

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1845.

VOL. 4, NO. 41.
WHOLE NO. 197.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY & FOSTER,

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE; if not paid, an advance, TWO DOLLARS will be INvariably required.

Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying arrearages.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each line of brevier, (the smallest type,) for the first insertion, 3 cents.

For each subsequent insertion, 1 cent.

For three months, 7 cents.

For six months, 10 cents.

For one year, 15 cents.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising by the folio.

Manufacturers, Bookellers, Mechanists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.

All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich., 1845.

POETRY.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Two or three girls, and two or three boys,

Dirty and ragged and making a noise;

Some calling for this and others for that;

One punching the dog—another the cat;

And Bill, the sly rogue, with a sorrowful piz,

Bawled out that "Sam's bread had more butter

than his!"

And then the sly archer, all covered with grease,

Sitting down on the hearth to examine each piece!

And if one is the wisest, or thickest, or longest,

Let him that's the weakest, beware of the strongest;

A battle ensues, and a terrible clatter;

The mother cries out, what the mischief's the matter!

Each tells his own story and tries to defend it;

"It won't do, you young rogue, a boxed ear

most end it!"

MISCELLANY.

INSANITY.

The following extract from the annual report of the Physician of the Vermont Lunatic Asylum will interest and instruct many of our readers:

None but those who have learned by sad experience are aware of the difficulties of managing the insane in a private family. The insane conceive that they have claims upon their friends, and if they are not aided by them in their wild and unreasonable plans, they are apt to look upon them with suspicion, and frequently with hatred. Hence the dislike and complete enmity, which they frequently cherish towards those whom they had most loved. And all the watchful solicitude and kind assidues that friends can afterwards bestow upon them are suspected and misconstrued. But when placed in a public Asylum, they cheerfully submit to the regulations which govern their little community, and frequently become sincerely attached to those from whom they have received kindness and attention. We have in the Asylum an incurable case of a young man about thirty years of age, who has been insane for ten years. He has been under the care of different persons, who had made him as comfortable as could be expected out of a public Asylum. The last year his mother took him home and had him chained to the floor, being the only situation in which it was safe for her to take care of him; and manifested for him all that sympathy which none but a mother feels, and bestowed upon him all that kind assiduity which none but a mother would perform. But all her kindness, attention and sympathy was misconstrued by her unhappy son, and his condition was made more miserable than when taken care of by strangers. After remaining in this situation one year, he was unchained and brought to this Asylum, about four months ago. From the time of his admission, he has worn no article of restraint, has destroyed no property, has assisted on the farm, has associated with the rest, and is now comfortable and happy.

It is of the first importance that the friends of the insane should place them in an Asylum in the first stages of the disease. The prospect of their recovery is in an inverse ratio of the duration of their insanity.

It also requires a much longer time to restore an old case, when it is curable, than a recent case requires. The expenses of course are much greater. A regard to economy, therefore, as well as to a prospect of cure, requires, that the insane should be placed in a proper Asylum in the commencement of the disease.

We would not however, discourage those who wish to make a trial for the restoration of their insane friends. We

have had several patients who had been insane six, eight, and even ten years, who recovered. But the proportion of these cases is small. We should always remember that while there is life there is hope, and no efforts should be spared to restore the patient, however discouraging the case may appear. Several have recovered, whose cases at the time of their admission appeared entirely hopeless.—In September, 1840, a lady who had apparently passed into a demented state, was brought to this Asylum. Her friends did not expect her restoration, but supposed she would be much more comfortable in an Asylum than in any other place. During the first two years after her admission, our efforts seemed unavailing. The third year her improvement was slow but gradual, and at the end of the third year there were decided proofs of her convalescence. She remained with us until February, 1844, a term of three years and five months, and then returned to her family perfectly restored.—There were seven or eight years of her insanity of which she has now no recollection. She continues well, and her mind has now all the energy and vigor which it possessed before she was insane. Had she been removed from the Asylum, as is too frequently the case, at the end of three, six, or twelve months, she would undoubtedly have remained insane for life.

Our accommodations have been greatly improved the past year. The enlargement of our building has furnished about sixty additional rooms. Our means of classification have also greatly increased. We can divide each sex into six separate classes, and adapt the treatment according to their several conditions. We always endeavor to place those patients together which shall be of mutual benefit or at least shall not be injurious to each other. This classifying of the patients according to their condition, greatly tends to create a self-respect, and awaken a desire for the good opinion of others. They are induced to exercise a degree of self-control, that they may retain their places or be promoted, which greatly contributes to their recovery.

It is a great object with those who have the charge of the patients, to keep their minds agreeably occupied on subjects disconnected with the subject of their delusions. For most of our patients, useful employments have better effect to restore the lost balance of the mind than those which serve merely for amusement.—Other exercises and amusements are great auxiliaries, and aid in their restoration. The combined effect of both is much better than either, when enjoyed separately.

Our male patients are employed in the garden, on the farm, in the carpenter's shop, in the shoe-shop, and in various other services about the premises. They also amuse themselves at the billiard-table, in the bowling-alley, at quoits, backgammon, cards, and various other amusements. They frequently walk abroad for exercise, and also to fish, or view scenes of natural curiosity.

Our female patients employ themselves according to their former education, habits and tastes. Many of them assist in making clothing for themselves and the other patients, and in preparing bedding and other articles for the house. They usually ride every fair day, and walk in the summer season in the garden and about the premises, to gather flowers and enjoy the cool shade. Some employ themselves in riding, painting, drawing, &c. and also in playing chess, backgammon, battle door, the graces, and other amusements. Those who have been accustomed to play on the piano, beguile their time by playing on the same at the Asylum.

Our library annually increases, and furnishes much reading matter for the patients. We have nearly five hundred volumes. Our library has been nearly abandoned of late, for the newspapers we receive in exchange for our little paper, published at the Asylum called the *Asylum Journal*. We have more than two hundred exchange newspapers, coming from the different parts of the United States. The patients seek with great avidity those coming from the vicinity of their late residence. I would take this opportunity to express our grateful obligations to those who have so generously sent their papers in exchange for our little sheet. Could they witness the happiness they confer on the unfortunate, they would feel abundantly rewarded for their kindness.

