

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

KIDNAPPING A FREE COLORED MAN.

GRASP OUTRAGE.

[The following statement of a gross outrage upon a colored man, perpetrated in this State, has been forwarded to us for publication. Our only knowledge of the facts is from this narrative of our correspondent.—Should it prove inaccurate in any respect, we will make the requisite corrections. As we understand that a judicial investigation of the circumstances has been commenced, we forbear comment for the present.]

On the 5th November instant, Samuel Bowles, a free colored man, aged about twenty-five years, a light colored mulatto, was kidnapped at Berrien, in this county. The facts are as follows:—Bowles was the cook on board the Steam Boat Algoma, which runs between St. Joseph and Niles. While the boat was at St. Joseph, one Samuel S. Gunn, formerly of Niles, but now of St. Louis, Missouri, came on board and fell into conversation with Bowles, inquired his name, &c., and drew from him such facts as he wished. On the 4th instant, Gunn, who had come to Berrien, applied to Jacob Statler, a Justice of the Peace at that place, privately for a warrant for Bowles, stating that he was a runaway slave. Statler then engaged, could not attend to the application till the next day. On the next day, the 5th instant, Gunn again called on Statler, with what he called a blank warrant. It was in fact a mere fraud, and intended only as a cover for Gunn to kidnap his victim. We give below a copy of this pretended warrant, in order to set this iniquity in its true light. The warrant is as follows:—

State of Michigan,)
County of Berrien,)
To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County Greeting.

In the name of the People of the State of Michigan: You are hereby commanded to take the body of Samuel Bowles, a mulatto and fugitive from justice, if he is to be found in your county, and him safely keep until he shall be demanded by Samuel S. Gunn, agent for Samuel Black; and on such demand you are to deliver the said fugitive to the said Samuel S. Gunn, on his giving you his receipt for said fugitive.

Given under my hand the 5th day of November, A. D. 1845.

JACOB STATLER,
Justice of the Peace.

Then comes the following receipt on the warrant:—

Received the body of the above named Samuel Bowles, from the hand of J. Wittenmyer, Sheriff.

SAMUEL S. GUNN.
Nov. 5, A. D. 1845.

It will be noticed that this receipt is in the hand writing of J. Wittenmyer, the Sheriff—but signed by Gunn.

On the back of the warrant is this guarantee, also in the hand writing of Wittenmyer:—

I, Samuel S. Gunn, do hereby bind myself to indemnify and keep harmless from all damages and costs which Sheriff Wittenmyer may by himself liable to, by the serving this within as commanded within.

SAMUEL S. GUNN.
Berrien, November 5, 1845.

This return is also on the back of the writ:—

I do hereby certify that I have duly served the within writ upon the body of the within named Samuel Bowles, and have him now before the court.

J. WITTENMYER, Sheriff.
Nov. 5, 1845.

The Sheriff, armed with this warrant, went to the boat where Bowles was, and stated to him that he wished him "to go to the office"—that he had a warrant for him—but had not yet read it and did not know what it was for, further than it had some relation to some goods, or a matter that concerned some of the boatmen.

That he, Bowles, could come back in a short time. Bowles went with the Sheriff willingly—not, however, to the Sheriff's office, but to the jail. On their arrival there, the Sheriff handed Bowles over to the jailer.

Gunn, being either in attendance, or very soon afterwards coming to the jail, stated that the "incited a room," to confine Bowles in for the night; and asked Bowles where his clothes were. Bowles at this time began to show some reluctance as to being locked up for the night, at the same time attempting to trip him up. Wittenmyer, the Sheriff, interposed, and told Bowles not to strike Gunn, saying "I have the charge of you." Gunn at the same time saying to the jailer, "Take him alone—there is no use of talking to him."

Bowles was then locked up in a cell. On leaving the jail, after Bowles was locked in the cell, Gunn requested the jailer "to say nothing of the matter for fear it would be noised abroad."

The jailer, fearing all was not right, made the matter known to counsel, who came and saw the Jailer and Bowles about midnight.

The counsel supposed the whole matter would be investigated the next morning.

Previous to leaving the jail, Gunn informed the jailer that he would call for Bowles at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Gunn with Wittenmyer then went to the Boat and demanded and took away the trunk of Bowles. Gunn afterwards offered to sell the trunk to Wittenmyer, who offered him \$2 for it. Gunn replied, that is too little, and the negotiation ended.

On the morning of the 6th November, at about 5 o'clock, Gunn came to the jail, obtained hand cuffs and fetters, from the jailer, and put them on the wrists and ankles of Bowles, who was then placed in a wagon, closely covered, and driven off.

At the time of leaving the jail, Gunn spoke in a loud voice intended to be heard by the Jailer and all present, that he would return that night from St. Joseph. The wagon with Gunn, Bowles and the teamster Deifel, was then driven off in the direction of St. Joseph. The course was soon changed and the nearest road for the Indiana line was taken, passing by McCoy's creek to Hamilton in the State of Indiana, thence to Laporte, and Door village.

It was near noon of the 6th November, before the news of the kidnapping was brought to Niles. A writ of Habeas Corpus was at once obtained, and also a warrant for Gunn the kidnapper, and an officer dispatched to St. Joseph, where it was yet supposed Gunn had taken Bowles. This mistake was not known at Niles, until the officer returned from Berrien, where he learned the true direction Gunn had taken.

When this was known at Niles, it was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. John Orr, of Niles, a young and energetic man, was mounted on a good horse, and sent in pursuit of the kidnapper. It was now near 8 o'clock. In order to make more efficient pursuit, William P. Reese, also of Niles, was despatched, with the intention of overtaking Orr, and assisting him. Although Mr. Orr had only three quarters of an hour the start of Reese, yet so well did he speed his way that he had rode about 20 miles, on the road to Laporte, before he was overtaken by Reese. The two pursuers now rode on together, making inquiries for the fugitive, but getting no intelligence of him. Still they rode forward vigorously. They passed Laporte, late in the night, seeing no one of whom to inquire. Knowing that Gunn must have passed by the Door village on his way to Juliet in the State of Illinois, they rode there, and actually passed Gunn and Bowles at Door village. The pursuers rode about four miles beyond the village, and at the dawn of day halted to refresh their horses, after riding thirty-nine miles. Here they obtained their first intelligence of Gunn and Bowles, from two peddlers, who had stood all night at the same house. The wagon with Gunn and Bowles soon came in sight, and were met by Orr and Reese, who stopped them, on the road. The threats and complaints of Gunn were unheeded. Orr left Reese to detain them, while he went to a neighboring Justice of the Peace, and obtained a warrant for Gunn. On this warrant Gunn was taken back to Laporte, for examination.

On reaching Laporte, a great excitement ensued. The anti-slavery men rallied for Gunn. The pro-slavery men, quiet, but determined, rallied for Bowles. It was now thought advisable for Mr. Reese to return to Niles for assistance. Counsel and friends, left Niles on the morning of the 8th, and started for Laporte. A new warrant was now obtained for Gunn, and placed in the hands of a Constable who refused or neglected to serve it.

It is unnecessary to further detail these occurrences. It will suffice to say, that Gunn absconded, in the course of the night, securing himself, as is reported, in the garret of a house. Bowles, on the morning of the 9th, was set at large, and on the same day returned to Niles.

Too much praise can not be awarded to Messrs. Orr and Reese, whose generous sympathy and love of justice constrained them to make the successful exertion which they did.

Yours for Liberty, J. I. ALEXANDER.

It is announced in several papers that a number of the most respectable citizens of Springfield, Illinois, have it in contemplation to form a joint stock company, for the purpose of running the "Prairie Car," or cars between Alton and Springfield.

Mr. Semple, U. S. Senator from Illinois, takes the lead in this movement. He is an enterprising man, and it is said, has for several years been making experiments, in most of which he has been assisted by Mr. Ross Wiggins, of Baltimore, who is known both in Europe and America, as one of the most ingenious civil engineers and a man of great scientific information. They express entire confidence in being able to run that car over ordinary level land at the rate of ten miles an hour, and draw after it four times the weight of the engine.

Science on foot.—A Norwegian has proposed to discover the sources of the Nile, alone and on foot. He is highly recommended by the court of St. Petersburg, as eminently qualified for the undertaking; being able to accomplish a degree every twelve hours; and abstain three days from food. He takes only a map, compass and axe, climbs mountains, swims rivers, and turns neither to the right nor to the left, trusting to his heels for deliverance from man and beast. Truly the mantle of Lydard must have fallen on him; and with the endurance of a camel, we can conceive nothing further than the stomach of an ostrich, to digest the roots and leaves on which he must be obliged to subsist.

MISCELLANY.

From F. Webster's Lectures on China.

A CHINESE DINNER.

The Chinese insisted that we should take off our coats; we had taken care to provide ourselves with white jackets, except one gentleman, who was positively obliged to sit at this great diplomatic dinner, given on the conclusion of a national treaty, in his shirt sleeves! The table was set for twenty, and covered with bananas, &c. A hot drink, like poor whiskey, called *samchow*, was prepared, each having a small teapot containing it by his side. We were required to fill a small cup with it, raise the cup in both hands, half rise, nod to the friend whom he wished to compliment, and then empty the cup, taking care to turn the inside towards him that he might be assured that it was empty. This done, according to the custom, we were helped to fruits. Keying, with his own chop stick, seized a fig and put it over the Minister's plate. This order over, a pudding was introduced expressly invented for the occasion by Keying himself. It was excellent and spoke volumes for the gastronomic talents of the high Commissioner. After this was over, two dishes of meat were brought on by attendants, who were very numerous and well drilled. Keying again helped our Minister to a dish of chicken and pork, like a stew; and the dish was then passed round to the other guests. Then cups of *samchow* were taken. The dishes were then set in the centre of the table; the same process was rapidly repeated till a hundred dishes, in silver vessels, filled the table from one end to the other. Various dishes were introduced, as we use bread, among which were lotus, watermelon seeds, &c., shark's fins, *beche de mer*, bird's nests, roofs of hogs' mouths, &c., of course abounded in the shape of stews or broils. The bird's nests were the most costly of the dishes, and frequently command their weight in silver. They are of gelatinous substance, supposed to be collected by swallows upon the rock from the foam of the sea. They are perfect nests, and required to be cleansed of feathers, dirt, &c., and are by no means disagreeable, being somewhat between vermicelli and tapioca, stringy like the one, transparent like the other, and quite tasteless.

