed volumes and 28,000 manuscripts.

Indictment of a Governor.—Governor Bigger of Indiana, was lately indicted for perjury, on solicitation of the people of Clay County, a man named Reed, before he was tried for crimes committed in Posey county. This is the same Governor that pardoned a couple of kidnappers, whose victims was sold in Kentucky to pay jail fees!

Very Good.—A little girl, says the Mercantile, while playing on the shed of a house in Leverett street, near the jail, was addressed by an inmate of the jail as follows:—"Little girl, does your mother know you are out?"

"Hey! hey! sir, does your mother know you are in?" was the ready reply of the little Miss.

Mexican Indemnity.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that \$148,555.01 of the Mexican Indemnity is ready for distribution to claimants on presentation of their certificates at the Bank of the Metropolis.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from Oct. 19, to Nov. 2.

S. W. Hamilton, L. Derreau, P. M.	at Lima, Ind. \$1 each.
M. S. Brown, \$3.50, C. Joy 50 cts., J. Howard \$2, A. L. Power \$6.	
W. C. of Cassopolis shall be answered soon.	

By the Governor of the State of Michigan.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the time is approaching when, according to a long established and well proved custom, observed by most of the States of this Union, the people unite in rendering Thanksgiving and praise to the great Giver of all good; and

Whereas, though sanctioned by no legal authority, it has been customary for the Chief Executive officer of the several States to recommend a particular day to be set apart for such purpose, and

Whereas, it is a duty incumbent on all to render thanks to the Most High for His Divine protection.

Now, therefore, I, John S. Barry, Governor of the State of Michigan, have thought proper to appoint, and by these presents do ap-

point, Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I do here recommend to the people of this State to set apart and observe the same accordingly; that they assemble on that day in their several places of public worship, and with united hearts render unfeigned thanks to the great Maker and preserver of all things, for the numberless blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year; that he has preserved our lives, maintained peace within our borders, stayed the pestilence, averted famine, rewarded the husbandmen with abundant harvests, and preserved to us inviolate our civil and religious institutions, and with deep humility, confessing our sins, give thanks for all his numerous mercies, and humbly ask a continuance of Divine favors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the Capital in the City of Detroit, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

JNO. S. BARRY.
By the Governor:
R. P. EDMONDSE, Sec'y of State.

MARRIED.

In Clinton, on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 17th, by Rev. William N. Lybster, THOMSON SINGLAK, of Dixboro, to EUGENE M. daughter of N. White Esq., of Clinton.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. G. BECKLEY, Mr. CHARLES T. WHITE, and MISS MARY ANN BECKLEY, both of Ann Arbor.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL.

1843. BY 1843.
PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience. Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the principal

STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State. Travellers wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats.

The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best and most comfortable food, and their customers with every attention in their power, requisite to their comfort.

CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge.

TERMS—75 cents per day, or 25 cents per meal.

Nov. 6, 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS. 22-3m.

UNITY OF INTEREST.

NOBLE AND SPRAGUE. WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in general to the fact that they, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

KEEP GOING AHEAD.

Now is the Time for Great Bargains, and no Mistake.

R. BANKS.

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and others visiting Detroit, that he has removed to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, opposite Michigan Insurance where he has on hand a large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting in part of Over Coats, Doz. Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, and every article in the clothing line, cheaper than the cheapest. A quick response is better than a slow shilling. Only give us a call and we will satisfy every one that is our maxim.

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1843. 25-4m.

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG, HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying.

Any article of Furniture made to order, and warranted to please.

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice.

CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE, also, Mahogany Boards and Veneers, as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED,

In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG.

Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, Administrator of the estate of Joseph R. Hildren, deceased, and of the property of said estate, and being duly qualified, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

Laura Hildren, Administrator. Ann Arbor, Oct. 17, 1843. 26-5w

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SAGINAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. C. B. will also act as Land Agent in the

County; he will make investments for others, land, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. R. WALKER would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been selected and furnished by two of the best establishments in the United States, and in the present season, after the kinds of goods and fashions for the season had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this community. Any gentleman who wish to have the "fashion run," can find it here furnished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what is, or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot exhibit something that will satisfy you that the style of goods and fashion of garments are cheap and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all who have hitherto favored him with their patronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel disposed to have a very fashionable and fashionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach & Abel's old store, where for the convenience of himself and customers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms for cash or country produce, but positively no credit.

N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit it properly made up.

October 11, 1843. 27-1f.

TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. BRUCE & CO. Typefounders, at No. 13, Chambers street, near the Post Office.

New York, have on hand a unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c. of the best material, cast in original matrices, and very recently finished, all of which they have determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

placing the book and newspaper fonts as follows:

Pica, at 22 cts. a lb.
Small Pica, 34 "
Long Primer, 36 "
Bourgeois, 40 "
Brevier, 44 "
Minion, 50 "
Nonpareil, 60 "
Agate, 82 "
Pearl, 120 "

for approved paper at six months, or at 6 per cent less for cash.

Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galley, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing materials, furnished with promptness and at the lowest price.

Printers of newspapers, who will publish this notice, will be paid, note, three times before the first of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill, on buying four times the amount of it.

Oct. 23, 1843.

BROKE out of the enclosure of the subscriber

on or about the night of the 25th ult., a small gray Mare, four years old, not shod. Any person who will give notice to the owner by letter or otherwise where said Mare may be found, shall be rewarded by

CHARLES HUDSON.