The publishing of the Journal has greatly contributed to the employment, comfort and restoration of our patients. It has furnished agreeable employment to many. Several have recovered while engaged in printing. Many have been diverted from their delusions, while writing or selecting for the paper. Few can

write, but many can select for the same. And I know of nothing better calculated to rouse the insane from their listless inactivity, or fix the attention from wandering to different subjects, than writing or selecting for a weekly periodical. The writing and selecting the matter, the setting the type, the printing the papers, the folding and directing them to their friends and its patrons and exchanges, awakens an interest and furnishes a varied amount of employment which is highly beneficial to the patients.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.
Some years ago, a populous town, located towards the interior of Mississippi, was infested by a gang of blackies, who amused themselves at times, when they could find nobody else to pluck by preying upon each other. A new importation of these sporting gentry excited some alarm among the inhabitants, lest they should be completely overrun—they determined therefore on their expulsion. A poor devil of a country editor, who was expected by virtue of his vocation, to take upon himself all the responsibilities from which others might choose to shrink, was peremptorily called upon by his "patrons"—that is, those who paid him two dollars a year for his paper and therefore presumed they owned him, soul and body—to make an effort towards the extermination of the enemy. The unfortunate editor, like most editors, being gifted with just about as much brains as money—skull and brain both empty—said at once that he would indite a "flasher," one that would undoubtedly drive the obnoxious vermin into some more hospitable region. And when his paper appeared, it was a "flasher," sure enough. In the course of his observations, he gave the initials of several of the fraternity, whom he advised to leave town as soon as possible, if they had the slightest desire to save their bacon.

The next morning, while the poor scribe was comfortably seated in his office, listlessly fumbling over a meagre parcel of exchanges, he heard footsteps on the stairs, and presently an individual, having accomplished the ascent, made his appearance. His first salutation was slightly abrupt:

"What's the editor of this dirty, lying paper?"

Now, aside from the rudeness of this opening interrogatory, there were other considerations to induce the editor to believe that there was trouble on foot. The personage who addressed him bore a cowhide in his hand, and moreover, seemed to be exceedingly enraged. This was not all—he recognized in him a distinguished leader of the sporting fraternity, with whose cognomen he had taken irreverent liberties. It was without the slightest hesitation, therefore, that he replied to the introductory query:

"I don't know."

"Do you belong to the concern?"

"No, indeed, but I presume the editor will soon be in."

"Well said the visitor, 'I will wait for him,' and sitting the action to the word, he composedly took a chair, picked up a paper, and commenced reading.

"If I meet him," said the frightened knight of the scissors and quill, 'I will tell him there is a gentleman here wishes to see him.' As he reached the foot of the stairs, in his hasty retreat, he was accosted by another person, who thus made himself known:

"Can you tell me where I can find the sneaking rascal who has charge of this villainous sheet?" producing the last number of "Freedom's Echo and the Battle Axe of Liberty."

"Yes," replied the editor, "he is up there in the office now reading, with his back to the door."

"Thank you," exclaimed the stranger, as he bounced up stairs.

"I've got you, have I," ejaculated he, as he made a grasp of his brother in iniquity, and they came crashing to the floor together.

As the combatants, notwithstanding the similarity of their vocation, happened to be unacquainted with each other, a very pretty quarrel ensued. First one was at the top, then the other—blow followed blow, kick followed kick, and oath followed oath, until bruised, exhausted and bloody, with faces and features resembling Deaf Burke after a two hours pugilistic encounter, there was, by mutual consent, a cessation of hostilities. As the warriors sat on the floor contemplating each other, the first comer found breath enough to ask—

"Who are you, what did you attack me for?"

"You abused me in your paper, you scoundrel!"

"Me! I'm not the editor, I came here to flag him myself!"

Mutual explanations and apologies ensued, and the two mistaken gentlemen retired to "bind up their wounds." As the story comes to us, the distinguished individual whose vocation it was to enlighten the world with the aid of that great engine, the public press, escaped Scot-free.—*Crescent City.*

A *Crown Lost*.—After the troubles of the first French Revolution, Louis Philippe made an escape to the U. States, and while residing at Philadelphia, he fell in love with Miss P., daughter of a highly respectable citizen of the city. The lady was favorable to his advances, but was compelled to yield to the authority of her father, who declared that "no daughter of his should ever demean herself by marrying a schoolmaster!"—*Six Cour.*

SELECTIONS.

NATIVE AMERICANISM, ITS GROUND LESS APPREHENSIONS.

During the fifteen years ending 1st January, 1844, the Journal of Commerce says that 884,482 immigrants arrived at the port of New York alone. It would not be extravagant to say, that the whole number of foreigners who migrated to the United States during that period, was 1,000,000. It also estimates that the average annual immigration for the last fifteen years, has been eleven times greater than it was during the 36 years next succeeding the Revolution. The New York Evangelist quotes the statements of the Journal of Commerce with great apparent concern, asking where this thing is to end, and apprehending much peril to our institutions from this deluge of foreigners.

A few considerations will show that all this anxiety is unnecessary. During the last fifteen years, the total increase of the population has been a little over five millions. Allowing one million for immigration, the actual increase has been four millions.

The great majority of this one million is composed of persons, having incontestably all the necessary qualifications for good citizenship.

A majority of immigrants being adults, it is reasonable to suppose, judging from the average chances of human life, that a large proportion of them decrease in half a generation.

If nothing else can, one important fact, which our panic stricken patriots seem to forget, should allay their fears. It is, that of all these foreign immigrants, not one has begotten a foreigner! Every child born among them is a regular-built Native American. Just think of that when you feel alarmed about this deluge of foreigners.

The tide of Native influence must necessarily go on increasing, rising higher and higher above all other influences. These very immigrants contribute to it in the course of nature. Our increase the next ten years will be six millions. Allowing the increase of foreign immigration to be so much greater than for the last ten years, as to swell the number of immigrants to a hundred thousand annually for the next decade, still it will bear a less proportion to the native increase, than it has borne for the last fifteen years—being but one sixth of the whole. And so the process will go on, the Native increase becoming every year, greater and greater in proportion to the foreign increase.

Let no man's heart then be troubled. The larger proportion of foreigners really adds to the wealth and substantial prosperity of the country. The increase of the whole, compared with that of the Native population, is not such as should alarm any body, and at all events is becoming less and less every year: they themselves contributing necessarily to the growth of the Natives. All we have to do then is, to treat them fraternally, identify them with the country, by sharing with them all its privileges, provide for them the means of education, and trust to Nature and Providence for the rest.—*Cin. Herald.*

SLAVERY IN NEW GRENADA.

With regard to New Grenada, the statements by Mr. Druce, the British consul at Carthagena, would go to show that several of our protestant Anglo-Saxon republics might learn lessons of justice and humanity from these Merikano-Hispano-Indo-Negro Romanists of South America. The population of New Grenada in 1835, was 1,086,038; of whom 93,840 were slaves. No slaves are imported into the country. In criminal cases, the slave is equally protected with the freeman, and even more so, an officer being appointed by law, called "personero municipal," for the express purpose of defending them. All the laws passed during the last ten years have been favorable to the slaves. A law of July 21, 1821, declares the children born after that time to be free on attaining the age of 18 years. There is also a public fund for the manumission of slaves, which frees about fifty a year. All free men in that country enjoy equal privileges; no distinction of color is observed in the eye of the law. Colored men admitted to all offices of the State, provided they possess the legal requisites, viz: age, property, and general capacity!

The consul at Panama states the population of the isthmus at 74,579, of whom only 880 are slaves. Of 100 persons, he says about 10 are whites, 15 blacks, 20 Indians, 25 zambos, or Indian and black, and 30 meztizos, or Indian and white.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast died at his room in the City Hotel, Providence, last Monday morning, very suddenly; it is supposed, from the rupture of a blood vessel. Mr. T. was a prominent member of the Rhode Island Bar, and one of the ripest scholars in the State.