Beche de mer is a sea snail and quite unpalatable. Fish fins, sea-weed, hogs' mouths, &c. would certainly be thought no great addition to our festive boards.

They are costly however, and only can be afforded by the rich. The custom of taking up morsels and thrusting them into the mouths of their friends, which prevails at the Chinese tables, reminds us forcibly of the adjuration of Meg Merrilies to Dominie Sampson, "Gape sinner and swallow!"

After a pause there appeared crossing the yard six cooks, each with a silver dish and a joint of meat. They were followed by six attendants carrying blocks covered with cloth. These were set down behind the chairs, and then each cook, drawing from his girdle a long sharp knife, carved the meat into small slices, which were received on plates by the attendants, and handed to the guests. The meats thus served were turkeys, hams, pigs roasted whole and gilded, &c. This is the Tartar addition to a regular Chinese dinner; and was not unwelcome as it introduced us to meats of which we had heard before. A large bowl of very nice soup was then brought in. Keying took it up in both hands, drank out of it, and then passed it to the Minister; and then it went the round of the table. Thus at dinner we spent the time from 9 to 1 o'clock—the whole order of a European dinner being exactly reversed, beginning with fruit and ending with soup. We rose from the table, put on our coats, and took leave. The band struck up, three guns were fired, and we returned to Macao, ready to exclaim with Macbeth, that we had "supped full of horrors!"

ALL BY CONTRARIES.

The Chinese are a queer people, for they not only stand to the under side of the earth with their feet up wards and their heads downwards, like a fly on the ceiling, while we walk on the top of the earth with our hands downwards; but according to extracts from the lecture of Mr. Cushing, late United States Commissioner at the Celestial empire, nearly all their actions are contrary to ours. Here are specimens:

"To an European or an American, just landed in China, every thing appears strange. He finds himself not only at the antipodes, physically speaking, but at the antipodes in a moral sense. He sees around him countless myriads of men in a strange garb, and with a general appearance unlike to all that to which he has heretofore been accustomed. He observes the most studied uniformity among the

various classes, and the progress of every thing which falls under his observation, so slow and unvaried, strikes him in singular contrast with our own changing manners and locomotive speed. A thousand things admonish him that he is in a strange land. He hears the constant sounding of gongs, he observes innumerable boats on the rivers, the dwelling places of millions of Chinese; carts moved on land by sails, as well as boats on the water. If the pilot looks to the compass to direct his course upon the deep; he looks to the pointing of the South pole—if he receives a letter he will find it written in lines running from top to bottom of the sheet, reading from right to left, with the date to the bottom of the letter—no alphabet being used but ideographic characters. The mourning, instead of being black, as with us, is white with the Chinese—the shoe even is whitened with some substance, to correspond with other portions of dress.

"He sees the saucer placed on the cup, instead of the cup on the saucer—shuttlecocks played with the feet instead of the hands—ladies' feet compressed, instead of their waists—leaves of a book cut open and trimmed on the back—a person swimming and strikes his hands vertically instead of horizontally—the top of the head shaved—and when a friend meets you in the street, he does not shake your hand, but shakes his hand at you—the infantry armed with matchlocks, the cavalry with bow and arrow—and a colonel at the head of his regiment not unfrequently brandishing a pan instead of a sword. He will not only note these exterior forms of difference, but will learn that nobility is not inherited from the father by the son, but rather, if one may so speak, by the father from the son—good deeds reflecting back upon a remote ancestry. Corruption of blood, for crimes committed, affects ancestors long since dead and gone, though it does not necessarily affect posterity. All these things will strike one upon a curious view; but it is just to treat the subject in a different manner, or injustice will be done to a great and polished people."

Every body has heard of the stupidity of the ostrich; but Sir Cornwallis Harris is disposed on this point to call in question the testimony of naturalists. He makes it a point of conscience to rescue from ridicule the victims of his rifle; neither will he admit the charge of want of affection so liberally charged against the giant bird. Beyond the tropics, at least, they perform like kind parents the task of incubation, both cocks and hens taking the duty by turns. No doubt their nests are not of the most elaborate construction, consisting only of a large hollow, like a bowl, scooped out of the sand, but furnished with an elevated rim to prevent the numerous eggs from rolling away. To capture these spoils was one of the chief amusements of our traveller's Hottentots. They never apparently inquired whether the shell contained young birds or not; but gobbled up its contents with indiscriminating relish. His account of the style in which the black-faces robbed the nests is singularly grotesque.

"Nevertheless," he says, "considered fresh eggs a prize worth carrying away. The old birds are said to kick them to pieces; should even the print of a human foot be discovered; but our followers were so unable to endure the idea of leaving a single one behind, that they never failed to render this trouble superfluous. The number being often far greater than could be conveniently dealt with, the expedient by which the removal was effected proved highly diverting. Taking off their leather inexpressibles, which by the way, were more frequently carried on the muzzles of their guns than on their nether extremities, the Hottentots tied the lower ends, so as to form a double sack, and cramming them full, and placing them either across the saddle or their own backs. Few exhibitions can be conceived more grotesque and diverting than the appearance of the bandy-legged gentlemen *en chemise*, their barbarous physiognomies protruding betwixt the straddling legs of such a load, and each diligently smoking a clay-pipe as he advanced."

Foreign Quarterly Review.

CONVULSION OF TIRRELL.—The investigation which was held in Boston on Tuesday upon the murder of Mrs. Bickford, has resulted in a verdict of Guilty—and officers were despatched in all directions to apprehend the criminal—who has, thus far, succeeded in avoiding pursuit. The opinion of the jury was—

"That Maria Bickford, otherwise Maria A. Bickford, came to her death on the morning of the 27th of October, by wounds inflicted by one Albert J. Tirrell, otherwise Albert De Wolf, with a razor, cutting her throat in a manner to cause instant death, and that the same was done with malice aforethought."

N. Y. Tri.

Lacon observes that the decline of a religion may be measured by the splendor of its edifices.

age to literature and art, is more likely to give it to Tom Thumb, the Mysterious Lady, and such like shows.

SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICHES.

Just listen to Sir Cornwallis Harris, while he describes a troop of them, putting their best feet foremost upon the desert:

"They have already been peering over their shoulders at you for a considerable time past, and having apprehended your design, now raise their white-plumed wings above their backs, and working them like paddles, with a motion corresponding with that of the legs, are getting gently under weigh. No sooner do they perceive by your increased pace that you are really in earnest, than letting on their steam, they begin to travel at a rate that beggars all description, moving their pillar-like legs with a rapidity that might make you believe they were skimming above the ground, did not their great heavy toes make the dust and pebbles fly behind them, and creating as much clatter as a horse in trotting. With their long, straight, slender necks reared high above the withered shrubs like knobbed stakes in a hedge-row, and their delicate white plumes floating in the rude breeze of the desert—those snowy plumes which are destined perhaps some day to wave in regal palaces above the marble brow of beauty, with long, hasty strides, oars and paddles going, here come the running ostriches; and in ten more seconds will cross the path from which, in another direction, you are urging your panting courser to meet them. A noble cock is leading, in stature some yard or so loftier than yourself, and clad in a suit of deep mourning, his sable shroud surmounted by three bunches of nodding plumes argent. Now you are nearly across his bows. Halt! as he huffs up in the wind to pass you—abandon your blowing-steed, who, by the bye, is not very likely to run away from you, hold your breath tight; as the gigantic bird thunders past, let drive at his swarthy ribs."

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WILL YOU THINK?

The new account of the Register of the Treasury, states, that during the fifty-six years of our Federal Government, the entire expenditures of that Government, excluding the principal of Public Debt, have been a little under one thousand millions of dollars, which have been appropriated as follows:

For the Military service \$266,992,357
" Naval do. 179,933,124
" Pension 54,012,135
Interest of Public Debt 42,494,255

Total \$683,432,871

The balance has been expended as follows: Principal of Revolutionary debts and claims (est.) nearly \$100,000,000

Civil List 63,555,525
Foreign intercourse 26,166,363
Indian Department 42,693,488
Miscellaneous 64,107,721

Total very nearly \$896,933,602

*Including payments for Indian lands.

*Including, we presume the purchase of Louisiana.

Thus we see that this most Christian nation, in something less than a lifetime, has paid nearly seven hundred millions of dollars directly for the cost of War, or more than twice the cost of all its public service beside.

The expenses of Foreign intercourse and much else are indirectly created or exaggerated by the spirit of War. The real expense of War, including the destruction of property, the stoppage of industry and improvement, and the blocking up of our coasts and harbors, has been not less than two thousand millions of dollars, during these fifty-six years of unbroken peace. What would be the cost of a seven years war at this rate? What comparison do all our expenditures for religious, benevolent, and philanthropic purposes bear to those resulting from this infernal scourge?

And how can any but the blackest hypocrite pretend to be a friend of peace, of human progress, or of religion, without setting his face sternly against all the projects of territorial aggrandizement which, however disguised, do really tend to plunge the country into the unutterable horrors of War?—Tribune.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The following incident occurred on a visit of mine to Washington city in 1834. Its truth may be relied on.

A widow lady, in rather straitened circumstances, had been keeping a boarding house for some years in that city, and during the general prostration of active business, growing out of the currency derangements of that date, had got in arrears, and to pay some of her most urgent debts, sent such of her furniture as she could possibly spare to auction.

The purchaser was a clerk in one of the public offices; one of those public loafers of which there has always been too many at Washington and elsewhere, who run in debt as far as they obtain credit, and without ever intending to pay. The lady called on the auctioneer, a respectable man, named Mauro, I believe.

He called on the office, who promised to pay as soon as his month's salary was due. The month rolled round, and June succeeded March, and September, June, without payment being made, to the great distress of the widow and uneasiness of the auctioneer.

And, after further application, the office-holder refused absolutely to do any thing, alleging it out of his power to pay. The sum was too large for the auctioneer to spare of his own pocket, or he would have paid it himself, so deeply did he feel for their poor creditor. In this perplexity he concluded to call upon the President, and state the case, hoping he would suggest some relief. He waited therefore on Gen. Jackson with his narrative.

The old man's eye flashed fire. "Have you Mr. P.'s note?" he inquired. "No," was the reply. "Call on him then, and without speaking of the purpose for which you want it, get his negotiable note and bring it here."

