

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1845.

VOL. 4, NO. 47.
WHOLE NO. 203.

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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, in 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 breviers, (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 line.

Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists, 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, TO THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM.

BY WM. L. GARRISON.

God speed the year of jubilee,
The wide world o'er!
When from their galling chains set free,
Th' oppressed shall vily bend the knee,
And wear the yoke of tyranny,
Like brutes, no more;
THAT YEAR WILL COME, and Freedom's reign
To man his plundered rights again
Restore.

God speed the day when human blood
Shall cease to flow!
In every clime be understood
The claims of HUMAN BROTHERHOOD,
And each return for evil, good—
Not blow for blow!
THAT DAY WILL COME, all feuds to end,
And change into a faithful friend
Each foe.

God speed the hour, the glorious hour,
When none on earth
Shall exercise a lordly power,
Nor in a tyrant's presence cower,
But all to Manhood's stature tower,
By equal birth!
THAT HOUR WILL COME, to each, to all,
And from his prison-house the thrall
Go forth.

Until that year, day, hour arrive,
My head and heart and hand I'll give,
To break the rod and rend the gyve,
The spoiler of his prey deprive,
So witness Heaven!
And never from my chosen post,
White'er the peril or the cost,
Be driven.

MISCELLANY.

THE LOWELL GIRLS.

BY MISS MARTINEAU.

TYNMOUTH,
May 30, 1844.
My Dear Friends:—Your interest in this Lowell book cannot scarcely equal mine, for I have seen the factory girls in their Lyceum, and have gone over the cotton mills at Waltham, and made myself familiar on the spot with factory life in New England; so that in reading the 'offerings' I saw again in my memory the street of houses built by the earnings of the girls, the church, which is their property, and the girls themselves tripping to the mill, with their healthy countenance, and their neat dress and quiet manners, resembling those of the tradesman class of our country.

My visit to Lowell was merely for one day, in company with Mr. Emerson's party—he (the pride and boast of New England as an author and philosopher) being engaged by the Lowell factory people to lecture to them, in a winter course of historical biography. Of course, the lectures were delivered in the evening after the mills were closed. The girls were then working seventy hours a week, yet as I looked at the large audience (and I attended more to them than to the lecture) I saw no sign of weariness among any of them. They sat, row behind row, in their own Lyceum—a large hall, furnished with mahogany—the platform carpeted, well lighted, provided with a handsome table, desk and seat, adorned with portraits of a few worthies; and as they thus sat listening to their lecturer, all wafled and interested, all well-dressed and lady-like, I could not but feel my heart swell at the thought of what such a sight would be with us.

The difference is not in rank, for these young people are all daughters of parents who earn their bread with their own hands. It is not in the amount of wages; however usual that supposition is, for they were then earning from one to three dol-

lars a week, besides their food; the children one dollar (4s. 8d.) the second rate workers two dollars, and the best three, the cost of dress and necessary comforts being much above what the same class expend in this country. It is not in the amount of toil; for, as I said, they work seventy clear hours per week. The difference was in their superior culture.— Their minds are kept fresh, strong and free, by knowledge and power of thought; and this is the reason why they are not worn and depressed under labor. They begin with a poorer chance for health than our people, for the health our New England women generally is not good, owing to circumstances of climate and other influences; but among the 3800 women and girls in the Lowell mills when I was there, the average of health was not lower than elsewhere, and the disease which was most mischievous was the same that proves fatal over the whole country consumption; while there were no complaints peculiar to mill life.

At Waltham, where I saw the mills, and had conversation with the people, I had an opportunity of observing the invigorating effects of mind in a life of labor. Twice the wages and half the toil would not have made the girls I saw happy and healthy, without the cultivation of mind which afforded them perpetual support, entertainment, and motive for activity. They were not highly educated, but had pleasure in books and lectures, in correspondence with home; and their minds so open to fresh ideas, as to be drawn off from thoughts of themselves and their own concerns. When at work they were amused with thinking over the last book they had read, or with planning the account they should write home of the last Sunday's sermon, or with singing over to themselves the song they meant to practice in the evening; and when evening came nothing was heard of tired limbs and eagerness for bed, but, if it was summer, they sallied out, the moment tea was over, for a walk; if it was winter, to the lecture room or to the ball room for a dance, or they got an hour's practice at the piano, or wrote home, or shut themselves up with a new book. It was during the hours of work in the mill that the papers in the 'offerings' were meditated, &c. it was after work in the evenings that they were penned.

There is, however, in the case of these girls, a stronger support, a more elastic spring of vigor and cheerfulness than even an active and cultivated understanding.— The institution of factory labor has brought ease of heart to many, and to many occasions for noble and glorious deeds.— The ease of heart is given to those who were before suffering the silent poverty, from the deficiency of profitable employment for women, which is even greater in America than with us. It used to be understood there that all women were maintained by the men of their families; but the young men of N. England are apt to troop off into the West to settle in new lands, leaving sisters at home. Some few return to fetch a wife, but the greater number do not, and thus a vast over-proportion of young women remains; to a multitude of these the opening of factories was a most welcome event, affording means of honorable maintenance, in exchange for pining poverty at home.

As for the noble deeds, it makes one's heart rejoice to stand in these mills and hear the domestic history of some who are working before one's eyes, unconscious of being observed or of being the object of any admiration. If one of the sons of a New England farmer shows a love for books and thought, the ambition of an affectionate sister is roused, and she thinks of the glory and honor to the whole family, and the blessings to him, if he could have a college education. She ponders this till she tells her parents some day, of her wish to go to Lowell, and earn the means of sending her brother to college. The desire is yet more urgent, if the brother has a pious mind and a wish to enter the ministry. Many a clergyman in America has been prepared for his function by the devoted industry of sisters; and many a scholar and professional man dates his elevation in social rank and usefulness from his sister's, or even some affectionate aunt's entrance upon mill life for his sake. Many girls perceiving anxiety in their father's face on account of the farm being encumbered, and age coming on without release from the debt, have gone to Lowell, and worked till the mortgage was paid off, and the little family property free. Such motives may well lighten and sweeten labor; and to such girls labor is light and sweet.

Some, who have no such calls, unite the surplus of their earnings to build dwellings for their own residence, six, eight, or twelve living together with the widowed mother or elderly aunt of one to keep house for, and give countenance to the party. I saw a whole street

of houses so built, and owned at Waltham; pretty frame houses, with the broad piazza and the green Venetian blinds, that give such an air of coolness and pleasantness to American villages and country abodes. There is the large airy sitting room, with a few prints hung up, the piano at one end, and the united libraries of the girls, forming a good looking array of books, the rocking chairs universal in America, the stove adorned in summer with flowers, and the long dining table in the middle. The chambers do not answer to our English ideas of comfort. There is there a strange absence of the wish for privacy; and more girls are accommodated in one room than we should see any reason for in such comfortable and pretty houses.

In the mills the girls have quite the appearance of ladies. They sallied forth in the morning with their umbrellas in threatening weather, their calashes to keep their hair neat, gowns of print or gingham, with a perfect fit, worked collars or pelerines, and waistbands of ribbon. For Sundays and social evenings they have their silk gowns and neat gloves and shoes. Yet through proper economy—the economy of educated and thoughtful people—they are able to lay by for such purposes as I have mentioned above: the deposits in the Lowell Savings Bank were in 1844, upwards of 114,000 dollars, the number of operatives being 5000, of whom 3800 were women and girls.

I thank you for calling my attention to this subject. It is one I have pleasure in recurring to. There is nothing in America which necessitates the prosperity of manufactures as of agriculture, and there is nothing of good in their factory system which may not be emulated elsewhere—equalled elsewhere, when the people employed are so educated as to have the command of themselves and of their lot in life, which is always and everywhere controlled by mind, far more than by outward circumstances.

I am, very truly, yours,
H. MARTINEAU.

OFFENDERS AND DEFENDERS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following amusing account of the examination of two juvenile Jammy Twickers, before Recorder Gouares. They rejoiced in the names of James Johnson and Joseph Brown, and were accused of abstracting cakes from a coffee stand in the market.

What do you say to this charge? says the recorder to them.

Vy, ve says not guilty, of course, said Johnson, 'no one nill bound to criminate himself.'

Yes, but you were seen taking the bread by the negro, said the recorder.

A negroant no witness against a white boy, no how you can fix it, said Brown.

And, besides, said Johnson, 'cakes aint bread no more than fleas aint lobsters; so there can't be no indictment for stealing it.'

Recorder—But another person than the negro saw you take the cakes. The Commissary himself saw you do it!

Brown—Vel, vot of it? it warn't no burglary because it was done in daylight, and there warn't no lock broken.

Johnson—Yes, and I should like to ask the gem'an as how he knows, s'pose we did take them, but what we meant to pay for them. It is not every one that takes things on credit as can be prosecuted for larceny—not by a long shot.

From the Christian Citizen. THE ETHICS OF WATERLOO.