The *Cleveland Herald*, a Whig press, we are happy to see, publishes the documents in regard to the Garland forgery as an act of "justice to Mr. Birney," having "published the forged letter and documents in full belief of their genuineness."—This is honorable, and exalts our opinion of human nature. A good example for the Whig presses this way.—*Boston Chronicle.*

Incident at the late Fire at Salem.—A little babe, in one of the houses destroyed, whether through accident or design we know not, was enveloped in a leather bed, thrown from the window, and the bed removed to a distance from the conflagration. The poor mother, at the fate of her innocent, was almost distracted, and filled the air with her shrieks, until her child was found uninjured and unconscious, sleeping safely in its moral quarters in the street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. ANTI-SLAVERY IN FRANKLIN.

At a meeting of the friends of the Slave at Franklin, on the evening of the 21st inst.—Henry Tripp was called to the chair, and J. M. Barrows was appointed Secretary. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sullivan of Wolf Creek, showing the horrors of slavery—our connection with it, and the remedy, in a highly interesting and lucid manner. The following preambles and Resolutions were unanimously adopted after discussion.

Whereas, slavery, as a system, is a high-handed usurpation by man of God's peculiar prerogatives; and is the most flagrant violation of all the laws which God has given to regulate Man's intercourse with man, Therefore,

Resolved, That all those who sustain this system, however ignorantly or indirectly, violate obligations of vital importance in a social, civil and religious point of view.

Whereas, this great system of intolerance, bigotry and despotism, finds its strong hold—its most impregnable bulwark—in the professed church of Jesus Christ—Therefore,

Resolved, That all those who sustain this system, however ignorantly or indirectly, violate obligations of vital importance in a social, civil and religious point of view.

Whereas, these are individual churches in all the leading denominations, as well as some entire sects, that oppose the agitation of this subject by any of their members, Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it an intolerable violation of christian liberty for any church to exercise such censorship over the consciences of its members; and that the attempt on the part of a church, to crush the discussion of this momentous subject, is a just ground of complaint on the part of the aggrieved member or members, and if persisted in, will justify a final withdrawal from its communion.

Whereas, there are members of different churches, who are agitating the subject of withdrawal from the communion of slaveholders and the supporters of slavery, in their own minds, and when their conscience, true to God's word, says "come out of her, come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her plagues;" they are still overruled by popular clamor and neglect, still small voice of God, Therefore,

Resolved, That the christian courage and magnanimity of those who in the face of popular opinion, under the lash and frowns of the pulpit and the press, dare withdraw from slavery supporting churches, and thus show that they will obey God rather than man—excite our admiration—demand and shall receive our sympathy and support.

Resolved, That any church where God's eternal truth is not declared respecting this sum of all villainies, and where this giant sin may not be faithfully rebuked without bringing down church censure, on the head of the faithful rebuker, is a slavery supporting church.

On motion, voted that we organize an Anti-Slavery Society. Messrs. Barrows, Mason and Hubbard, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution.

On motion, voted that the offices consisting of President, Vice President, and Secretary, be elected now, whereupon, Henry Tripp was chosen President, S. A. Hubbard, Vice President, and Julius Keyes Secretary.

Voted, that the proceedings be published in the Signal.
HENRY TRIPP, Cha'n.
J. M. BARROWS, Sec'y.
Franklin, Jan. 21st, 1844.

The Alpaca.—We think it has been published that one of these animals had been imported into New York. But, at all events, it may be of interest to observe that the Alpaca yields a fleece of seventeen pounds of fine, long silky wool.—Some of these animals have been carried to England and Scotland. They cannot live in a hot climate, but thrive on the Andes, and are said to be very hardy.—Their flesh is something between mutton and venison. We should think these animals might do well on the rocky hills of Maine and Vermont. It is said they would live where sheep would starve.—As they travel well, they might be summered on the highest mountains all along the Alleghany ridge, and wintered in the valleys, as is done with the Merino sheep in Spain, and they are kept with little or no fodder.

The Journal of Commerce says that in one of the taverns of that city, there is the picture of a fine fat pig with a description of its size and excellence and the announcement that it will be gussed for on New Year's day.—The gussers are to pay fifty cents for a chance, and the man who guesses nearest the weight gets the pig.

Incident at the late Fire at Salem.—A little babe, in one of the houses destroyed, whether through accident or design we know not, was enveloped in a leather bed, thrown from the window, and the bed removed to a distance from the conflagration. The poor mother, at the fate of her innocent, was almost distracted, and filled the air with her shrieks, until her child was found uninjured and unconscious, sleeping safely in its moral quarters in the street.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

CHAPTER FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

As we often receive communications, both in prose and rhyme, designed for publication, which never appear in the Signal, we have concluded to write a chapter for the special benefit of correspondents, explaining the principles upon which we decide against publishing their productions. This is but an act of justice to the writers, and must be much more agreeable to them than a formal and public exhibition of the reasons which may be alleged against each individual article.

1. The improper length of an article is of itself a sufficient reason for refusing to publish it. As a general rule, communications should rarely exceed a column in length. A writer who thinks, and expresses his thoughts concisely, can get a great many valuable ideas into a single column. But if the subject of discussion embrace many topics, it is usually better to divide the article. As to mere declamatory, rhetorical pieces, they are not worth a straw for doing good.

2. Illegibility is another good reason.—How can we print that which we cannot read? Sometimes all hands in the office are resolved into a committee of investigation to guess at the meaning of a word or a sentence. This is too bad. Writers who are guilty of this offence cannot expect their articles to be regarded with very great favor.

3. Grievous rebellions against English Grammar, bad spelling, deficient punctuation, and erroneous capitalizing constitute serious grounds of complaint. It is no object for an Editor to revise an article for publication, when he could write one equally as good in the time it takes to correct it. The compositor's role is to follow the copy, and the manuscript must be made right before it goes into his hands.

4. Sometimes articles are unseasonable.—They arrive too late to accomplish well the objects for which they are designed.

5. Some articles are ineffectual.—They are thoughtless in themselves—they contain just enough of sound sentiments—but they are so utterly commonplace. They are mere repetitions of what every body knows and every body has heard or read, and people do not wish to hear or read them again, and they will not do it, if they can avoid it.

6. Sometimes we receive anonymous personal articles, stating grievous things about particular individuals, which the coward who writes expects us to publish over our own signatures, while he carefully conceals his own. Apart from the impropriety of attacking private character, we would never consent to be made the mere instrument of a person who thus forfeits all claims to manliness.

7. Some articles contain unjust allegations against political opponents.—Such we must refuse to publish, or annex a notice of our dissent to them, which would be still more displeasing to the writer. An Editor must neither bear false witness against others, nor connive at it in his correspondents.