The auctioneer accordingly asked P. for his note. "What do you want with my note?" I don't know any body would take it," remarked the debtor, adding, however, as he set down to write it, "there it is." Mauro promptly returned to the President, handing him the note, who, without saying a word, sat down and wrote on the back of the paper, "And ew Jackson." "Now sir," said the General, "show Mr. P.—the endorsement," and he if don't pay you, let me know it." The first man Mauro met as he entered Gadsby's Hotel was P.

"Ah!" said he, "have you passed the note?" "Not yet," said the other, "but I expect to, for I have got a first rate endorser to it." "No sense," said P., "who is it?" The endorsement was shown him. He turned pale, began to tremble, and waited a few minutes, went out and in a short space of time returned with the money, which was paid over to the widow that day, to the gratification of all parties. P. kept quiet on the subject for years, but finally, on a remark being made in his presence that Gen. Jackson did not endorse for any body whatever, remark that he knew better, for the General had endorsed once for him, and produced as evidence the note, to the surprise of all who knew not the circumstances of the case.—*Chad's Advertiser*

SQUEEZING THE HAND.

We endorse the following—every word of it. An exchange says:

It is but lately that we understood the strange contractions that are sometimes put upon a squeeze of the hand. With some it is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is very surprising indeed. We must take hold of a lady's hand like hot potatoes; afraid of giving it a squeeze lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine, truly!—Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand that we got in our clutches, especially a fair one. Is it not a wonder that we have never been

sued for a breach of promise? We would not give a rusty nail for one of your cold formal shakes of the hand. Every person who extends one or two fingers for your touch, (as if he were afraid of catching some cutaneous distemper,) should go to school awhile to John Quincy Adams. He shakes you with a vengeance, and shakes your body too, unless you should happen to be as thick as himself.

Well, there is nothing like it; it shows a good heart at any rate, and we would rather a man would shake the very bones of our fingers, and shake our shoulder out of joint, than that he should poke our paw, as if he were about to come in contact with a bear or hyman. The ladies may rest assured of this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have a heart in his possession; and that he has a heart seven hundred and forty-nine times smaller than a grain of mustard seed.

Just the thing.—A shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature declined answering the speech of a member who was remarkable for no big but his frothy and impetuous impudence and self-conceit, thus:—*Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that ere speech, for it always wrenches are teribly to kick at nothing.*

Five years ago, I was at the South, and was invited to preach. My brethren treated me with all kindness and hospitality, after the first shock was over; for they had heard that I was an abolitionist, and they expected to see some horrid creature, who would eat them up alive, slaves and all. One day I was invited to dine with a number of clergymen. After dinner, they attacked me on the subject of abolition. "Very well," said I, "wherever I am, I am ready to give my opinion, if called upon to do so; but I am a blunt man. I do not mince matters. I let the truth go, hit where it will. That is my way, and now, if you wish to hear me I am ready to talk on abolition." "O yes," said they, "we like that—go on. You, northern men," they continued, "talk very hard against slavery and slaveholders. You call us robbers and man-stealers—and now, we want you to make it out, that we are man-stealers! You say that every man that holds slaves is a man stealer. How do you make that out?" "Well," said I, "I will tell you; but you must allow me to do it in the Yankee fashion by asking questions. There is a slave ship on the coast of Africa. Her crew go up into the interior and find a man, whom they catch, and bind him hand and foot, and take him on board with the intention of bringing him to America, and selling him, in your market, into perpetual bondage. They are man-stealers, are they not?" "Yes," they stole a man, did 'at they?" "Yes." "And whom did they steal him from?" "W-h-y—" "They stole a man, did 'at they?" "Yes." "And from whom did they steal him? Tell me that." "Stole him from—W-h-y—" "Well, I'll tell you who they stole him from. They stole him from God, who was his rightful owner. They stole him from himself, to whom God had committed, in trust, his soul and body. The man-stealers bring their victim to your shores and sell him to a Virginia planter. And now by what title does this Virginia planter hold his slave? He has bought him, and paid for him; but what is his title?" They did not care to answer. They stole the man from God, of course, they could get no title from him. All the title they have got is a man-stealer's title. And that is what they have sold to the Virginia planter. He has bought a man-stealer's title, and therefore, he is a man-stealer, is he not?" "Well, I suppose he is," said Doctor —, "but that is not our case. We did not go to Africa to get our slaves, neither did we buy them of kidnappers. We inherited them, and you have no right to call us man-stealers." "But I must call you man-stealers. How can I help it? You hold your slaves under a man-stealer's title. Your title to a stolen horse is none the better for having passed through a dozen hands before it fell into yours." "But then," said they, "we treat our slaves kindly." "It matters not," I replied, "how kind you are to your slaves, and I am not going to dispute you on that point. I presume you treat them as well as you can—as well as you dare; but that is not the question. You are man-stealers, though you treat your slaves ever so kindly. The man who buys a horse, knowing him to be stolen, is none the less a horse thief, though he feed him on the best hay he has afforded." They could not gainsay it—and they had the candor to confess that, although the charge of man-stealer was a heavy one; yet there was too much ground for it. I did not fail to warn them concerning the sin of slavery. With an aching heart I warned them of the judgments of insulted heaven, which were hanging over their heads.

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SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

Is there any escape from the argument of this article, which we copy from the Christian Register?

Seven reasons why slaveholders should neither be received nor retained as members of the Church of Christ.

First. To receive slaveholders is to sanction slaveholding as compatible with Christian character and duty. It is to endorse the sin. Such would be the result, were a church to receive known gamblers, debauchees, or Sabbath-breakers. If one member may hold slaves, all may; and if all may individually, all may collectively; and so if the church may receive one slaveholder, she may herself turn trader in souls and bodies of men. A slaveholding church is a keystone in the arch of oppression.

Second. To receive slaveholders is to make an exception in favor of this particular sin. And is there any just ground for this exception? Is it less offensive to God, or less injurious to men? Who does not know that slavery is the very mother of abominations? That the system is a system of cruelty, and of licentiousness, of legalized ignorance and vice? It has been well asked, which of the commands in the decalogue does it not violate? Why then permit the young convert to retain this "sum of all villainies," and bring it with him to the church of God, while he is required to renounce and forego all other sins which may be found upon him?

Third. To receive slaveholders, even the best of them, is to allow the church to stand a defence and apology for the worst of slaveholders. So the bad slaveholders regard it. Who would be more opposed to the churches taking strong ground against slavery than they? Does any one doubt that what are considered the best dream selling houses are a strong-hold, or covert and defence to the worst groggeries which pollute the land?—Even so precisely is it with slaveholding.

Fourth. To receive slaveholders is to lay a stumbling-block before weak consciences, and to plant an impassable hedge before good consciences. The weak conscience, which might otherwise be prevented, will thereby be "emboldened" to rush into it, while good consciences will be driven out of the church, if compelled to sanction it there. When the church proves recreant to the laws of Christ, and weds herself to iniquity, even God himself says, "come out of her."

Fifth. To receive slaveholders is to diminish the moral power of the church to reform the world. It puts a weapon into the hands of her enemies, and they will use it. An apologist for this manifest iniquity in her own members, her reproach will but provoke the contempt of sinners.

Sixth. To receive slaveholders is to violate the command of God, "thou shalt not suffer sin upon thy brother." The business of the church is to separate men from their sins, and not to confirm them in them.

Seventh. To receive slaveholders is to allow excuses which God will not sanction, when they stand at his bar. Let us look at some of them, as urged by the advocates for their reception. And first, 'it is not a sin in them, because they do not regard it as such.' But perhaps the very reason why they do not, is because the church has not done her duty. Are they justified in their ignorance? What then but their own wrong, in holding others in a condition which they feel would be a violation of all the rights of their own manhood? And will this blindness excuse them at the bar of God? and what is still more to the point, will God approve of that church which consents to their wearing that guilty veil?

But again, it is said, 'it is the law of the land, and therefore the church should not meddle with it.' We to the church, when the laws of the land become the standard of her morals. What crime has not been sanctioned by the law? What martyr has ever perished by the civil sword, that has not died for a violation of the laws of the land? All legislation of men, in contravention of the law of God, is the action of rebels against him. Shall the church join in such rebellion, and proclaim impunity to those who violate the law of God under such an indulgence?

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

We copy the substance from a letter in the New York Evangelist, written at Brazil.—Slavery, pretty much the same as ours, abounds, it is known, in Brazil; and yet, in Brazil, no such thing as prejudice against the black man exists. He has the same privileges—the same opportunities that the white man has. If prejudice against color was natural, as is alleged, this would not be the case.

"It is painful to have to compare one's own country so often, in respect to slavery, with the great empire in which this unhallored despotism, and the difference between man and man, are more extreme than in all the world beside. Yet I am not aware that the Brazilian statute books are yet stained with such barbarous penal enactments, forbidding the teaching of slaves to read, and banishing free colored men from the land of their birth, as disgrace the codes of many of our Southern States, and make the patriot, when abroad among Romanists and the subjects of a king, to blush for his Protestant Republic.

Nor, where amalgamation is so extensive, is the prejudice or power of caste so great as in the United States. Black men do not find themselves crowded out of the packet, or the omnibus or even the ball room, the Representative's Hall, the Senate Chamber, or the ranks of ecclesiastics, because they are black. But let a man only have a full purse, and his skin be covered with a genteel dress, all avenues are open to him, whether he be ebony, yellow, bronze or brown. Wealth can wash the darkest Ethiopian white, give him a liveried carriage to ride in, seat him in the best box at the theatre, and with a talisman more powerful than "Open Sesame," throw open wide the doors of the best society. If I am not mistaken, there are in Brazil colored generals, deputies and priests. One of the richest men in Rio Janeiro was once a slave.

There is a shirt boom now on exhibition at the Fair, in New York, having nearly 99,000 stitches. Price \$18.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Antislavery Society will be held at Marshall immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society, which meets at that place on Tuesday, February 3.

BANKS.

Banks furnish a theme for the investigation of the profoundest writers on Political Economy, as well as for bar-room politicians and political scribblers. In fact, while the notes of Banks constitute the currency with which the wages of labor are paid, every man is deeply interested in them. They are, therefore, proper and legitimate subjects of discussion. A portion of community is in favor of Banks generally; another portion want only good Banks; while the remainder are opposed to all Banks. We propose to make some brief remarks on the nature, utility and effects of Banking institutions, according to the light in which they appear to us. We know how difficult it is to write or speak on this subject without running against the views of others; but we shall permit no obstacles of that kind to warp our opinions, or impede the free expression of them.

