

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1845.

VOL. 5, NO. 9.
WHOLE NO. 217.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
Will be published every Monday morning, in
Ann Arbor, Michigan, by
PECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.
FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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POETRY.

From the Saturday Courier.
**Lines to a worn out fount of
TYPE.**

IN A NOTE TO A FRIEND.
I'm sitting at my desk, George,
Before me, on the floor
There lies a worn out fount of Type,
Full many a thousand score,
And many mouths have passed, George,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they tell,
The false, the strange, the true!

Their beauty has all gone, George,
You scarcely now may trace
Upon the snowy medium,
The likeness of their face.
They're mind me of a man, George,
Whose morn of life was full
Of promise, but whose evening close
Was desolate and dull.

What tales of horror they have told,
Of temper, and of wreck;
Of murder at the midnight hour,
Of war, full many a "speck";
Of ships that far away at sea
Went down before the blast;
Of stifled cries of agony,
As life's last moments passed.

Of earthquakes and of suicides;
Of falling crops of cotton;
Of bank failures, broken banks,
And banking system rotten;
Of boilers bursting, steamboats swagged,
Of riots, duels fought;
Of robbers with their prey escaped,
Of thieves with booty caught.

Of land-slides and of water-spouts;
Of ants and alligators;
Of serpents in their briny deep;
Of giant sweet potatoes;
Of children lost, of children found;
Of finances in disorder;
Of fights among the firemen,
And troubles on the border.

They've told us of a nation, George,
Bent sorrowing in the dust,
For one whose side had called to fill
Her highest, dearest trust;
Of sparkling crowns for youthful brows;
Of royal coronations;
Of plans to rid the earth of kings;
Of Temperance reformations.

Of flood, and fire, and accident,
These worn-out types have told,
And how the pestilence has swept
The youthful and the old;
Of marriages, of births and deaths;
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas.

They've told how long sweet Summer days
Have faded from our view;
How Autumn's chilling wind hath swept
The leaf-crowned mountains through;
How Winter's reign hath come and gone,
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling Spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half
My many friends have told,
Since shining bright and beautiful,
They issued from the mould—
How unto some, joy they have brought,
To others grief and tears;
Yet faithfully a record kept
Of fast receding years.

A New Story.—The Millerites have re-
cently held a Convention in Albany, N. Y., in
which the adopted a creed, and recommended
the formation of local churches and the settle-
ment of pastors. They call themselves Ad-
ventists. Some five or six persons were or-
dained to the ministry of the sect. The
Gospel Standard says that these proceedings,
it is understood, are to be followed by simi-
lar ones throughout the country.

Another Windfall.—Daniel Stannard, an
inhabitant of Jackson, Michigan, received a
letter a few days since, informing him of a
deposit in a bank in Ireland, of £90,000, a
portion of an estate to which he is heir at
law.

Considerable of a Hammer.—It is stated
that the trip hammer used in welding the iron
gun for the *Princeton*, weighed eight tons,
and was worked by steam.

MISCELLANY.

WAR DEFENSIVE.

"I never entered into a war," said Na-
poleon, at St. Helena, "that was not a
war of defence." If we should examine
the various wars that have convulsed
Christendom, it might be difficult to de-
cide which are to be justified as defensive.
It will be seen that they became wars of
aggression or wars of defence, just as the
point of observation changes from one
side to the other. The war of the Ameri-
can Revolution, which, though all others
since the murder of Abel were devilish,
must be considered *holy*, if surveyed from
the American side, is purely a war of de-
fence, an act of resistance to aggression;
but change the point to the other side of the
Atlantic, and a proprietor is seen defend-
ing his property from others, who, pistol
in hand, cry "Give or die!" Should Tex-
as be annexed as a sister State, the con-
sequent war with Mexico would eminently
be a defensive war; aye, a war of neces-
sity—as it would be binding upon us,
first, to protect ourselves; secondly, to de-
fend a much abused sister. Should the
very probable event of an insurrection of
our Southern slaves occur, the spectacle
of a war defensive on both sides would be
again presented to the world. A trodden
down race, in comparison to whose wrongs
those of the Colonists, the Poles, the
Greeks, dwindle into insignificance, ris-
ing in defence of their liberties: while on
the other side the landed aristocracy of
America would be fighting in defence of
life, of right of property. It is certainly
among the impossibilities of the day, that
enlightened Christian America should en-
gage in other than a war purely defens-
ive. It reminds me of an anecdote I once
read. A man got very angry with a la-
borer, and abused him shamefully. His
little son observing him sometime after-
ward, asked his father, with the simplicity
of childhood, if he could be angry with-
out committing sin. "Is not your father
a good man, my son?" "Yes sir." "And
a Christian?" "Yes sir." "Well, then,
whenever you see a good man and a Chris-
tian angry, you may be sure they commit
no sin; as the Bible says 'Be ye angry and
sin not!'"

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We take the following from the N. York
Courier and Enquirer:
"A new method is said to have been dis-
covered in England, whereby wood can be
rendered as hard and durable as iron or stone;
and it is further asserted that the experiment
has been tried with so much success that
wooden rails, thus prepared, have been suc-
cessfully substituted for the iron rails in com-
mon use. This cost of heavy iron rails, of
the most approved kind, is said to be in En-
gland not far from \$7,000 per mile—rails
made by the new method it is stated can be
had down for \$100 per mile.
The annual report of the Patent office, for
the last year, makes mention of the discovery
as one likely to be of vast importance to this
country. The wooden rails have been used
on the Dover Railroad, and others laid down
at Vauxhall, for experiment, have endured a
year's travel without any perceptible injury.
The process of preparing the timber is simply
this:—
"The pieces, after having been prepared by
the carpenter and joined for their places, are
introduced into an immense iron cylinder,
which is then exhausted by an air pump. A
solution of the sulphate of iron is then in-
jected, which immediately enters into the ex-
hausted pores of the wood. The wood is then
withdrawn, and placed again in a similar vacu-
um, in a solution of the muriate of lime,
which, coming in contact with the sulphate
of iron within the wood, decomposes it, and
forms an insoluble sulphate of lime, or gyp-
sum, within the wood; and the muriate of
iron, the other new compound, goes about its
business. So the wood becomes thoroughly
impregnated with stone as hard as a rock, and
yet it is as tough as before."

WHITEWASHING THE NATIVES IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, gives in one of
his narratives, a laughable account of the ef-
fect produced on the natives of one of the
South Sea Islands, by an attempt which he
made to convert the coral of their shores into
lime. After having laughed at the process of
burning, which they believed to be to cook
the coral for food, what was their astonish-
ment, when in the morning, they found the
missionary's cottage glittering in the rising
sun, white as snow. They danced, they
sang, they shouted, they screamed for joy.
The whole island was soon in commotion,
given up to wonder and curiosity. The *ban*
ton immediately voted the whitewash a cos-
metic and a kalaydor, and superlatively happy
did many a swarthy coquette consider herself,
could she but enhance her charms by a dash
of the white brush. And now a party spirit
ran high, as it will do in more civilized coun-
tries, as to who was or who was not, entitled
to preference. One party urged their supe-
rior rank and riches; a second got the brush,
and were determined at all events, to keep it;
and a third tried to overturn the whole, that
they might get some of the sweepings. They
even did not scruple to rob each other of the
little share that some had been so happy as to
procure. But some new line was prepared,

and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil,
a war club, or a garment, but was as white as
snow; not an inhabitant but had his skin
painted with the most grotesque figures, not
a pig but what was similarly whitened; and
even mothers might be seen in every direc-
tion, capering with extravagant gestures and
yelling with delight at the superior beauty of
their whitewashed infants.

SELECTIONS.

SLAVEHOLDING CRUELTY.

The following extract is taken from the
"Narrative of the Sufferings of Lewis Clarke,
during a Captivity of more than Twenty-Five
Years among the Algerines of Kentucky."
It is only a single specimen of the cruelties of
the slave system.—*Liberator*.

During the ten years that I lived with Mrs.
Banton, I do not think there were many
days, when she was at home, that I, or some
other slave, did not receive some kind of beat-
ing or abuse at her hands. It seemed as
though she could not live nor sleep, unless
some post beat was smarting, some head
beating with pain, or some eye filled with
tears, around her.

When about nine years old, I was sent in
the evening to catch and kill a turkey. They
were usually sleeping in a tree—their accus-
tomed resting place for the night. I ap-
proached as cautiously as possible, selected
the victim I was directed to catch, but just as
I grasped him in my hand, my foot slipped,
and he made his escape from the tree and fled
beyond my reach. I returned with a heavy
heart to my mistress, with the story of my
misfortune. She determined at once that I
should have a whipping of the worst kind, and
she was bent upon adding all the aggravations
possible. Master had gone to bed
drunk, and was now as fast asleep as drunk-
ards ever are. At any rate he was filling the
house with the noise of his snoring and with
the perfume of his breath. I was ordered to
go and call him—wake him up—and ask him
to be kind enough to give me fifty good smart
lashes. To be whipped is bad enough—to
ask for it is worse—to ask a drunken man to
whip you is too bad. I would sooner have
gone to a nest of rattlesnakes, than to the
bed of this drunkard. But go I must. Softly
I crept along, and gently shaking his arm,
said with a trembling voice, "Master, Master,
Missus wants you to wake up." This did
not go to the extent of her command, and in
a great fury she called out—"What, you want
ask him to whip you, will you?" I then ad-
ded, "Missus wants you to give me fifty lash-
es." A bear at the smell of a lamb, was never
rouser quicker. "Yes, yes, that I will; I'll
give you such a whipping as you never will
want again." And sure enough so he did.
He sprang from the bed, seized me by the
hair, lashed me with a handful of switches,
threw me by my whole length upon the floor,
kicked and cuffed me worse than he would a
dog, and then threw me, with all his strength,
out of the door, more dead than alive. There
I lay for a long time, scarcely able, and not
daring to move, till I could hear no sound of
the furies within, and then crept to my couch,
longing for death to put an end to my misery.
I had no friend in the world to whom I could
utter one word of complaint, or to whom I
could look for protection.