8. As to poetical articles, very few individuals write any that are worthy of the press. Among a great number of sensible and well informed persons, scarcely any can write good poetry, while all of them can write verses, or rather rhymes. Lestipal verses are far more disgusting than a dull article in prose.

9. Every Editor has or should have, in his mind, a plan on which his paper is to be conducted. If he can carry out this plan better without the aid of his correspondents than with it, he will fill his paper entirely with editorial and selected articles. But if he be a sensible man, he will avail himself of the aid of his correspondents just so far as it will coincide with the design and character of his paper, and no farther.

We are well aware of the gratification it affords to writers, especially to new beginners, to find their productions spread over before thousands of readers; and so far as we are concerned, we should be pleased to accommodate all who may send us their favors. But we think the reasons for not publishing above given are all good and valid, and worthy of regard; and should the articles of any persons not appear in the Signal, the authors may find the occasion, of it in some of the preceding reasons.

THE ONE IDEA.

Some of the Slaveholders are so besotted in favor of their institution of Domestic Robbery, that it distorts their vision on all subjects connected with it. They seem to really regard it as the corner stone of their prosperity. Hear Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, argue in favor of hanging those who only whisper in the ear of the slave these five words—"All men are born equal!"

"Considering the value of the slave—the facility of seducing him from his owner—the evil influence which frequent seduction might exercise on an institution, the destruction of which must speedily and inevitably strike from the roll of civilized States nearly the whole slave-holding section of this country if there be any offence affecting property, that merits death, this is one."

Some weeks ago we published an extract of a letter, from a friend in Shawnee, the writer claiming to be also as being the former town in their County. But we learn that the honor of taking the lead properly belongs to Woodhull, the vote in that town standing thus: for Electors, Democratic 14, Liberty 15, Whig 4, Representative, Dem. 14, Lib. 14, Whig 4.

PUBLIC TASTE.

The Editor of the Boston Chronicle sharply criticises the works of art purchased and exhibited by our nation at the capitol. After referring to the statue of Washington, which had been protected from the storm by building a board shanty over it, he says:

"But, as if to cast still deeper ridicule upon the but built over the statue of Washington, we have now, since the last session of Congress, had set up in the open air, in front of the capitol, a group of statutory, done in the whitest marble, and no body has ever thought of furnishing them with a shanty, to screen them from the power of the elements. The group consists of a male figure, representing Columbus, after he had landed on the American continent, standing clothed in good stiff doublet and hose, and holding up a globe in his hand, as high as he can reach, with the look of countenance which says—'There, I told you it was round!'—and by his side, a female figure designed for an Indian girl, standing with spread hands and a stupid air of astounding inquiry, as if she was saying, 'Do tell!' Now, this female figure wholly naked, with the single exception that, a little below the hips, there is drawn around her limbs, what looks like a thick linen sheet just all in a twist, as it was wrung out of the washtub, and tied between them in a tremendous great knot, and then the ends hang down as if frozen stiff enough to support her in a half sitting posture. I will not encounter the question about the morality of setting up nude statues, where the beauty of their execution has been urged as of itself a covering. But this batch is utterly void of that taste in design or skill in execution, which in any case would redeem it from the censure of the moralist. There is no sentiment conveyed by it. It adds nothing to the Columbus. It is evidently adapted and made, to gratify a prurient disposition in the artist or his employers, to see how far public sentiment will submit to be outraged, under the pretext of cultivating the public taste in works of art. To complete the summary of incongruities, this female form of dazzling whiteness is left out in the cold and in the storm, all naked and bare, while the taste and humanity of Congress have built a house of boards over the brawny limbs of the statue of Jupiter with Washington's head, to protect him from the war of the elements."

Southern Manners and Customs.—Few people here at the North, who have not travelled through the southern country, are aware of the wide difference between the domestic habits there and here. The peculiar institutions of the South have changed the whole face of society, and merged whatever once existed of Puritan customs in the broad and marked distinctions of master and slave.—A correspondent, now residing in the State of Georgia, gives a graphic and lively picture of society there, which is so true to nature that we cannot resist the temptation to make an extract. He says: "Many wealthy planters in the country live in log-houses, and frequently, instead of windows, have merely a square aperture closed with shutters, and in the day time, to obtain light, they open the shutters on the lee side, and keep up a brisk fire. Often the door is also kept open for a some purpose. It is a matter of course for a gentleman to leave the door through which he passes, open. A merchant in Charleston told me it was amusing sometimes to watch the manoeuvres of the real backwoodsman when they come to the city. Sometimes their ingenuity is put to the rack, to get into a store in the city; even when there is an obvious (humb piece and catch), they will sometimes flinch at the door, then at the windows, and I perhaps step down to look under to contrive how to gain admittance. If they are obliged to go up stairs, that business also is new to them, and they will perhaps take from 5 to 5 stairs at a step. The place at which I am now residing, is (like the great majority of southern palaces) in the woods; we are surrounded by noble oaks and pitch pines, the latter, by the way, being far more durable and bituminous, than the northern yellow pines, and kindling like oil, with the slightest breeze. (Within a circuit of a quarter of a mile, reside several planters, whose plantations, however, are 4 or 5 miles distant from their residences, as the richest part of their grounds lies in what is called the swamp, near the river, and of course is unhealthy in summer. Hence they choose the higher land for their own houses, and generally reside in or near the woods; not often on the main road."—*Et. Paper.*

Mr. J. H. GREEN, the reformed gambler, is giving some striking illustrations of the traps practiced among gamblers. Some gentlemen in Boston procured for him a new pack of cards; and he soon called the names of the whole fifty-two cards, from seeing their backs alone. By such means do gamblers prey upon each other.

Mr. Birney. We have received a line from Mr. Birney in Detroit, stating his expectation of being present at the Anniversary at Jackson on Tuesday.

LIBERTY VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The Western Citizen has finally received, by means of a private person, the Liberty vote of this State; the papers of the pro-slavery parties, not giving the vote in the official returns, or even intimating that it existed. It appears that our vote there was 3721. The Citizen in speaking of it, says:—the above vote shows a gain of 1767 since August, 1843, falling short only 137 of doubling our vote within little more than a year. By an examination of the returns of the other States, we find that no State has made progress that will bear any comparison to our increase. Some of the States have fallen a few short of the vote in 1843, others have gained in a small proportion, and none, we believe, have exceeded their former vote by 25 per cent. The Liberty papers have generally conceded that it was as much as they could expect, in the fiery trials we were called to pass through, to maintain the ground of last year. But we have done better. We have nearly gained a hundred per cent, and should have given five hundred votes more, if it had not been for the Garland forgeries. Illinois is the Banner State—we claim that honor, until others show that they are better entitled to it.

THAT DUEL.