The Christian world was represented by the armies that met at the field of Waterloo.— We doubt whether a single soldier carried a gun or drew a sword at that battle. It would be fair to assume, that every soldier in those hostile hosts believed in the existence of a God, the God of the gospel, the son and son of whose infinite attributes are love. Not a warrior of them all, stained his soul on that day with a brother's blood, who had not heard of the story of Calvary, of redemption and salvation by Jesus Christ, on condition of repentance towards God, faith in his crucified Son, and forgiveness of our enemies; without which, the blood of atonement could not wash away a single sin, or extend to a single human being the remotest hope of Heaven. No pagan standard was unfurled on the morning of that dreadful day. Christian banners alone floated over that horrid scene of human butchery. Protestants, English Churches, Lutherans, Greek and Roman Catholics—believers all in the religion of Jesus Christ—mingled, the chief actors in the bloody melee. They were fired and commanded to kill, and to be content with their wages and profession. It mattered not what laws God ever wrote upon the stone or upon the stony heart of man, or what was commanded and taught by the precepts and spirit of the gospel; human governments, they conceived, had put the government of the Almighty under martial law, and given them a *carte blanche* to trample upon every commandment of the Decalogue with impunity. A few imperial despots made a devil's religion for every soldier that fought or fell on that field. They proclaimed a new and horrid gospel, which every fiend that hated God and man inspired with his malignant breath; a sulphur, sin-breathing gospel, that sinned thoughts and deeds in men that damned the angels. And with this infernal religion and gospel, they displaced the religion and gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus.— They forged his name to their bloody substitute, and forced his ministers into the ministrations of their malignant ethics. Yes, ministers of the gospel were there, and they were girded each with a long silver handled butcher-knife by his side; and there, at the word of command, they prayed! Those who had taught—that no human heart could have a hearing at the throne of grace, while it cherished aught against a brother—they looked not down, as they ought, but upwards to the pure and peaceful heavens, and prayed to the God of battles! They ascribed the passions and attributes of the demon to Him, the sum total of whose character is love, the son of whose attributes, whose light, is peace—peace, the diffusion of love, the light of heaven. They prayed—otherwise they would have been content—mutilated,—that the God of peace, the common Father of angel-kind and mankind, would come down and reign in the hell which myriads of maddened men could make on earth; that he would supervise the slaughter of his family; direct the carnage; increase the murderous energy of one part of his children against their brethren; inhale the incense of smoking rivers of blood, running between long vineyards of the blackened dead and dying;—the sacrifice of a hundred thousand hearts burning with fell and fiendish hate, and passions unknown to fiends!

ELIOT BURRITT.

GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

A project we learn is soon to be brought before Congress, which, if carried out, will originate the most stupendous enterprise that has been undertaken by the modern world.— The proposition is to run a Railroad from the Western shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Columbia River, a distance of twenty-one hundred miles; and that the National Government will be asked, will be to grant a strip of land sixty yards wide on which to construct the road. This enterprise, wild as it may appear to some, is one destined to be carried into execution sooner or later; and, if the ordinary term of existence is granted to us, we shall live to behold the gigantic achievement. The author of the present project is said to be a Mr. Whitney of New York, a man of solid abilities, practical acquirements, and thorough good sense. He estimates that twenty-five years will be necessary to complete his design. And when we recollect that at the expiration of that time the population of this country will be fifty millions; that the now silent prairies of Missouri will then be as thickly populated as Illinois is now; that the savage gorges of the Rocky Mountains will echo with the clatter of lumber mills; and that throughout the whole course of the Columbia river thriving villages and growing towns will have sprung up, we cannot regard the project as altogether the vagary of a crazy brain.

The advantages of such a road are almost incalculable. It would open a direct door of communication to China, and shorten, by one-half, the route to that teeming country.— The navigation of the Pacific is comparatively so secure and rapid, that a voyage of twenty-five days will carry one from Oregon to China; ten more will suffice to traverse this vast continent; and thus, in about five weeks, merchandise can be transported from the factories of Canton to the warehouses of New York. The shortest voyage on record, between these two points, consumed eighty-five days.— There is no doubt but that we should command the commerce of the Indies, whenever this gigantic enterprise is carried into execution. And we feel assured that before the lapse of a century, such will be the case.— Mr. Whitney will fail, but some man of the next generation will achieve the work.— *Neal's Gazette.*

Knowledge is power.

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Chronicle. THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON CITY,
Saturday Evening, Feb. 15, 1845.

The House were employed most of the day on the bill to reduce the pay of the army, a very important and beneficial measure, which passed the House last session, and was killed in the Senate, as I presume it will be again this year. The army, I mean the officers of the army, is a privileged order, anti-republican and dangerous to the purity of the government.— We have been deceived in supposing that we had evaded the dangers of a standing army in time of peace, by making our army a skeleton, composed of a great number of officers and a few soldiers. The army is already beyond the control of Congress—not now in its military prowess; for a long peace has infused a spirit into our army that will never make war upon the liberties of the country so long as the industry of the country keeps the treasury full—it is in its power of plunder that Congress is defied by the army. The legislation which the army cannot make subservient to plunder, it is always able to prevent, or repeal. I am told that a majority of the senators now in office have a son, a brother, or a nephew, and some two or three or half a dozen, holding office in the army or navy, and of course directly interested in this plunder system. Hence, a real retrenchment in this plunder system. Hence, a real retrenchment in this plunder system. Hence, a real retrenchment in this plunder system.

The corner-stone of this privileged order, is the West Point Academy, under the rules, almost as irrevocable as that of the Medes, that no man can become an officer who has not been regularly trained at that school, and that other rule, that when once commissioned, his promotion even to the highest rank, shall take place in the regular order of succession, by seniority, without reference to qualifications or character. We are often humbugged with the story that the large majority of these persons are the children of the poor. How far the latter of this may be true, I know not; but I venture to assert that in a vast majority of cases, of those who receive commissions, if they are poor themselves, they are the poor relations of the rich and influential politicians, and these politicians are thus, in turn, brought to the support of the army—the sole use of which is to stand by and keep guard while the planters flog and sell their slaves. The truth of the matter leaked out yesterday, when Gen. McKay of North Carolina, moved to reduce the pay of the cadets, (who are paid for condescending to get an education at the public expense,) from \$24 to \$22 a month. Such an indecorous interference with the rights of the gentlemen on land, was very insolent, and was well rebuked by Mr. Thomasson of Kentucky, who said, "He thought the cadets ought to be supported, as a general rule, in a manner equal to their style of living at home." Is it so, indeed, in this happy country, that the sons of the poor have such a "style of living at home," that in order to make them contented while getting an education at the public expense, an allowance of \$24 a month is not sufficient for clothing and pocket money? This shows what sort of "poor men's sons" are supposed to get these appointments. The House reduced the pay to \$24, notwithstanding; but look and see if it is not restored to \$28 in the Senate; and then see if the House do not recede.

The navy is in the same condition. Mr. Wise said, "We must have gentlemen for officers," and therefore he would not consent that apprentices in the navy should be allowed to receive the appointment of midshipmen. Let the history of the navy and its officers for the last five years tell of the blessing of having such "gentlemen" for officers. I have had put into my hands a table compiled from a document which was furnished to the House last year, on motion of Mr. Hale, but which the House refused to have printed.

TABLE
Showing the service performed by acting officers of the navy, in five years preceding the 6th of April, 1842, including the whole number in service, and the averaged time they have been on duty and off duty in five years.

| Grade. | Ar. time on duty. | Ar. time off duty. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Captains. | 64 | 2 6 17 |
| Commanders. | 97 | 2 9 14 |
| Lieutenants. | 323 | 3 6 25 |
| Surgeons. | 69 | 3 5 10 |
| Assess Ass't/Surg. | 3 | 6 10 |
| Ensigns. | 61 | 2 7 35 |
| Purveys. | 65 | 2 5 40 |

This document, as I have observed, the House refused to print, and it is stored away in the lumber rooms of the capitol—because of the revelations it makes. Here we see that the 68 captains in commission, the average service was but two days over half the time. Many of the individuals were not on duty a single day in the whole five years! Yet they are all the while drawing pay from the government, not full pay, indeed, but a handsome allowance of \$2,500 to \$3,500 for doing nothing in the service of the United States.

There were 27 captains in this position on the 30th day of June, 1844. The commanders average a little more service for the navy; and the lieutenants a still larger proportion—the non-combatants giving much the largest proportion of their time. It is to be borne in mind that several commanders are doing the duty of captains, and drawing the pay, (mark that,) while this large number of captains are unemployed. Also many lieutenants do the duty and draw the pay of commanders, and many passed midshipmen do the duty and draw the pay of lieutenants. One would think the honor of this sort of brevet promo-

tion might answer for pay. Of the 63 captains, 23, or 36 per cent., of the 36 commanders, 70, or 73 per cent., and of the 327 lieutenants, 94, or 28 per cent., have received their honors from John Tyler; who has also made 137 passed midshipmen, and 100 midshipmen. Of these 100, one-fourth are natives of Virginia, one-eighth natives of Maryland, and 17 natives of the District of Columbia; in all wanting but two of one half of the appointments in the last four years born in these two States and the District—purely because "we must have gentlemen for officers" in the navy.

It must be confessed, there is precious little hope in complaining on this subject; for when ever a motion is made towards reforming these abuses, some influential member, and most likely one who is ordinarily vociferous against expense, rises with a high-wrought eulogium on the navy, and the wooden walls, and the capture of the Guerriere. Now, mark that man, and see if he has not a son or a brother who is an officer of the navy. I tell you, the army and navy are too strong for Congress, and cannot be kept from the public chest. The abuses, I expect, will go on growing more and more exorbitant, until the people resolve on a cure, by turning out the whole set, to go to work like other folks, and make up an army and navy for service, out of new materials.