WHAT IS THE BUSINESS OF BANKS? In our country, they carry on a four-fold business:

1. They receive money of individuals on deposit.
2. They make transfers of values.
3. They make discounts or loans to individuals.
4. They issue notes for a circulating medium.

Every Bank, we suppose, does more or less in each of these departments. And as each branch of business is entirely distinct from the others, it should stand or fall on its own merits. Hence the Banking business should be neither condemned or approved in the gross; for its operations in one branch may benefit community, while in another they may injure it still more. Thus, if a Bank faithfully keeps and restores on demand all the Deposits made in it, it is so far an advantage, whatever be its misdeeds in other respects. We will therefore consider each branch of business a little in detail.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

Suppose a town in which there are fifty merchants, all doing business without paper money and without Banks. If one bought of the other a hundred barrels of Flour, for \$500, he must pay for them in specie, which he must keep on hand in his own vault, transport to his neighbor's store, count over and deliver, to be placed in his neighbor's vault. This merchant makes a purchase of another of \$500 worth of Molasses, and the last man another of an equal value of Lumber. In all these cases, and all similar ones, the specie must be transported from place to place, counted over, and kept with care. This would consume much time and labor. Each of the fifty merchants would be his own banker, and must be at considerable expense, as well as use great care and vigilance in watching his treasure, by night and by day.

Now, if these fifty business men would make a Bank of one of their number—if they would prepare a safe place of deposit in some central situation, and send thither all their cash capital, to be watched over and preserved by one man, it would be found for their mutual benefit. It would be kept quite as safe in the one vault as it could be in the fifty, with far less expense, vigilance and anxiety. So far, then, the Bank would be beneficial. It would be a safe and convenient place of deposit for the cash capital of the whole neighborhood.

But further: If A. should buy Flour of B. he need not go to the Bank with him to get the specie, count it over, and deliver it to the seller. He can give an order on the banker, who will pay it over on presentation. B. takes the order, and on his way to the Bank, concludes to buy Molasses of C. who in his turn buys Lumber of D. who at night takes the order to the Bank, and instead of drawing out the specie, is perfectly content with delivering up the order, and receiving credit for \$500 on the books of the Bank. Here are three exchanges made in a day, all parties are paid by writing a few lines, and yet not a single piece of coin has been touched. Here the Bank has saved much labor and trouble. If these fifty merchants all do business at one Bank, all their large exchanges can be made in this way.

But suppose there are two Banks in the place, and some of the merchants do business with each; how then? The two Banks will have accounts with each other, will mutually accept each others drafts, and exchange from time to time. In this way they may pay each other immense amounts, and never touch the specie in their vaults.

The first Banks of modern times—those of Venice, Genoa, Amsterdam and Hamburg—were at first chiefly useful as Banks of Deposit. But now all Banks do more or less business in the other branches, which have become the most prominent. So far, then, as Banks afford a safe deposit for money, and save labor in transporting, counting and keeping it—and so far as they save capital by preventing the wear of the coin which must result from much handling of it, and so far as they enable the same capital to do a larger amount of business—they are a public benefit, whatever may be the nature of their other transactions.

EXCHANGES BY BANKS.

Suppose there was no money of any kind existing in Detroit and Boston, the exchanges would all be made in goods. The Detroit merchant who wanted a bale of sheetings must send on some barrels of flour or pork to pay for them, while the Bostonian would buy nothing in Detroit without forwarding some of his staple articles.

Suppose now that a specie currency existed in these cities. The exchanges might

then be made in specie, from one city to the other, as often as any commercial transactions took place. This would be an improvement on exchanges in kind, inasmuch as specie could be more readily transported than goods.

Now, through the agency of Banks, the trouble, risk, and expense of these transfers is avoided. Any two Banks in different places, having confidence in each other, can mutually pay each other's demands to any extent. For instance, the Detroit merchant who owes the Boston wholesale dealer for goods, instead of forwarding the money, can pay it to a Bank in Detroit, and receive its order on a Boston Bank. This order or draft he can send by mail to his creditor, who will receive the money on presenting it, and thus a debt to any amount can be paid without transporting a single dollar. Hence the Banks in different places perform the office of brokers by dealing in bills of exchange. This is a part of their legitimate business, and under favorable circumstances, payments between different places are made to a great extent. It is for the interest of community that some persons should follow the business of making these exchanges, and corporations can do it better than individuals, because they can command more capital, have a correspondence with each other, and can often command the capital of other Banks for accomplishing their objects. The buyers and sellers of drafts know just where to go to effect their objects. Besides, by doing business on a larger scale than individuals, they can make their arrangements at less expense, and with greater security.

In all these respects, so far as we can see, the business of making exchanges may be carried on by Banks with decided advantage to the community. When properly conducted, they partially remove the necessity of transporting money from place to place, save much time that would be spent in counting it, prevent the loss inseparable from its constant use, and enable the debtor to pay his liabilities with little expense and great economy of time.

Banks of exchange and deposit we are not prepared to condemn. These branches are profitable to the community and to those who make use of them, and are legitimate and commendable business as the raising of wheat or the manufacture of wool. Let the reader observe that we speak of the branches as properly carried on. If a Bank receive deposits and then fails so that the depositor loses his money; or if it gives drafts which come back protested, to the great damage and loss of the purchaser, it fails so far to do the proper business of a Bank, and becomes a curse to community. This is the abuse of its powers, but constitutes no argument whatever against their proper exercise. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, for certain purposes, is a commendable business; but the poisoning of a whole neighborhood or community by them is not therefore to be approved.

DISCOUNTS BY BANKS.

The third branch of business pursued by Banks is that of making loans on interest, and making collections.

That community is benefited by the loaning of capital, is evident from several considerations. Take the case of the wood-cutter. However strong and skillful, without an axe he can do nothing. Lend him your axe, and he will earn seventy-five cents a day, which is so much profit to himself and the community. Without this loan, he would have earned nothing.

Take the case of a blacksmith. He has industry, skill, a shop and tools, but stands idle all day for want of iron to work. Let some one lend him this, and he will earn a dollar a day. So of other kinds of business.

Besides, as persons become advanced in years, they become less competent to do business profitably. Also many persons have capital who have no great talent for extensive business, while business men of the best capacity are often poor. In addition to this a large amount of capital is possessed by females, children and aged persons, who cannot use it nor even preserve it with advantage. Lastly, a merchant or mechanic can enlarge his business with the increase of his capital; but how can a lawyer, doctor, minister or office-holder invest his savings profitably? In many cases, unless he loans them, he must hoard them where they will benefit no one, or consume them unproductively in gratifying his taste. By either method the public, as well as himself, is a loser.

If, then, loans must be extensively made in a thriving community, Banks afford a medium through which they may be effected. Large loans made by individuals are usually for a considerable period, and secured by a mortgage of real estate; but Banks present an accumulation of capital where those desiring to make loans can effect them for a short time, at such periods as their necessities may require. In this way they extend credit at a small expense. Thus, if a manufacturer in Ann Arbor can safely enlarge his business \$2,000 by having the loan of \$500 for 90 days at a particular part of the year, it is a benefit to him and consequently to the community, while it is a loss to no one. Could he not do this, he would be obliged to make the loan for the whole year to do the same amount of business; whereas, through the agency of the Bank, the \$500 can now be let during the year to three other persons for 90 days each, and thereby do four times as much business. In this way the Bank acts as an intermediate agent between the lender and the borrower.

So far, then, as loaning and collecting are a legitimate branch of business, and profitable to the lenders and borrowers, Banks, in performing this business, are conferring a real service on community.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that the power of making loans is an engine of great evil as well as of good. Banks are usually owned and controlled by the wealthy, and their loans are not infrequently made to the rich capitalist that he may again loan the amount to the needy and industrious producer at exorbitant rates of interest. Sometimes loans are made to Legislators or Government officers to obtain the influence of the borrowers in favor of the Bank. Or the Bank itself may become a speculator in produce, so that it may raise the price of the necessities of life,

and make large gains from the necessities of the poorer classes. Also, by making sudden and arbitrary expansions and contractions of their loans, they can distress the poorer dealers who are depending on them, and thereby enable the rich usurer to speculate out of their necessities. Lastly, as the possession of money gives power, and the urgent need of it is a calamity, Banks, through their loans, and through the hopes of obtaining them, are enabled to exert a mighty influence on the leading classes of community, which is often perverted for bad purposes. It is by these and similar means that artificial distinctions between different classes of society are built up; and thereby the rich are made richer, and the poor, poorer still.

It is true that capital in the hands of individuals may be used for all these evil purposes; but it cannot be concentrated and brought to bear in the same manner. In the financial, as in the natural world, in union there is strength. The wealth of a hundred capitalists, united in a common stock, governed by two or three minds, directed by established rules of action, and steadily applied for the accomplishment of given purposes, will exert an influence in community vastly greater than the same wealth could effect, controlled by a hundred minds, acting without union or concert, each busy in its narrow sphere, with its individual projects.

Among the advantages of Banks of discount, Dr. Wayland enumerates those resulting from a division of labor. Banks which follow the business of loaning and collecting become skillful therein, do their business quicker and cheaper than individuals, and with less risk of loss. This last position, however, may well be doubted. The assets of broken banks show immense sums lost by loans to irresponsible persons. The United States Bank lost TWENTY MILLIONS in bad debts at the South alone. Other Banks have lost millions each by loans injudiciously made. We presume that solvent Banks often lose large amounts trusted out on loans.

The position of the Doctor, that they acquire a greater skill and facility in their business, is true; but we apprehend that the losses of Banks by bad loans results chiefly from the fact that loans are often made for other than pecuniary reasons. They are sometimes withheld from solvent applicants to gratify the spite, hatred, or prejudice of two or three Bank officers, while in other cases they are loaned to irresponsible persons through motives of favoritism, vanity, ambition, party spirit, or selfish interest.

Notwithstanding these abuses of the system, we agree with the conclusion of Dr. Wayland,—

"1. That to lend money is just as necessary to the good of community, and is, therefore, as innocent and honorable, as to borrow it."

"2. That an institution, organized for the purpose of lending money, is, so far as its direct concerns, as beneficial to the community, as innocent, and as honorable as any other institution."