The duel between Clingman and Yancey, which originated from aspersions cast upon each other in debate, was fought three miles from Bladensburg—weapons, pistols—distance, ten paces. A correspondent of the Tribune says that several policemen arrived on the ground just as the parties were about to fire. Had it not been for this, which hurried the operation, it might have resulted more fatally. The word was "Ready—fire—once, two, three." Both fired in haste on account of the arrival of the police—blazing away at the word "Fire," in place of waiting for "one," "two," and "three." Mr. Yancey fired by raising his pistol. Mr. Clingman, who was not so before they fired, was so afterwards, and the matter was amicably settled. Thus ends this foolish piece of business.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Chronicle says that it was reported that on the day previous to the duel, Clingman spent the hours of the Sabbath in practicing with the pistol to qualify himself the better to commit a felony the next day.

THE ALPHADELPHIA ASSOCIATION.

Most of our readers are aware that a Fourier Association under this name has been commenced at Galesburg, in this State. The Alphadelphia Tocsin, which is issued by the Association, has a statement of the affairs of the community. The Domain is situated on the Kalamazoo river, and is bounded on the north by the Central Railroad. The water power is represented as valuable, (there being nine feet head and fall) and sufficient to propel a large amount of machinery.

A temporary building has been commenced 591 feet in length. The Association has contained 190 persons, resident on the ground.—But owing to the inconveniences consequent on the want of suitable dwellings, the want of employment for some of the members, the sickness of others, &c. a minority were disposed to turn out the obnoxious families, and we are told that the division of opinion and action on this subject kept the members in a continual turmoil the whole summer, and several of the principal stockholders predicted a dissolution. The difficulties have been removed by the withdrawal of the obnoxious families. A few more resident families can be received in the Spring, provided they bring some cash with them. The future prospects of the Association are favorably represented.

Hon. J. P. Hale, Democratic Member of Congress from New Hampshire, has addressed his constituents on the subject of Annexation. He takes strong ground against it, showing that the sole object for which Texas is desired by the South is the extension and perpetuity of slavery. He also quotes the following resolution offered by Mr. Van Buren, March 14th, 1845, when the Panama Mission was under discussion. The resolution was supported by such men as Benton, Hayne, Holmes, Woodbury, Randolph, &c.

"Resolved, That the power of forming or entering (in any manner whatever) into new political associations, or confederacies, belongs to the people of the United States in their sovereign character, being one of the powers which, not being delegated to the government, is reserved to the States or the people."

Mr. Hale has set a good example of independence to his brother Democrats of the North. The other three Representatives of New Hampshire are of the Atherton school—ready for Gags, or any thing else their over-seers may order.

The Oakland Gazette refers to the conviction of Miss Webster, and adds,

"HENRY CLAY, with characteristic philanthropy and generosity, volunteered his services as counsel in her behalf. The Liberty party, with their accustomed unfairness, do not mention this fact, in connection with their denunciations of those who convicted her."

We believe this story about Mr. Clay's "volunteering his services" to be another "Roor-back." Will the Oakland Gazette give some evidence of what it asserts, or else take back its fling about the "accustomed unfairness" of the Liberty party? Which will you do, neighbor?

We have no back numbers on hand: hence we cannot supply those who have applied for them.

MR. BIRNEY TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

THE SAGINAW NOMINATION.—CONCLUDED.—Add to the evidence contained in the foregoing letter, that, but a few days before the convention was held, I had refused to attend it, as a Town-Delegate, on being requested to do so, by Capt. Marsac—himself a democrat and a member of the Convention,—on the ground that, I was not of the democratic party;—that I had said to Mr. Garland—also, a democrat and a member of the Convention,—that the corruption of the Convention,—that the corruption of the democratic party, as well as of the Whig party, called for it to be broken up;—that I had said substantially the same thing to Mr. Frazier, a Whig; and that in a public address delivered a short time previously, I had spoken of the Democratic party, as shams, as of the cutaneous, or skin-deep class, as traitors to the cause of Freedom, Humanity and Justice;—with all this before them, if the convention were "imposed" on, they showed themselves too willfully blind to be entrusted with the interests of any party. But they were not blind. The nomination was made with ample knowledge and in good faith—of a person who was known to be not of the party, but who, it was supposed, would fairly and impartially to the best of his ability, subvert the interests of the County, and of the State, so far as those interests might come before him as a Representative of the County.

I deem it proper here to say, that the story published in the democratic papers of the Saginaw Whigs' manoeuvring to procure my nomination by the democrats, in order to "use it" as it was afterwards used by the Whig party, was, as I have since learned, and as I believed, and publicly stated, on first hearing it, a thorough democratic fabrication.

The Whigs of this county were not surprised at the nominations. It never entered their minds—knowing me as they did—that I had committed myself in any way to the democratic party. The day after the nomination a Whig wrote to me, informing me of it. He expressed no surprise at it; nor did he say, that any one was surprised at it; but after mentioning the name of the gentleman, who, he supposed, would be the Whig nominee, says—

"I think you may make up your mind, however, to spend this winter in Detroit, for it seems to be the wish of a goodly number of both parties."

Had no impulse from abroad been given to the Whigs of this County, the nomination would have caused no excitement among them. So well did they know what were my political principles, & where my political sympathies lay, that even the direct assertion of the Detroit Advertiser, that I had been a "Loco Foco," and that all my sympathies were with that party, had produced no effect on them, so far as I have heard—as to my sincerity as a Liberty party man. Indeed, knowing so well as I did all the circumstances of the nomination and the state of public opinion at home, when the Whig clamor first overtook me in New York City, the morning I arrived there, and before I had even been informed, except indirectly, of the nomination, it struck me, as so perfectly ridiculous, that I hesitated a good deal about taking any notice of the first scurrilous article that appeared in the Tribune newspaper, in relation to it.

The quietest state of the Whigs, in Saginaw County in regard to the nomination, is also evinced by the fact that the outcry did not begin with them, but abroad. Amos P. Davis, Esq. a member of the Bar, at Flint, had been at Saginaw City, harranguing his whig friends, the day the democratic Convention was held. He sounded the first note of alarm, though somewhat moderately, in a letter from Flint, on 30th Sept. A sympathetic feeling was caught at Pontiac, and communicated next day (Oct. 1.) to the world in the first of that series of anonymous letters and publications, to which the nomination gave rise. On the 4th, the whole affair was emblazoned in the Detroit Advertiser, as "THE COALITION COMPLETE." It chimed in well and gave color to the former assertion of that print, that I had been a "Loco Foco," and that my sympathies were with that party.—The cry however, was, at last, heard by the, as yet, undisturbed whig "managers" in Saginaw. They were apt pupils however, soon brought to see, from the close calculations of the Presidential chances, made daily in the Whig press, that the issue might, as it, in fact, did depend on a few thousand votes in New York. Now if any event that had taken place in this "end of the earth," could be pressed and made effective by them, to the securing of the election of the whig candidate, their renown would be imperishable. As the true "victors" a large and glittering share of the "spoils" would have been theirs. Their virtue was not equal to their zeal—the temptation was too strong—they were swept away by the current that set in upon them; originating and giving confirmation to the most groundless representations. This was done, too, not by direct statement; or evidence of what I had said or done, but by the most evasive indirection—such as, "it is said," or "it is well understood here," that Mr.