A subsequent number of the Emancipator has the following remarks by Mr. Adams:

The question being on the passage of the bill to reduce the pay of the army, Mr. Adams seized the opportunity when the managers had inadvertently left the bars down, by omitting to call the previous question on this question, and made a speech, explaining the reasons why he had voted for a similar bill last year, and should vote for the present bill. It was not because he was anxious to obtain that sort of popularity which was to be had by declaiming against the officers of the army or their compensation, and especially against the present head of the army; nor was it because he had the slightest expectation that this bill or any other having a similar object, would become a law. He gave a history of the course of legislation on this subject during the four years that retrenchment has been the fashion, and how the House had always receded in submission to the Senate.— He narrated the effort at retrenchment in the last Congress, to disband the regiment of dragoons, raised expressly for the Florida War, and which resulted merely in a bill to dismount them and make it a regiment of riflemen. Well, they were dismounted, and the horses were sold; of course at a great sacrifice; and the first thing this Congress did was to pass a bill to remount that regiment, and new horses were purchased again at enormous cost.

He said his reason for voting for this bill was because he foresaw a systematic effort to enlarge the army, very greatly, and to make it a permanent institution of the country to last as long as the Union itself. He alluded to the bill reported by the chairman of the military committee, (Gen. Clinch,) to establish military hospitals, to maintain the invalids and the old soldiers at the public expense. He alluded to the vast sums expended by England upon Greenwich hospital, and said this scheme will call for millions from your treasury. He would meet these projects by reducing the pay of the army. He had heard it whispered that, before this session closes, a bill is to be brought in for adding to the army five entire regiments. The House had heard nothing about it, but he had no doubt such a scheme was on foot. He expatiated on the tendency of the Texas and Oregon bills to produce war. He spoke of the increasing influence and power of the army. And by this he meant the officers of the army. The soldiers, he said, were mere obeying machines, with arms in their hands—not very favorable but perhaps to public liberty. But the officers held their powers by a life tenure, which you are all the while enhancing. In five years, instead of a major general at the head of the army, you will have a field marshal.

He dwelt on the jealousy with which many regarded the life estate of the judges, but no body seems alarmed about the danger of having major generals for life. He said the question was liable to come up, and very sure if we take Texas, with regard to the possession of Cuba, which it is well known Great Britain had long fixed her eye upon. And if we resist, it will be solely on account of slavery—because, as we are told by the secretary of state, the necessities of slavery require a check to be interposed in the way of Great Britain towards universal emancipation. This will require, what was urged upon this House by a late secretary of the navy, a navy half as large as that of Great Britain, at a cost of at least fifty millions a year. He brought up Mr. Wise's famous project, now ten years old, of attaining six degrees of latitude from Mexico, across the continent;

removing our boundary from 42 deg. to 36 deg. north latitude; and all, it was said, for the sole purpose of attaining a good harbor on the Pacific ocean, the harbor of San Francisco, for the use of the whale ships of New England. He said the great question of SLAVERY, unwelcome as it is in this House, must agitate this government. He then referred to the compromise, as it is called, in the Texas bill, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Douglas], prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. A strange compromise, when he said the line of 36 deg. 30 min. is two degrees, at least, further north than Texas ever owned a foot of land. A call had been made on the executive for information as to the boundaries of Texas, but it had brought no return—the executive doubtless has no information on this subject; it has negotiated for a country of whose bounds it has no information. If the bounds were taken of the country, as possessed by Texas, governed by its laws, as represented in its legislature, its bounds would fall much more than two degrees short of the line established between liberty and slavery by the compromise of the gentleman from Illinois.

SUCCESSION HISTORY OF THE CONTEST IN GREAT BRITAIN ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.
Organized antislavery effort in Great Britain may be dated at the first meeting of the London Committee, in 1787.

In 1788, the first effort in Parliament on slavery was made.
Efforts were made in 1789, 1790 and 1791, but with no prospect of success. The question of abolition was treated in Parliament as antislavery petitions were by our Congress, the first few years of the antislavery struggle. In 1791, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons refrained from sugar altogether; there was no free-labor sugar at that time.

In 1792 and 1793 a simple resolution by Mr. Wilberforce condemning slavery was lost in the House of Commons.
In 1794, the resolution of Mr. Wilberforce was carried in the House of Commons, but the Lords rejected it.

In 1795 and 1796, the effort was renewed and negatived.
In 1797, 1798, Mr. Wilberforce's bill was defeated.
Nothing was done until 1804, when the bill passed the House of Commons, but was defeated by the Lords.

In 1805, it was renewed and lost.
In 1806, the bill passed both houses.
There was a struggle for eighteen years merely to obtain parliament to consent, that the trade carried on by British subjects, for the purpose of obtaining slaves on the coast of Africa, should be abolished. It was negatived and barred out of the House of Commons seventeen times and admitted twice.— It was admitted into the House of Lords but once.— In 1809 (10th June) Mr. Fox moved that the House, considering the slave trade to be contrary to the principles of justice, humanity and policy, will with all practicable expedition, take effective measures for its abolition. Carried by 114 to 15 in the Commons, and 41 to 20 in the Lords.
In 1807, Lord Granville brought into the House of Lords, "A bill for the abolition of the slave trade." Passed by 100 to 58, and in Commons by 283 to 16.
This history furnishes us abundant evidence for hope and encouragement.
R. McMDR.

Enterprise.—It is said of Messrs. Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass. the celebrated steel pen manufacturers, that they commenced about the year 1830 the business of making buttons by hand, employing only two or three persons besides themselves. They gradually enlarged their business, and in 1838 they had a capital of \$100,000, and gave employment to two hundred persons. In 1839 they added the business of manufacturing steel pens to that of button making, and now they have a capital of \$775,000, and employ daily 275 hands. The number of buttons manufactured at their establishment, daily in 1844, was 1600 gross, and the number of pens per day, 100 gross.— The case of these two brothers affords another proof of the ability of industry, enterprise and good management to command success.

A novel concert was given in Salem on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Francis Williams, the Northern Whistler, a colored man, resident in that city. Mr. Williams has often excited applause while engaged in his work, by his remarkable whistling powers, which he has been often urged and at length prevailed upon to exhibit in public. His debut was perfectly successful, both in respect to his reputation and his profit, showing that Yankee genius has only to show itself to be duly appreciated by a Yankee audience.— *Boston Chronicle.*

Merry England.—A London paper says that a poor woman with an infant at her breast, has been committed for trial from the Wallington Petty Sessions, for taking a fig-got valued at three farthings, from a woodpile. Mr. Page, of Stockenchurch was the prosecutor.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

LIBERTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberty party of Ann Arbor will be held at the Mechanic's Hall in Mundy's Block on this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Town Officers for the ensuing year.

THE DEMOCRACY AND TEXAS.

The information has at length reached us, that the Democratic party have been successful in inducing Congress to take the first step towards the accomplishment of the paramount object of that party—the Annexation of Texas with Slavery. They have not, indeed, yet consummated the scheme, nor have they been able to make such progress towards it as to render the result certain; but they have induced Congress to declare the readiness of this nation to receive Texas on certain conditions, provided they shall first receive the assent of the people of Texas. As this proposition will be the prominent topic of discussion for some time, and as it is one of the most important that has ever come before this nation, we subjoin it entire, as it came from the House.

JOINT RESOLUTION

DECLARING THE TERMS ON WHICH CONGRESS WILL ADMIT TEXAS INTO THE UNION AS A STATE:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic of Texas, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall remain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind, which may belong to or due or owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind, which may belong to or due or owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of the Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

[Benton's Amendment.]

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that republic, then

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the government of Texas and the United States; and the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

Let us examine the features of this proposition.

1. It will be noticed that we are to take Texas without knowing in reality what territory we are acquiring. "The territory properly included in, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas," is a very indefinite description, and leaves the door open for serious difficulties with foreign nations.

2. The present proposition is not con-

clusive that Texas shall be admitted, even if it be ratified and accepted by her people. The people of Texas must first form a State Constitution which shall be acceptable to Congress, and if it fails to meet their approbation, Texas may still be rejected. The whole question will be open until Congress shall decide whether the State Constitution thus formed shall be agreeable to them or not. This will be the "final action" of Congress.

3. The proposal is that Texas shall keep all her lands, and pay all her own debts. This looks well on paper, but practically it will amount to nothing at all. No one can tell how much Texas owes, nor to whom it is owing. No sufficient records have been kept of the amount of Scrip issued by the Government, and it is the opinion of Col. Benton, we believe, that all the valuable lands of the republic have been lavished away. But how are we to avoid paying the foreign liabilities of Texas? If we take possession of all her "mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, barracks, fortifications, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments," &c.—if we thus seize upon her means of paying, and appropriate them to our own use, and thereby designedly keep them from the hands of the foreign creditor—we are justly holden to pay the debts. We are also holden to do this by the law of nations, as has been declared by Adams, Clay, and other eminent men of the Whig party, and not denied so far as we remember, by the ablest statesmen of the other party. As to the creditors of Texas residing in that country, and in the United States, there is no doubt that they would soon lease the National Government into an allowance of their claims; and we have ample reason from the experience of the past for believing that a hole once opened on the south side of the national treasury box will be constantly visited. The ostensible refusal to pay the debts of Texas is a mere device for blinding the eyes of the citizens of the Free States, from whom the greater portion of the means for paying them must be extorted.

4. Any number of "new States" may be hereafter formed out of this State of Texas, provided they be of "convenient size" and "sufficient population." This indefiniteness is all favorable to the South, and affords the Slaveholder an opportunity of getting in as many small States, with as small a population in each, as possible. No limitations are placed upon Congress.