CIRCULATION OF BANKS.

We can scarcely touch on this fourth branch of Banking business—the issuing of notes to take the place of specie as a circulating medium.

Were there no Banks, the whole circulating medium would be specie, except the small proportion that might be displaced by drafts of brokers and capitalists. Now, a paper circulation has two advantages over specie, and we know of only two:

1. Paper can supply the place of specie as a circulating medium, to a certain extent, and thereby increase the productive capital of the country to that amount, deducting the cost of manufacturing the paper money.
2. It is more convenient for transportation.

This remark is true chiefly of silver; for gold in small quantities may be about as readily transported as paper.

These are all the advantages of a paper circulation which the profoundest writers have been able to discover. To counterbalance these, a paper circulation is liable to great objections on account of its fluctuation, the immense forgeries committed upon it, and the frauds by which paper money, in the hands of the bill-holders, becomes converted into worthless rags.

It has been said that coin, as well as paper may be counterfeited. This is true; but the operation is more difficult, and more expensive. Besides, by using a mixed medium of paper and metal, we have counterparts of both kinds of money, when, were a metallic currency only used, that only would be counterfeited. A bare glance at a "Counterfeit Detector" will convince any one that the loss by forged Bank notes is immense. Besides, this loss falls chiefly on the working classes where it is most sensibly felt.

We know of no remedy for the fluctuations of a paper currency. Each Bank acts for itself; and when times are prosperous, they extend their issues, and contract them at other seasons. This they always will do to an immense extent. In 1839, the circulation of all the Banks in the United States was \$155,160,995; in 1844 it was reduced to \$72,378,828. The Banks of New York city, on one occasion, reduced their issues more than \$12,000,000, in a few months.

The remedies and preventatives (if there be any adequate ones) for the stupendous frauds continually practised on community by the suspension or failure of Banks, we will consider on another occasion.

Milman says of the early Christians:—"It is erroneous to estimate their strength and influence by numerical calculation. All political changes are wrought by a compact, organized and disciplined minority. The mass of mankind follow any vigorous impulse from a determined and incessantly aggressive few."

Free Labor and Slave Labor.—Kentucky possesses 1,000,000 acres of land more than Ohio, and when the latter was a wilderness, had a population of 75,000. After the lapse of forty years, Ohio has twice the population, three times the manufacturing and commercial wealth, and more than double the agricultural, now possessed by Kentucky.

CONGRESS.

The session commenced last Monday, and the probability is that the Message will arrive in season for our next paper. Various speculations are afloat respecting the action of Congress. The admission of Texas, the adjustment of the Tariff, and the Oregon question, will afford opportunity for many long speeches. Mr. Polk is situated rather delicately in reference to the Oregon boundary. He has declared our title to that country to be "clear and unquestionable;" and the West expect him to maintain his position at all hazards, while the South, especially the cotton growing portions, are much opposed to any demonstrations that may lead to a war with England, and thereby spoil the market for cotton. A writer in the National Intelligencer says:—

"Probably the Administration and its organ have, in their haste to take possession of Oregon sans ceremony, overlooked the fact, that one-third of the States of this Union grow cotton, and that the culture of cotton is their chief reliance for the support of themselves and their dependants. The planters know that if we lose the English market, which takes more than half our crop, there must be an immense fall in the price, and by consequence their ruin."

"The cotton crop of this year is generally estimated at two and a half millions of bales. The Continent will require about half a million of bales, the United States half a million also; but what will become of the residue if we go to war with John Bull? The planters understand this, and I dare say they will instruct their representatives to avoid a war ABOUT OREGON."

THE TARIFF.

The Jackson Gazette says that we have "tacitly endorsed" a communication from Kent County in favor of Free Trade, and against the Tariff. The Gazette says of us:—"It seems that they now have the moral courage and independence to openly make a declaration of their political opinions in deadly hostility to it."

This is all false. We did not endorse the communication at all, but published it without comment of any kind. We are far from being answerable for all the opinions our correspondents may advance. As to our "declaration" of "deadly hostility" to the Tariff, we are not aware of having expressed any opinion of the propriety of the present Whig Tariff. But we have nothing to conceal on that question; and in two or three weeks we intend to give our views at length, with the same frankness and fairness that we have manifested on other questions. When this shall have been done, the Gazette may make the most of our opinions, if it will keep truth on its side.

OREGON.

At the recent Whig Meeting at Fancull Hall, Daniel Webster referred at length to the Oregon question. The following extract from his speech there will interest our readers. There are many reasons to believe that Webster's predictions will soon become matter of history, notwithstanding the readiness of the Polkites to go to war in vindication of "our right to the whole of Oregon."

"Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles from us, and twice as far from England. Why is it so called? Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all Anglo-Saxons; all men educated in notions of independent government, and all self-dependent. And now let me ask if there be any sensible man in the whole United States who will say for a moment that when fifty or a hundred thousand persons of this description shall find themselves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, that they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the British Parliament. They will raise a standard for themselves and they ought to do it. I look forward to the period when they will do this as not so far distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific republicanism. I believe that it is in the course of Providence and of human destiny that a great state is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great principles that both nations have inherited from their fathers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or more probably farther South, a great Pacific Republic, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from this Government, and forming an integral part of a new Government, half way between England and China; in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American continent to be under the governmental influence of either country."

NON-RESISTANCE.

The second article of the Constitution of the New England Non-Resistance Society virtually disfranchises all its members. It reads thus:

"The members of this Society agree in opinion, that no man or body of men, however constituted or by whatever name called, have a right to take the life of a man as a penalty for transgression; that no one who professes to have the spirit of Christ, can consistently sue a man at law for redress of injuries, or thrust any evil-doer into prison, or fill any office in which he would come under obligation to execute penal enactments—or take any part in military service—or acknowledge allegiance to any human government—or justify any man in fighting in defence of his property, liberty, life or religion; that he cannot engage in or countenance any plot or effort to revolutionize, or change by physical violence, any government, however corrupt or oppressive; that he will obey the powers that be, except in those cases in which they bid him violate his conscience—and then, rather than to resist, he will meekly submit to the penalty of disobedience; and that, while he will cheerfully endure all things for Christ's sake, without cherishing even the desire to inflict injury upon his persecutors, yet he will be bold and uncompromising for God, in bearing his testimony against sin, in high places, and in low places, until righteousness and peace shall reign in all the earth, and there shall be none to molest or make afraid."

The Burlington Free Press announces that the State of Vermont is out of debt. She owes no man anything.

PETITIONS!

Now is the time to start the petitions to the Legislature. Do not dally with them. Take a time for their circulation, and do it at once.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

An exchange informs us that the New York Herald indulges in some speculation regarding the ultimate success of this new mode of communication, and thinks it is going to produce a greater change in some of the social institutions of the country than any one now imagines. It believes that it will entirely supersede the Post Office Department; and destroy the necessity and utility of transmitting news either public or private through the mails. The subject ought, therefore, it says, to be immediately taken up by Congress at the beginning of the next session. The whole scheme of magnetic telegraphs throughout the country, connecting every important city and town, should be a public affair, transferred to the Post Office Department, and subjected to the immediate control of the government, acting for the people. An affair of this vast magnitude and unlimited power can never safely be permitted to remain in the hands of private individuals, or private associations. It does not believe it to be at all possible that individuals or associations will be able to conduct these lines with satisfaction and full justice to the public. It must be a public affair—belonging to the general government, and be controlled by the people through their representatives. The sooner the subject be taken up by the next Congress, the better for the whole country.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The Marshall Expounder endorses a communication, which goes for exempting Eighty acres of land from execution. The writer says:

"Let the exemption law be enlarged, so as to exempt from sale on execution 80 acres of land, used or intended to be used for farming purposes, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, so as to include only the dwelling house and the necessary out-buildings erected for farming purposes."

This is more extravagant than the former proposition for exempting forty acres. We are decidedly opposed to this, because it is legislating for one class only, and not for all. Why should not a professional man or a mechanic have an equal privilege with the farmer? Besides, a great door for fraud and quarreling would be opened by exempting land used for "farming purposes." What are farming purposes? and how much of the eighty acres must be actually used to secure exemption for the whole farm? In addition to this, where is the owner of a farm who would not "intend" to use it for farming purposes, when a bare intention would keep off every sheriff and constable? The true doctrine is to exempt a certain amount of real estate for a home for every person who has sufficient industry and ability to acquire it. Such a provision would be a great stimulus to industry and frugality, and one of the greatest possible preventatives of pauperism.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The following is from a reply of John Quincy Adams to an invitation to attend an Anti-Capital Punishment meeting in Philadelphia:

"Gladly would I co-operate with any Society whose object should be to promote the abolition of every form, by which the life of man can be voluntarily taken by his fellow-creature man. If there be any case which in the intercourse of human society, can possibly justify the act, it is that sanctioned by the community for the punishment of enormous crimes.

In the progress of the human race towards that improved condition of their existence to which our Religion teaches us that they are destined, the total abolition of all violent extinction of the life of man by the will and act of his brother, is among the blessed promises of Futurity. War, Slavery, Murder and Homicide in any form, are evils, I fondly hope, to disappear hereafter from the annals of the human race upon earth. Every step in this progress that can be made during the remnant of my own life, will be hailed by me with inexpressible delight; and altho' the revocation of that sentence of the Almighty, that 'whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his own blood be shed,' would in my prayers to Heaven, be the last accomplishment of the perfectibility of man upon earth, I would gladly contribute to it, even in advance of some other forms of homicide more odious in themselves, but, perhaps more deeply rooted in the infirmities of man's nature.

I do, therefore, heartily wish and pray for the success of your efforts to promote the abolition of Capital Punishment, and if you can shape the laws of the land to a disclaimer of the right of Government itself to take from any human being the life granted him by his Creator, I would welcome it as the harbinger of a brighter day, when no individual of the race of man shall lose his life by the act of another."

The Advertiser of Detroit contends for the Single District System;—well, let that be insisted on; and let the Press of the State demand its adoption as the basis of our new apportionment. The grand object, with all honest politicians, is to get into a Legislative body the largest possible amount of the popular sentiment and opinion of every cast and character. If a county contain some whigs, some democrats, some liberty men, and these are so locally divided, that a Single District System would bring the Representative body three members; one of each of these parties; let it be so. It's the fair play if a right plan; and it is a mere partizan and not a patriot, who complains of it.—Grand Rapids Eng.