North Lake, Wash. Co. Oct. 14, 1843. 46-3w

Timothy Seed,

WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by J. BECKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w.

SAL ERATUS.

WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-1f.

Anti-Slavery Books.

A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are for sale at the store, very cheap. Call soon, before they are gone.

SHEEP SHEARS.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor, June 10, 1843. 8-1f.

Axes

FOR sale, Wholesale or Retail, by J. BECKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EX-

CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the

U. S. SIGNAL OFFICE. 23

RAIL ROAD

18 43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as desire their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-1y

TO CLOTHIERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their

large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

350 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linseed Oil, Nigella, Hyperic Wood, in the stick,

150 lbs. ground Camwood,

150 do Fustic,

120 do Logwood,

100 do Redwoods,

20 do Nutmeg,

60 lbs. Camwood,

4 do Blue Vitrol,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

500 lbs. Extra Logwood,

600 do Bengel, Madras and Caracaras Indigo,

300 do Bengel, Madras and Caracaras Indigo,

250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 do Verdigris,

10 Carboys Oil Vitrol,

6 do Aqua Fortis,

4 do Spiritus Sælis,

2 do Nitric Acid,

2 cases Lac Dye,

300 lbs. Broom Tin,

250 do Canquo Tartar,

500 do Quercion Bark,

Large and complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit:

Pest Papers, Trazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent

Poles, Dye Kettles, Buckets, Butting

Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, &c. &c. &c.

Reads, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS.

Satinet Warps, &c. &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the

last two weeks, and selected personally by one

of the best judges in the country, and they have no hesitation

saying that the quality of these goods is un-

exceptionable. They will positively be sold at the

lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addi-

tion of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

State for the sale of

"MARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES,"

and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE

CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON & CO. 51f

WOOLEN

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that

they are now manufacturing WOOLEN

CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their

most sanguine expectations. With the machine

they now have, they are able to manufacture

from 25 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The

cloth they have made for the last three months

of the best quality, and that made in future will

be similar. They have entirely overcome the

difficulty of starting an establishment of this

kind in a new country. Their terms are 25

cents per yard for full cloth finished, or half the

price for cloth made up. If any alteration of

the terms should be determined on, public

notice will be given. All wool received before

this notice is given will be worked on the above

terms.

Many wish to have their wool worked with-

out mixing it with other wool, it will be done,

provided they assort it themselves, and furnish it

in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of

wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks

than to let it lie in blankets; the cloth should be

worked.

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay-

ment for manufacturing to the amount required

for the consumption of the establishment. Wool

sent by railroad to Sci. will be properly attend-

ed to, and the same will be sent to the

sack with ink; also the weight of the sack.

The wool will be worked in turn with the

as nearly as can be done with reference to the

different qualities.

Many Farmers have expressed to us their

consideration of our starting this business, and

the branch of business, and many have encouraged

by their patronage during the last year. We now

invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of

25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very

reasonable terms on which we offer to manufac-

turers. The terms are 25 cents per yard, or half

the price for cloth made up. It is 21st west of

Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. 1-f

Sci. April 30, 1843.

Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was

almost struck in passing a notice of a continu-

protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—

"New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap

Store" Buffalo Cheap Store led me to call

where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled,

bleeding, dying, and in a moment I saw a great

display of "Red Rover" and flaming brand,

where on examination I found that they claimed

to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I

knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior

quality, and such as would not bear the test of

close examination. On my return I saw they lay

their own throats in buying their goods at auc-

tion. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand

where I found H. Beckley, fairly settled with a

large

STOCK OF GOODS,

selected at private sale, embracing nearly every

thing called for in the country, at low prices, for

cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found

that the party English was spoken, as I am assured

it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

VIATOR.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7-f.

GRAVE STONES

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of

Marble, of the best quality, suitable for

Grave Stones, Monuments, &c. which he will

sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at

his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, De-

troit.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as

they will be sold much cheaper than have ever

been offered in this State, and of a Quality that

cannot fail to please.

WM. E. PETERS. 29-1y

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

Cash and Earler Store.

C. J. GARLAND,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade

of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to

wait upon such as will give him a call. His

stock consists of a general assortment of goods,

and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.

WANTED,

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country

produce, and

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING,

for which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

River Raisin Institute.

THE winter term of this Institution will com-

mence, the first Wednesday of November

next, and continue 15 weeks. It is pleasantly

situated in the town of Raisin, one mile east of

the Detroit road, and near the farm of

Adrian.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suit-

able rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-

dents, which are designed to be occupied for pri-

vate study and lodging. Other necessary build-

ings, such as a kitchen, and a hall, &c. &c. &c.

Most students will probably board themselves.

Expenses.—Tuition for fifteen weeks, com-

mon branches \$4.00. Higher English branches,

including Greek and Latin, \$5.00. Room

rent 8 cents per week. Incident expenses 50

cents per annum. Students are expected to fur-

nish whatever they wish to use in their rooms

except andirons.

Students who have to buy their books will do

well to do so doing, and buy their books here.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable

age and moral character, irrespective of color or

condition.

It is very desirable that all who design to at-

tend school should be ready to commence with

the term, otherwise there cannot be a regular

classification of the students, and most stud-