Mr. Banton owned a blacksmith shop in
which he spent some of his time, though he
was not a very efficient hand at the forge.
One day Mistress told me to go over to the
shop, and let Master give me a dogging. I
knew the mode of punishing there too well.
I would rather die than go. The poor fellow
who worked in the shop, a very skillful work-
man, neglected one day to pay over a half dol-
lar that he received of a customer for a job
of work. This was quite an unpardonable
offence. No right is more strictly maintained
by slaveholders, than the right they have to
every cent of the slave's wages. The slave
kept fifty cents of his own wages in his pocket
one night. This came to the knowledge of
his Master. He called for the money, and it
was not spent—it was handed to him; but
there was the horrid intention of keeping it.
The enraged Master put a handful of red hot
iron into the fire, and when they were red hot
took them out, and *cooled* one after another of
them in the blood and flesh of the poor slave's
back. I knew this was the shop mode of
punishment; I would not go, and Mr. Banton
came home, and his amiable lady told him
the story of my refusal. He broke forth in a
great rage, and gave me a most unmerciful
beating, adding that if I had come, he would
have burned the hot nail-roads into my back.
Mrs. Banton, as is common among slave-
holding women, seemed to hate and abuse me
all the more, because I had some of the blood
of her father in my veins. There are no
slaves that are so badly abused, as those that
are related to some of the women—or the
children of their own husbands; it seems as
though they never could hate these quite bad
enough. My sisters were as white and good
looking as any of the young ladies in Ken-
tucky. It happened once of a time, that a
young man called at the house of Mr. Camp-
bell, to see a sister of Mrs. Banton. Seeing
one of my sisters in the house and pretty
well dressed, with a strong family look, he
thought it was Miss Campbell, and with that
supposition addressed some conversation to
her which he had intended for the private ear
of Miss C. The mistake was noised about
and occasion some amusement to young peo-
ple. Mrs. Banton heard it, made her caudi-
on of wrath sizzling hot—every thing that
diverted and amused other people seemed to
enrage her. There are hot springs in Ken-
tucky; she was just like one of them, only
chuck full of poison.

She must wreak her vengeance for this in-

nuent mistake of the young man, upon me.
"She would fix me so that nobody should ever
think I was white." Accordingly, in a burn-
ing hot day, she made me take off every rag
of clothes, go out into the garden and pick
herbs for hours—in order to burn me black.
When I went out, she threw cold water on
me so that the sun might take effect on me;
when I came in, she gave me a severe beat-
ing on my blistered back.

After I had lived with Mr. B. three or four
years, I was put to spinning hemp, flax and
tow, on an old fashioned footwheel. There
were four or five slaves at this business a good
part of the time. We kept at our work from
daylight to dark in the summer, from long be-
fore day to 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening in
winter. Mrs. B. for the most part was near
or kept continually passing in and out to see
that each of us performed as much work as
she thought we ought to do. Being young
and sick at heart all the time, it was very hard
work to go through the day and evening, and
not suffer exceedingly for want of more
sleep. Very often too, I was compelled to
work beyond the ordinary hour to finish the
appointed task of the day. Sometimes I found
it impossible not to get asleep at the wheel.

On these occasions Mrs. B. had her pecu-
liar contrivances for keeping us awake. She
would sometimes sit by the hour with a dipper
of vinegar and salt, and throw it in my eyes
to keep them open. My hair was pulled till
there was no longer any pain from that
source. And I can now suffer myself to be
lifted by the hair of my head, without experi-
encing the least pain.

She very often kept me from getting water
to satisfy my thirst, and in one instance kept
me for two entire days without a particle of
food.

But all my severe labor, bitter and cruel
punishments for these ten years of captivity,
with this worse than Arab family, all these
were nothing to the sufferings experienced by
being separated from my mother, brother and
sisters. The same things, with them near to
sympathize with me, to hear my story of sor-
row, would have been comparatively tolerable.

They were distant only about thirty miles,
yet in ten long, lonely years of childhood, I
was only permitted to see them but three
times.

My mother occasionally found an opportu-
nity to send me some token of remembrance
and affection, a sugar plum, or an apple, but
I scarcely ever ate them—they were laid up
and handled and wept over till they wasted
away in my hand.

My thoughts continually by day and night
were by night were of mother and home,
and the horror experienced in the morning,
when I awoke and beheld it was a dream, is
beyond the power of language to describe.

A SOUTHERN SCENE.

Extract of a letter received from Nathan
Hinslow, of Randolph county, Indiana, from
a correspondent in the South:

"The crying injustice and cruelty of slavery,
had frequently engaged my attention during
the course of my journey; but never more
than while I was in this place, where this op-
pressed race are very numerous and fre-
quently sold at auction like cattle. At one of
these sales, I was much affected in hearing a
young colored man pleading his cause.

His aged father and mother, and his wife
and child, were all mounted upon the stage, so
that they might be seen by the bidders; they
were about to be sold. The young man stepped
forward and stood by them, but was soon
ordered down. He said he wanted to be
sold with them; but was told that he could
not, as it was a sale to satisfy a mortgage up-
on the others, in which he was not included.
He pleaded with very affecting and moving lan-
guage, to show how hard it was to separate
from his family; but it was all to no purpose.
When he saw that his prayer was unheeded,
and that the others would be sold without him,
he burst into a flood of tears, and in the an-
guish of his feelings, besought them rather
to kill him, "for," said he, "I would rather die
than be separated from my family." Upon
which he was dragged off the scaffold, and
driven away. The company went on bidding,
apparently as unconcerned as though the auc-
tioneer had been selling a sheep; while the
screams and prayers of the aged parents, and
of the bereaved wife with the infant in her
arms, went up to heaven in behalf of them-
selves, and especially for the poor young man,
who had been so inhumanly torn away from
them. Besides these victims of cruel and un-
christian avarice, there were a large number
more confined in a cellar, who were brought
out and sold to different purchasers. Thus it
is, that near relatives are violently separated,
never more to see each other in this world!"

Messrs. Painter & Mead have just es-
tablished a woolen factory on Christian
river, Cass county, Michigan. We re-
joice to see such establishments springing
up in our State, under the beneficent op-
eration of the Tariff.—*Adv.*

The Politician and the Clergy.—Cas-
sius M. Clay, in a letter published in the
New York Tribune, says—"Should the
Priesthood succeed in convincing the
world that slavery is the doctrine of the
New Testament, then will infidelity be-
come the true religion of mankind—and
not till then."

"Wasn't that a waste of powder," said an
Irishman to a Kentuckian, who had just bro't
a coon to the ground with his rifle from a tree.
"Why so?" asked the hunter. "Sure, the
fall would have killed him itself."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE CONVENTION.

Notices have appeared in the Signal for
Liberty Conventions in the counties of
Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Oakland and
Shiawassee, for the purpose of appointing dele-
gates to the State Convention. Notices of
Conventions in other counties may have been
given in the local papers which may not have
reached us. From those counties where
County Conventions will not be held previous
to the meeting of the State Convention, the
Liberty men should calculate to be present, if
possible, without waiting for a formal appoint-
ment. In such cases every one who can at-
tend should do so, and encourage his breth-
ren by his example, his counsels and his pres-
ence. The State Convention, being the first
held since the Presidential election, will be
one of much importance and interest. We
need to have our wisest and most experienced
members present, as we are again commencing
the campaign through another Presidential
term. Our State, in antislavery votes and
feeling, is in advance of every State out of
New England. We have had no sudden suc-
cesses or reverses in our contests with the
other parties, but have steadily increased in
a regular ratio. Intelligent men of those
parties are looking on with interest, and de-
bating among themselves whether we are to con-
tinue increasing in regular progression, or
whether the present occasion will be the one
in which our diminution shall commence.—
We believe that wise counsels in a full con-
vention will result in such measures as will se-
cure not only an increase to the numbers of
the Liberty party, but will also induce a con-
viction that it is destined to be the triumphantly
successful. We say, then, once for all, *Let
every Liberty man attend!*

WASHTENAW.

How is it with "Old Washtenaw"? Are
the Liberty men in every town wide awake,
and preparing to be on hand on the Fourth of
July? The hundred Liberty voters of Ann
Arbor send greeting to their brethren through-
out the county, and invite them to be present at
the Convention, and partake of their hospitali-
ties. In addition to other speakers who may
be present, a gentleman from Detroit will ad-
dress the Convention. The meeting will be
held at the Court House at two o'clock P.
M. Let us have a full delegation from every
town. Get out the double waggon, and
fill every seat, not forgetting to bring along
any of the "better half" of creation as
can possibly attend.

CONGRESSIONAL PLUNDERING.

Some weeks since, under this head,
we gave a chapter setting forth the man-
ner in which \$133,000 had been taken
from the national treasury during the last
session, in the shape of books voted to
the members of Congress by themselves.
According to our information, our Michi-
gan members took the books, but did not
vote against the appropriation; conse-
quently they were fully responsible for the
transaction. The Argus affirmed that
the Michigan delegation voted twice
against the appropriation, and called on
us to set the matter right with our read-
ers. To ascertain the facts, we applied
directly to the Editor of the Boston Morn-
ing Chronicle, and the following is the
exposition which comes to us in his last
paper.

"THE BOOK PLUNDER."

The Signal of Liberty asserts, on the alleged
authority of this paper, that the years and
days were not ordered; Mr. W. moved the
previous question, which was seconded; Mr. J.
asked the yeas and nays on ordering the main
question, but they were not ordered; only two;
yeas rising in favor, not one fifty!

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution
on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays,
which were ordered; Mr. Carroll made an inquiry,
which was answered; Mr. Dromgoole rose to
make an inquiry, but Mr. Winthrop objected to
any inquiry whatever! The chair said no debate
could be entertained.

The vote was then taken on laying the resolu-
tion on the table, and the motion was lost—
yeas 64, nays 111. The Michigan members, J.
B. Hunt, Lyon, and McClelland, voted for lay-
ing it on the table. Given them all due credit,
and ask them whether they stood up among the
twenty in calling the yeas and nays. If they
did, so much the more credit. Two Whigs, Ba-
ker, and P. B. Johnson, voted for laying on the
table.

The resolution was then passed without a divi-
sion. Ask your Michigan neighbors whether any
rule of the House precluded them from at least
asking for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Winthrop then moved a reconsideration
of the vote—the object of this being to preclude
a motion to reconsider after the House had time

to reflect. Mr. C. Johnson asked the yeas and
nays, which were ordered, and were, yeas 64,
nays 115; names not given in the Congressional
Globe, but doubtless nearly the same as the for-
mer vote. The Michigan Argus says,

"The total amount of the cost of the books, we
are informed, was about \$400. The Michigan
delegation voted, at two different times, against
the appropriation; but it was passed, and each of
our members took their portion of the books.—
Mr. McClelland brought his home, and they are
now at the service of any of his constituents who
may wish to peruse them."

The Michigan delegation did not "vote against
the appropriation," nor did they seek the opportu-
nity of voting against it directly. And they
took the books."

This statement needs but little comment.
Our Michigan members did not vote
against the resolution itself, nor did they
ask for the yeas and nays on its final pas-
sage in order that they might do it. So
far then they were culpable in not resist-
ing the project in every stage. But so
far as they did oppose it, they acted right.