5. All these new States which may be formed north of thirty six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, shall be Free States. Now here is another humbug whereby it is attempted to deceive the ignorant. We are assured by John Quincy Adams, whose opportunities of knowledge on this subject are not properly surpassed by those of any other man, that Texas has not the least rightful claim whatever to any land north of the line here designated, but that the northern boundary of Texas, according to her proper limits will be at least two degrees, or 140 miles, south of this line of pretended compromise! Besides, admitting the title of Texas to the country here described, it is the most inhospitable and poorest portion of the 315,000 square miles claimed by Texas, and would be the very last to be settled. What a mockery, then, to agree that Free States might be formed out of a parcel of land that belongs to a foreign nation, and which is of a quality that would not be settled till a future age, and then would only sustain a poor and sparse population!

6. The new States to be made south of this line are to be admitted with or without Slavery as the people of each State may wish. This, according to the present state of things, is equivalent to their admission as Slave States, as the emigration to Texas will be chiefly from the slaveholding States. The proposition to admit these States with or without slavery has a plausible appearance of liberality in it; but it involves one of the most dangerous and hateful provisions that could possibly be devised. These new States may be formed forty or fifty, or even a hundred years hence; and if they choose to be Slaveholding States, Congress, by this agreement, will be expected to receive them as such. The faith of this nation will guarantee this. How different is this action of the Democratic party from that of our ancestors, who, in laying out the great territory of the Northwest, expressly provided, that a slave should never dwell upon the soil! The admission of Texas with Slavery, seeing it is an existing institution of that country, might in some sense be considered a pardonable offence; but a solemn guarantee to make more slave States a century hence to curse coming generations, betrays a contempt for the blessings of liberty and free institutions which would seem scarcely possible in those who had been born and educated under their influence.

7. Nor is this all. These new States are to be admitted "under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." What are these provisions? One is, that the General Government shall protect each State

against domestic violence, when applied to by the executive or legislature thereof. Suppose an insurrection of the Slaves to take place in these new States, all the military and naval force of this nation must be exerted to re-enslave the rebels, and keep them and their posterity in subjection forever, unless the States shall voluntarily choose to abolish Slavery.—Thus the General Government will not only be slave catcher for our own fourteen Slave States, but by this process we go into a foreign country, and volunteer our gratuitous services, if the slaveholders will but give us a job!

Another provision of the Federal Constitution is, that five slaves shall count in political power equal to three free persons. This is another beautiful feature of this project, which is sustained by a party vociferous for equal political rights. Let the freemen of Michigan consider well this part of the bargain which has been made for them by their Representatives, McClelland, Hunt and Lyon.—They have pledged us to give a premium in political power to foreign slaveholders, if they will only condescend to come into the Union with us! A capitalist of Detroit, who has \$100,000 invested in merchandise, has but a single vote which may be counterbalanced by that of the person who blacks his boots. The capitalist of Texas, who has invested \$100,000 in 100 human beings, will exercise a political power equal to that of sixty-one of the hardworking farming population of Michigan. Are the freemen of this State disposed to place themselves thus in the power of slaveholding nabobs? Will they confirm such a bargain?

8. Mr. Benton's amendment proposes that a State comprising a part of Texas, shall be admitted—the remaining part of Texas to be considered as a national territory—if the terms can be agreed upon by commissioners of the two governments. This, it will be seen, leaves the whole question of Annexation open, to be formed and shaped by the Executive of the two nations, and subsequently ratified on our part by the Senate or both Houses. The President is authorized to submit either plan to the Texans, which he may deem most likely to succeed.—In our opinion, the first proposal is the most dangerous of the two: it makes certain definite propositions, and when Texas shall assent to them, the work will be fairly laid out and almost completed.—Whereas the commissioners of both parties, with an unlimited field before them, would start an endless variety of topics for discussion among themselves, and disagreement among their constituents.

It now remains for the people of the Free States to say whether they will sanction this abominable project. They have it yet in their power to prevent it. A general unanimity of action and feeling in the Free States will forever put a veto upon it. Let every State do its part.—Let the people of Michigan speak out their opinion to the men who so unworthily represent them at Washington; and give them instructions for their action at another session of Congress that shall not be resisted or misunderstood.

"The Lake Huron Observer," a paper calling itself Democratic, thus discourses of the Congressional nomination of the Liberty party of Wisconsin.—His testimony to "the undoubted abilities and high moral worth" of Mr. Holton is unequivocal, but what reason has he for calling Mr. Holton and his Liberty friends "misguided fanatics"? Can he tell?

MARTYRDOM.—The Wisconsin Territorial Liberty Convention, held at Prairieville on the 6th ult., nominated EDWARD D. HOLTON, Esq., of Milwaukee, as their candidate for Delegate to Congress at the next September election. The glory of becoming a martyr in the cause of those who are now much better off than any legislation can make them, we fear will be the only satisfaction Mr. H. will derive from this nomination. We know him well, and cannot but regret that by consenting to become the leader of a set of misguided fanatics, he has fore-sworn political fellowship with the great body of his fellow-citizens who might otherwise, perhaps, have elevated him to a station where his undoubted abilities and high moral worth could not but be appreciated and secure to him the confidence of the people of the beautiful territory of which he is happy in being a citizen.

In Ohio, notwithstanding the large Whig majority in the Legislature, the abominable "Black Laws" still remain on the statute book. The Liberty Herald says:

"The House indefinitely postponed the bill reported by Mr. Paine to repeal the 'black laws,' by a vote of 30 to 27! The bill which passed the Senate some days ago, permitting colored men to testify on certain occasions, still lies on the table in the House! What has become of the great majority held by the 'true Liberty party' in the lower House? It would seem that the ravings of the Statesman with regard to the repeal of these laws, had had the effect at least to intimidate them."

Thomas A. Davis, Esq., has been elected mayor of Boston, on the eighth inst. Mr. Davis was nominated by the Native Americans. The vote stood Davis 4865, and others 4736.

Don't forget to read the article on the first page respecting the Army and Navy. It contains many important truths.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The following extracts from a late number of Niles' Register, as we find them in the Oakland Gazette, may be instructive to our readers. It seems the ablest statesmen have not yet devised any system of banking which may be truly called good, and which will certainly secure the banks from mismanagement and failure, and the public from loss.

"THE SAFETY FUND SYSTEM, which has been in operation for a sufficient time in the state of New York to develop some of its properties, appears to us to work beneficially so far as to entitle it to be gradually incorporated into the banking system of other States. By the report of the comptroller of the State of New York, of the 1st inst. we learn, that to redeem the notes of the ten safety fund banks which have failed since the system has been adopted in that state, \$1,502,170 has been paid from the safety fund and he estimates that \$1,017,000 will yet be required of solvent banks for that object, the total loss being \$2,519,170. Of this sum the ten defaulting banks had only contributed \$76,032.42 towards the fund, prior to failure. Besides this heavy levy on the solvent banks to make up their deficit, at least \$350,000 had been sunk by the depreciation of their notes in the hands of note holders—and adding the loss of at least three millions of dollars sustained by the stockholders of the broken banks, and we have an aggregate loss of \$5,869,170 experienced by the failure of those ten "Safety Fund Banks" of New York.

This, for the time the system has been in operation, will figure largely in its comparison with losses sustained in any other system; but the loss does not fall upon bill holders but mainly upon stockholders—as is ought to.

The free bank system, has also been in operation for a sufficient length of time in N. Y., to furnish somewhat of a test. There are now seventy banks in the state under that law. Twenty-nine that commenced operation, have been closed by legal process from the comptroller, and ten others have been wound up by their own stockholders. What losses have been sustained by them in these cases we are not aware. As a new system, its results so far seem to afford no certain relief from the evil to which the old system of banking was liable."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Of the 139 members elected, 61 are Whigs, 6 American Republicans, and 22 Democrats. There are yet to be elected 34, viz: 4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Connecticut, 2 in Rhode Island, 6 in Maryland, 15 in Virginia, 9 in North Carolina, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Mississippi, 11 in Tennessee, 10 in Kentucky, 10 in Indiana, 1 vacancy in Maine, and 1 vacancy in Massachusetts. Total 323.

New Hampshire elects her member in March next; Connecticut and Virginia in April; Maryland in October; Mississippi in November; all the rest (except the vacancies) in August.

Every slaveholder in the House voted against the Postage bill, except two—Cassin of Maryland and Sibley of Louisiana, yeas 124, nays 74. On the title of the bill, Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved that it be, "An act to make the Post office a public nuisance." The Tribune says that after its passage a committee of southern Locofocos waited on Mr. Tyler to induce him to veto it!

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Senate for sundry Legislative documents.

We intended to publish the new license law in this paper, but have not been able to get a copy. We have the promise of one for next week.

The Marshall Statesman is republishing its list of old Whig principles, with alterations "to suit the times." The sixth whig principle reads thus:

"We are opposed to the annexation of Texas and the dictation of the slave power of the South."

So the Statesman has no opposition to the perpetuity of the Slave Power, nor to the ordinary influence which it exerts in the national councils against the cause of political freedom, but only to its "dictation," in measures of Whig policy, we suppose. Well, that will do to begin with. Any kind of opposition, however diminutive or feeble, is better than tame, fawning servility.

Mr. Polk's Inaugural Message has been received, but we do not think it would much interest our readers if we should publish it. He repeats his former positions on the Tariff and on Annexation, and declares that his administration shall be guided by them. He is somewhat apprehensive on the whole lest the Union be dissolved by the actions of "misguided" men in some States interfering with the "domestic institutions" of other States, but finally concludes that there will be virtue enough in the mass of the people to counteract their machinations.

Miss Webster.—Gov. Owsley has pardoned this woman, who was convicted and sentenced to State Prison, for stealing slaves. She departed at once with her father for Vermont, after having publicly declared that she was no Abolitionist, but an Emancipator. She also declares her innocence, but concedes that under the testimony, circumstantial and direct, she was properly found guilty.—Det. Adv.