We have seen a statement in some paper that the trial of Polly Bodine has been abandoned in New York city, on account of the difficulty of getting jurors who had not expressed an opinion. Some 4000 had been summoned without success. The N. Y. Commercial says:

"This trial of Mrs. Bodine seems destined to bring vexation and plague with it wherever it goes, to say nothing of the expense. The very general prevalence of a formed opinion on the subject of her guilt or innocence, makes it almost impossible to get a jury; this creates a necessity for bringing in talesmen, not by the dozen or score merely, but by the hundred; this sets the sheriff's officers at work running down victims, and this sets the victims to running away. We hear that there was a fearful time, yesterday, along the whole line of Bleeker Street, which the Sheriff and his deputies made the scene of their operations, commencing at Broadway and summoning every male adult without distinction or mercy.

But before the officers got far, the news of their approach 'got wind' at the other end of the street, and such a scampering of tailors, shoemakers, bakers, grocers, cabinet makers, barbers, &c. &c., has not been seen on this island since the days of Dietrich Knickerbocker. Some hid themselves in their ovens, some under their beds, but a majority, as the boys say—'sloped' without hats, shoes or coats."

A recent work on State Prisons has the following notice of the Rhode Island State Prison at Providence.

"At the hour I last entered this prison I found all the convicts, save one, diligently employed at their tables in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. I never saw a better ordered school, or a more studious class of pupils. No person (not informed) could have imagined these to be State Convicts, or the apartment to be the working room of a State penitentiary. I may remark here that, in the event of insubordination and vicious obstinacy, corporal punishment is sanctioned by the inspectors, and privation of food and water is the penalty of wilful transgressors. But though severe measures are sanctioned they are seldom resorted to. The most difficult subjects to hold in control are re-committed convicts from other State prisons. I heard a religious service here, appropriate for the class for whose benefit it was held, by a clergyman who voluntarily gives a part of Sunday to this office in the prison."

The population of New York is upwards of 570,000. Of this number more than one fourth, or 95,363, are natives of Great Britain. The number of Aliens is 61,961, or one sixth of the whole.

In New York city are 278 clergymen, and their compensation including salaries, and use of real estate is \$255,943, or nearly a hundred dollars each. The number of Churches is 172; their cost, \$4,767,875; of \$27,720 each.

Warner Wing, of Monroe, has been appointed by the Governor to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Presiding Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, in place of Alpheus Felch, resigned.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 5, 1845.

The weather has been quite severe for the last ten days. This sun makes scarcely any impression on the snow.

The rise in Wheat has rather exceeded the expectations of many farmers, and there seems to be a disposition among the buyers to pay high prices through the winter, in expectation of corresponding prices in the Spring. The Buffalo Plot has some sensible cautions on this subject from which we extract the following:

"The export of flour from New York, goes on rapidly. From the 1st to the 25th instant, 35,521 barrels were shipped—147,644 bushels wheat—33,457 do corn—20,169 do rye, and 1,575 do barley. In regard to the business of exportation to England, the New York Express makes some estimates, in which the last quotations of prices in England is set down, \$7.44 a bushel. The last New York quotations, \$7.66. Freight and expenses on a barrel of flour to Liverpool, \$1. Total, \$8 in bond.

"The duty on wheat, at Liverpool, at last dates, was \$2 per bushel—16s per quarter. This is equivalent to about \$7.92 per bbl. If things shall remain as they are, therefore, in England, a barrel of American flour will cost in Liverpool, \$9.92, and the quotation at last dates being \$7.66, the loss at present prices, will be \$2.26. If the ports shall be thrown open entirely, it might be safe to pay present prices; but even then there is no certainty that flour will advance in England. We do not know how such quantities are exported, if the above calculation is correct, and it must be. There are some advantages in the way of exchange, which would add about 60 cents to the price of flour in Liverpool, and as an article to pay balances, another value may be added to it. However, exporters should know what they are about, and most assuredly would not long engage in a losing business. There were some operations in flour and wheat in this vicinity a few years since, which it might be well to remember. Advances from Europe, caused a speculative fever to exist in this country, which extended until after the close of migration. A firm of Millers at Black Rock, went largely into the purchase of wheat, which they ground, but on sending it to New York, the flour could not be sold at paying prices, so they concluded to ship direct for Liverpool on their own account. In progress of time, there came back upon them a bill of charges, over the amount

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia arrived here on Thursday afternoon, with the Mail of Nov. 3, and 73 passengers. Among the latter were the Hon. Samuel Williston and Joel Hayden, Esq., with their families, safely returned from a very agreeable European tour. Also, W. C. Bryant, Esq., editor of the New York Evening Post, whose arrival is seasonable to restore the vital energy of enlightened and unwavering principle to that paper.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, the deficient harvest in England, the high price of provisions, and the threatened famine amongst the lower classes, have prompted the Premier to hold three Cabinet Councils, for the purpose of devising some measures for the relief of the country. The result of the deliberations of Ministers was not uniformly promulgated, when the Britannia left Liverpool.

The London Morning Chronicle has the following remarks on this subject:

"A suspension of the Corn Laws becomes daily more necessary—indeed it appears to be inevitable, and we find the rumor gaining ground that Parliament will be called together at an earlier period than usual. Whether the ports will be opened for the admission of grain by an order in Council, or by a hasty act of legislation, remains still a subject of doubt. Though Sir Robert Peel will, in all probability, open the ports by an order in Council, yet it is equally necessary that the earliest opportunity should be sought to obtain from Parliament its sanction for that act. It is, therefore, more than probable that the ports will be opened by an order in Council at once, and Parliament summoned for an early day in November."

The Scotsman contains the following: "Private letters sent us by a close observer, tend strongly to confirm the rumors in the London papers, that the breach between Peel and Stanley is becoming so serious as to render the retirement of the latter, from office, before Parliament meets, more than probable."

The Overland Mail from India, by a new route, via Trieste and through Germany, instead of Marseilles and through France, arrived in London on Thursday night, the 30th ult. The mail was conveyed through the private enterprise of Lieut. Waghorn. The regular mail, via Marseilles, did not arrive in London till the 2d inst.

The railway mania in England, continues to rage, notwithstanding the repeated warnings, given by the press, of the danger of speculating in new schemes.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not improved. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been inactive, and prices have declined 1-8d per lb.

The Corn Markets are very much agitated, and as a large quantity of gold was expected to leave the country, for the purpose of paying for foreign grain, money was scarce.

GERMANY.—The Zollverein has given a decision, that the present duties remain unaltered, with the exception of half cotton, half linen figured stuffs, on which the duties are to be slightly raised. The Tariff with the present duties, with the exception noticed, has been ordered to be printed, and to remain in operation for three years. The Southern States are much exasperated, but though temporarily defeated, they will return to the battle with renewed vigor.

COPENHAGEN.—The potato crop in Denmark.—We have accounts from Copenhagen of the 3d of Oct., which state that the disease in the potatoes is spreading more and more in Denmark, as in Fünen, Lolland, Falster, and likewise in Zealand, especially in Aarh, near Copenhagen. It has likewise appeared in the Ducky. It is stated that the disease is beginning to show itself in Sweden, and it is feared that the disease may spread wider.

INDIA.—The news which came to hand by the last Overland Mail possesses little interest, either in a political or commercial sense. Sir Henry Hardinge, it will be perceived, was on his way to the Upper Provinces, with an army under his command every way calculated to inflict summary punishment on the treacherous and refractory Sikhs. He will, doubtless, strike a blow, the influence of which will be felt through all the arteries of our great Indian Empire. The cholera, which the previous accounts represented as violent and fatal, was on the decrease.

FRANCE.—The Constitutional says that a note has been addressed by the French Government to the Emperor of Morocco, acquainting him with his intentions to pursue Abdel Kader into the Maroccan territory. There appears to be indeed no doubt of the intention of the French to enter the Morocco territory in pursuit of the Emir.—*Emancipator*.

NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.—It appears that the practice of receiving boys into the Navy as apprentices, was abolished by Secretary Urshur, soon after the Murder of young Spencer, by Mackenzie, on board the brig Somers. The crew of the Somers, it will be recollected, was composed of a large majority of apprentices.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN SPECULATIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Intelligencer* writes as follows:

Every day a prospectus of some new and splendid speculative project is thrown into my box, with a formal address. This morning came the Imperial Austrian State loan of thirty millions florins, which is to be repaid by one hundred and twenty thousand premium prizes, amounting in all to nearly seventy millions. Who could resist the "excellent chance?" Yesterday we had the four brilliant pages of the Company of the Mines of Spain, capital only five millions of francs. Six inexhaustible mines of metals are specified. The day before I received two lithographed sheets on the scheme of the Diplomatic Gazette, "the Journal of the Political and financial interests of Europe." It is approved by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassadors at this Court, and cannot fail, says the Prospectus, to be unrivalled in the authenticity and consequence of its information and sentiments, by reason of an arranged correspondence with cabinets, departments, and statesmen of each of the great capitals of Europe, and indeed, of the whole world. On the 9th inst., is to appear *Le Senne*, the largest paper ever seen in France; and this likewise will be omniscient and imperishable.

The Kentucky Conference passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we will constantly, calmly, though resolutely, oppose the practice of selling or renting pews in our churches; believing as we do, that the practice here alluded to, has a tendency to subvert that glorious peculiarity of our holy religion—"The poor have the gospel preached to them."

To sell or rent a pew in a meeting-house, is subversive of the "glorious peculiarity of our holy religion," but to sell human beings, males and females, and to rent them out by the year for all purposes, is in harmony with "that glorious peculiarity of our holy religion—"The poor have the gospel preached to them."

How capable men are of being blinded by interest!—*True Wesleyan*.

The following most extraordinary marriage notice we copy from the Baltimore *Covenant*, organ of the Odd Fellows.—Taliaferro P. Shaffner must be a tremendous man to maintain his perpendicularity under such a superincumbent mass of official dignities:

Married.—In Worcester, Massachusetts, on Thursday, October 9th, T. A. P. SHAFFNER, Esq., Attorney and Counselor at Law, of Louisville, Ky. Past Grand High Priest and Grand Patriarch of that State; a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, from the Grand Encampment of Kentucky; Junior Editor of the *Covenant*, of Baltimore, Ex-Editor of the Free Mason, of Louisville, corresponding and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Kentucky Historical Society, Recording Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church South, captain of the 1st company, 132d regiment, 29 brigade of Kentucky Militia, &c. to Miss Nancy R. Pratt of the former place.—*Balt. Covenant*.