Birney solicited the nomination; or "it is considered" that Mr. B. is committed to the democratic party, &c. &c.

With the single exception of a letter signed by the Rev. Hiram L. Miller, dated Oct. 25, all the communications published in the Advertiser, as from Saginaw are anonymous. I applied to the editors for their names of the writers. They were refused in every instance. I will not even at the slightest hazard of doing injustice to any one, venture to state, who were the Saginaw correspondents of the Advertiser, last October. But I now call on them, whomsoever they may be, either to come forward in their proper persons, and substantiate the injurious charges they have published and circulated against me, or, if they cannot substantiate them, magnanimously to retract them.—Particularly do I refer to the charges contained in a communication published in the Advertiser of Oct. 7, and recommended by the Editors as from "a gentleman of the first respectability in Saginaw," and to those contained in another communication published in the Advertiser of Oct. 22, as from "a gentleman of the highest respectability in Saginaw." The charges embodied in these communications are the following:

- 1. That I solicited the nomination of the Democrats.
2. That I avowed myself a democrat, (of course, a member of the Democratic party, or the charge means nothing.)
3. That I pledged myself to support democratic men and measures.
4. And not to discuss the subject of Abolitionism in the Legislature.

Every one of the foregoing statements I pronounce utterly false, and further, that they cannot be supported in whole or in part by the testimony of any credible witness in the county or out of it.

The shout of exultation that went up from the whig wire-pullers at Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, and elsewhere in this State, in view of the nomination, struck terror into the corresponding class of wire-pullers of the Democratic party in these same places. The cry that "all was" (nearly) "lost," soon fell in full chorus on the democracy of Saginaw County, rousing up the "Corresponding Committee" here—or rather one or two of them—from their torpor. In the confusion of their starting-up, they seem to have overlooked, what would have been the best defence against the accusing Whigs—the truth, the simple truth. For what more could the public generally, or their party in particular, have required of them, than the statement, that the nomination had been made without any reference to general, or party politics, but only with a view to the ordinary legislation of the state, in which the interests of the county would necessarily be comprehended. But no: with what would almost seem an instinctive centrifugal propulsion from truth, they resort to a libellous imputation on me to excuse what now began to appear to them as their blunder.

On the 9th of October, a call for a democratic mass meeting was issued, with the names of G. D. Williams, Thomas McCarty, A. F. Hayden, N. Beach and Sidney S. Campbell, Corresponding Committee for this County, attached to it.—Neither Mr. Campbell, Mr. McCarty nor Mr. Hayden signed their names to the call, nor did they know of it until it was in circulation. Whether Mr. Beach was treated in the same manner, I am not informed. Mr. Williams is to be regarded as the sole author of this piece of party effrontery.

The call declares that I had attempted to "impose" myself on the "Democracy of Saginaw as a Democrat"—that the imposition had just been detected—that the facts (of my nomination) had gone abroad; that the Whigs were taking advantage of them; that they must be counteracted, and that their democratic friends were astonished &c., all winding up with an earnest exhortation to the faithful to forget "LOCAL INTERESTS" and "come to the rescue &c."

I will not take up time, in pointing out the inconsistencies, and falsehoods of this frontless manifesto. That, I will leave for you to do by adverting to the statements contained in the foregoing account of the whole affair.

To these statements however, I will add the following, from a letter of William Finley, Esq. of Livingston County, New York, published in the Genesee Democrat, Extra. Mr. Finley is well acquainted in this county, having formerly lived here some two years, and been actively engaged in business during that time.—He is one of the Judges of the county in which he now resides, and a member of the Democratic party.

Dear Sir:—The letter purporting to have been written by Mr. J. G. Birney to J. B. Garland on 26th September 1844, in which Mr. B. is represented as having pledged "to go for Democratic men and measures" and that he would "forego the agitation of the slavery question," is in my opinion a FORGERY, the affidavits and certificates which are so industriously circulated to establish it, to the contrary notwithstanding. I was in Saginaw City from the afternoon of the 18th, to the morning of 21st Oct., and not a man there with whom I conversed, Whig or

Democrat, then believed that Mr. B. had ever authorized Mr. Garland to make the statements contained in the above letter. I had a conversation with Mr. Birney on the 30th of Sept., at Detroit, in which he gave the lie to every material part of the Garland letter as now circulated."

As soon as I was made acquainted with this daring attempt to injure me and deceive my well meaning neighbors, I determined to reach home if possible before the election in this State, and expose the unworthy device in the presence of the people. A snow storm detained me at Buffalo three days, and I was unable to reach Saginaw till the day after the election.

Every engine, both great and small, of the Whigs was brought to bear on me, as a matter of course. Their devotion to Mr. Clay, quickened by the bright prospect of good things to come, in the event of his success, overmastered all other considerations. The passion rose in a few instances, to the intensity of mania, marked, too, by a type as inconvenient as singular—unusual indifference as to matter of fact. Hindoo prostration could not have been lower—nor Hindoo worship more debasing.

The zeal and compactness of the whigs in this county, and the division among the democrats secured the election of the Representative to the former. The whig candidate received 105 votes—the democratic 71—I, 38.

The foregoing embraces all the material facts of this case which was made—altogether beyond my expectations, one of so remarkable a character in the late canvass. There are, however, two or three particulars, not referred to, that I will notice, in order that none of the fabrications to which it gave rise, may pass without correction—so far as they to my knowledge.

In the Utica Gazette of Oct. 15, is the following— "In conversation with a leading Loco-Foco, in the cars, coming to Albany, Mr. Birney, said that he feared Ohio would vote for Mr. Clay, though he was not without hope it might be carried for Mr. Polk."

Another version somewhat varying from this, is in the Clay Tribune of Oct. 26:—

"He has been heard in this State to express fears that the Birney vote in Ohio would not be strong enough to give that State to Polk."

Judge Oliver, of Yates County, New York, I suppose, is the "leading Loco-Foco" here intended, for he was the only gentleman of the Democratic party with whom I had any conversation, on the occasion referred to, on the prospects of the election. I expressed to him the opinion, that the vote of Ohio would be democratic, because Mr. Clay had never run well in former trials there—considering he was so well known to the people of that State. At that time, too, I thought the Liberty party vote in Ohio would be less than twelve thousand. This, too, I think altogether probable that I mentioned to Judge Oliver, as I had to every one else, whenever the expression of my opinion on the subject was called for.—That Judge Oliver has authorized the above statements, I cannot believe on the authority of the papers from which they are quoted. If, however, he has, I doubt not, it has been from misunderstanding what I said, for I have at no time, certainly not for the last five years, intended to express any sympathy in the success of the Democratic party.