But some have contended that our mem-
bers, as honest men, should have refused
to receive the books at all. Perhaps our
neighbors of the Argus are of this opin-
ion; for they say,—

"As regards the nature of the act, we
agree with the Signal exactly—that it
was a species of PLUNDER which cannot
be too strongly condemned. So, gen-
tlemen, we hope you are satisfied on this
point."

Plunder, says Webster is "that which
is taken by force, robbery, theft or fraud."
If these books were obtained by any one
of these means, it would scarcely be hon-
orable in the Michigan delegation to ac-
cept any portion of the spoils. It amounts
to a virtual robbery of property un-
der pretence of law. We, therefore,
"strongly condemn" the transaction, as a
dishonorable trick of those engaged in it
to swindle the people of Seven Dollars a
day, when their wages already amounted
to Eighteen Dollars a day.

The responsibility of this plundering,
however, seems to fall heavily on Mr.
WINTHROP, a prominent Whig member
of Massachusetts. According to the re-
cord here cited from the Globe, he first ad-
ded leave to offer the resolution. When
objection was made, he moved to suspend
the rules. To cut off all discussion, he
moved the previous question: when in-
quiries were made, he objected to any in-
quiries whatever; and after the vote had
been taken just as he wished, he moved
a reconsideration so as to make it certain
that the members would not reverse the
decision after they had had time to con-
sider the shameful nature of the transac-
tion. It appears also by this statement
from the Chronicle that only two Whigs
out of sixty or seventy, voted for laying
the resolution on the table!

We should like to get the opinion of
the Detroit Advertiser and of the Ex-
press on this specimen of Whig reform
originated by Mr. Winthrop. Do you
justify or condemn it, gentlemen? Will
you answer, yea or nay?

The attack in the Signal of Liberty upon
Gov. Woodbridge might be characterized as
the most contemptible kind of narrow minded-
ness. Mr. Woodbridge is a gentleman who
cannot be reached by the base insinuations of
a wolf in sheep's clothing. Since its perfi-
dious course with regard to Texas last year
the slanders of the Signal upon the Whig party
have been utterly impotent. We consider
the Signal one of the best Locooco papers in
the State. We will comply with his request
to exchange, but he must expect to be treated,
as we deem it our duty to treat those who
carry two faces, or who persist in injuring a
good cause by their fanaticism.—*Monroe Ga-
zette*.

We clip the preceding from the new Whig
paper at Monroe as a specimen of the man-
ner in which most papers of that party at-
tempt to prejudice their readers against us.—
Not being able or willing to meet our positions
fairly, they resort to calling approbrious
names and to bare assertions, without attempt-
ing to substantiate them by argument. We
do not expect full justice from them, but
surely the publication of seven palpably false
statements in twice that number of lines is
too large a proportion of untruth to be in-
serted in one number of a paper. We do not
expect the editor of the Gazette to prove his
positions, or to retract them; but as he has
commenced a new paper, we confess we desire
to have our true position placed before his
readers, for many of whom we have respect.—
We therefore respectfully request him to say
to them that we affirm that our statements re-
specting Gov. Woodbridge's course have not
been denied by any Whig paper; that we
have made no "base insinuations" about him;
that we are not "a wolf in sheep's clothing";
that our course on the Texas question has
been open and unchanged; that we have not
slandered the Whig party; that the Signal
is not "a Locooco paper"; that we do not
carry "two faces" and are not "fanatics"; that
we deny all these charges, and ask candid
persons not to believe them until proved.

Mr. McDowell, a clergyman of
Detroit, who commonly preaches in the
streets, was recently arrested and held to
bail on a charge of exciting riot, noise,
insulting language, &c. The severity of
his preaching against grog-selling seems
to have given offence to those interested
in the business. After a trial of two days,
he was acquitted.

INDIANA.

The Liberty Convention of Lagrange
County was held on the 25th of May,
and was addressed by Amos Dresser,
Chester Gurney, and Elder Twiss.—
Candidates for all the offices were nomi-
nated.

A County Liberty Association was
formed for the discussion and dissemina-
tion of Liberty principles. The officers
are Joseph Wilson, President, A. Dewey,
Vice President, Obad Dickinson, Secre-
tary, H. J. Cushman, Treasurer.

The following resolutions, were adopt-
ed unanimously:

Resolved, as the sense of this Conven-
tion, that it be recommended to the West-
ern Liberty Convention to be held at
Cincinnati June 11, to take measures for
holding a National Convention at Wash-
ington City, after the opening of naviga-
tion next Spring, and about the time of
the New York Anniversaries.

Resolved, That it is utterly incompat-
ible with the principles of Republicanism
to elect or appoint a slaveholder or apolo-
gist for Slavery to any office, Civil,
Military, Naval, Judicial or Political.

Resolved, That we will vote for such
men only as will carry out the Liberty
principles in full.

Resolved, That to forsake the meas-
ures already taken by the Liberty party,
and vote for those of either of the other
parties, is treachery to our principles, and
a manifest injustice to the slave whose
cause we have espoused.

The Convention was well attended, and
was deemed by those who were present
the best and most interesting ever held in
the county.

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.

A Cincinnati friend writes to us that a
man has lately arrived in Cincinnati,
bringing four slaves, from Mississippi,
whom he intends to set free, educate, and
settle on a farm. He states that there is
a strong and growing sentiment against
slavery, in the portion of Mississippi
where he resided, and he has no doubt
many of his neighbors will follow his ex-
ample, by emancipating his slaves. Our
friend also mentions the recent arrival of
thirty emancipated slaves from South
Carolina.—*Spirit of Liberty*.

The Spirit of Liberty gives an
account of an uproar in Pittsburgh con-
sequent on an attempt of a slave-catcher to
carry off a colored boy whom he claimed
as a slave. He seized him in the streets,
but the boy making a good use of his
lungs, a crowd collected, and the claimant
and boy were conducted to the Mayor's
office. But just as they arrived, by some
means the boy disappeared, and subse-
quently escaped from the city. The claimant
of course swore some hard things
against abolitionists; but he found very
few in the crowd to sympathize with him
in his loss of human property. The
crowd generally joined in loud exultations
at the boy's escape. One rough, warm-
hearted fellow said to a Liberty

FREE POSTAGE!

After June 30, papers will be carried in the mails free of charge to any distance within 30 miles from the place of publication, if sent by publishers to their regular subscribers. Our readers are aware that we have always been opposed to this provision as unequal and unjust in its operation; but as it has become a law of the land, all who come within its provisions, will wish to avail themselves of its advantages. We therefore submit the following list of offices within 30 miles of Ann Arbor, which has been furnished us by our postmaster. Within this distance, the cost of the Signal will be reduced 50 cents a year, or one third. Surely a weekly paper like the Signal at One Dollar a year and no postage, is cheap enough. The circuit includes a population of about 50,000. Shall we not immediately receive a large accession to our list from this district of country? Who speaks first?

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Ypsilanti, Sterling, Sharon,
Renwick's, Dexter, Sylvan,
Fredonia, Northfield, Salem,
Lima, Pleasant Lake, Harrison,
Superior, Elba, Union,
Summit, Dixboro, Pittsford,
Manchester, Mooreville, Lucerne,
Bridgewater, Webster, Lodi,
Rawsonville, Point Creek.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Brighton, Livingston, Unadilla,
Hawthorn, Green Oak, Plainfield,
Hamburg, Pinckney, Marion,
Pleasant Valley, Hartland, Genoa.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Huron, Brownstown, Borodino,
Dearborn, Plymouth, Livonia,
Wayne, Nankin, Northville.

MONROE COUNTY.

London, Raisinville, Dundee.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Grass Lake, Waterloo, Leonia.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Clinton, Tecumseh.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

Kensington, Farmington, Hickville,
Milford, Walled Lake, Highland.

INGHAM COUNTY.

Stockbridge.

"COALITION."

The Whigs do not seem to be at all alarmed when there are any indications of a coalition between their own party and the Liberty men. On the contrary, if we may judge from the tone of the Advertiser, they not only have no objection, but are glad to see it. That paper hails as a favorable omen the fact that the Liberty party of Steuben county, at a recent county convention, determined to support Dr. L. G. Thompson, the Whig candidate for Congress, from the Fort Wayne District.

The facts of the case, as we find them in the Indiana Freeman, are these: Three Liberty Conventions were held in Steuben County in four weeks. At the first, the claims of L. G. Thompson, the Whig nominee, were strongly urged, and strongly opposed. The convention adjourned one week. In the interview Thompson was written to for a definition of his position, and at the meeting of the convention his answer was read and the debate resumed. A majority of the convention, a part of whom were Whigs, voted to support Thompson, and the minority withdrew, and subsequently held another convention, and passed resolutions adverse to his support by Liberty men.

They were right. Dr. Thompson was a member of a proslavery party. He did not answer all an inquiry addressed to him respecting the support of slaveholders. He doubtless supposed that the Whig nominee for President or Vice President in 1848 might be of that class, and he wished to support him. But he declared himself a decided opponent of the internal Slave Trade; he would also "vote for any and every proposition which leads to the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade" in the Federal District, but did not intimate that he would propose anything himself. The Doctor declares he will go it to the death against the extension of Slavery, but will not "disturb the compromises of the Constitution," &c. &c.

We are happy to find that the true Liberty men were not caught in the snare.—The Whigs are a proslavery party.—They try to elect slaveholders to office, and the Northern portion of the party are still determined to hold on their 400,000 Whig slaveholding votes. While they do this, no Liberty man can consistently support the party. If they want our votes, let them come with clean hands, avowing the principle of "No Union with Slaveholders." They cannot expect us to support slaveholders for office, or the avowed friends and advocates of the system.

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The term of his eventful life closed on Sunday evening last, at 6 o'clock. On Sunday morning the report reached Nashville, that he had expired, owing to his having fainted away, in the attempt to remove him from his chair to his bed.—He however recovered for a few hours.

A short time before his death, he took an affectionate leave of his friends and domestics, retaining to the last, his senses and intellect unclouded. He expired with the utmost calmness, expressing the highest confidence in a happy immortality through a Redeemer.

General Houston landed at Nashville at half past six, on Sunday evening, and got off in haste to the Hermitage, but was met by the physician who informed him that the General was no more!—Louisville Dem.

LEGAL REFORM.

We have in contemplation the writing of a series of articles on some points of Legal Reform, showing the necessity and practicability of a change in the modes of administering justice. In our remarks we shall aim at the presentation of the subject in a plain and practical manner, without following out abstract and intangible speculations, without being governed on the one hand by excessive veneration for the "collected wisdom of ages," and without being led into the other extreme of impracticable and disorganizing radicalism. The plan we now have in view will involve remarks on the Standard of Law, on its Technicalities, its Delays, its Expenses, its Courts, and its Practitioners. We commence the subject to-day with some observations on

THE STANDARD OF THE LAW.