Papers throughout the Union, including Texas, Oregon and California, please copy.

The receipts of the Great Western Railroad from London to Bristol, the first six months of 1845, were £433,296; equal to \$2,079,820. This amount, for six months only, is said to be greater than all the tolls received last year on all the New York canals. The number of passengers carried on this road in 1844 was 1,998,000. The expenses of the road are about one-third of the receipts.

Merchants' Magazine for October. The receipts of the London and Birmingham Road, the first six months of 1845, were £447,190, or 2,146,512. The number of passengers carried in 1844—1,096,271.

COST AND VALUE.—The cost of the navy for twelve years was fifty-six millions of dollars; (enough to construct a railroad from Missouri to the Columbia,) during which time it rendered no service worth counting to the nation or republicanism; though it daily outraged humanity with its incessant floggings, and insulted our institutions by robbing hundreds of apprentices of their birthright. Fifty-six millions for the glorious usefulness of our navy, and the smallest pittance grudgingly withheld from the necessities of the entire people in the circulation of the mails! In 1842 nearly two thousand officers were doing nothing, but were paid nevertheless \$350,000, while the post office was pinched to the self-supporting point. The people and independent press have commenced a reformation, but they must watch and work or they will again fall into the snares of the office-holders.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the Post Office, and money to pay the postage; having returned with the money he said: "Guess I've done the thing sick; I've seen a good many folks puttin' letters in the Post Office through a hole, and so I watched my chance and got mine in for nothing."

WHIG CANDIDATE IN 1848.—The N. York Tribune thus cleaves to the man who by promoting slavery has cursed this country more than any other, living or dead:

"We said then, what we have uniformly said in public and private, that the Whig party will not hear patiently of new candidates for President for a long time yet, or until the future shall be far clearer than it now is. If, in 1847, it shall appear that the Whig party can elect who it pleases President, it will choose nobody but HENRY CLAY. If clouds and darkness obscure the prospect—if we are to select a candidate on whom to rally for a dubious and desperate contest—Mr. Clay can hardly consent to be placed in such position. It is dignity and humiliation enough for such a man to be beaten once by a being of Polk order."

A curious libel suit is now before the Circuit Court of Washington city—in which Robert White is plaintiff, and H. Addison and others, defendants. The *Intelligencer* says: "We understand the alleged libel consists in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, and written as it is charged, for the purpose of causing the plaintiff's removal from office as collector of the port of Georgetown."

Miles Ivey, for challenging Hosea Galloway to a rencontre with deadly weapons, has been tried and found guilty of a breach of the law against duelling in such case made and provided, in the State of Alabama. Judge Goldwaite, presiding in the Circuit Court of Dale county, before whom he was committed, has sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

ANOTHER PHILANTHROPIST IMPRISONED.—The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Gideon Gross indicted in three separate indictments for aiding in the escape of the slaves of Wm. P. Mills, was tried upon the evidence in the former case, and convicted in each. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for four successive terms, making an entire period of about seven years, or until the 28th August, 1852."

N. HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.—Benning W. Jenness of Strafford, has been appointed by Governor Steele, to be Senator in Congress until the meeting of the legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Woodbury.

The number of passengers on the Hudson, in the season of 1844, was 1,000,000. This year it will probably amount to 1,200,000, or 120,000 for each of the nine months of the travelling season.

STRAW BAIL.—The Mayor of New York asserts "that of the large sum of \$52,158 returned to the district attorney on forfeited recognizances, not one cent had been recovered."

VERMONT has virtually abolished her Militia System. The Legislature, at its recent session, repealed all laws requiring the performance of Military duty, substituting therefor an enrolment, as for jury purposes, of all who would have been liable to perform service under the old militia system.

It is stated that a man some where down in Cape Cod, has drank ninety-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three glasses of rum in the last thirty-six years. The cost would amount to near six thousand dollars, and we venture to say he is not worth a six-pence, finds fault with hard times, and wonders why he cannot get along in the world.—*Rochester American*.

PROFESSIONAL CANDOR.—A staid and demure looking lady called on Dr. Christie a few days since. "Will the Galvanic Rings cure depression of spirits?" asked the lady. "What has caused the complaint, madam?" replied the doctor. "The loss of my husband," mournfully ejaculated the lady. "Then you had better get a wedding ring," said the doctor. Exit the lady.

The attempt is to be made to introduce the Telegraph into Canada. According to the Hamilton Journal, an application will be made to the Legislature at the next session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of constructing an Electro Magnetic Telegraph between Queenston and Toronto via Hamilton, with power to extend the line to Quebec.

JUDGE McLEAN.—It seems to be proscribed by the slaveocracy because his accomplished wife gives way to the Heavenly instincts of woman's better nature—a desire to elevate the poor and miserable—the free blacks of Ohio. How long will the North manifest a sorry subservience to Slavery, sacrificing every generous, independent and honorable emotion? "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."—*True American*.

The shares of the Cunard Boston Steamers, which originally cost £1,000, sell in England at £2,500. The company invest their proceeds in new boats.

The Magnetic Telegraph wire has again been laid across the East River.

For California.—A great number of emigrants have taken up the line of march recently for California, and it is believed as many will go there the next season as have gone to Oregon the present. D. G. W. Leavitt, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Emigrating Expedition to California, which has been organizing in Arkansas for some time past, gives notice through the columns of the Little Rock Gazette of the 27th ult., that in accordance with a resolution passed at a called meeting held at Napoleon on the 6th ult., the expedition will rendezvous at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the first Monday in April next, preparing to take up their line of march for the Pacific coast. Every person starting is expected to be well armed with a rifle or heavy shot gun, sixteen pounds of shot or lead, four pounds of powder, caps, &c., two horses or mules for each person, or a wagon and eight cattle, for every five persons, tents, &c.

The Great Gun.—Capt. Stockton's big gun, to take the place of the one that killed Secretary Upsher, has arrived safely in the country. Who will be its next victim, the future must decide. It weighs 16,000 pounds; the freight on it was \$250, and the duty \$1100. A very foolish waste of money.

Hearings at Home.—In laboring and giving for the conversion of the millions abroad, let us not forget the claims of the unenlightened at home. A late number of the N. O. Protestant contains a "report on the religious instruction of colored persons, published by order of the New Orleans Presbytery," which discloses the state of one part of the field much overlooked, but worthy of prayers and tears. The report states that there are within the bounds of that Presbytery, at least 100,000 persons of color, nearly all of whom are slaves. Of this number 75,000 never heard the doctrine of salvation through a crucified Redeemer preached, and of the remaining 25,000, not more than 5000 enjoy its regular and constant ministrations." So says the report of the Presbytery.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

Ohio and Virginia.—Troubles between these States, growing out of the slavery question, promise to keep the popular mind in a fever. We perceive that Gov. McDowell has refused to grant a warrant for the delivery of the Parkersburg kidnappers, on the requisition of Gov. Bartley. Gov. McDowell has also sent a requisition to Gov. Bartley for the delivery of the Ohio citizens indicted in Wood county for assisting in the escape of slaves.—*Pilot*.

Married and Unmarried.—The number of unmarried females in New York city between the ages of 16 and 45 is 41,660—number of those married of the same ages is 54,207; the number unmarried under sixteen years of age is 62,020. The number of persons married in the city during the past year was 2,555, and the number of births during the same period was 14,014—of which, 7,519 were males, and 6,495 females.

COFFEE SALE.—The New York Express says that L. M. Hoffman, Esq., sold on Wednesday morning, in ten minutes, 10,000 bags of coffee, or over a thousand bags a minute.

LAWYERS IN CHINA.—Notararies are allowed by law in China, but some assuming that character, act in that capacity contrary to the imperial mandate. They are thus curiously described by a literary Chinese:—"Villanous and perverse vagabonds, who are fond of making a stir, and who, either by fraudulent or crafty schemes, excite discord, or by disorderly and illegal proceedings, intimidate and impose upon people."

AN OLD SALT.—The St. John [N.H.] Herald states that there was on the 31st ult., in the harbor of that place, a vessel—the brig Liddell, of New Castle—which has walked the waters for no less a period than 86 years! She is said to be very "queer shaped," and to all appearance quite strong, and capable of plowing the deep for another 86 years.

The Duke of Wellington has issued a general order to the British army, prohibiting the formation of Temperance Societies in any of the regiments, or in fact any societies at all; it being thought that societies of this sort have the effect in inducing designing men to use them as instruments for spreading disaffection and sedition among the men.

The value of the wines in the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, amount, at a rough estimate, to £10,000, and a quantity of Port and Sherry has been a quarter of a century in bottle.

Thanksgiving in S. C.—The 6th inst. was Thanksgiving day in Charleston, S. C., by appointment of the City Council. A majority of the people of that State have most reason to be thankful that they are slaves, rather than enslavers.

House Burned by Mice.—The residence of Mrs. Martha B. Bratton, of Bath county was destroyed by fire last week, says the Virginia Free Press. The fire was discovered issuing from a drawer in a bureau, in which there was some lucifer matches, and it is presumed that they were ignited by mice gnawing at them. The mice in this case were the incendiaries, and the matches were their fire.

Polk for a Second Term.—Various indications render it probable that Mr. Polk will strike for a re-election in 1848, notwithstanding his voluntary and positive pledge in his letter of acceptance, that he would in no case be a candidate for re-election. "The necessity of harmonizing the party," will be the plea, and probably his patronage will be used to produce the necessity. That's the way.

SAND FROID.—The army of Mayence was attacked at Tofrou, in 1793, by Charrett and Bonchamp, and unable to resist the superior forces of the Vendeanes, retreated and lost its artillery. The Republican leaders on the point of being destroyed, as their retreat was about to be cut off. Kleber called the Lieut. Col. Schondardis: "Take (said he) a company of Grenadiers; stop the enemy at that ravine you will be killed, but your comrades will be saved." "Oui mon general," replied Schondardis calmly. He marched; held the Vendeanes a long time in check; and after prodigies of valor, died with his men on the spot. This "Oui, mon general" equals the finest specimens of antiquity.

One Eyed Soldier.—Dr. Durbin, in his "Observations in the East," just published, mentions that in some parts of Egypt, to avoid the conscription of Mehmet Ali, the women have been in the habit for years back, of maiming their children so as to unfit them for military service. The destroying of one eye was a common operation. But the Pacha has taken an efficient way to put an end to this cruelly, by forming two regiments of one eyed soldiers. The evil is said to be already much diminished.

Governor of Canada.—Gov. Metcalfe was alarmingly ill at the last accounts. The fatality of the Governor's seat over to rule the Province, has been most remarkable.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—Eight miners engaged in the diggings of Messrs. Sanders of this city, says the Galena Ill. Advertiser, one day last week, raised between fifty and sixty thousand pounds of lead mineral. The mineral sold at \$22 per thousand. Taking fifty-five thousand as the amount raised, it would make the product of one day's labor of eight men, one thousand two hundred and ten dollars. This is the most profitable day's work ever performed in these mines.—These diggings are within a mile or two of this city.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it was paid.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| H. L. Bush | 1.00 to 293 or Sept 28 1845 |
| H. H. Hush | 1.00 to 290 or Nov 16 " |
| J. N. Barker | 1.00 to 287 or Oct 26 " |
| B. Stevens | 1.00 to 284 or Oct 5 " |
| W. Baughman | 1.50 to 284 or May 18 " |
| Nichols & Critchett | 7.25 to 283 or Nov 3 1845 |
| J. Smiley | 5.00 to 282 or Dec 15 " |
| H. Dismore | 3.00 to 281 or Jan 26 1846 |
| R. J. King | 1.50 to 280 or May 25 " |
| S. Stone | 1.00 to 277 or Oct 26 " |
| W. Buel | 1.00 to 275 or Nov 16 " |
| W. H. Montgomery | 1.00 to 274 or June 30 " |
| Cecil Clarke | 5.00 to 273 or Oct 26 " |
| J. J. Culbertson | 5.00 to 260 or Feb 9 " |
| J. Patchen | 1.00 " |
| E. Crane | 0.50 to 256 or June 1 " |
| W. Adams | 2.00 to 250 or Jan 25 1846 |
| C. Bradish | 2.12 to 248 or Nov 25 1845 |
| J. F. Packard | 0.25 to 245 or March 2 " |
| S. Hammond | 0.75 to 237 or Aug 31 " |
| H. Willey | 2.00 to 230 or Nov 10 1845 |
| D. Carpenter | 2.12 to 228 or Nov 2 1846 |
| J. C. Hill | 1.00 to 222 or Nov 30 " |
| A. Colkins | 1.00 to 221 or Oct 10 " |
| J. N. Parker | 1.00 to 216 or June 1 1846 |
| A. Kimball | 3.00 to 215 or March 23 " |
| J. H. Ludden | 3.75 " |
| W. Johnson | 1.00 " |
| W. Adams | 1.00 to 229 or Nov 2 1846 |
| D. C. Fuller | 3.16 to 228 or Nov 25 1845 |
| O. Streeter | 6.00 to 221 or Oct 23 " |
| S. Stevens | 2.00 to 215 or May 25 " |
| E. R. Howe | 4.00 " |
| J. C. Weller | 1.00 to 200 or Oct 12 " |
| J. M. Raymond | 1.00 to 202 or Sept 21 " |
| H. S. Mead | 2.20 to 244 or Dec 29 1845 |
| A. Wilson | 1.00 to 222 or Nov 30 1846 |
| A. Clemens | 4.00 " |
| L. A. Webster | 3.75 " |
| J. C. Zimmerman | 1.00 to 229 or Nov 9 1846 |
| A. Waters | 1.50 to 220 or Nov 23 " |
| D. W. Blackman | 3.75 to 264 or May 18 " |
| B. Brown | 1.25 " |
| A. Saunders | 1.00 " |
| W. Adams | 1.00 to 229 or Nov 2 1846 |
| M. Harlow | 1.00 to 228 or Nov 30 " |
| D. Baldwin | 1.00 to 229 or Nov 30 " |
| O. French | 0.50 to 226 or June 1 " |
| A. Smith | 1.00 to 229 or Nov 30 " |
| N. C. Howe | 1.00 to 222 " |
| W. Gurnee | 1.00 to 227 or Oct 56 " |
| J. Laughlin | 3.24 " |
| W. Wooduff | 2.00 to 204 or April 29 1845 |
| S. Feasle | 2.25 to 201 or Nov 22 1846 |
| S. Courches | 6.62 to 257 or Mar 30 " |
| M. Alderman | 1.00 to 222 or Nov 30 " |
| L. Pratt | 1.00 to 224 or July 27 " |
| J. Spratt | 2.00 to 221 or Oct 12 " |
| S. Fitch | 1.00 to 225 or Nov 23 " |
| J. House | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| C. H. Wall | 2.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| J. Congdon | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| L. Terrill | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| H. Towse | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| G. Golden | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| L. Shaw | 2.00 to 225 or Oct 10 " |
| W. Wagner | 1.13 to 220 or April 22 1845 |
| R. Munger | 1.00 to 227 or Sept 1 " |
| H. D. Munger | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 1846 |
| C. R. Munger | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| H. Monahan | 1.00 to 227 or Oct 26 " |
| A. W. Nourse | 1.00 to 227 or Nov 9 " |
| J. M. Reed | 4.00 " |
| D. Mann | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| A. Norris | 1.00 to 229 or Jan 16 1847 |
| C. H. Wall | 2.00 to 222 or Nov 28 1846 |
| E. H. Jones | 2.24 to 221 " |
| J. Rose | 1.00 to 224 or Oct 3 " |
| W. Hood | 1.00 " |
| R. Liddle | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| J. Sage | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| S. Wallack | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| J. Jacobus | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| J. Morgan | 1.00 to 221 or Nov 23 " |
| J. Soule | 1.00 to 227 or Oct 21 " |

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, November 27, ult., CHARLES D., son of Judah and Harriet M. Taylor, aged 5 years, 2 months and 22 days:

On death's domain, intent we fix our eyes,
Where human nature in vast ruins lies;
With thoughtful mind, we search the dark abode,
Where the great monarch has his spoil bestowed;

There, there, the offspring of six thousand years,
In endless numbers to our view appears;
While kingdoms in his silent den are throned,
There to remain and mingle with the dust.

Their spirit's pious swifter than the wind,
Have left mortality's sad scenes behind,
For joys to this terrestrial state unknown,
And glories brighter than a monarch's crown.
S. MILES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have in the Counties of Shawanese, Iona, Eaton, Clinton, and Ingham, 130 subscribers who paid their subscription last year in maple sugar. As the year is just expiring, we would say that they can have the paper for another year by having each 12 1/2 lbs of good Sugar with our agents in those Counties, by the first day of May next. If this be not done, they will be held to pay the published terms of the paper. Their neighbors, if responsible, can be supplied on the same terms, on applying to the agents.

MURDERERS ABROAD.—These ignorant pretenders who quit the soil or the farm, and go to curing all the diseases that are to be found in the first degree. They get into notice by puffing, and gain a notoriety for curing diseases which they are ignorant of, and never in reality effected. How strange that an intelligent people will be deluged out of their own lives, when there are experienced physicians and really valuable medicines to be had for less than is paid for empirical prescriptions. Dr. Sherman, one of the best educated and most experienced physicians, has prepared in a remarkably pleasant form, various medicines for the common diseases of the country. They can all be relied on as safe and effectual, and you are not required to purchase several dollars worth to try their virtues. No truly valuable medicine should, or can be eaten at all. A few shillings worth at most is all you need of Dr. Sherman's Lozenges, and with it you can get his advice and proper means of relief. Many go on, week after week, trying the multitude of advertised medicines, and get no relief. They spend dollars and tens of dollars, and grow worse, till at last they go to 406 Nassau street, and for a trifle get what cures them in a short time. We know Dr. Sherman, and have tried many of his Lozenges, and speak advisedly when we recommend them.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

MAN'S CHIEF ABSORBING INTEREST in life is attending to the wants of the body. This every man of experience is compelled to acknowledge, however desirous he may be to lend his testimony to the fact of higher and holier objects, engaging the attention of the mass. "The epitaphs of most men might read—'He was born. He toiled and worried for food, clothing and equipage. He sought the phantom happiness. He died.'"

If, then, mankind will still persist in attending chiefly to bodily wants, all must admit that health should claim their first attention. To all true enquirers, therefore, of the way to regain or preserve health, we would say, read with candor the advertisement in this paper concerning that celebrated and truly valuable medicine, "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," sold by

MAYNARDS.

WANTED.

TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age, as apprentices to the Shalsh and Balm making business. Also, one JOURNEYMEN, at the above business.

H. GREGORY, Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw; of the Decen term, A. D. 1845.

HERBERT ROUSE, JOSHUA PRATT & DANIEL A. REXFORD, Survivors of themselves and Lyman Miller, dec'd, lately doing business under the name and style of Pratt, Rexford & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of October A. D. 1845, suit of attachment was issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Joshua Pratt and Daniel A. Rexford, survivors, &c., at the suit of Henry Rouse plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars, which suit of attachment was made returnable on the first Friday of December A. D. 1845, and has been return duly served.

HAWKINS & PLATT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Ann Arbor, Dec. 3 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE Proprietor desires to express the fact, that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying off the rest of the disease. As for instance, he has heretofore recommended it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of the merits of a medicine, it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimonials crowd in on the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the above diseases even when at the most aggravating character, that there is no wish tending the influence of this medicine, and the effect of its singularly happy vegetable combination, any of the mineral and dangerous nostrums devised by the hand of quackery. This medicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints; it touches the seat of the disease, and causes it to depart, and detaches the lungs and chest of those humors and decayed parts which result from the action of disease, and when it has performed this part of its office, it commences to repair the ravage made in the system, and strengthens and increases the action of the vessels so that the parts are renewed and efficiently perform its wonted duties; and the cure is effected. The Consumptive should know that to them delays are fraught with danger, even a day wasted in waiting for a cure, is a day lost, and a complaint, if devoted to the use of the Restorative, would be bringing them so much nearer to a cure. There is an abiding sense of comfort while under the mild and soothing, yet efficient action of this remedy; which is a happiness undecipherable by the patient; it is a feeling of an assured escape from death by an almost miraculous human invention.

The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York Eclectic Physician, who has analyzed and pronounced the Restorative, "C. Brinckerhoff's Health Rest