In the Albany Journal of Oct. 19, the Editor informs his readers, that it has, at last, become his "imperative duty to exhibit Mr. Birney to the People as a man who has not only sacrificed his principles, but of impeached veracity." The charge against my veracity, which only I shall notice is grounded on the fact, that, in my first letter to the Tribune, I did not distinctly admit, that I knew, before leaving home, that I would be nominated by the Democratic Convention. Now the fact is, that I not only did not know that such a nomination would be made, but I did not expect it. With no "leading Loco-Foco" or party "manager" did I have any conversation in reference to it. Indeed I supposed, all of that class would oppose my nomination. When I last saw Mr. Garland, who is not one of the wire-pullers of the party, but one of its rank and file, as were the others who were favorable to my nomination—he was not even a delegate to the Convention. He, I think, had scarcely any expectation that I would be nominated.—I know, I had but very little. I looked on it, indeed as so improbable, that on hearing of it indirectly, I did not consider it as having certainly been made. I wished to hear directly from some one who was at the Convention, or to see it notified in the public journals of that part of the country, before I would hazard placing myself in the ridiculous position of deciding on a nomination that might not have been made. Least of all did I think that any rule of propriety bound me to abandon a safe position at the call of a mendacious party print, how urgent soever that call might be. As soon as I learned by a letter directly from Saginaw City, that the nomination had been made, I no longer treated it as a casual connection with this matter.

In reference to the "Garland Forgery"—a fitting climax to the slanders of the "Saginaw Nomination"—the labors of the Liberty Association of Detroit have left me but little to say. That the very Scribe who committed it to paper should be detected is hardly to be looked for.—Nor is this necessary to a proper decision by the public, in the case of others who, admitting they were not the manual perpetrators of the deed, yet so carefully concealed from the public all knowledge of its having been perpetrated, that it accomplished, as far as its unimpeded progress could, the foul work for which it had been prepared. The material facts of the case are but few; but they need no addition to them, till the Whig Corresponding Committee as such, and not individually, shall satisfactorily explain them.

The forged handbill, or "Extra," was dated Oct. 21. The 23d, it was found in Detroit in the possession, the exclusive possession, so far as is known, of the Corresponding Committee, with whom were associated, at the time, the Rev. Hiram L. Miller of Saginaw, and the publisher of a Whig Journal in this State, whose name is not given in the Signal of Liberty, in which the statements concerning him are to be found. The person, last referred to, saw several packages—it is not stated where—apparently prepared and directed, for the mail. One of the number present took out one of the Extras, and it was read to the company who conversed about its authenticity, and concluded it was a forgery.—Mr. Miller has stated, that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jacob M. Howard, and Mr. Harding, of the Advertiser, a member, as well as the others present "unequivocally reprobated" it as a forgery. Mr. Smart, one of the Committee was despatched to Pontiac, twenty-five miles distant by Rail Road—to make further enquiry.

The handbill was published in the most distant, as well as the nearest States, at the most suitable times for affecting the elections and so as to make its contradiction by me impossible, except to a very limited extent.

The knowledge that such a handbill was in existence; that it had been seen and handled and condemned, as a forgery, in Detroit, by the Corresponding Committee; that packages of it were being transmitted to the extreme East and that there were none for Ohio—all knowledge of this was carefully withheld from the public. No description of the Extra, was given—no allusion to it was made—not the slightest clue to the existence of the forgery was furnished by those and those only who had satisfied themselves of its object and character.—About the same time, Mr. McCoy, a Whig, of Columbus, Ohio, received a package, supposed to be, of the Extras, from some person in Detroit, whose name he has not yet thought proper to reveal, addressed to the Editor of a Columbus paper, and to be put into the Post Office there. [This may account for the fact so carefully noted in the Advertiser of Dec. 2, that none of the forged packages in the Post Office in Detroit were destined for Ohio.]

The forgery was published in Ohio by the Whig press generally some three or four days before the election in that State which was on the 1st of Nov. Its genuineness was vouched for by the Editors. It was first publicly seen in Detroit in the Ohio papers, brought there on the 30th or 31st October. It has never been republished by the Advertiser. But, the Saturday next before the election in this State, after the Extra had been republished in the Free Press, and the forgery publicly contradicted the Committee of the Liberty Association at Detroit—that print declared, that "as to the genuineness of the alleged copy of Mr. Birney's letter to Mr. J. B. Garland, we know nothing and can say nothing. It is certain, that some such letter was written. We wait for further developments. Defending itself [Dec. 2.] the same journal says: "we immediately suspected it to be a Loco Foco forgery," and "cautioned our own readers, in general terms, against all such Loco Foco frauds." October 24, the Editors write to an Eastern print, saying they are led to "suspect" it is a forgery—that they are "in doubt" whether the letter purporting to be mine is a genuine copy; this too, according to Mr. Miller's account of the matter, after they had "unequivocally reprobated" the Extra as a forgery. So much for the Advertiser, the organ of the Corresponding Committee. Mr. Howard, the chairman, solemnly asseverates, (Letter in the Boston Atlas of Nov. 30,) that "of the existence or origin of the handbill in question, he had no knowledge, information or suspicion, until some days after its publication and circulation." This the chairman will doubtless be able to reconcile with Mr. Miller's statement, that he was present at the conclave, and united with the others present in "unequivocally reprobating" the handbill as a forgery. If Mr. Smart made a Report of his mission to Pontiac, I have not been so fortunate as to see it. I am not aware, that the two remaining members of the Committee have published any thing of their individual connection with this matter.

But, at last, individual responses and self-purgations are not what is wanted. Nothing of this nature will now satisfy the public, in regard to the connection of the Committee with the forgery. It was the most extensive, subtle, ingeniously contrived, and at the same time, the most daring and profligate attempt that has ever been set on foot by any party in this country against the freedom of elections and the purity of public morals. It requires the most signal rebuke, or the effects on the community will be almost as injurious as if the villainy had been crowned with success. What the public has a right to demand, and what cannot be refused to it by the Committee, without at the same time acknowledging their own want of title to common respect or confidence; and what, too, the sound portion of the Whig party owe it to themselves to insist on until it shall be fully executed by the Committee—is a calm exposition of all the facts connected with this transaction so far as they know them now, and as they may be still further developed by the most stringent investigation. Especially will the people demand to be informed of the issue of Mr. Smart's Mission to Pontiac, or further north—for what he went—whom to see—whom he did see and converse with, and what additional light he returned with; also, to have before them copies of all letters, if the originals cannot be had, written to Whig Editors at the East or elsewhere, authenticated in the most unexceptionable manner; also, to know, who it was that placed in Mr. McCoy's hands the package for Columbus, and to whom it was addressed.

These facts particularly, and all others that can be ascertained by the strictest diligence and faithfulness, if presented by the committee in that sober dress which innocence usually wears, will even yet meet with impartial and candid consideration from the public. This the corresponding Committee must do as a Committee. Nothing else will be accepted. As a committee they sent forth the affidavit of Driggs into the world; as a committee they will be held to repair the public wrongs they have committed by withholding the forgery from the world. Neither abusive articles given to the public through the columns of the whig press, nor coarse and swaggering letters by individuals of the committee addressed to individuals of the Liberty party or of their own party, can have the least possible influence, except to strengthen the unfavorable suspicions, that are already beginning to settle down on the Committee and the other gentlemen who, it would seem, were associated with them when the discovery of the handbill is alleged first to have been made.