Every one knows the distinction between Statute and Common Law. The first is that which is formally enacted by the authority of the State or Nation. It speaks for itself, commanding or forbidding particular things in explicit language.

But our Courts of Justice are governed to a far greater extent by Common Law. But the question arises, what is Common Law?—Whence does it derive its authority, where can it be found, and how can it be certainly known? A vast proportion of our citizens, whose lives, fortunes, and liberties are continually subject to its provisions, know little concerning its authority, nature and reasonableness.

In answer to our first interrogatory, the learned tell us that the decisions of previous Courts of Justice are Common Law: that "the precedents and rules established by them must be followed, unless flatly absurd and unjust;" that the reports of the doings of these courts are to be received as evidence of what is law; and the correctness of these reports is to be determined by the judges of the several courts, who are the living oracles and exponents of law, in all matters of doubt.

This Common Law, then, is contained in many thousand volumes of reports of the proceedings of English Courts, which have been continued in a regular series from the time of Edward the second—a period of five hundred and fifty years. For when our fathers declared themselves independent of Great Britain, they no more became independent of her laws than they did of her language. Both were spread through our States, and had become as much the property of our fathers, as of the English nation. Hence these English laws, thus accumulated through so many centuries, are now as binding upon our courts of justice as they are upon the courts of England. But in addition to this, we have also the decisions of American courts in twenty-six States, which are of equal authority. Thus while all our other institutions have been improved by the spirit of the age, and by increasing light and knowledge, the Common Law has continued stationary, having in itself no elements of radical improvement or progress.—The standard, as laid down by its highest authority, is to follow the former decisions; and the greatest rational hope of the practitioner would be to add more decisions to the myriads which had already accumulated.

Our courts of law are usually called courts of justice. But this is in part a misnomer.—He who carries a case into one of these courts is presumed to go there in quest of justice; that is, for a remedy for a wrong done or apprehended; but he greatly mistakes his character if he expects that his matter of difference will be decided according to equity.—Most of the courts do not even make any pretensions of this kind. They profess to be only courts of law: that they dispense, whether it be just or unjust. So much justice as the law contains the client may possibly receive; but he is liable also to receive the most palpable injustice in the shape of law: for law and justice are by no means convertible terms. The client can only expect to receive legal justice, which is often a mixture of justice and injustice, and sometimes it practically operates as a flagrant wrong. For although the abstract doctrine is that law is founded in justice, yet the legal student is taught in his first elementary books, that there are many decisions which are good law which may be both manifestly absurd and unjust; and "must be religiously adhered to by the judges;" and that "precedents and rules must be followed, even when they are flatly absurd and unjust, if they are agreeable to ancient principles." The jury are not sworn to distribute justice between the parties who appeal to them: not at all: they are sworn to render a verdict according to law and the testimony which may be adduced in court; and they are to bring in such a verdict, whatever may be their opinion of its justice. The jury, indeed, as well as the judges, are to do justice as far as the law will permit; but when law and justice conflict with each other, the law is to become the paramount rule of action. The same principle holds good in all criminal cases.

But wrong is done to the applicant for justice not only through decisions of the courts, against justice, but through the uncertainty and contrariety of those decisions. Every one who has ever consulted lawyers knows that law may be found which favors, or which can be adduced in favor of any case. Any person who has money enough to pay for looking up law can always have it found for him among the many thousands of volumes containing it. The decisions being often contradictory, and nearly equally balanced in point of authority, there is in reality no actual standard of law in those cases; and the decisions of the judges and juries are sometimes one way, and sometimes the other.

Now we take it for granted, that the dispensation of justice is the object of having courts. The dispensation of law is no value, only so far as the law is agreeable to justice. The execution of unjust law is but another name for downright tyranny. The object of holding a court is to do justice in those particular cases which come before it. It is of no consequence to the public what was the custom of the courts in the dark ages, provided justice be done between contending parties now. It is evident that there must also be some standard of proceeding in every court.

The decisions should be as uniform as possible, so far as they can be made so without doing injustice to the parties. It would, therefore, be unwise to dispense entirely with the present authorities, and leave courts and juries without any guide whatever. Every litigated case must be determined by one of two standards—by Law or by Justice. One of these must necessarily be supreme. They may, indeed, often agree; but it is found also that they often disagree to a greater or less extent, and sometimes are flatly contradictory. What shall be done in these cases? The lawyers and judges say, "Let Common Law be supreme!" And so it has always been.—But does not common sense require that Justice should be the presiding genius of every legal tribunal? What is Law worth without Justice? But Justice is now become a mere underling of Law. Common Law has entered the temple of Justice and taken her captive, and she now fills a subordinate station by the side of her conqueror, which she is permitted to hold only for the purpose of adding to the triumph of the superior divinity. When a case comes into court, the opinion of Common Law is supreme, whether Justice coincide in it or not. If it meets her mind, she is graciously permitted to confirm the decision of Common Law for the purpose of showing the intimate harmony that subsists between Law and Justice; but when she presumes to offer an argument against a tyrannical decision of Common Law, she is told to be silent, and if reluctant to obey, she is forthwith gagged and driven unceremoniously from the judges' seat, until she is again wanted to confirm another decision of Common Law.

Such is the actual condition of our legal tribunals. Law, and not Justice, presides over their deliberations, prescribes the forms, and charges and swears the jury. This state of things should be reversed. Justice should be made supreme, and Common Law should be her subordinate minister. Let the case be clearly stated to the court and jury; and let Common Law adduce her numerous authorities as heretofore, for the purpose of substantiating the ends of Justice. So far as they accomplished this, they should be considered, applied, and regarded; so far as they were adverse to this, they should be set aside.—In this way Common Law would be fulfilling her legitimate province. The accumulated wisdom of ages would be brought to bear upon every question, through the opinions of eminent judges and jurists, although long since dead; while their accumulated follies and absurdities would be discarded and ultimately dropped from legal authorities. In this way every thing that is really valuable in the decisions of the common law would be retained and improved upon by each successive generation; and in this way only can a door of substantial improvement be opened. In all other sciences—for instance, in medicine, in divinity, in astronomy, in chemistry—improvements are constantly making. And how are they made? Not by opposing all change, and "following the precedents" of eminent scientific men who have gone before, but by a continual change from error to truth. But how can there be improvement where there is no change? And if "legal precedents" should be followed for a thousand years as they now are, how could any substantial improvement take place?

It appears to us that this is precisely the change which is needed in the regulation of our courts; and without it, a full and complete reform of the Judiciary system cannot be effected. Some change which shall give greater prominence to the claims of justice in the decision of suits is imperiously needed; and we know of no better than that which, while it discards all that is useless or wrong, will permit the incorporation of whatever is excellent or valuable in the acquisitions of modern times.

A Capt. Flowery, of the Spitfire vessel, has been convicted of having been engaged in the African slave trade. It is said to be the first conviction ever known under the law of the United States. It was obtained in Boston. The counsel for the defendant attributed the condemnation of his client to the vessel having been sent into Boston, instead of a southern port. The probability is that the slave trader will be speedily pardoned by Mr. Polk. He can then engage in the domestic Slave Trade, and instead of being captured as a criminal by our naval officers, the whole navy will be ordered out, if necessary, to defend him in trading in the bodies and souls of Americans.

"They of the South did not care one farthing what the Constitution allowed or disallowed."—(Senator Archer, of Virginia, on the Florida Bill.)

Mr. Archer doubtless speaks the sentiments of the southern portion of the "true Liberty party."—Signal of Liberty.

Doubtless this is a mistake. Mr. Archer, we believe, has joined the Natives. If he is correctly reported in the speech quoted by the Signal, we would as soon vote for the rankest locofoco in the land. Indeed, the sentiment quoted above is of the essence of Locofocoism.—State Journal.

It is stated that arrangements are making for laying wires from Albany to Utica for a Magnetic Telegraph, and negotiations are in progress for a line between Boston and Albany. The Marshall Expositor expects soon to make announcements like the following:

"Foreign News.—The Acadia arrived in Boston, to-day, at precisely 20 minutes before 1 o'clock. P. M., and we received news of her arrival, this morning, at 10 minutes before 12."

This looks quite astonishing, but it is thus explained by the Editor:

"Boston is 134 degrees east of Marshall, and it follows that the sun rises and sets 54 minutes later, in the day, at Boston than at this place. Now Morse's Telegraph communicates intelligence instantaneously. Two or three seconds would serve to convey the information of an arrival, from Boston to Marshall; and, of course, we would get it some fifty-three or four minutes earlier in the day than they would in Boston!"

FARMERS AND MECHANIC'S BANK.

The suspension of payment by this institution will probably be known to all our readers before our paper will reach them. It took place on Saturday, June 14th. The officers of the Bank have put forth an exposition of the occasion of its suspension which is too lengthy for our columns. We gather from it the following particulars:

In January last the circulation of the Bank was \$345,000, of which \$250,000 has since been redeemed in coin, or eastern exchange and funds, leaving \$85,000 outstanding, besides \$10,000 due to depositors. This seems to show that the Bank has had a very hard run. Mr. J. L. Lyell, a broker of Detroit, is referred to as having been active in curtailing their circulation. To secure the institution against his efforts, the directors ordered three suits at law to be commenced against him and his associates. Mr. Lyell, in return, procured an injunction from the Chancellor for an alleged violation of their charter in establishing agencies at Chicago and Cleveland, and a refusal to redeem at Detroit the notes of their branch at St. Joseph. Thus the business of the Bank is entirely stopped.—Whether the managers of the institution hope to get the injunction taken off and attempt to do business again, does not appear from their statement; but we infer to the contrary from their speaking of the injunction as "a most disastrous and fatal attack" upon them.

Thus one more bank has ceased operations, leaving only three remaining in the State—the Michigan Insurance Company at Detroit, which is the deposit bank of the U. S. States—the Oakland County Bank at Pontiac, and the River Raisin Bank at Monroe. The last failed a few years since, but has been resuscitated. The Oakland Bank is distrusted on account of its alleged connection with the broken Bank of St. Clair. The natural consequence of the suspension of the Farmers and Mechanic's Bank will be to diminish confidence in the remaining Banks, and a run upon them, to a greater or less extent, will follow.