Mr. Morehead, a Whig Senator from Kentucky, made the following sensible remarks in the Senate, in discussing the Annexation question:

"He was opposed to the measure, because it was proposed and advocated as a means of strengthening and confirming the interests of one particular section of the Union. Representing a slaveholding State himself, he denied to Congress the right to adopt any measure looking to the perpetuation and extension of Slavery; for if they could do this, they could also pass laws for circumscribing and lessening it. He would not admit the existence of such a right, especially when he contemplated the progress of the FUGITIVE PARTY in the Union, who might at some time hold a MAJORITY IN CONGRESS."

According to the tax returns of Texas in 1843, the number of slaves was 22,410.

ANN ARBOR, March 14, 1845. The Wheat market remains as usual at 75 cents. Flour retails at \$4.00 a barrel.

For the Signal of Liberty. CALHOUN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Erastus Hussey was called to the chair and Geo. Ingersoll appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. N. Stickney, the chair appointed a committee of six to propose the names of a county central committee who reported the following:

Edwin A. Lee, Erastus Hussey, Nathan Durfee, S. S. Nichols of Battle Creek, George Ingersoll, of Marshall, Alonzo Collins of Burlington, Chas. M. Boardwell of Eckford, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, S. S. Nichols was appointed Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Lay, C. M. Boardwell, Mr. Thomas, G. G. Lay were appointed a committee on Resolutions, who reported the following which were accepted, and after an animated discussion on the merits of the several resolutions in which Dr. At Lee, Mr. Thomas, E. Hussey, J. N. Stickney, Wm. E. Welles, N. Durfee, G. G. Lay, and others participated, they were adopted.

1. Resolved, That the unprecedented numbers and interest at our late Anniversary held at Jackson should inspire every true Liberty man in the State with renewed confidence, zeal and activity in behalf of the Slave and our country.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the friends of Liberty in our county not to fail, at the approaching Town Meeting of uniting their influence by a regular organization in nominating and vigorously supporting their Town Liberty Tickets.

Resolved, That that kind of Northern Democracy which surrenders all Northern rights and independence, and lays them down a humble, bleeding sacrifice at the feet of Southern Slaveholders and the Slave Power, is a democracy with which we have no sympathy, and we fully believe that if our country be not doomed to speedy ruin by its great guilt and wickedness, the second sober thought of the people will brand such Democracy as a base, deceitful enemy of our country.

Resolved, That when the Northern people will come to their senses, and drop minor differences and become as devoted to maintain Liberty as Slaveholders are to maintain Slavery—then and not till then can our nation reasonably hope to be saved from the threatening curse of the peculiar institutions of the South.

Resolved, That the plea of necessity of South Carolina and Louisiana for their gross insult to Massachusetts is but the same old plea of tyrants as an excuse for their tyranny, and should therefore be rejected by the friends of freedom this alarming fact, that it is absolutely necessary that Slavery should strike down Liberty in this nation in order to maintain itself, they being direct and eternal political antagonists.

Resolved, That the happiness, prosperity and perpetuity of our Government depends upon the intelligence and patriotism of all its members, and that Slavery is demoralizing and debasing in its character, and subverts and destroys the very principles upon which all true governments are based.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas under the present circumstances of that country is wholly repugnant to our principles, as we believe it entirely unconstitutional and detrimental to the interests of Liberty.

Resolved, That the late attempts to destroy the Liberty Party, by the circulation of forged handbills derogatory to the character of JAMES G. BRUNY have signally failed of their object.

Resolved, That the Liberty Party has demonstrated its ability to ride a boisterous sea—and will come into port rejoicing.

Resolved, That ours is the true Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Economy, Low Salaries, Responsibility of Officers, irrespective of creed, color or person—our motto "the greatest good to the whole."

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of Liberty to go to the extent of their ability in circulating

and sustaining the Signal of Liberty and Star of Freedom, and to encourage and sustain competent Anti Slavery Lecturers in this very important crisis of our cause.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Signal of Liberty and Star of Freedom for publication.

The evening session was occupied by Mr. Thomas and Elder J. Twiss in able remarks on the true position of our country, the action of the political parties and the evils of slavery with all its attendant consequences—and the meeting closed with perfect unanimity of feeling in the strength of our cause, and with a determination to maintain with renewed energy our own and our country's rights by prosecuting to its consummation the great—the glorious—the triumphant cause of moral and political Liberty.

ERASTUS HUSSEY CHAIRMAN.
GEO. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

Congressional.

The Postage Bill, as it passed the House, has the following tariff of prices for letters:

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, viz: For every single letter, in manuscript, or paper of any kind by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mail not over three hundred miles, five cents; over three hundred miles, ten cents; and for a double letter three shall be charged double this rate; and for a triple letter triple this rate; and for a quadruple letter quadruple this rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any Post office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each. And all letters which shall be sent by express, or delivered over in any Post office, shall, when delivered out, be charged with the cost of advertising the same, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are."

The Slaveholders were strongly opposed to the Bill, and tried every way to delay and defeat it. The Boston Chronicle says,

Mr. James moved to amend, by making the rate 5 cents to 250 miles, 10 cents to 400, and 15 cents over. Lost, 78 to 87.

Mr. Drougoole moved to postpone the bill to January, 1. Lost, only 37 voting for it, including S. Cary, A. Kennedy and R. D. Owen.

Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, then moved that the bill take effect on the first of July.—Carried.

Mr. Garrett Davis moved 5 cent to 300 miles, and over that 10 cents. Lost, 69 to 89, being rather too close.

Mr. Henkle moved 5 cents to 150 miles, and 10 cents over, rating by pieces of paper: Lost, 87 to 93.

Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, moved 300 miles as the distance for the 10 cent rate to begin.—Carried, 87 to 87. Shame!

I do not know what madness got into them, it is the fruit of overzealism. The activity of the chief managers was like that of a bee in a tar barrel.

Mr. Jameson moved on amendment, restoring the old principle of rating by pieces of paper. Lost 71 to 77.

An attempt was made to rise and report the bill, but was frowned down by the overseers.

Mr. Jameson moved to substitute a quarter ounce as the weight of a single letter. Lost, 72 to 87. Mr. J. attempted to state the reasons of his motion, but was called to order—no debate being allowed. He then moved three-eighths of an ounce as the weight, and the slaveholders, with Norris, Maclay, Owen, and a few such, voted for such a proposition to the number of 65, nays 25.

The House of Representatives passed the Texas resolutions as amended by the Senate, by a vote of 182 to 76, all the Whigs except Mr. Dellef voting in the negative, and all Democrats, except Hale of N. H. and R. D. Davis of N. York in the affirmative. Messrs. McClelland and Hunt finally concluded to go with the party for Texas and slavery. In the Senate the resolutions passed by a vote of 27 to 25, all the Democrats voting for it and three Whigs—Merrick of Maryland, Henderson of Mississippi, and Johnson of Louisiana. Below is a list of the yeas and nays entire.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarrigan, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rivers, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge.—25.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Benton, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Broadhead, Aaron V. Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Shepard Cary, Cathin, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Croas, Cullum, Dana, D. Niel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Deen, Dellef, Dillingham, Douglas, Drougoole, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Parlee, Felton, Foster, French, Fuller, Hannibal Henkin, Hammet, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Herrick, Holmes, Hoge, Houston, Hubbard, Inhabell, Huges, Hungertord, James B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Caye Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, P. King, Kilpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClelland, McLernard, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Parmenter

Payne, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Purdy, Rathbun, David S. Reid, Reding, Reif, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Robinson, Russell, St. John, Saunders, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Sibley, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stearns, Stetson, John Stewart, Stiles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbets, Tucker, White, Wentworth, Wheaton, Benjamin White, Williams, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancy, and Yates.—157.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ash, Becker, Barringer, Barnard, Brengle, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carroll, Causlin, Chilton, Clinch, Clingham, Collamer, Cranston, Darrah, Garret Davis, Richard D. Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Poole, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Holston, Washington Hunt, Irvin, Jenks, Perry B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, McLane, Marsh, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Mosely, Newton, Patterson, Peyton, Phoenix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Ramsey, Rayner, Charles M. Reed, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, Sampth, Schenck, Senter, Severance, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Spencer, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, John White, Winthrop, and William Wright.—76.

We learn, says the Baltimore American by the Telegraph that the Cabinet of Mr. Polk is to consist of

Mr. Buchanan of Pa. Secretary of State.
Mr. Bancroft, of Mass. " Treasury.
Mr. Butler, of Ky. " War.
Mr. Mason, of Va. " Navy.
Mr. Saunders, of N. C. Postmaster General.

Mr. Walker, of Miss. Attorney General.

This division of offices in the Cabinet is about as usual. Nine millions of northern freemen give two members to the Cabinet; four millions of slaveholders and their friends have four members. However, the doughfaces should not grumble; for this is an improvement on the last administration, five out of six of the Cabinet having been slaveholders.

IOWA AND FLORIDA.—These two new States were added to our confederacy by a vote of the Senate on Saturday, the 1st inst. The House bill to accomplish this object was resisted for some time by Messrs. Evans, Choate and others, but finally passed 35 to 9—Gov. Woodbridge voting nay.

LATER. The following article from the Globe of the 5th, shows that the preceding statement of the members of the Cabinet was inaccurate:

"The President nominated to the Senate to-day—

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State.
R. J. WALKER, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury.
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York, Secretary of War.
GEORGE BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, Attorney General.
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

All the nominations were acted on and confirmed during the sitting, except that of Mr. Bancroft, which was postponed until tomorrow, at the request of some member—from what motive, we cannot divine."

State Legislature.

In the House, Mr. McLeod from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Gibbs, Jun., and twenty-three others, inhabitants of the county of Clinton, praying that the laws of the State of Michigan may be so simplified as to come within the knowledge of every person and that every man may be admitted to the bar, made a report thereon accompanied with a bill to simplify the laws of the State of Michigan so as to come within the knowledge of every person and to admit every man to the bar and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was accepted, the committee discharged from the further consideration of said petition and the said bill read 1st and 2d time and referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Pratt,
The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and

On motion of Mr. Hazleton,
Five hundred copies of the report were ordered.

The bill to modify the license Law, passed the Senate and was amended in the House, on coming back to the Senate was passed by that body—yeas 14, nays 2 (Messrs. Niles and Thurston.)

A difficulty has arisen between the Senate and the U. S. District Court, growing out of a case of privilege. It seems that Mr. Williams, Senator from Saguinaw, was cited to appear before the U. S. Court as a witness, but refused, on the ground of his privilege as a Senator. Whereupon his Honor, Judge Wilkins, sent an officer after him, and arrested him in his seat in the Senate, for contempt of court. The Senate, nothing daunted, sent their sergeant-at-arms, and arrested the Judge and Clerk of the Court, and brought them before the Senate, but not being ready to try them, agreed to let them run at large, from Saturday to Monday, provided they would promise to be then on hand for trial. This Judge Wilkins positively refused to do, but he was not committed to jail. The affair was not settled at our latest dates. The principle involved in the controversy may be of importance; but it was not wise to enter on such a quarrel unnecessarily.

In the House, a bill was passed dividing the Upper Peninsula into six counties.

The bill to incorporate the People's Bank of Michigan was lost in the Senate on its final passage.

The bill to provide for taking the census of the State was discussed in the Senate. The Legislature will probably adjourn about the 20th instant, perhaps a little later.

General Intelligence.

A Magnetic Telegraph is in progress in the city of New York, according to the correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who says:

Workmen are now busy arranging the wires for a magnetic telegraph between the "up-town" and "down-town" people. The wires are to pass through Broadway, and the "down-town" depot is to be at the Clay Committee-room, in the Express buildings, near the head of Wall street. The "up-town" terminus will be for the present at the rooms of the Lyceum of Natural History, in Broadway near Prince street. One object is to establish a communication for the convenience of gentlemen whose places of business are far distant from their homes. Errand boys are to be in attendance to carry messages. A gentleman, for instance, wishes to send word to his wife that he will bring home a friend to dine with him. By the ordinary modes of conveyance, it would take an hour at least to apprize her of the fact. By the telegraph, the important communication may be made in less than five minutes.

Again, Mrs. Smith, from her "up-town" abode, wishes to inform her liege lord, who is as far down town as the Bowling Green, that the baby is sick, and that he must come home immediately.—The accommodating telegraph communicates the mandate with lightning celerity; and in five minutes from the time she sent the summons, Mrs. Smith receives the assurance that Mr. Smith is "on his way up." Indeed, it will be difficult to imagine all the advantages of this establishment. If Mr. Smith has any thing to detain him from his dinner, instead of leaving his wife to fret over his absence, and imagine that he has been run over by an omnibus, he sends a laconic message like this: "Unavoidably detained; shall dine at Delmonico's; don't wait."

A Boy of 8 years Drunk and Dead.—We learn by the Jersey City Advertiser that Martin O'Donnell, a lad of only eight years, died suddenly on Sunday morning in consequence of being excessively intoxicated the day previous, causing convulsions and exposures! Such was the verdict of the Coroner's inquest at the office of S. P. Lukins, Esq. It is spoken of as another instance of the effect of unlicensed rum-selling, which exists, it is said, to an alarming extent along Newark Avenue.

Odd Fellowship.—The great success which attends these admirable associations, among our male fellow citizens, has prompted similar combinations with the same philanthropic views among the female portion of the community. They hold regular meetings and admit members of good standing, both married and single, at a fee of \$2. Strict temperance is a fundamental requirement. They are calculated to be of vast benefit to our hard worked but poorly paid female population, in the hour of need.—N. Y. Morning News.

Walking Variety and Provision Store.—An old lady, apparently about fifty years of age, genteelly dressed, with cloak and muff, was recently brought into the New York police office, upon a charge of attempting to steal an umbrella. Upon searching her, the following articles were found secreted in her muff, viz: two ladies' caps, one hat feather, one worsted hood, two pairs of worsted mits, one dozen spoons cotton, one gentleman's glove, one worsted cuff, two cut glass tumblers, and four business cards. Tied to her waist, beneath her dress, were four large pockets, within which were found three large oysters, one boiled crab, one steak of fresh codfish, seven large red onions, two very large flat Dutch turneps, one orange, one potato, three large pieces of taffy, four doughnuts, two muffins, two fancy poundcakes, and a copy of Bishop Onderdonk's trial.

Legislative Joke.—A Caution to Sleeping Members.—A good joke is related of a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts from one of the country towns, who was in the habit of sleeping at his post.

There was one bill, relating to the fisheries, on which he was very desirous to make a speech. Accordingly he got his next neighbor to wake him up, whenever the bill was called for. It so happened that a bill to punish the crimes of adultery and fornication had just been read, when, by accident or otherwise, some one trod on the toe of the sleeping member, who springing to his feet, began, "Mr. Speaker, I have a word to say on that subject, for more than half of my constituents got their living by it."

The Mother of Gracchi.—Old Virginia is generally called by patriots in their frolics, the "mother of the Gracchi." We rather think she is also, by second marriage, "mother of the office beggars." According to recent dates, more than one half of the office holders at Washington are Virginians.—N. Y. Herald.

Farewell Ball.—President Tyler gave a farewell ball on the evening of the 19th ult., which was attended by over 2,000 persons.—The Foreign Ministers and a great number of the Army and Navy officers attended in full uniform; and it is said that the oldest Government officials took part in the dance.

In the United Service Magazine (No. 183.) there is an article devoted to the doings of the ent—the weapon with which Madame Glory rebukes her naughty children:

"Men have declared to me," says an officer, "that the sensation experienced at each lash, was as though the talons of a Hawk were tearing the flesh off their bones."

Hear General Sir Charles Napier on the cat—the real streamers of the Recruiting Service:

"I have seen many hundreds of men flogged, and have observed that when the skin is thoroughly cut up or flayed off, the great pain subsides; and they bear the remainder without a groan. They will often lie as without life, and the Drummers appear to be flogging a lump of dead raw flesh. The faces of the spectators (soldiers) assumed a look of disgust. There was a whispering sound, scarcely audible, issuing from the apparently stern and silent ranks; a sound arising from lips that spoke not, but that sound was produced by hearts that felt deeply. . . . The low sound sometimes resembled what may be called sniffing, and maybe occasioned by an increased flow of tears into the nostrils."

Arts of Beggars in New York.—A writer in this city, to a New Haven paper, alludes to "two wretched looking women, with emaciated infants in their arms, begging bread," near a fashionable jeweller's shop, in Broadway, where the rich were making liberal purchases. In relation to this allusion, the Tribune has a correspondent who tells this story:

"A few months since, a clergyman in this city was frequently visited by a female, who uniformly brought in her arms an infant clothed in rags, and so poor and emaciated that apparently the little sufferer's existence could not be many days prolonged. After suitable relief had been furnished to the child, in the way of clothing, the clergyman went to another house to make a call, and there he found the "living skeleton," again, he had just relieved. This time it was in the hands of another mother, clothed in rags as before.

"He investigated the matter, and found that the child was starved for the purpose of being used as capital in begging—that four different females used it for this purpose, each using different streets to exhibit in; and all claimed it as their own. They cleared by the operation about six dollars per week."—N. Y. Express.

Fortune.—Mr. William H. Graham, our fellow sufferer by the late fire, yesterday recovered from the ruins the roll of money and gold watch which he left under his pillow in the second story back room when he jumped from the back window to escape the raging element. His watch is probably used up as a watch, the crystal, hands, &c., gone, and the residue looking like a badly baked turnip; but the gold is there still, and the works may not be utterly worthless. But the recovery of his money is little short of miraculous. It was doubtless covered, at an early stage of the fire, by a falling wall or other heavy body, and though scorched and blackened so that much of it must be returned to the issuing banks, it is there, (\$419 out of \$475.) and is money still. The out side bills were burnt off with the purse which contained the whole. We do not know where an extraordinary streak of good luck could have pierced the clouds of misfortune more entirely to our mind than in this particular case.—N. Y. Tribune.

The present collocations of the leading Whigs, run after this sort, as we opine: Judge A.—This is too bad; we have borne and borne, but the South is insatiable. We must have a party to rescue the government from the grasp of the slaveholders. Hon. Mr. B.—That is very true. We blundered in nominating Cay. Mr. Webster was right. I wish we had nominated him and stood by him.

Col. C.—That can't be helped now. And we blundered again in starting this madism. It is playing the mischief with us. All this proves to my mind that we want a great principle to rally on.

Judge A.—Just so. We must have a party opposed to the slave power. That is, after all, the great question of this republic. I have made up my mind fully to such a party. Hon. Mr. B.—But what shall we do with the Liberty party? I would take that ground if it had not been spoiled.

Col. C.—Yes, Judge, the Liberty men are right; but they are an impracticable set. To join them would be letting ourselves down.—And to stop short of their position would be ridiculous. There is not room elsewhere to form a party. I wish they were out of the way!—Boston Chron.

It is said that Capt. Tyler's Lady President is attended on reception days, by twelve maids of honor, six on either side, dressed all alike; and that her serene Loveliness "receives" upon a raised platform, with a head-dress formed of buckles, and resembling a crown. Such an aping of royalty would be contemptible under any other administration than the present.

The Randolph Will Case has gone in favor of the freedom of slaves, three hundred in number, who are to have been, \$30,000 and a year's wages. It is said lands will be purchased for them in Texas.

Mohammelan Views on American Politics.

The New Orleans Picayune sets the following "saw" in motion, purporting to be a free translation from a Constantinian paper of an article upon the subject of the late Presidential election. There is no doubt that the translation is free enough, and it certainly is amusing:—"Of three candidates," says the Constantinian paper editor, "now seeking to be Calif of America, two are men of remarkable endowments and the other is naturally popular in the southern States. In the north, where there are few people of color, the struggle will be a close one between Mr. Khl and Mr. Polk; but in the south Mr. Birner, he being a black man, will of course carry every thing before him. Should either of them be chosen, it is understood that the friends of the other will hang themselves in order to escape proscription—a species of guillotine very much dreaded by politicians and said to be an improvement to the bowstring. In case Mr. B should triumph, there appears no doubt that the whole white population will be put to the sword. Of course the success of either of the first named gentlemen will ensure the decapitation of the negroes, and produce a foreign war, as Great Britain has sworn to protect a race of people from which she gathers so much wool to pull over other people's eyes."

The population of Missouri according to the State census taken last year is 511,987, of which 70,300, or about one seventh, are slaves, and 1,551 free persons of color. The city of St. Louis is reported as having a population of 94,140, a number that seems almost incredible, even with a knowledge of the astonishing growth of that town.

A Washington letter to the Newark Advertiser says—"The American flag floats to day over the Washington slave pen! the jail for imprisonment of slaves—in honor of the expected arrival of the President elect—James K. Polk! Truly, a proud spectacle!"

The Pardoning Power.—The extent to which Governor Porter, of Penna., has abused this power is sadly exhibited in a report to the Legislature, by the Secretary of that Commonwealth. According to that document, the number of Pardons and remissions of punishment, during the administration of Porter, is about Eight Hundred! As nearly as can be ascertained, there were, among that number 175 remissions of fines and forfeitures, and 625 pardons—of which fifty-five were granted before trial! Of the persons thus pardoned, 32 were convicted of Murder; 25 of Manslaughter; 27 of Burglary; 12 of passing Counterfeit money; 14 of Arson; 10 of Rape; and the rest of less flagrant crimes! It is the most shameful abuse of that power which appears on record.—Oakland Gazette.

The Anti-Slavery Sentiment.—For a time this new power was treated with ridicule; and after that, with equally unwise violence and fury. But against both, it kept on its way, growing in magnitude and strength—less, however, by its own energies than by the misjudged efforts of its opponents; and now the people of the South can perceive that it has assumed a form and position which will command from them, and from all who love the Union, their wisest and most prudent endeavors.

Anti-slavery cannot be laughed down; nor can it be crushed by imperpetrated force. It must be met by reason, patriotism, and an earnest desire to avert the evils which it threatens, as well as those of which it complains. And this truth is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the people of the South.—New York True Sun.

Oregon.—In the petition forwarded to Congress by Mr. Whikey, of New York praying for a grant of land, 60 miles in width, and 2160 in length, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, to aid him in the construction of a Rail Road through the grant; and for a survey of the route at the public expense, the distances are thus given:

New York to Lake Michigan 840 miles. Lake Michigan to the Pacific 2,160 "

Total from N. Y. to the Pacific 3,000 "

"Thence to the Sandwich Islands 2,100 "

Sandwich Islands to Amoy, China 4,100 "

Total from New York to Amoy, 9,200 "

Distance by the present route, 17,000 "

The estimated distance to Japan is 600 miles less. Time required on the new route—3 days from New York to Pacific, 22 days thence to Amoy—in all 30 days from New York to China. The estimated cost of the road is \$65,000,000.

According to a French paper, two ladies of quality in Paris, lately had a severe struggle for the glass which the celebrated pianist Liszt had touched with his lips. The victorious one "clasped convulsively the precious relic, searching, in her inexpressible delirium, to find with her lips, the place where the celebrated artist had placed his. The Boston Chronicle rather feelingly remarks, that the race of fools is not likely to become extinct if these ladies are to become mothers."

Keep it before the people.—That the editors of the Kennebec Journal published that forged letter against Mr. Birney THREE TIMES within ten days, and sent it all over the State prior to the presidential election, with Mr. Birney's positive denial of nearly every essential statement in it in their possession. That they have never yet published the letter which Mr. Birney did write to Garland, on account of, which he was so villainously abused. What do the people of Maine say to this conduct?—Liberty Standard.

The Fire.—The ruins are still smoking. The Iron Safe belonging to the office of the New York Tribune, containing account books and other valuable papers, was on the second floor, and was seen to descend when the building fell, in a state of white heat. It lay amid the burning ruins for thirty hours, nearly, or quite all the time red hot, and yet it was taken out, and on opening it, all within was found in a perfect state of preservation. This is surely a highly recommendation of the article.—True Wesleyan.

A Slight Mistake.—A young lady out West who wished to have one room of a log-house appear to the best advantage on a certain occasion, had some trouble in keeping a large dog outside the door. After having turned him out for the third or fourth time, she heard a slight tap upon the door which she supposed to be the dog's paw and cried out, "Boo, you old dog, you may rap as long as you're a mind to, but I won't let you in." It was the clergyman, who had just commenced paying his addresses to her!

Power of Eminent Jurists.—Mr. Work, one of the Mission Institute students, sentenced for twelve years to the penitentiary of Missouri, for aiding slaves to escape, and lately pardoned, after three years confinement, is said to be a freemason—and it is further stated that this fact, with the influence of that order, procured his release. If freemasonry is stronger than slavery, it must indeed possess most formidable power.—Cin. Her.

The Difference.—Kentucky renders a man who shall aid a slave peacefully to acquire his liberty by flight, liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for twenty years; while Ohio subjects a person who reduces to perpetual slavery a free man, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years!—Cin. Her.

An English paper, says there are now no fewer than 1540 statutes in force, and of 376 more supposed to be repealed, or obsolete, there are 142, of which no man can certainly say whether they are repealed or not. Yet we are all supposed to know the law.

Galiah Engines.—Four of the largest locomotive engines ever constructed are about to be built for the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. The cylinders are to be 19 inches, the stroke 5 feet, the wheels, six of them, 41 feet diameter, and all six coupled. The weight of the engine alone is 24 tons. It is calculated that on a level they will draw from 1000 to 2000 tons.

Fifteen hundred Germans had arrived in Texas during the last three or four months, and it is stated that many German vessels are either on their way, or making preparations to sail, with more emigrants.

Horrible!—A liquor dealer in Nashville, Tenn., on the 29th ult., caused two little boys, brothers, to drink raw whi-key for a trifling wager, the consequences of which were, the death of one, and the stupor of the other on the spot!—Chron.

Mr. Polk's Respect for the Sabbath.—On leaving Cincinnati, Mr. Polk remarked that he intended to spend the following Sabbath in Wheeling; for, said he, "it will neither comport with my convenience, nor inclination, to travel, or to receive company, on that day." At Wheeling a crowd assembled about the hotel, and were urgent to see Mr. P., but he sent word that it was not convenient for him to see them on that day, (Sunday) but that he would see them on the next day.

Her Majesty's income is \$1d. per second more than the income of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty's income produces \$3d. for every second of time, and that of His Royal Highness only 2d.

Hon. Mr. Mangum, President of the U. S. Senate, has been initiated into the mysteries of the Order of the Odd Fellows, at Washington. There was a large attendance of members of the Order, from all parts of the Union, on the occasion.

There are eighty-seven railroads in the United States in a state of completion, the aggregate length of which is 4,752 miles.—The average cost per mile has been about \$20,000, and consequently the capital invested is \$75,300,000.

Jonathan Walker, confined in the Pensacola Jail for negro stealing, came very near making his escape on the 5th inst. He had contrived to get the door open. The Pensacola Gazette says: "It is a subject of no little wonder here, that the zeal and benevolence of W's abolition friends abroad, have not yet led to his being supplied with funds necessary to his release."

The unconditional liberation of Dorr is to be the watchword of the Dorrites in the coming contest in Rhode Island.

Mr. Fairbank, we are informed by a gentleman from Oberlin, was a warm Whig during the last canvass, and an active member of the Clay Club in that place.—Cin. Herald.

Mr. WILKINS, ex-Secretary of War, has been nominated as Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge BAZOWIE, deceased.

Appropriate Welcome.—On the day of James K. Polk's arrival at Washington, the American flag was displayed in his honor, on the Liberty Pole erected in front of the SLAVE PEN, in the city of Washington. Whatever may be thought or said touching the other incidents of Mr. Polk's reception at Washington there can be no difference of opinion as to the fitness of this ceremony. What more natural than that those engaged in the purchase and sale of human flesh and blood should exult at the approaching inauguration of a President whose administration is to be conducted upon the "one idea" of extending the limits and perpetuating the existence of HUMAN SLAVERY? Well, then, may the proprietors of the National Slave Pen display the "flag of the free" from their Head Quarters, and rejoice to know that "enlarging the area of freedom" will open new markets, and create additional demand for the human merchandise in which they traffic.—Albany Journal.

The President elect drank nothing but water on his way to Washington.

NOTICE.—A temperance meeting will be held in the Court House on Monday evening, March 10, at half past 6.

A discussion will be held by the mechanics of this place on the progress of the temperance cause and the means best adapted for its further success.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend, and the ladies are earnestly requested to grace the hall by their presence.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

- Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.
Z. Nash, \$1.00 to \$52, or Feb. 21, 1846
B. Barkham, 1.00 to 300, or Apr. 18, 1846
Chas. Ramsey, 1.00 to 253, or Feb. 28, 1846
Wm. Hammond, 1.00 to 214, or Dec. 29, 1845
J. Van Ankin, 1.00
L. Puleicher, 1.00 to 252, or Feb. 21, 1846
Ira Reynolds, 3.00
N. Houghdon, 2.00
L. Stevens, 3.00 to 253, or Feb. 28, 1846
V. M. Gould, 1.50 to 273, or Feb. 24, 1846
H. G. Eggleston, 2.40 to 200, or Feb. 24, 1846
Geo. Miller, 1.00 to 200, or Apr. 18, 1846
S. Kimberly, 1.00
Lo. Roy Perkins, 1.00 to 255, or Mar. 14, 1846
John Van Vleet, 1.00 to 255, or Mar. 18, 1846
H. Bowers, 2.00
W. Lewis, 3.00 to 270, or Apr. 18, 1846
Rev. Mr. Wicker, 1.00 to 211, or May 12, 1845
Ginnel & Salisbury 2, to 216, or May 12, 1845
Benj. Potter, 1.00 to 216, or June 16, 1845
Mr. Post, of Shawawasee, is informed that we answered his first letter by mail, accepting his proposition.

MARRIED.—In Lima, on the 6th inst., by Rev. G. L. Foster, Mr. DANIEL W. DUDLEY, of Dexter, to Miss ANNA VAN RIPER, of Lima.

DIED.—In Marion, Livingston Co., the 14th of Feb., of inflammation of the Lungs, Joseph Sexton, in the 66th year of his age. In his death an irreparable breach is made in the family circle over which he presided. The Liberty party have lost a warm friend, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a firm supporter and consistent member.

COM.—In Vernon, Shawawasee Co., Feb. 13, BENJAMIN BOOLSTON, aged 69 years. His illness was short; he died very suddenly while sitting in his chair.

DENTISTRY.—E. G. BURGER, Dentist, HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say, "all who have not had their necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable."

ANN ARBOR, March 6, 1845. 47-1f.

DISSOLUTION.—THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Beckley & Hicks is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, by note or otherwise, are to make payment to Guy Beckley, who is authorized to receive it, and has become obligated to pay all debts due from said firm.

GUY BECKLEY, SUMNER HICKS. Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 45-3w.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they will continue the Mercantile business at the Store recently occupied by J. Beckley & Co. where they will at all times be found ready to wait on those who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

SAL ERATUS.—Of a superior quality manufactured by themselves and constantly for sale, wholesale and retail.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.—All business relative to the Signal of Liberty will be attended to by the subscribers. BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Mar. 6, 1845. 45-1f.

Live Geese Feathers, Of a superior quality, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co. March 3, 1845. 45-3w.

ANN ARBOR OIL MILL.—THE subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINSEED OIL, and are prepared to furnish oil of the best quality to merchants and painters, cheap as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flour sold at the rate of a gallon of oil for a bushel of Flour sold. Cash at all times paid for Flour sold.

PULCIPHER & JUDSON (Lower Village,) Sept. 6, 1844 20-1y.

ESTRAY.—TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 25th of September last, in the town of Northfield a small chestnut colored mare, of the poney breed, with a star in the forehead, supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old, branded A. C. on the shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHANIEL SMITH, Northfield, Nov. 1, 1844. 29-8w.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. Image of a man and a woman.

THIS Medicine is a sure, safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds, are immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating its entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests a decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough and change the expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience. It is so easily and so quickly reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this Medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is given to its merit. Certificates have been liberally shown in the Proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physician. The fact of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York Chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." JAMES R. CURTIS, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y. Principal Office 96 Hudson Street, New York. Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson Street, New York, has appointed W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Druggists, agents for Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor, February 3, 1845. 41-4w.

Sugar-Coated Pills, vs. Disease—More Evidence.

M. HILL, of the firm of Gayles and Hill, 103 Broadway, says the Sugar-Coated Indian Vegetable Pills are superior to any he has ever taken. His wife has found them delightful and efficacious. Mrs. DAVENPORT, corner of Walker and Endlow streets, has been cured of pain in the head, dimness of vision, and dizziness of long standing by these Pills. Mrs. SIMONS, of 93 Henry street, cured of pains and cramps, of eight years standing. Mr. ATKINS, of 263 Greenwich street, cured of dyspepsia, of seven years standing. Mr. CARLACK'S daughter, 8 State street, cured of Worms in her worst form. Rev. Mr. BURWELL, of Brooklyn, cured of bilious complaints, weakness, &c. We need not add more. Evidence crowds upon us from all quarters. No Pills ever tested so comprehensively, so much, with so little trouble and disagreeableness, as Dr. Smith's (Sugar-Coated) 'Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.' Sold at Gayles' corner Bowery and Grand st.; Philip's corner of Broadway and Nassau; Everett's, 97 Hudson st.; Mrs. Hy's, 119 Fulton street, Brooklyn; and 293 Greenwich street. Examine the label—look for Dr. Smith's written signature.

DR. SMITH'S (SUGAR-COATED) 'IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS' are daily relieving some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shipping mark against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy, and uncharitableness are leveled without discrimination. This 'one and only' country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their salutary influence by age or situation. They are equally useful in all seasons, mild in their action, thorough in all their operations, and unrivalled in their results. They are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-neuritic; and they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: fever and ague, yellow and bilious fevers, dyspepsia, chronic liver complaint, sick headache, neuralgia, asthma, dropsy, splenic, pleural, colic, obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, and foul stomach, nausea, diarrhoea, costiveness, loss of appetite, slow complexion, colds, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where an antispasmodic or aperient is needed. Dr. LITTLE'S Sugar-Coated Pills can be gotten almost everywhere, has on it the signature of G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D. Sold 179 Greenwich st. and Rushon & Co., 10 Astor House, and throughout the United States. 47-1f.

ALLLEBAS'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES ARE effecting such astonishing cures in multitudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medical man, where these are known, stand so deservingly high. They consist of THE BLACK OR ALLLEBAS'S SALVE, PRICE 35 CENTS. Which cures almost universally, Fever Sores, of the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quinsy, Dropsy, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Inflammation of every description, Swelling, Head, Ague in the Face, Acute Tooth-Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Baza, &c. &c. ALLLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS, 25 CENTS. These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year or two, which no other Pills possess. Their reasons are obvious to all who use them, and may be learned from the pamphlet that accompanies them. They cure Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disordered Bowels, or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Heart Burning, Cholera, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Constiveness, &c. &c. They purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See pamphlet.

ALLLEBAS'S TOOTH ACHIE DROPS. Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see pamphlet.

ALLLEBAS'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, PRICE 15 CENTS. Are warranted to be superior to any other Plaster in this or any other country, for pain or weakness in the Back, Side, Chest, Bowels, Lungs, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See pamphlet.

N. B. Please to seek the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the medicines, the virtues they possess, &c. Please to follow directions in the use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised.

A liberal discount made to merchants and others, who buy to sell again. LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor, Wholesale Druggist, 214 Fulton St. N. Y. Sold by the subscriber, who has been appointed General Agent for the north-east, and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on liberal terms.

C. MOASE, Michigan Book Store.

The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, In Ann Arbor, Lower Village. December 9, 1844. 34-1y.

Caution to All! LET ALL THE WORLD TAKE NOTICE, that the subscriber has just received from the original inventor, the 'SUGAR-COATED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,' which, unless every box has on it the written signature of the original inventor and proprietor, G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D.

These Benjamin Pills possess powers to open all the natural drains of the system—viz: the LUNGS, KIDNEYS; SKIN and BOWELS—hitherto unknown in the practice of medicine; and so complete has been their triumph over all other medicines, that many have been led to suppose they contain some dangerous and poisonous ingredients. These are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a minimal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the slow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weakness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of cholera, or by any other violent or long continued disease, which produces them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a minimal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the slow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weakness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. 32 f.

DRAB BROAD CLOTH for carriage trimming, Cords and Tassels for window shades, for sale by W. A. RAYMOND, 145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dr. Smith's Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, TRIUMPHANT FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

I TOOK a severe cold, this fall, which settled in my lungs, and brought on the Rheumatism, accompanied with severe pains and a bad cough, which obliged me to give up my business. I tried many remedies without any relief, until I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to say, immediately relieved me, and enabled me, in three days, to return to my business. I am now entirely well. E. F. HILL, Washington St. Boston, Nov. 4, 1844.

I have been afflicted for several years with a Weakness in the stomach and Lungs, with Constiveness, Headache, and Depression of Spirit, though by many to be in a Consumption, and was obliged to give up my business. After trying a number of the various Sarsaparilla and Balsams, without any permanent relief, I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Smith's Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills; and, to my astonishment, they immediately relieved me, and, after taking a few doses, an entirely recovered, and able to return to my business.

H. P. WELLS, Boston. Having been afflicted for several years with a Weakness in the stomach and Lungs, with Constiveness, Headache, and Depression of Spirit, though by many to be in a Consumption, and was obliged to give up my business. After trying a number of the various Sarsaparilla and Balsams, without any permanent relief, I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Smith's Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills; and, to my astonishment, they immediately relieved me, and, after taking a few doses, an entirely recovered, and able to return to my business.

JAMES W. CLARK. The directions and treatment of the