Clingman and Yancey fought their duel in Maryland, and by the laws of that State, they are felons, liable to several years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Thus, if justice were done there, they would be companions of Torrey, in the weaving department. Instead of that, they returned to Congress, and the next day Clingman appeared in the House, and was greeted by the members, including John Quincy Adams, who has always professed the greatest horror of duelling, as though he had done nothing but what was proper and praiseworthy. So little can be known of the real character of individuals from the administration of human justice! He who helps his fellow man to free, is clothed, marked, and imprisoned as a felon: he who takes deadly aim at the life his fellow, sits in the seat of honor, receives eight dollars a day, and legislates for twenty millions of people!

NEW YORK LEGISLATION.

The True Wesleyan says that the New York Legislature have the following measures before them:

- A law authorizing the several Towns to vote directly on the question, whether or not licenses shall be given for the sale of spirituous liquors.
A law to punish seduction.
A law to preserve the purity of elections. This bill provides as follows:
Sec. 1. Declares unlawful all wagers made to depend on any election for a civil office—as well as all agreements to pay money or property contingently upon the event of any such election.
Sec. 2. Makes the offence a misdemeanor—punishable by fine equal to the amount of the wager, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one or more than twelve months.
Sec. 3. Makes every stake holder liable in the same manner.
Sec. 4. Stake holders may be examined as witnesses against the parties to the wager.
Sec. 5. Half the fine to go to the complainant—the other half to the county treasury for the support of the poor.

The Utica Daily Gazette has some remarks in favor of low postage, and adds, "There is another reason for obtaining this reform immediately. The Liberty Party are endeavoring to appropriate it for a principle of their party. If they should succeed in this new larceny, we may bid a long farewell to all hopes of a reduction of postage. Arouse then, all hands, and prevent these mischief makers from damming the postage reform as they have the cause of Liberty."

The courteousness of this article is about equalled by its truth. What "larceny" have the Liberty party ever committed on the Whigs? What "principle" has the Whig party ever held that would be worth stealing by Liberty men? The Liberty party are unanimous for Two CENTS postage. Does the Gazette claim that as a Whig principle?

NEW LIBERTY PAPER. We are informed that our friends in Berrien County contemplate issuing a Liberty paper, to be published in the village of Niles. The proposal thus far has been favorably received. The editorial department is to be conducted by a lady whose qualifications for that situation are favorably represented to us. The first number is promised in a few days.

We trust that the friends of Liberty in that part of the State will use every exertion to sustain the paper after it shall be commenced, and make it permanent. Our cause has need of local papers. Such will often be read where those from a distance could not find access, and produce the happiest effect upon subscribers and their families. Local papers ought to multiply, as the Liberty party increases. But they will be of little use, unless they can be well supported, and regularly issued. Hence our friends in that vicinity of both sexes will see the necessity of using such exertions as will amply sustain their paper.—The Editor and the friends engaged in the enterprise have our best wishes.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

When this gentleman was on his northern tour last fall, we freely expressed our opinion of his course. He has recently written a letter to the Boston Atlas, in which the following explanation occurs:

"I owe it to my own humble name to say, that I did not, whilst in the North, lose time to vindicate myself from the many misrepresentations and unjust imputations which have not ceased to follow me, even now. The Texas resolutions presented by me, in the Kentucky legislature, in 1836, so generally published, are not at all contradictory of my subsequent opinions. I was in favor of Texas, then, because of my love of Liberty, the flag under which she fought; but when she trampled under foot her war-worn standards, and, in the moment of triumph, forgot justice and mercy, and defied the God of battles, by establishing perpetual slavery; then, the same impulse that before moved me to stand by her with money and word, led me to denounce her before the world. The idea that Texas could come in as a 'new State,' was just such a one as to be expected from a youth of twenty-five, and I am not of that class of wise men, who boast that they have lived long and learned nothing. The other unjust imputations against me are such as I hope I can live down, and are not worthy of intrusion upon the public ear. The kindness shown me—or rather the cause of my humble advocacy—by the people of Massachusetts and of the whole North, for which I shall ever be grateful, makes me bold in the avowal of my full confidence that they will now be true to themselves—to Liberty—to Mankind—to God. Yours truly, C. M. CLAY."

MR. BIRNEY AND THE GARLAND FORGERY.

We publish to day the conclusion of Mr. Birney's exposition of the Garland Forgery, and of the previous and subsequent attempts to destroy all confidence in his political integrity. The Garland Forgery does not stand alone. It was the crowning part of an extended system of falsehood, unequalled in the political annals of the country. As this conspiracy against Mr. Birney was carried out and used by a great political party—was propagated through many States—was published with variations of falsehood in numerous papers, and was attempted to be supported by affidavits, by anonymous letters from the neighborhood of Mr. Birney's residence, and by the most artful references to domestic and local circumstances—Mr. Birney has felt it necessary to take up in order all the material allegations against him, and present the true statement of the case at length. This exposition he has finished in our paper of to-day; and while he has fully vindicated his own character from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon him by a hostile and unscrupulous party press, he has traced back the extraordinary and villainous forgery perpetrated against him to the hands of those Whigs by whom, according to all the testimony that has yet appeared, it was first seen, handled, read and discussed.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses are still occupied with the Texas question. In the House of Representatives, the One Hour rule prevails, and about three speeches are made each day on alternate sides of the question. It was expected that the discussion would last at least a fortnight, to the exclusion of most other business. Next week we will bring up an account of all proceedings of moment.

The liberation of Dorr is a favorite measure of the Northern Democracy, but it receives no countenance south of Mason and Dixon's line. The slaveholders are jealous of the principle which would be established by such an interference, and the consequent assertion of the right of the majority to govern. The National Intelligencer says:

"There is and can be no pretence for interfering with Rhode Island, and its now well settled and mercifully administered domestic laws, but such as might equally well claim to interfere against the acts of Virginia, the execution of the negro Gabriel, or that of Nat Turner. There, too, the same indefeasible rights of a majority—for the slaves are such in most of the southern States—might be set up.—Let the South, then, pause and consider what to it, and its gravest interests are the legitimate consequences of such Democracy as this!"

We have received letters of late from several places, complaining that their papers are much delayed, or do not reach them at all. The fault is not in us. Their papers are regularly mailed at this office.

Emancipation in Alabama. In the lower house of the Alabama Legislature, on the 6th inst., there was a discussion upon a bill to emancipate Gertrude, a Creole slave. The bill was discussed with much warmth. Many gentlemen expressed opposition to emancipation of slaves under any circumstances. The bill was passed.

ANN ARBOR, Jan. 31, 1845.

The weather is quite cold, and the roads rough. We have not had sleighing for a single day this winter.

The Wheat market remains at 72 cents, about the same as last. Michigan Flour was worth \$4.75 in New York, Jan. 31.