Mr. Lyell has since published a reply to the statement of the officers of the Bank, setting forth that the injunction served on them did not interfere in the least with their ordinary business or with the redemption of their notes, but was intended to prohibit the bank from appropriating the best assets for the security of preferred and favorite creditors.—But he admits that an order was sent at the same time requiring the officers of the Bank to show cause, on Monday following, at the Chancellor's office why a full injunction should not issue to suspend the business of the Bank.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A writer in the Marshall Expositor gives some statements concerning the Central Railroad, which may interest our readers. The road from Detroit to Marshall is 110 miles long, and cost about \$1,500,000, or \$13,636 per mile. The distance from Marshall to Kalamazoo is 38 miles. This will cost \$10,000 a mile, and will be finished this fall. The distance from Kalamazoo to St. Joseph is 54 miles. This section with the fixtures, is estimated to cost \$10,000 a mile more, so that the whole cost of the Railroad, 200 miles in length, will be \$2,400,000, the average cost being \$12,000 a mile.

The receipts, expenses and profits of the Central Railroad, have been as follows:

	1853.	1840.	1841.
Receipts,	61,151	61,603	71,249
Expenses,	44,451	40,972	45,594
Profits,	16,700	20,631	25,655

	1842.	1843.	1844.
Receipts,	136,895	118,938	211,169
Expenses,	73,819	74,960	89,419
Profits,	63,076	75,978	121,750

It is Gov. Barry's opinion, if we remember rightly, that the net profits of the road, when completed, will not exceed 8 per cent per annum. To pay this rate of interest on the cost, they must amount to \$144,000 a year. The railroads from Boston to Buffalo cost \$18,950,876. Being 527 miles long, the average cost per mile is about \$36,000.

Bishop Soule presided at the organization of the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," at Louisville, and was considered as one of its Bishops. It is said that his next appointments, as made sometimes since, in New York, will lead him to attend and preside over the Annual Conference of Illinois. This Conference had no delegates at the Louisville Convention; and the question arises whether Bishop Soule can act as a Bishop in two churches at once?

The Postmaster General and the Railroad Companies have not been able to agree on the terms of transporting the mails. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made, but the P. M. General will shortly propose his ultimatum. If this be not accepted, he intends to establish express lines, and at the same time test the right of the department to make up the bulkier parts of the mails as merchandise, and send them on the railroads as ordinary freight, or contract with individuals to carry them as freight over the railways.

The Buffalo Pilot has a notice of the contemplated canal around the falls of the Sault de Ste Marie. These falls are the only obstacles to a connection of the trade of Lake Huron with Lake Superior. The difference in the level of the two lakes is 21 feet, which can easily be overcome by three locks. The length of the canal is to be 4,400 feet.—Two schooners have already been transported around the falls, and it is in contemplation to carry around a steamboat also. The estimated expense of a ship canal is \$125,000.

The State Journal, (Whig) goes for repealing the act of 1793 respecting the recapture of fugitives from slavery. Says the Journal, "there is no use in having such a law. Indeed, it is a disgrace to the country."

We perceive by our exchanges that Cassius Clay's new paper—the True American—has made its appearance.—We have not seen it.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The papers have notices of the decision of an important slave case before the U. S. Court at Indianapolis. The facts are said to be, that a man in Kentucky, holding slaves removed to Illinois, where he purchased land, erected a house, and improved his land, by the labor of his slaves. A few months after he took his negroes to Missouri and sold them. They escaped from the purchaser into Indiana, where they resided. The Missouri purchaser discovered them, and attempted to take them back, but was prevented by the defendant for which suit was brought.—The points made by counsel are thus stated:

1st. That slavery is only a State or local institution; 2. That slavery is based on local laws, not sustained or supported by either moral, natural, or national law; 3. That if a slave escape from the State in which he is held in slavery, either by accident, consent of the master, or against that consent, he is forever free; 4. That the ordinance of 1787; organizing the North Western Territory, only guarantees the delivering up of fugitives from labor or citizens of the original States, and that as Missouri (from whence the slaves escaped,) was not one of the original States, the citizens of Indiana were not bound to deliver up to Missouri her runaway slaves.

Judge McLean, who presided, delivered the opinion of the Court. He admitted the correctness of the propositions, 1, 2, and 3, but overruled the demurrer, deciding that if Indiana had remained a territory, under the ordinance, she would not have been bound to deliver up the slaves; but, having adopted a constitution, which in part abrogates the law or the ordinance, she is bound by the U. S. Constitution; and Missouri, being one of the great sister family of States, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the original States, from all other States in the Union.

The Judge held that had Indiana remained a territory, she would not have been bound to deliver up slaves from any new State. According to this decision, slaves escaping into Wisconsin from the new slave States, cannot be retaken by their masters.

TEXAS.

Accounts from Mexico and Texas are so contradictory and so little entitled to credit that it is difficult to know what to believe.

It is said that public sentiment in Mexico is very hostile to this country and to Texas, so much so that the government will be in danger of being overthrown, unless it declares war.

President Jones, of Texas, is reported to be in bad odor among the Texans on account of his opposition to annexation. We may expect to hear important news from that country soon.

The New York Tribune exults over the strong vote given to Gov. Call, the Whig candidate for Governor, in West Florida. Call was the man who imported blood-hounds from Cuba, with which to hunt down the wretched Seminoles! The "true Liberty Party" in Florida run him for Governor, but the heavy Democratic vote in East Florida defeated him.—Christian Freeman.

Iron tow boats are coming into use between Troy and New York.—They cost one-third more than wooden, and will last four times as long, with far less expense for repairs.

A Convention of the Laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kentucky has been called to meet in October, to take into consideration what is proper to be done in reference to the new pro-slavery Methodist Church.

A BAD SIGN.

On Wednesday evening last, some exponent of the popular hatred of abolitionism in this city, by his works gave evidence of his faith, and bedaubed the Freeman sign with a "villainous compound" of lampblack, &c. As soon as we are able we shall replace it with a new one—until then those who wish to find our office must look for the black sign. The enemy's flag waves over the citadel, but they have not possession of it.—Indiana Freeman.

ANN ARBOR, June 20, 1845.

The weather during the past week, has been quite cool, with abundance of rain. We continue to receive favorable accounts of the appearance of the Wheat, and the probability is gaining every day that the crop will be fully an average one, or more.

The Wool market displays no activity. Few sales have been made, and those at reduced prices. Buyers are now unwilling to pay more than 25 cents for good lots.

The Eastern Flour market has of late exhibited a slight tendency to a rise, in consequence of the prospect of a short crop of Wheat in Ohio. But in most of the Wheat growing States, the prospects are favorable. The indications now are, that in the whole district of country where Wheat is raised for exportation, the crop will be an average one.

There is nothing doing in Wheat here. The nominal price is 70 cents. Flour in Buffalo, June 13, had risen to \$4.25.

General Intelligence.

THE MONROE TRAGEDY.

We find the following full particulars of this affair in the American Citizen. They are the substance of Hall's testimony under oath, at a time when it was not thought probable he could long survive his wounds.

George Wells had two months ago, it appears, shown to Mr. Hall, the teller of the Bank, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, a letter, duly post-marked, &c. purporting to be from an uncle of Wells, very well written, giving much good advice, &c. complimenting his nephew on his improved life; and offering him the loan of \$8,000, cash, at 3 per cent. interest, &c. &c. This letter, although a forgery, deceived Hall, and prepared him to become the victim of the subsequent attempt. Hall had also loaned Wells \$160 of his own money.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th June, Wells arrived at Monroe at ten o'clock in a light wagon with two horses, and having found Hall, told him that he had three kegs of specie to be deposited in the Bank, and begged H. to receive them at once. Hall consented and went with him to the carriage, where he found two kegs, (since ascertained to be filled with sand), and assisted W. in carrying them into the Bank, the latter lamenting that one had fallen out of the carriage a mile or two back. At Wells' solicitation, H. consented to go with him in search of it. They went accordingly—Wells having first loaded his pistol (one of Colt's revolving 6 charge pistols) in the Bank.—On the way to the place, the woods on the Detroit road, about a mile from Monroe—Wells inquired of Hall how much coin was in the Bank, whether a certain person slept in the room over the Bank, &c. &c. all being done and said so plausibly as to excite no suspicion. On arriving at the place, they got out and searched for nearly an hour, when Wells proposed to make a fight with his pistol and a piece of paper, and immediately held a piece of paper before the pistol and discharged it into the ground, of course without igniting the paper.—(subsequent circumstances render it highly probable that this was a signal to an accomplice.) Hall then proposed going back to Monroe for a light, which was agreed to. Immediately afterwards, Wells being behind Hall, the pistol was snapped, when W. said, "I came very near killing myself, for my pistol snapped in my pocket." While on their way to the carriage W. fired doubtless at Hall who was in front, but missed him—W. said he was trying his pistol, or something to that effect, and was rebuked by H. for his carelessness.

They got into the carriage, drove to town and procured a lighted lantern at the Bank, and a gain reached the spot in the woods. Here, after looking a long time, the light was extinguished in Hall's hand, (as he now thinks by Wells,) and immediately afterwards H. was shot in the back, the ball penetrating his lungs.—He fell, but instantly rose and said, "George! you have hit me!" Wells replied, "did I hit you?" H. answered—"I am badly wounded—get me to town as quick as possible." They went to the carriage, but W. delayed some fifteen or twenty minutes—H. sitting faint and crowded in the bottom of the wagon. They then, at Hall's urgent request, started—Wells driving the horses on one side of the road to the other, and slowly, although pretending to drive fast. When they reached the River Raisin, W. drove partly down the bank, and on Hall's remonstrance, he said it was to procure a drink for H. The latter replied—"I do not wish a drink, but insist on your driving as fast as possible to my lodgings." As they arrived in the town, (near Austin E. Wing's house,) Wells rose, stepped over the seat of the carriage behind, and holding the pistol within a foot of Hall's head, shot him again, just at the junction of the head and neck, and a little on the left side of the spine, and then jumped out of the carriage and hurried the horses forward, walking and driving. Hall said—"George! you have shot me again, and I believe it was on purpose, what is it for? Have I not always been your friend?" &c.—to which Wells made no reply but hurried on over the bridge. Hall said—"don't shoot again, but give me your pistol"—still no reply. Wells came up to look at Hall, who now feigned to be dead—and again hurried his horses forward, with the reins in his left hand slapping the horses, and holding on to the carriage (beside which he walked) with his right. When at Hall's lodgings, (the corner of Macomb and First-sts. next to Dr. Conant's) W. increased the speed of the horses. Hall being conscious, demanded where he was going and commanded him to stop; to which Wells paid no attention, still striking the horses which were much fatigued with the reins, and running himself by their side. Hall was now fully aware of his terrible danger, and called more loudly; raising his head by the star light, saw W. quit the wagon with his hand, and put his hand into his pocket—Hall by a desperate effort turned on his side and threw himself out of the carriage, without noise, on the opposite side from Wells, who certainly did not see it. This was about opposite the old residence of N. Hubble, (now that of S. J. Holley,) on Macomb-street. Hall instantly rose, and by almost superhuman exertions, ran along the side-walk until he reached his brother-in-law's house where he ran against the door and broke it in. Wells missed him, it is supposed, when he looked into the wagon to give his victim another shot; and he instantly stopped his horses, dropped the reins, and ran back for Hall, but it was too late; the latter had got into the house. He then went back to his horses, and endeavored to drive back to the bridge by Scott-st. where a sewer across the street being uncovered, he was forced to return again by Macomb-st. In passing Hall's lodgings, H.'s brother-in-law, who had been for one physician, encountered him, and persuaded him to drive for another, which he did—and then went to his brother's room, and retired to bed. In the morning he pretended to be insane, and was raving, but finally dropped that course. On examination, in Hall's sick chamber, he confessed all the above particulars. In the wagon was found a new bed cord and a pair of moccasins.

The excitement was very great in the morning, but no attempt was made to anticipate the action of the law. Hall's wounds were probed—that in the neck 2½ inches and that in the back 6 inches, without finding the ball in either case.

Strange to say, his case is assuming a favorable complexion, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. Wells, of course, is in jail.

State Prison Cutlery.—The following is an extract from a letter published in the Batavia Times, showing the extent to which the manufacture of cutlery is carried on in the Auburn State Prison, to the manifest and great detriment of artisans who are so unfortunate as to be honest:

"We have a hundred and fifty convicts now upon the contract, and are entitled to as many more, (as they come in,) before the contract is filled. We are now turning out large quantities of cutlery, and much of it will compare with the best English manufacture. In the pocket knife department, we think that Rogers cannot surpass our work. The convicts are under English foremen, direct from Rogers' works, Ibbotson & Brothers, Sheffield. We find a ready market in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, for all our work, and our order book is somewhat in advance of the production."—Buffalo Pilot.

A Money Maker.—About 12 years ago, a poor French woman, residing at Buenos Ayres exceedingly perplexed with regard to the 'ways and means,' set her inventive genius to work, and hit upon the following expedient. Observing a vast quantity of bones and animal offal thrown away from slaughter houses, with which Buenos Ayres abounds, a thought struck her that she might turn this waste to a profitable account. Having procured a large iron pot, collected a quantity of bones, &c., she commenced operations by boiling them, and skimming off the fat, which she sold at the stores in Buenos Ayres. Finding the proceeds of her industry simply rewarded her labor, she persevered, advancing from a pot to a boiler and from a boiler to a steaming vat; until she possessed a magnificent apparatus capable of reducing a hundred head of cattle to tallow at one steaming. Four years ago she sold her manufactory, retiring from business, and now rolls through the streets in one of the handsomest carriages in Buenos Ayres.

The last Sabbath I spent in New Orleans, I put down in my memorandum book the violations of the day that came under my observation, through the press and otherwise. There was one regimental parade and drill—a horse race for a purse of \$1,000—a due in the Orleans hall room—a fist fight on a \$300 bet, or as the advertisement was headed, a farewell benefit for some noted bully—a cock fight opposite the St. Louis Exchange—masquerade ball in the Orleans ball room—two theatres open, a French opera, with ballet dancers—two circuses—exhibition of wax works—German magician—Italian Footcane organ grinders on the corners of the streets—gambling houses, stores, gin shops, &c. &c. open to fill up the picture. Fourteen most flagrant violations of the Sabbath, all of which are noted in the public prints, without comment, except in praise. Besides these, dinner parties, balls, rides to Carrollton, might be mentioned almost ad-infinitum. Such is New Orleans in morality, in respect to religion, and observance of the Sabbath.—Cur. N. Y. Observer.

Boston and Philadelphia.—These two cities are now within a day's journey of each other. The paper published yesterday in Boston were received here last night, which we believe is the first time such a thing ever occurred. It is effected by leaving Boston via Long Island Railroad at 6 A. M. and reaching New York in time for the Mail Pilot Line at a quarter before five.—Phil. Paper.

The Course of Empire.—The population of the United States doubles once in 23½ years. British Isles 42 years; Prussia 36 years; Germany about 60 years; Russia 66 years; Italy 61 years; Austria 69 years; Netherlands 56½ years; and France 105 years. Old Europe will be in a glorious minority some years hence.

Official Dignity.—Mr. Cist tells a capital story about a constable in Pennsylvania:

"He had served a legal precept of some sort on a particular friend of his, greatly his superior in strength, who being particularly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myrmidon, seizing the officer and shaking him as though he meant to shake him to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was profuse in his apologies. 'You know, Jake,' says he, 'I would not serve you so if I had been duly sober: it was all the devilish whiskey that did it.' The official at last mollified and relented under Jim's expostulations. 'As to the shaking,' said Jake, 'I don't bear any malice, I don't vally it a cent on my own account, but as an officer, recollect next time Jim, who ever shakes me, shakes the Commonwealth.'"

Following the United States' Example.—By late news from Monrovia, it appears that the black Americans have been annexing two or three very large countries, larger than Texas and Oregon, to their colony. The *Liberia Herald*, of the 15th of March, states that the Governor had returned to Monrovia, from a visit to the Leeward Settlements, & had purchased the entire Sinoe country—much larger than the whole of Texas. The whole of the Bassa country, also, had been purchased, and is incorporated in the colony. This is a large and fertile district.

Redressing Wrongs.—The Picayune states that the young man who ran off from Troy with another man's wife, the day he became of age, had been arrested in that city, upon a writ issued by the agent of the deserted husband, who claimed \$12,000 to heal the wounds of his domestic peace. The agent, however, adopted the first of nature's laws, and took care of himself—he got the verdict. Youth to pay him \$5,000 to settle the matter, and he acknowledged the receipt of \$2,000 as compensation for the husband, and pocketed the rest for his trouble.—*New York Mirror*.

Books.—As an illustration of the destitution usually found by Colporteurs in the Western States, one employed for the past year in distributing books and tracts in Michigan states, that of 9,911 families visited by him and his associates in that State, 5,303, or about one third, were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 1,333, or about one eighth, had no Bible. In the course of the year they distributed 4,560 volumes by sale, and 3,600 gratuitously.

A New Species of Lying.—The *Mormons* have introduced a species of lying law, less barbarous than the hanging and shooting process prevailing in some parts of the extreme West, and not quite so disgusting as tarring and feathering. When they wish to drive an obnoxious person from among them, they *whistle*, and *whistle* him out. Finding that the natural way of whistling by puckering the lips was rather tiresome and not sufficiently annoying, they have procured tin whistles for the purpose of serenading all who happened to be so unfortunate as to have given offence to the holy brotherhood. On a recent occasion they surrounded one Green, and compelled him, with all kinds of whistling, whistling and yelling to leave the place.

Slavery abolished in the Island of St. Bartholomew.—A letter from Stockholm, dated 12th of April, says that the Swedish Diet has responded to the appeal of the King and in a manner which secures freedom to the four or five hundred slaves belonging to the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew. The Estates acceded to the proposition of the King by voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.

Pine Apples growing in Wall Street.—The largest Pine Apples probably ever brought to this city, may be seen in pots on the pavement near the Tontine building, in Wall Street. Their weight is estimated at 20 to 25 pounds, still attached to the stalk, and are now fresh and growing as rapidly as ever. Each plant bears one apple, and that springs directly from the stalk, surrounded by leaves of an elongated, knife-like form.—*N. Y. Express*.

Mr. Pinney, Ex-Governor of Liberia, is preaching and lecturing in the East in favor of Colonization. In a Boston Convention, in defending the clergy, "he quoted Scripture to show that slaves under the Mosaic dispensation, were called property, and proved from several texts that God had established the relation of master and slave, and authorized buying and holding men as property; and argued therefore that the affirmation of the abolitionists—that to hold men as property, was universally and always sinful, was to deny the authority of the Bible."

He evidently worships a proslavery God. For our part, we have no fancy for a slavetrading deity. We could not love or serve such a divinity with a good conscience.

Thurloe Weed, Esq., has become a joint partner in the *Evening Journal*, instead of being only editor as heretofore. The Journal appears upon new type, and gives evidence of great prosperity. It was started in 1832, with but 170 daily and 300 semi-weekly subscribers. Since 1835 it has had one of the largest subscription lists of any political paper in the State.

Curious Condemnation.—Six members of a Baptist Church at Union Village, in Washington county, have been excommunicated for belonging to the order of Odd Fellows. The Pope of Rome has also denounced the same order, and prohibited its being tolerated at all by his clergy or Church.—*Poughkeepsie Journal*.

For Detroit.—Travelers may now leave Boston at 4 P. M., and arrive in Albany in time to take the cars for Buffalo at 7½ next morning; arrive at Buffalo next morning at 8 o'clock, and leave for Detroit by steamboat at 9½, where they will arrive at 5 P. M. next day. Thus, leaving Boston on Monday afternoon, you may be in Detroit on Thursday afternoon.—*Bost. Trav.*

Changing names is becoming an epidemic. Two hundred and nineteen persons, men, women and babes, had their names changed at the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

New Banks.—The Ohio State Journal contains the proclamation of the Governor, declaring that the following named companies had complied with the new Banking Law:—The Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, City Bank of Cleveland, Bank of Dayton, Bank of Geauga—all as Free Banks. Exchange Bank of Columbus, Franklin Bank of Cincinnati—as branches of the State Bank.

Three other companies have applied as branches, and two more are about ready to apply, and probably will at the next meeting of the Bank Commissioners, making the required number to complete the organization of the State Bank. Several other companies are being formed, we understand.—*Herald*.

The Editor of the Boston 'Hagman' says, "executions are now private in Maryland." Very—only about seven thousand persons witnessed the execution of Adam Horn! I am told that more than two thousand of the spectators were *REMALES!* Women who will attend such exhibitions of cruelty and blood, are fit inmates of—I will not say what—and should they attend when McCurry is hung, we hope seats will be provided for them, that they may enjoy the unspeakable pleasure of witnessing his last dying struggle! Blessed are the merciful; but O woman, woman! how art thou fallen!—*Balt. Visitor*.

Idioty—Facts for Physiologists.—The Legislature of Kentucky has published a return of all the idiots in the State who are supported at the public expense. The whole number is 415, of which Mercer county has 28. It would seem that idiotcy is, to some extent, a family disease. There are in the report 86 cases of idiotcy in 33 families, being 2.6 to a family. One family in Jessamine county has six; several have four and three. Medical men in Kentucky ought to investigate these cases, to see if any light can be thrown upon the cause of so dreadful a calamity.

Cost of Transportation on Railroads.—The Hon. Wm. Jackson in an address at Providence, stated that one locomotive will do the work every day of 688 horses; and it does this work with the aid of only four men; whereas with four horse teams doing the same transportation, would be required 167 men. The interest on the cost of locomotive, amount expended for its repairs, wages of the four men, with the wood and oil, show the annual expense of maintaining this team to be about \$11,000. Similar items in relation to the horse teams will show an annual aggregate expense of about \$120,000. A saving of \$109,000.—*Beacon of Liberty*.

Baiting better than Shooting.—We sow half a bushel of corn (cost 33 cents) on two acres planted with corn—on the surface. We then coax the birds to come and see us, and we make it their interest to meddle with nothing that is planted. It costs us less than twine, or tar, or feathers on a pole.—*Ploughman*.

The New Postage.—The postmaster general, in his instructions issued to postmasters, says:—"A letter mailed on or before the 30th June, 1845, is to be charged with the rates prescribed by the act of 1825, although the letter be not delivered till the first of July, or after."

Wonderful Escape.—On Saturday last, near Manchester, a little son of Thomas Havens, 9 or 10 years old, fell into a well, head first, 50 feet deep, from which he was drawing water—rose to the surface of the water, and there sustained himself until rescued by his father; and attended Sabbath school next day. Thankful for his preservation.—*Monroe Ad.*

The Future.—The N. O. Courier, speaking of California, says:—"Information in regard to this favored portion of the globe is eagerly sought after by our citizens, as it is destined ere long to be annexed to the United States. The large number of Americans already settled and emigrating there give assurance of the result."

Gamblers in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 12th inst. says:—"Yesterday Judge Canonge sentenced Jefferson J. Bryant, found guilty of violation of the gambling laws, to pay a fine of \$3,000 and cost of prosecution, and to remain in prison until he paid; also, Allen Jones, for a like offence, to pay \$1,000 and costs, and to be imprisoned until the debt is liquidated."

A Satisfactory Symptom.—A large grinder by the side of the Trent assures us that the foreign supply of bones becomes every year shorter and more difficult; a fact which we have been furnished with bones during the last twenty years principally from fields of battle, and that this temporary resource must ultimately become exhausted.—*Gardener's Gazette*.

Suicides.—In the year 1840, there were 901 suicides registered in England, viz., 618 males and 283 females; 28 of the male and 25 of the female suicides were under 20 years of age. The proportion of the male suicides to one million persons was 80, and the female suicides 35.

How will they Live.—The Supreme Court of the State of New York, on Friday, admitted to practice therein one hundred and eighty persons as attorneys and fifty-one as counsellors.

To Buy Playthings.—The net income of the little Prince of Wales from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, is Four Hundred Thousand Dollars a year.

Public legislative provision is now made for the indigent Deaf and Dumb by all of the New England States, by New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Ohio. The Hartford Asylum was the first of the kind ever established in the country, and its success has been equal to the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. It was commenced in 1817, in a hired room, with only seven pupils—it now is provided with spacious rooms suitable for the accommodation of 200 pupils, and enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the American public. It is probably excelled by no Institution of the kind, either in this country or in Europe.—*Christ. Freeman*.

Property Voting.—The United States Journal is venturing on dangerous ground. It goes against property voting. "We put the question home," it says, "to the consciences of the candid and intelligent men of all parties—should property alone qualify a man to vote, should property make the law in a free country, or should it be *Men?*" The question is fairly stated, and we hope men of conscience and intelligence will answer. Why should twenty-two members be allowed seats in Congress as the representatives of slave property? That's the question the organ of the Young Democracy propounds, is it not?—*Cin. Herald*.

The first cargo of cotton cleared at Mobile for a foreign port, was that of the brig *Rival*, Capt. Scudder, for Rochelle, in the spring of 1817, & it is worthy of remark, that the first cargo for China is that of the *Farwell*, cleared yesterday, (says the *Mobile Register* of 25th ultimo,) commanded by the same gentleman, whose splendid ship has on board a cargo equal in weight to the entire export of Mobile, in the season of 1816-17! Both vessels and cargoes were owned in Boston, and Capt. Scudder himself is from the old Bay State.—*Pilot*.

Most Horrible.—An American at Rio, writing an account of the Brazilian slave trade, gives the following terrible description of a scene on board one of these floating hells.

"The first night after we left the east coast of Africa, with a cargo of about 650 blacks, a part of the men got loose from their manacles, and attempted to rise on the crew (Brazilians) but they being armed with muskets, and cutlasses, soon drove them below again, and for some time after they submitted and cried for quarter, continued to fire upon them and killed a good many. A few days after, a mock trial was had, and a number were condemned to be executed. Accordingly some were hoisted up to the *forward*, being chained together, and then shot dead. And when two were taken out of the hold and only one was to die, instead of knocking the iron off, they took the poor fellow and chopped his foot off, and so slipped the leg out, and then run him up to the yard arm and shot him. In this manner forty-six men and women were murdered; by these wretches in human form. And when Manuel Pinto da Fonseca saw the slave-trade could not be carried on but for the assistance of the American flag, it is time that something was done by our government to enforce the laws on this subject."

The Oregon Emigrants.—The whole number of persons is 736, of work cattle 1,148, of loose cattle 1,223, of waggon 185, of horses and mules 211, and of fire arms 284. These emigrants are of high character and well provided for the expedition. These companies composed the advance guard of the main expedition which left Independence.—*St. Louis Rep.*, May 26.

Members of the Assembly.—In the Assembly of this State, there is 128 members, a majority of whom are farmers, but according to the legislative classification, there is but one gentleman! There are 66 farmers, 13 mechanics, 14 merchants, 17 lawyers, 8 physicians, 2 manufacturers, 2 editors, 2 millers, and authors, grocers, cartmen and gentlemen, one of each. Of the 128, 86 were born in N. Y., 11 in Connecticut, 11 in Massachusetts, 8 in Vermont, 3 in New Hampshire, 5 in New Jersey, and one each in Maryland, Scotland, Maine and Pennsylvania. Mr. Jarvis, of this city, is the oldest member, and Mr. De Puy, also of New York, is the youngest. The former is 70 years of age, and the latter 23 years. Mr. Wheeler of this city, is the heaviest man weighing 277 pounds. In years and weight, New York is well represented.—*N. Y. Express*.

Progress of Free Trade.—It would seem that some ideas of policy and economy are beginning to obtain currency in the city of Washington, and the authorities have at length gone so far in relaxing their ancient system of legislation as actually to authorize the people of color to obtain huckster's licenses in the city market. An ordinance in the city, approved by President Polk on the 26th of May, so modifies and relaxes the act passed in 1836, (the days of mob rule,) that the mayor is hereby authorized to grant huckstering licenses to free negroes and mulattoes. Is it not glorious? Hail Columbia, happy land!—*Bost. Chron.*

In Paris the dissections of the Anatomical Academy feed the flesh they cut from their subjects' to dogs.—Horrible sacrifice of the dead to the benefit of the living!

This has been a great year for maple sugar in N. Hampshire and Vermont. The amount has probably exceeded that of any preceding year. The Vermont Watchman says that the value of sugar manufactured in Vermont this season will exceed one million of dollars.

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.

G. W. Gurnsey,	\$1.00 to 26th or May 30, 1845
J. Ranney,	1.45 to 26th or May 30, 1845
O. Aldrich,	1.00 to 26th or May 30, 1845
A. Pomeroy,	1.00 to 26th or May 30, 1845
G. W. Swift,	1.00 to 26th or May 30, 1845
S. Beebe,	1.00 to 26th or May 30, 1845
G. D. Chubb,	1.25 to 27th or Aug. 28, 1845
S. Kimberly,	2.01 to 26th or Sept. 8, 1845
D. Andrews,	1.00 to 26th or May 30, 1845
J. Pennington,	1.01 to 26th or Apr. 18, 1845
E. H. H. H.,	1.00 to 26th or Apr. 18, 1845
J. B. Wheeler,	50 to 23d, or Oct. 20, 1845
A. W. Gould,	2.00 to 26th, or Apr. 18, 1845
J. Wait,	3.92 to 26th, or May 9, 1845
A. Pixley,	2.50

DIED.

In Scio, Jan. 1st, 1845, Deacon DANIEL D. Gurr, in the 44th year of his age. It is due to the grace of God, and the wishes of his bereaved family, that some special notice should be taken of this event. The writer of this sketch is from principle averse to creature glorification.

Brother Dwight came into this country Dec. 29, 1829. He was then without hope—"without God in the world." Providentially thrown into the society of Christian friends and ministers of the Gospel, his mind was in a short time arrested by the Spirit of God. He struggled against the convictions of duty, though often deeply anxious, until Dec. 1831. Then, during the first protracted meeting ever held in Webster, he was led, we believe, by the grace of God, to surrender his all to Jesus Christ.—He united with the Presbyterian church.

When the church of Webster was organized in Jan. 1834, he was elected ruling Elder and Deacon. These offices he sustained till his death. In an unusual degree he gave himself to the Lord's work. Constitutionally ardent in temperament, he was ever ready to all good works. In the revivals of religion with which God has condescended to visit the church to which he belonged, brother D. was an efficient co-worker with the spirit of God and the ministry of reconciliation. As a counsellor he was wise and decided. He gave to the cause of the Redeemer the energies of a mind of more than ordinary power and maturity. He was a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer, and few Christians take a stronger hold on the divine promises. He believed in the perpetuity of the Abrahamic covenant. He rested on it and rejoiced in it more fully than many of his own communion. He loved the doctrines of grace—he rested on them with an energy equalled by few of his church. He loved to exalt God, and debate the creature. He loved the souls of his fellow men, and his admonitions and entreaties uttered with deep interest, are remembered by many now with solemn emotions.

He loved the meetings for prayer. His place in the sanctuary was seldom vacant—never, but by a clear providence of God. Such feebleness of health, as would have led others to excuse themselves from that duty, did not keep him from the house of God. Few Christians are so ready as he was to suspend their worldly business to labor in the vineyard of the Lord.

He felt and labored and prayed for the cause of missions. The deep and holy sympathies of his soul were called forth in behalf of the enslaved in our land. Of all who have felt for the oppressed and down-trodden, few have been more alive to their woes and wrongs. But he is gone—we trust to everlasting rest with God. His Pastor and Christian friends feel his loss. They mourn his absence—but are consoled by the persuasion that he has entered upon "joy unspeakable and full of glory."

The object of this brief notice is not to glorify the creature, but that grace by which he was renewed and sanctified and kept and is now glorified. We hear the voice saying to us, "Be still and know that I am God."

TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY OF THE COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON

We invite your attendance at a Convention to be held in the village of Hamburg, on Saturday the 28th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a Senatorial Convention to be held at Ann Arbor on the 4th day of July next, also to appoint a delegation to the State Liberty Convention to be held at Marshall on the 9th of July next. Friends of our Country! what say you? Shall we have your attendance? who among you will be volunteer speakers or hearers at our Hamburg meeting on the 28th at 1 o'clock P. M.

In behalf of County Corresponding Committee of Liberty.

E. F. GAY, Ch'n.

Howell, June 13th, 1845.

FOURTH OF JULY—WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION AND MASS MEETING.

The meeting heretofore noticed will be held at Cahoon's corner, near Swartzburg in the town of Livonia. At 11 o'clock, it will organize, and make the necessary arrangements for business. At noon it will adjourn for dinner. Immediately after dinner the Declaration of Independence will be read. Addresses will be made—delegates appointed to the State meeting at Marshall, and any other county business deemed necessary, will be transacted.

The Northville Band will be in attendance during the meeting, and will play on the grounds with the City band. In the next Signal the dinner arrangements will be announced.

By order of the Committee, H. HALLOCK, Ch'n.

Wayne 4th of July.

Liberty celebration. Among the speakers to be present at this celebration will be (health permitting) Henry Bibb, the celebrated fugitive from slavery whose narrative possesses such thrilling interest.

The Northville band being otherwise engaged, their place will be filled by the band of the Detroit colored people, whose excellent music will afford a treat not often met with.

From a desire to patronize temperance, no dinner arrangements will be made, thus to permit those present to partake of a first rate temperance dinner to be provided at Swartzburg.

For the Signal of Liberty. OLIVET COLLEGE.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice, that the present term of the Preparatory Department of this Institution, will close, on Friday, June 27, at which time, there will be public exercises, consisting of original addresses, and compositions from the students, together with music and such other exercises as are usual on such occasions. The friends of education, and the public generally, are cordially and respectfully invited to attend.

In connection with this notice, we would also apprise the public, that the first collegiate year of this Institution will commence on the 4th of September next, at which time, from the present members of the school, and such other individuals, as may apply for admission, who are found qualified, a Freshman class will be formed, to enter immediately upon the studies usually pursued by students in the first year in College.

It should be understood that Olivet College, is theoretically and practically a manual labor institution, designed to bring the means of thorough Christian education within the reach of all. We have no institutional system of manual labor operation, by which we pledge our students to receive students and furnish them with labor to meet all their expenses. We believe that experience has fully proved, that neither the interests of the Institution, nor the highest good of the student, demands this. But we wish to place every student on his own individual responsibility, and shall endeavor to put into his hands the means of helping himself. And at present, faithful and industrious young persons, who wish to educate themselves for stations of usefulness in the world, can find good employment among us, as much as if they were bound to labor in connection with their studies. None therefore, who are willing to labor and practice self-denial to educate themselves, need be deterred from coming to join us. There are at Olivet an excellent quarry, connected with the Institution which students, who may desire it, may cultivate free of expense.

At a subsequent period, the course of study which will be pursued in the Preparatory and College departments of this Institution, will be published. At present, however, we would remark, that it is designed to be as full and thorough as is to be found generally in Collegiate Institutions. Intellectual and moral science, together with the physical sciences, will always hold a prominent place. All subjects connected with human well-being, both in its relations to time and eternity, will be thoroughly and freely discussed, and every student will be left free to follow that course, in all matters of belief and duty, which, in his estimation, truth shall direct.

Tuition \$12.00 per annum for young men, and \$9.00 for young ladies. Vacation of three months in the winter not included. J. M. HOSFORD, W. C. EDELL, R. HATCH, Executive Committee.

Olivet, Eaton Co., June 4, 1845. 216-36

TO THE FREEMEN OF OAKLAND COUNTY.

The anniversary of our Nation's birth day is at hand. Our Revolutionary Fathers, deceased, 69 years ago, that this Nation should be free. They secured its independence of the mother country, and secured its freedom by their blood, sealed with their blood. They solemnly declared in the face of the world that all men are entitled to equal liberty, and soon after that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without the process of law." Let us be true to the principles of our fathers, and secure to all men the same rights. We swore in the name of the Great God to carry out these principles to their practical results!—and yet three millions or one sixth part of our people are in chains. Our fathers battled for full and free enjoyment of inalienable rights, not for themselves and posterity. They transmitted to us the liberty won, and their solemn obligations with it. We accepted the boon. The oath of God then is upon us. Your fidelity to our oath need not be questioned by asking whether you will discharge it. The arduous task of working out our country's entire freedom is but half accomplished. It remains for us to finish in peace what our fathers began in perilous war. Let us be true to the right to personal freedom with one, is the right to the same freedom with all. An encroachment upon the indefeasible rights of one member puts the whole community in jeopardy. Our liberties are unsafe while there is a slave in the country. Let us come together, let us unite on the 4th of July next, and hold friendly and earnest consultations, concerning this most important subject.

You have heard the deep, earnest wail of millions of your manacled and oppressed brethren, wrung out by the cart-whip, coming up from your southern border— But we forbear. It is enough. You will give a day's rest to the plough, and come to the conclusion. Bring your wives, your sons and your daughters. Let us have a gathering that may truly be denominated a mass gathering. Let every town in the county be largely represented. In the course of proceedings a Legislative ticket will be nominated. As similar meetings are expected to be held in all the counties in the State, it may be difficult to obtain the aid of good speakers from abroad—some will be provided if practicable—if not, still let us come together and do the best we can.

The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Committee, JOSEPH MORRISON.

Pontiac, June 11th, 1845.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

There will be a State Convention of the Liberty party held at the Court House in Marshall on the 9th day of July next, to nominate suitable candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the State election in Nov. next.

Each county will appoint twice the number of delegates to which it is entitled to Representatives to the State Legislature.

A full delegation is exceedingly desirable. It is hoped that the Liberty friends in each county will forthwith see well to that a full delegation of such, and such only shall be appointed as will pledge themselves to attend in person, or by their alter egos.

S. B. TREADWELL, N. M. THOMAS, J. M. WILCOX, J. M. DIMOND, State Cen. Com. of Lib. Party.

P. S. Gerrit Smith, Esq., and other distinguished speakers have been written to, to attend this State Convention, and it is earnestly hoped they will be present on the occasion.

Jackson, May 17, 1845.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the Delegates of the Liberty party, for the County of Shiawassee, in the village of Owosso, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Marshall, on the 9th of July.

Let there be a full representation from every town.

J. B. BARNES, R. W. HAWLEY, County Central Committee.

Owosso, June 10, 1845.

COUNTY AND SENATORIAL LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Washtenaw County will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on the Fourth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M. to nominate suitable candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature to be supported at the ensuing election, and twelve delegates to the State Convention.

A Senatorial Convention for the District comprising the Counties of Washtenaw and Livingston will be held at the same time and place to nominate a candidate for Senator from said District.

May 31, 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.



The practical use of the Health Restorative being to relieve all cure those most hazardous and agonizing of all diseases, Consumption, Liver Complaint, severe Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest, it is considered both right and proper that a statement be made more particularly relating to its properties. In the first place, it is purely vegetable, is composed of native plants and roots, and has not sought, therefore, the adventitious aid of dangerous mineral preparations, which only palliate the mal, instead of curing disease. The fact of the Restorative being purely vegetable, is corroborated by the testimony of the eminent Dr. Chilton of New York, who after a careful and minute examination of it, decides the truth of it, and so effectually stops evil on that point. Further, the promptness of its action in this medicine is without doubt unparalleled; it shows such energetic action in eradicating disease and then healing the part, that the transition from impaired and enfeebled health to convalescence is astonishing and conclusive. The happiness of being the instrument of such unbounded benefit, is so great to permit this Restorative to circulate as heretofore within narrow circumscribed limits, and the Proprietor has made such arrangements with his General Agent that the remedy can be reached by all. The instrument of this medicine is certificates stating the most touching cases of disease happily cured, prevents the possibility of their being published to any extent, but yet they are left at the office of the General Agent for examination. The certificates are in the hands of Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinkerhoff'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. CHILTON, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y. HORACE EVERETT, General Agent, Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, 217-4w

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock of BOOKS to Store No. 2, Exchange Block, adjoining Lums & M'Collins Store, where he is ready to furnish cash customers with a new and well selected assortment of

Miscellaneous, Religious, Historical, Biographical and School Books.

together with the best assortment of Paper, Quills, Ink, Water, Toy Books and Stationery generally which has ever been offered west of Detroit, and will be sold at the Detroit Cash prices.

He has added to his former business a well selected assortment of Family Groceries, which he will exchange for Cash or most kinds of produce.

Wanted—Eggs, Beeswax and Tallow. Remember the store, two doors from the Flouring Mill. WM. R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lower Village, June 6, 1845. 71

THEO. H. EATON.

Stores 128 and 120 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

OFFERS for sale the following goods—either for cash or approved paper; the goods are all new and fresh, having been purchased within the past thirty days, of the importers and at auction.

100 chests and half chests Tea, 25 hogsheads Sugar, 15 boxes sugar, Loaf and Lump, 10 hogsheads Molasses, 2 hogsheads Stewart's Syrup, 120 lbs Coffee, 5 tierces rice, 150 boxes raisins, 100 drums figs, 50 Orange and Lemons, 200 pounds Cinnamon, 250 pounds Cloves, 175 pounds Nutmegs, 35 kegs Ginger, 15 kegs Pepper and Spice, 4 kegs and boxes Tobacco, 5 boxes Almonds, 200 boxes Glass, 10 hogsheads Sperm Oil, 10 boxes Sperm Candles, 230 lbs Soda Soap, 15 barrels Coppers, 8 barrels Blue Vitriol, 20 barrels Alum, 15 barrels Madder, 400 kegs White Lead, 15 barrels Linseed Oil, 40 boxes Starch, 35 boxes paper, 2 cases Indigo, 5 kegs Sulphur, 5 barrels Salt, 3 barrels Castor Oil, 2 kegs Senna, 1 case Gum Opium, 10 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

THE following named papers will each publish the above notice, inside to every third dollar and send copy of notice with bills to the person advertising.

Pontiac Gazette, Pontiac; Ann Arbor State Journal, and Signal of Liberty, Ann Arbor; Jackson Gazette, Jackson; Expositor, Marshall; Gazette, Kalamazoo; Nile, Republic, Niles, Banner, St. Clair; Gazette, Monroe; Genesee Democrat, Flint; and Chatham Gleaner, Chat ham Cananda.

May 19, 1845. 212-3m

JEROME M. TREADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, And General Land Agent.

Will attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption

