

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

FELIS ET MURES.

Felis sedet by a hole,
Intenti sine cum omni soul—
Prenere rats;
Mice eucurrent over the floor,
In numero, duo, tres, or more—
Obliiti cats.

Felis saw them ocular,
I'll have them, inquit, she, I guess,
Dum ludent.
Tunc illi crept towards the group,
Habeam, dixit, good rat soup—
Pinguis sunt.

Mice continued all ludere,
Intenti in their ludum vere—
Gaudentur.
Tunc rursus the felis into them,
Et tore them onunc limb from limb,
Violenter.

MORAL.

Mures omnes nunc ho shy
Et aereis probo milii—
Benigne,
Sic hoc fecit— verbum sal,
Avoid a monstrous big tom-cat,
Sui hore!

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

The King of England took from the pockets of his subjects \$4,000,000,000 to replace the Bourbon on the throne of France. The interest of this sum, at 5 per cent, would be \$200,000,000 annually; which would go so far to place Jesus Christ on the throne of this alienated world, as to support a standing army of 400,000 missionaries of the Gospel in pagan lands, and christian lands perverted by systems of grinding oppression and moral degradation. The interest of the money thus wrung from the hard, lean hands of the toiling people of Great Britain, would build 10,000 miles of railroad every year; until the habitable globe were intersected by the iron highways for the nations. The amount of principal, if divided among the 214,000,000 inhabitants of Europe, would put \$18.60 into the hands of every individual.

The debt of the Netherlands, contracted, as all national debts are, to meet the expenses of war, past or prospective, amounts to \$665,000,000. To liquidate this debt would require a tax of three dollars and twelve and a half cents on every inhabitant of Europe, and 75 cents on every individual on the globe. Divided among the population of Holland, the share of each inhabitant would be \$266. The wages of laboring men throughout the world probably do not average 20 cents a day. Then, at that rate, three thousand three hundred and forty millions of hard-toiling sons of labor would have to work one day in order to foot this war-bill of little Holland!

Let every Englishman read this fact, and look upon the hungry millions of his countrymen, and ponder, feel and speak: During the year 1835, one of the great commercial prosperities, the value of all the British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, was \$205,437,329. The appropriations for the payment of the interest of the British war-debt and for the support of the Army, Navy and Ordnance, during the current year, amount to \$225,405,500!!!—Think of that, O! who love humanity! The war expenses, in times of peace, exceeding, by nearly \$20,000,000, all that the human and iron machinery of that great kingdom can produce beyond its home consumption!!!!

But let us end, if we do not begin, at home. Let us assume the average price of cotton, at all places of its exportation in the Union, to be 7 cents per pound. The crop for 1845 is estimated at 572,000,000 pounds; worth, at the above rate, \$65,400,000. In 1834, the capital invested in the production of cotton, was \$300,000,000, and the value of the whole crop, \$76,000,000, at sixteen cents per pound. It may then be fair to suppose that \$1,000,000,000 have been thus invested in 1845. The interest of this sum, at 6 per cent., amounts to 60,500,000; which, being deducted from the home value of the entire crop, leaves but \$4,900,000, clear profit of the business itself. Now the appropriation to the U. S. Navy, for the current year, was \$6,350,730!!! Let cotton growers ponder on this fact, and on another of vital interest to themselves: A war, to prepare for which, we are absorbing

three-fourths of the revenue of the nation, would annihilate at least half of their capital now invested in the production of cotton; for they would find that \$500,000,000 of their money were invested in stocks which would not bring one cent on the dollar, in time of war. "In case of a war with England," the function of our glorious little navy, and of the glorious great navy of Great Britain, would be a mutual effort to destroy the commerce of both nations, an interest which they own in partnership, amounting to \$100,000,000 per annum, of which raw cotton makes an item of \$50,000,000! So all that our navy would do for the cotton growers in such a war, would be to destroy a market for Fifty Millions of Dollars' worth of cotton a year.

E. B.
Worcester, U. S. A. Nov. 25, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

EXEMPTION LAWS.

Messrs. Editors:
You have, in a late number, alluded to the propriety of exempting a larger amount of property from execution than is now done by our laws. All legislation that has a tendency directly or indirectly, to induce the great mass of the people to make ample provision for the comforts of life, ought to be hailed as a public blessing. Such would undoubtedly be the result of a judicious extension of the exemption law. It should exempt a certain specified value of personal and also of real estate, consisting of such kinds of property as the debtor may select. It should not be made to apply against debts contracted previous to the existence of the law; no injustice would then be done to creditors.

The only question of the propriety of such extension is this: would it be beneficial to a portion of community and injurious to none? It can be easily shown that such would be the result; to prove this, let us suppose the contrary principle put in practice, and the creditor authorized to go with an execution and strip half a dozen families, in a single neighborhood, in the middle of winter, of all the means of living and send them at once to the poor house to be supported for a time at the public expense. Any one can see how much better off the parties in this case would have been if the law had said to the creditor before the debt was contracted, Sir, if you contract a debt against these men, you must remember that each of them has a right to hold his house and land to the amount of 500 dollars, and personal property to the same amount, which you cannot take in payment by execution, and, if you choose to give credit you must do so subject to these restrictions upon your collections. Such is the result of the present law as far as it goes. It exempts a certain number of hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, and tools, &c. Instead of these specified pieces of property, it ought to exempt a certain amount of value of personal property and like wise of real estate; and the amount ought to be such as will enable a man with his family to enjoy the comforts of life; and it ought not to be so large as to prevent the giving of credit in large business transactions where credit is necessary and beneficial. There ought to be one exception to this provision and probably but one, that is where a laborer has money due for labor he ought to be able to collect his pay without reference to extensive exemption laws.

Many persons suppose the credit system is so very beneficial to community that it ought to be favored in the highest degree by legislative action; while others think that it works such vast injury to the public that it ought to be entirely annihilated. Both these opinions are extremely erroneous. The truth is this, the credit system is good in its proper place, but it is not proper in all places. It facilitates the transaction of business on a large scale, but is detrimental when applied to small transactions. I will illustrate this. A merchant has 4,000 in cash, and wants 8,000 dollars worth of goods to stock his store; he buys 4,000 for cash and 4,000 for credit, for which he pays a small percentage more than if he paid cash, but is enabled by this means to provide a proper amount of goods and enlarge his business without additional expense of rent or clerk hire; and a large portion of the goods bought on credit sell at a good profit on the cost before the credit expires, so that the credit thus used, proves a valuable capital. Now for the use of credit on a small scale. A farmer who owns 20 acres of land worth 1,000 dollars, and produces for sale annually 150 dollars worth of wheat, 25 of wool, and 25 of pork, goes to the store the first day of January and commences an account, (for he was some in debt the Fall previous and the avails of his produce have been used in paying up,) to be paid all up in September. He buys 25 dollars worth of goods necessary for his family; after a little, something more is wanted and the girls go and get some dresses, and do not find any shoes to suit them, and most of course get them at another store, then the account is open and all the family buy what they happen to think they want at both places. In the Spring some iron is wanted to fire the wagon and some nails to repair the barn, and for these the money must be paid soon, so the wool must be sold as soon as sheared to obtain a little money for necessary use; and when September comes the debts due the two or three merchants have become large, and the wheat crop is rather injured by the rust, and each merchant is afraid the other will get his pay first and there will not be quite enough left for him; so on the first week in September each one begins to tease him by dunning letters, and to talk hard words if there is not some pay coming immediately; so the farmer to satisfy his tormenting creditors, carts off four or five loads of wheat and hands over the money, a part to each, and then begs to be let

alone till he has done sowing, which has thus been delayed a week beyond the proper time and ten per cent. of the next year's crop lost in consequence. This request is granted and no cost made; after sowing, the crop is all sold, and if it brings enough to pay all up, well, and if not the balance must lay over and trust luck to pay it the next year at the further end of an execution. For the two hundred dollars worth of goods thus bought, he has paid at least 40 dollars more than he would have paid in cash; thus we see that while the judicious merchant makes a fair profit on goods bought on credit, the consumer of goods has lost at least 25 per cent. besides the trouble and vexation of being in debt, which is no small item to be added to the account. This sum annually for 20 years, with the interest added, would make a man well off. Credit will answer very well to use in business, but it is extremely costly stuff to live on.

The object of extending the exemption law should be to secure to each individual who has the ability to acquire it a certain amount of property against pecuniary contingencies; and if this should have the effect to curtail the amount of credit given in small sums, the effect would also be beneficial. It would afford a degree of certainty to every family, of having a permanent home, which they now do not possess, and afford a strong inducement to improve and beautify the same, and consequently add greatly to the accumulated wealth of the country, and to the happiness of social life. S. W. FOSTER.
December, 1845.

BAR MEETING.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, of the county of Washtenaw, held at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the first day of the December Term of the Circuit Court for the County aforesaid, A. D. 1845, to take into consideration the recent appointment of a Justice of the Supreme Court, to preside on this Circuit, in the place of the Hon. Alpheus Felch, resigned.

Gen. E. W. MORGAN, of Ann Arbor, was chosen President, C. W. Lane, Esq. of Ypsilanti and Norton R. Ramsdell, Esq. of Ann Arbor, Vice Presidents, and Col. A. D. Crane, of Dexter, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been fully stated, by N. R. Ramsdell, Esq., in a brief speech, reviewing the conduct of Gov. Barry in making said appointment, just as the term of his official existence was about to expire, against the expressed and well known wishes of the members of the Bar of said Second District.

The meeting was then further addressed by Hon. W. A. Fletcher, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said state, with great force and effect.

And after some remarks by O. Hawkins, he moved the appointment of a committee of members of the Bar, to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views of the members of the Bar of this county, in regard to said appointment.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair for that purpose.
Hon. W. A. Fletcher, O. Hawkins, and N. R. Ramsdell;

Who, after a brief absence reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:
Whereas, The Executive of this State was bound by principle, and a decent respect for the local rights and interests of the people of the Second Judicial Circuit, and by a proper regard and the consideration due to the legal attainments and capacity of the many persons residing within the limits of this Circuit, which eminently qualify them to fill the station of Presiding Judge of said Court, to have appointed some one of said persons to said office;

And whereas, The principle of appointing to said office some person residing in the Circuit, was by his Excellency, John S. Barry, expressly recognized and acted upon in the year eighteen hundred & forty two, as the only correct principle of action in such case, the members of the Bar had reason to hope and expect a compliance with their expressed wishes, and that his Excellency would not depart from a principle so just in itself, and sanctioned by his own express approval, without the most urgent, or at least some justifiable reason for so doing;

And whereas, Mutual respect, esteem and confidence between the members of the Bar and Presiding Judge, are essential to an orderly and harmonious administration of Justice, which we seriously apprehend the violation of the above mentioned principle, on the part of the Executive, is calculated to endanger;

And whereas, We have learned with surprise, that his Excellency John S. Barry, has appointed to the office of Presiding Judge of this, the Second Judicial Circuit, a person residing out of the Circuit, who is a stranger to the people residing in said Circuit, and who, as he has no interest, cannot be expected to have any feelings in common with them;

Therefore be it Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the Bar of this county, the conduct of Gov. Barry in his recent appointment of a Presiding Judge of this Circuit, is in violation of every just consideration which should have prompted him in that proceeding; is prejudicial to the character of the members of the Bar of this Circuit, is justly offensive to us as a portion of that Bar, and is injurious to the good administration of Public Justice.

Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Hon. Alp. Felch, on assuming the office of Governor is hereby respectfully requested in nominating to the Senate, a Presiding Judge for this Circuit, to observe the just rule adopted by Gov. Barry in making the same appointment in the year 1842.

Resolved, That the publishers of every newspaper within the Second Judicial District, are hereby respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, The meeting adjourned until the first Friday of March, next, to take such further proceedings as may then be deemed necessary, in order to carry out the principles embodied in the Preamble and Resolutions above adopted.

E. W. MORGAN, Pres't.
C. W. LANE, V. Pres.
N. R. RAMSDELL, Sec.
A. D. Crane, Sec.

For the Signal of Liberty.
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

As some discussion has been in the Signal on Capital Punishment, I wish to offer two arguments in favor. The one drawn from the principle, (acknowledged by all,) that punishments or penalties should be appointed to crime: for when we depart from this principle, all crimes may receive the same punishment, or no punishment whatever. The other and stronger argument is Divine authority and command, New Testament as well as Old. The 18th Chapter of Romans proves that Rulers are ordained or appointed of God for this purpose, that they are God's ministers for this purpose, that he (the Ruler) beareth not the sword in vain. It is God then, by his minister, the Ruler, who takes the life of the murderer, and not men. If, then, you abolish capital punishment, you may by the principle abolish all punishments. Again, it is unjust to tax innocent people to support in confinement during life, him who has forfeited his life by murdering his fellow man, thus proving that he would again take the life of his fellow man, either from revenge, or to effect his own escape, or perhaps to take his neighbor's money. No greater punishment than imprisonment to fear, whether he rob and murder to conceal it, or only take the money—all preposterous.

For the Signal of Liberty.

HILLSDALE MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the friends of Liberty met in the village of Hillsdale, and organized by appointing Joseph B. Dawley, President, and D. M. Bagley, Secretary.

The following persons were nominated delegates to attend the Anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery: James N. Raymond, Enos H. Rice, Ethel Judd, Lemuel Long, J. B. Dawley, D. M. Bagley, L. Chase, Jeremiah Stone, Pardon Aldrich, Job A. Smith, W. W. Jackson, Samuel Rounds, Benjamin Stevens, Harris Stevens, Wm. Savage, Wm. D. Moore, D. C. Fuller, Lyman Pease, Joseph Woolson, B. B. Willets, Moses Willets, Lucius A. Webster.

L. Long, of Litchfield, W. W. Jackson, of Adams, J. M. Raymond, of Hillsdale, L. A. Webster, of Allen, Ethel Judd, of Adams, B. B. Willets, of Cambria, and Wm. Savage, were added to the County Committee.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Signal of Liberty.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.
J. B. DAWLEY, Pres.
D. M. BAGLEY, Sec.

Several of the Presbyterian Churches are discussing modifications of their form of government, so as to bring the elders and deacons more perfectly into the position of representatives of the people. The plan generally proposed, is the substitution of election for a term, instead of for life. Rev. Dr. Cox's church in Brooklyn, after several meetings for discussion, resolved on Monday evening, that one-third of the number of their elders and deacons should go out of office directly, and that hereafter a third should go out every two years, and new elections be made to fill their places. The nominations for new elections are to be made by a joint committee, one half to be appointed by the Church, and the other half by the session; the late incumbents being ineligible.—*Jour. of Com.*

Striped Bass.—Within the last 10 days, 50 tons of striped bass, weighing from 10 to 50 lbs. each, have been brought to New York city fresh from the shores of the Atlantic, by the Long Island Railroad, which has had the effect to reduce the price from 3 to 4 cents per lb.

SELECTIONS.

POLITICAL ACTION.

BY W. W. GOODRILL.

Political Creed of Abolitionists.—1. VOTE FOR NO MAN WHO VOTES AGAINST LIBERTY. 2. NEVER BE BRIBED BY EXPEDIENCY TO NEGLECT AN OPPORTUNITY OF VOTING AGAINST SLAVERY.

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me."

If we really felt as though our incarnate Savior was in fetters at the South, we should not omit improving an opportunity to vote against slavery, through fear of disoblighing our political party, or defeating our favorite policy in respect to a Sub-Treasury, a Tariff, or a National Bank!

But the Savior tells us distinctly that when we omit relieving the least of his brethren, we omit relieving him. And he tells us likewise, that for this sin of omission, very many at the last day will be condemned.

"But this," says the objector, "is mingling religion with politics. And religion and politics should always be kept distinct."
What do you mean by mingling religion with politics?—If you mean to say that religious sects ought not to seek sectarian aggrandizement, or exclusive advantages by political movements—that one sect ought not to be established by law to the proscription of another sect—that religion ought not to be made the stalking horse for selfish politicians to ride into power upon, then you are correct; and there is nothing in the political action proposed by abolitionists, nor in the religious motives urged in its favor, which looks like any of these things.

But if you mean to say that political affairs ought not to be conducted according to the principles of true religion, then you say political affairs ought not to be conducted upon the principles of equity and justice—the principles of honesty and honor—the principles of mercy and humanity—the principles of eternal truth and righteousness—the principles of equality and human rights! For all these principles are among the fundamental principles of true religion.

The objection, if it avail anything for the purpose for which it is adduced, is available for other purposes of the same kind. It is a good reason, why there should be no political action against man stealing, then it is a good reason why there should be no political action against horse-stealing. The argument runs thus:

Religion forbids all theft. And "religion must not be mingled with politics." Therefore we must not vote against theft!

Religion forbids adultery. And "religion must not be mingled with politics." Therefore we must not vote for laws against adultery!

Religion forbids gambling. And "religion must not be mingled with politics." Therefore we must not vote for laws against gambling!

Religion forbids perjury, bribery, arson, piracy, murder, and high treason. And "religion must not be mingled with politics." Therefore we must not vote for laws against perjury, bribery, arson, piracy, murder and high treason.

Religion forbids slavery; in other words it forbids theft, robbery, man-stealing, piracy, adultery and murder. For slavery consists of these, and is "the sum of all villainies." But "religion must not be mingled with politics." Therefore we must vote for no laws against slavery!

Religion forbids the enslavement of the white laborers of the North, for the same reason that it forbids the enslavement of the colored laborers at the South. But "religion must not be mingled with politics." And so if laws should be made to enslave them, (according to the prediction of M. Duffie) we must not vote for laws to emancipate the white laborers of the North! If the doctrine of the objection be worth anything at all, for the purpose for which it is adduced, then it is as good in the case of white slaves as it is in the case of colored ones. But who believes one word of this logic when applied to white people? No one. And therefore, no one in his senses, can believe it when applied to the case of other people.

The notion that men must not act according to the principles of religion in political affairs, is the same, in substance, with that which hypocrites act upon who make great professions of religion; but never let religion mingle itself with their secular affairs so much as to be governed by principles of honesty, justice and mercy, in their dealings with their fellow men! Who would not despise such a religion as this? Let the objector, himself be pointed to a professor of religion who is notoriously dishonest in all his dealings with his neighbors, dishonest in his political management, dishonest in his political professions, and what would he say? Would he excuse all because religion "must not be mingled with politics?" No. He would utterly condemn the man who could thus lay aside his religion when attending to the concerns of politics.

He would brand him as a hypocrite, at once, because his religion did not control and govern his politics. And he would judge rightly. To mingle religion with politics, as abolitionists propose, is nothing more nor less than being governed by the pure principles of morality and religion, of honesty and justice, and acting from motives of disinterested good-will to man, and obedience to God, in all our political conduct. What honest man would object to this? And who but knaves and designing men will be troubled because religion is thus mingled with politics.

FATHER MATTHEW.

Frederick Douglass, the self-emancipated slave, of Maryland, from whose narrative we have formerly quoted, is now in Ireland, lecturing on Slavery and Temperance. He supports himself by the sale of his Narrative. The following extract of a letter from him to the Liberator, gives an entertaining and pleasing picture of that true philanthropist, Father Matthew—that we are induced to present it without abridgment:

"On the 21st instant, Father Mathew, the living saviour of Ireland from the curse of Intemperance, gave a splendid Soiree, as a token of his sympathy and regard for friend Bullum and myself. There were two hundred and fifty persons present. It was decidedly the brightest and happiest company, I think, I ever saw anywhere. Every one seemed to be enjoying himself in the fullest manner. It was enough to delight my heart, not to tally benefit of feeling, to look upon such a company of happy faces. Among them all, I saw no one that seemed to be shocked or disturbed at my dark presence. No one seemed to feel himself contaminated by contact with me. I think it would be difficult to get the same number of persons together in any of our New England cities, without some democratic nose growing deformed at my approach. But then you know white people in America are wiser, purer, and better than other people. This accounts for it. Besides, we are the freest nation on the globe, as well as the most enlightened, and can therefore afford to insult and outrage the colored man with impunity. This is one of the peculiar privileges of our 'peculiar institution.' On the morning after the Soiree, Father Mathew invited us to breakfast with him at his own house; an honor quite unexpected, and one for which I felt myself unprepared. I however accepted his kind invitation, and went. I found him living in a very humble dwelling, and in an obscure street. As I approached, he came out of his house and took me about thirty yards from his door, and with uplifted hands, in a manner altogether peculiar to himself, and with a face beaming with benevolent expression, he exclaimed—'Welcome, welcome! my dear sir, to my humble abode.' At the same time taking me cordially by the hand, conducted me through a rough, uncarpeted passage to a green door leading to an uncarpeted stairway, on ascending one flight of which I found myself abruptly ushered into what appeared to be both drawing and dining room. There was no carpet on the floor, and very little furniture of any kind in the room; an old fashioned side-board, a few chairs, three or four pictures hung carelessly around the walls, comprised nearly the whole furniture of the room. The breakfast table was set when I went in. A large urn stood in the middle, surrounded by cups, saucers, plates, knives and forks, spoons, &c., all of a very plain order—rather too plain, I thought for so great a man. His greatness, however, was not dependent on outward show; nor was it obscured from me by his plainness. It showed that he could be great without the ordinary attractions with which men of his rank and means are generally anxious to surround themselves. Upon entering the room, Father Mathew introduced me to Mr. Wm. O'Conner, an invited guest, a gentleman of property and standing, and though not a teetotaler, an ardent admirer of Father Mathew. As an evidence of his devoted attachment, honor and esteem, Mr. O'Conner has erected a splendid tower on his own land, about four miles from Cork, in a very conspicuous place, having a commanding view of the harbor of Cork, and a view of the beautiful hills for miles around. The presence of this gentleman at the breakfast afforded me an excellent opportunity of witnessing Father Mathew's faithfulness to his friends. I found him entirely uncompromising. This gentleman complained a little of his severity towards the distillers of Cork, who had large amounts invested in distilleries, and who could not be expected to give their business up to their ruin. To which Father Mathew replied in the natural way, that such men had no right to prosper by the ruin of others. He said he was once met by a very rich distiller, who asked him rather impudently how he could so deliberately plot the ruin of so many good and unoffending people, who had their all invested in distilleries? In reply, Father Mathew then told with good spirit the following excellent anecdote: 'A very fat old duck went out early one morning in pursuit of worms, and after being out all day, she succeeded in filling her crop, and on her return home at night, with her crop full of worms, she had the misfortune to be met by a fox, who at once proposed to take her life, to satisfy his hunger. The old duck appealed, argued, implored, and remonstrated. She said to the fox—'You cannot be so wicked and hard-hearted as to take the life of a harmless duck, merely to satisfy your hunger.' She exhorted him against the commission of so great a sin,

and begged him not to stain his soul with innocent blood. When the fox could stand her cant no longer, he said—'Out upon you, madam, with all your fine feathers; you are a pretty thing, indeed, to lecture me about taking life to satisfy my hunger—is not your crop full of worms? You destroy more lives in one day, to satisfy your hunger, than I do in a whole month! Father Mathew has a fund of anecdotes, which he tells in the happiest manner, always to the point and with most excellent effect. His whole soul appeared to be wrapped up in the Temperance cause. The aim of his life appears to be to spread the blessings of temperance over the whole world. To accomplish this, he spares no pains. His time, strength and money are all freely given to the cause; and his success is truly wonderful. When he is at home, his house is literally surrounded with persons, many of whom have come miles to take the pledge. He seldom takes a meal without being interrupted by some one to take the pledge. He was called away twice while I was there, to dismiss a number who had come to take the pledge—this he did with great delight.

Cork contains one hundred thousand inhabitants. One half of this number have taken the pledge of Father Mathew. The change already wrought in the condition of the whole people of Ireland is almost, through his labors, miraculous, and the cause is still advancing. Five millions, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand, three and ninety-five souls have received the pledge from him—and still they come.' So entirely charmed by the goodness of this truly good man was I, that I besought him to administer the pledge to me. He complied with promptness, and gave me a beautiful silver pledge. I now reckon myself with delight the fifth of the last five of Father Mathew's 5,457,495 temperance children."

From the Washington (Pa.) Patriot.
WHITE CITIZENS.

The slaveholders have ever looked with distrust upon the free colored people. They fear the influence of freedom of the same color as their slaves, and have therefore made it a point in their policy, to treat them with ignominy, and prevent them from acquiring power. The Constitution of the United States, unlike that of Pennsylvania and other states, acknowledges no rights peculiar to one complexion, nor disqualifications to another. But Congress has made the color of a man's skin of far more importance than the virginal qualities of head and heart.

"So early as 1790, Congress passed an act prescribing the mode in which 'any alien being a white person,' might be naturalized and admitted to the rights of an American citizen.

Two years after, an act was passed for organizing the militia, which was to consist of 'each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen,' &c. No other government on earth prohibits any portion of its citizens from participating in the national defence; and this strange and degrading prohibition, utterly repugnant to the principles both of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, marks the solicitude of the Federal Government to pursue the policy most agreeable to the slaveholders. But not content with this insult to colored citizens, another, and perhaps a still more wanton and malignant one, was offered by the Government in the act of 1819, organizing a Post Office Department. The 4th Section enacts that 'no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post-ride or driver of a carriage carrying the mail,' under a penalty of fifty dollars.

Any vagabond from Europe, any fugitive from our own prisons, any late charge of the United States mail; but a native born American citizen, of unimpeachable morals, and with property acquired by honest industry, may not, if his skin be dark, guide the horses which draw the carriage, in which a bag of newspapers is deposited!"—*Jay's View.*

These are the insults heaped upon the free colored people of the Union. But Congress did not stop here. In 1820, Congress passed a law authorizing the white citizens of the City of Washington to elect white city officers; thus making a white skin an indispensable for both suffrage and office. The white officers thus elected by the white citizens, were especially empowered by the National Legislature to prescribe the terms and 'conditions on which free negroes and mulattoes may reside in the city.' In pursuance of this grant of power, the white officers passed an ordinance (May 31, 1827) requiring all the free colored persons then in Washington, and wishing to remain, to be registered; and enacting, that if any free man with a colored skin should presume to play at cards, or even to be present while another free colored person was playing, he should be fined not exceeding five dollars; that if he should have a dance in his house without permission from the white Mayor, he should be fined not exceeding ten dollars; that should he take the liberty to go out of his own house after ten o'clock at night, without a pass from a Justice of the Peace, or some respectable citizen; (1) he might be compelled to pass the night in a lock-up-house; and the next morning be fined ten dollars, and should any dark complexioned free man be guilty of

rankness or profane language, he should be fined not exceeding three dollars. Thus we see with what zeal the Washington Corporation endeavors to prevent the colored citizens from affecting the manners and fashions of their white brethren. But there are still more serious matters. A colored citizen from any of the States, taking up his residence in the Capital of the Republic, is required within a certain time, not only to be registered, but also to find two freehold sureties in the penalty of five hundred dollars, for his good behavior; and if he does not, he is to be imprisoned till he consents to leave the seat of the Federal Government; and if he does not prove that he is a freeman, he shall be sold as a slave to pay his jail fees."—Ibid.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1845. One Dollar a Year in Advance.

BANKS.

In our article some weeks since, we stated that the Banks of this country follow four branches of business. They receive money on Deposits, they make Exchanges between different places, they take Loans on interest, and they issue promissory Notes, which circulate as money. We found, on examination, that all these branches of business, when properly conducted, were attended with benefits to the public. Secure and convenient places of general Deposit were necessary in a commercial community; Exchanges could be made by Banks with much greater advantage than specie could be transported; Loans for short periods were convenient and economical in business transactions; and a certain amount of Paper money might be profitably substituted for specie. But we pointed out also many and great evils which have hitherto followed in the train of Banks, especially through their insolvency, and promised to consider the modes by which attempts have been made to secure the creditors from loss. This we will now do.

In the discussions which constantly take place respecting Banks, in stores, bar-rooms, and other public places, we almost invariably find some of the disputants declaring they are "in favor of good Banks." If you question them as to the nature of a good Bank, their answer will be, in substance, that it is one that always does as it agrees—one whose liabilities are always met at the specified time. As this is the popular idea of what constitutes a "good Bank," we will confine ourselves to this inquiry—How can Banks best be made to meet their liabilities?

Banks are created by law, and are made subject to its provisions. The law rarely speaks but to command, and its requirements are sustained by threatened penalties for disobedience. It does not profess to govern the action of the Banks, except by appealing to the interests and fears of the proprietors and directors. The laws of the different States have attempted to compel the Banks to meet their engagements, in four different ways:

- 1. By making the violation of the provisions of the charter of the Bank a criminal offence on the part of the officers.
2. By a forfeiture of all corporate privileges.
3. By requiring security of the proprietor of the Bank for the fulfillment of its liabilities, previous to its commencing business.
4. By rendering the proprietors of the Bank responsible for all its debts.

CRIMINALITY OF BANK OFFICERS.

Several statutes of this State have made officers of Banks liable to fine and imprisonment for wilfully disregarding or violating the provisions of their respective charters, or conveying away the assets of the Bank for fraudulent purposes. But as the crime in these cases is of a nature not easily proved, from the secrecy with which fraudulent transactions in Banks are usually managed, no instance of conviction in this State has ever come to our knowledge, notwithstanding the great number of Bank failures that have occurred. Hence the inefficiency of penal provisions against the officers, as a preventative of failures, is apparent.

The annual Message of Gov. Barry, in 1842, contained recommendations of more stringent penalties. It says: "It is worthy of your serious consideration whether all cases of insolvency should not be deemed prima facie evidence of fraud, and the directors and other officers, and all privy thereto be liable to indictment, and on conviction, to appropriate punishment. The insolvency of Banks, in most cases, results from a failure to comply, in good faith, with the requirements of law, and no good reason is perceived why those who are culpable for such negligence, should not suffer for the injury to them inflicted on the public."

We apprehend that an act of this kind would not be sustained by public sentiment.—Banks are liable to fail from the same causes that individuals are—misfortune, mismanagement, or dishonesty. In the first two cases, there is not necessarily any crime, nor consequently any criminal to be punished. It is not fair to suppose that all Bank failures are the result of fraud in their managers. The officers and directors may be deceived by the knavery of others, or they may be unable to meet their engagements from reliance upon the agreements of honest persons, who become unable to fulfill them. But supposing the recommendation of Gov. Barry to be carried into effect, and condign punishment meted out to every guilty officer, that would not pay the debts of the broken Bank.

FORFEITURE OF PRIVILEGES.

By an act of 1842, every Bank failing to redeem its liabilities on demand, is declared to be insolvent, and loses all its corporate powers and privileges. This provision made of course operate strongly on all institutions which desire to continue business. Just in proportion as they value their corporate privileges will be their carefulness lest they lose them. A provision of this kind is said to obtain generally among the New England

Banks. It is doubtless a more effectual check upon the injudicious action of Banks, than any penal conditions imposed upon their conductors. But the slightest consideration will show that it can have no force on those corporations whose interests will be better promoted by failure than by continuance in business. The conductors of such institutions, if dishonest men, will care nothing for the charter of the Bank, after they have made all out of it they can. Hence this provision of law is no security at all against the worst and most dangerous of Bank swindlers, although, under some circumstances, it may have a salutary influence on honest and honorable stockholders of Banks.

BANK SECURITIES.

A third method by which Legislatures have endeavored to prevent the failure of Banks, has been by requiring them to pledge property sufficient for the redemption of the notes, before they are issued. In this way, even if the Banks should fail, it was thought the public would be secured from loss. Several modes of accomplishing this have been tried:

1. The Safety Fund System, by which a common fund was raised by a continual tax for the ultimate redemption of the notes of any one of the Banks that might fail. This plan has been tried for sometime in New York. We have not now the statistics where we can lay our hands upon them; but it is notorious that a considerable number of the Banks on this plan have failed; and although the notes of all the failing Banks may be ultimately redeemed, yet the result shows that this system is no certain preventative against the failure of the institutions connected with it.

2. Nor was the plan of State Stock securities, afterwards adopted in New York, any more effectual. Niles' Register says of this system: "There are now seventy Banks in the State under that law. Lately, since that commenced operations have been closed by legal process from the Comptroller, and ten others have been wound up by their own stockholders. What losses have been sustained by them in these cases, we are not aware. As a new system, its results so far seem to afford no certain relief from the evil to which the old system of Banking was liable."

3. The third mode of taking security from Banks was by requiring mortgages on Real Estate to be executed to the State, to be collected by the Attorney General in case the Banks failed to meet their engagements.—This was a provision of the General Banking Law of Michigan, under which the Wildcat Banks were organized. Mortgages were required to be given to the full extent of all the bills issued. But this act took effect when speculation was at its height, and property had risen in price with each successive sale until it had no fixed value. Owing to these circumstances, real estate was received at a valuation four or five times greater than it would bring three years after. Besides, there is reason to believe that a vast number of frauds were perpetrated in constituting these associations, and notwithstanding all the securities nominally taken, the result was total bankruptcy. The highest dividend paid by any one Bank to its creditors we have seen stated at four per cent. The whole system was most disastrous to the morals and the pecuniary interest of the community.

Now in reference to the plan of preventing losses by Banks by requiring security in advance, in any of these ways, it may be remarked that they are not sufficient to make a good currency. They do not go far enough. Paper money, if it circulates at all, can only be on a par with specie when it can be instantly exchanged for it at any time. He who takes the promissory note of a Bank for one dollar in preference to silver, will do it only when he believes that the note will be redeemed, and that it will be redeemed on demand. New securities of Real Estate, State Stock, or Safety Funds—even admitting that they render the bill-holder ultimately secure, (which is not always the case)—afford no absolute guarantee, that the paper will be converted into specie on demand. This main requisite of good Banking cannot be obtained by securities of this kind. Besides, the loss to individuals by the failure of Banks under these circumstances, is considerable. Take the case of one of the Red Back Banks of New York.—Nobody doubts the ultimate redemption of its bills two years hence; but 500 persons who hold \$50,000 of its notes have taken them for money and wish to use them now. The Bank has stopped business; its bills have depreciated; and the only resource of the holders is to wait, at much inconvenience, till the time of redemption, or if they be poor or necessitous, they must sell them at a heavy sacrifice to some capitalist who can afford to wait.

Thus we see that Pledges of Property made in advance by Banks are no absolute security against failure; nor do they render a redemption of their notes certain; nor, if redeemed ultimately, do these securities protect the public from great inconvenience and considerable loss by the derangement of business.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The fourth method we mentioned by which the law attempts to secure the creditors of Banks from loss, is by making the officers and proprietors responsible. The extent of this responsibility is various in different States. In some the directors and stockholders are liable only to the extent of the stock they own in the Bank; in other instances we believe the directors are also held in their individual property when the stockholders are not so held; and in other cases, the stockholders are individually held for all the liabilities of the Bank, just the same as partners in mercantile business are held.

The latter system has prevailed in Rhode Island for a long time—for a quarter or a third of a century, we believe, and the result has been quite favorable. The State contains but 31 towns, and a population of 108,000, and yet there are sixty-three Banks in operation, being an average of two Banks in each town, and a Bank to every 1,730 persons, or one to every 430 families. There is probably not another instance in the Union of so much banking in so small a population.—Yet we are not aware that there have been more than two or three failures in the last 30 years, and the loss to the public by these, if

any, was not large. Compare this result with the losses sustained under all other systems in the other New England States, in New York, in the West, and in the South, where millions were lost at once, and an impression favorable to the plan of making the stockholders responsible cannot be avoided.

It is attempted to set aside the lessons of experience by plausible arguments. It is said that the only real security in any Bank consists in the personal character of the stockholders. If this be so, the "security" is small indeed; for who can tell who will be the stockholders of any Bank a month hence? Besides, the rule, if good, will work both ways. Would any Bank like to loan money from its vaults; and have no security for its payment but the personal character of the borrowers? Would it be willing to relinquish all claim upon the property of its debtors, and say, "the only real security we can have or ask for is the personal character of those who owe us?" Was any Bank ever known to be foolish enough to do this? And if Bank stockholders are very careful to obtain security on property, why should not the creditors of Banks be equally vigilant and wise?

It is also said that men of character and prudence will not commit themselves in a Bank where their whole property is held for its debts. Admitting the truth of this as an error for the sake of argument, let us inquire the reason of this. "Men of character and prudence" have reasons for what they do, or refuse to do. Why will they not take stock in a Bank where they will be held for its debts? The answer must be that the risk of loss is too great. Now if the risk of loss be great to a stockholder who has a share in the government of the Bank and knows all its proprietors—who can examine its books every day, and scrutinize its minutest transactions—how much greater is the risk of the bill holder who sees perhaps hundreds of miles distant, knows none of its managers, has no access to its books, and is utterly ignorant of its affairs? Is it wise for a farmer or a laborer of "character and prudence" to take those promissory notes for his wages, for the payment of which the shrewd and accomplished capitalist dare not become responsible? To our minds, the objection is itself an unanswerable argument why no Bank notes should be allowed to circulate without the full responsibility of those who issue them.

We have thus gone through a brief consideration of some of the nature and effects of Banks, and found them, when rightly conducted, productive of considerable advantages, while the evils to community, as exemplified by many years experience, have also been great. Whatever may be the conclusion of others, we are well persuaded that the system of Banking in our country, which has heretofore existed, as a whole, has been productive of more evil than good. Whether all Banks, upon every possible basis, must necessarily work more injury than benefit to the community, is a question we are not now prepared to decide. Nor is it necessary we should. It is sufficient that our citizens adopt a wise and judicious policy in reference to the institutions actually existing among them. The present generation have been educated in the use of Banks. Multitudes consider them indispensably necessary to the proper transaction of business. We have three yet remaining in Michigan, in operation. Of the other two Banks, now just resuming, we have before expressed our opinion. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the immediate annihilation of all these, while a large portion of the business community are in favor of retaining them, would be either necessary or wise. So great and sudden a change of financial policy would, in itself be an evil. Rather let the best possible security against losses be required, and let them run their race till the expiration of their charters. Then, if found profitable and advantageous to the community, their charters can be renewed with the same, or more stringent restrictions; and if experience shall show that by no possibility can the public be made secure, or if the course of business shall by that time have so altered as to demonstrate that they are unnecessary, let them cease to exist.

By the act of 1845, the stockholders of the Michigan Insurance Company have been rendered responsible for the issues of that Bank in the following manner:

"For all notes or other evidences of debt now issued, or that may hereafter be issued by said Michigan Insurance Company, upon a refusal to pay the same by said Michigan Insurance Company, on demand, at its office, or banking house, in business hours, or in case of its insolvency, the directors and stockholders thereof, or any person who may have been a director or stockholder within two years previous to such refusal to pay, or insolvency, their heirs, executors and administrators shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacities, and such directors and stockholders may be sued upon any such liability of said corporation, jointly or severally, and judgment may be recovered against them, or either of them, for all such sum or sums as they may fail to pay on such demand, whenever the payment of the same shall have been refused by said corporation on such demand, and any refusal of payment by said corporation of any such evidences of debt due by it, shall be presumptive evidence of insolvency. And any person or persons who may hold such evidences of debt against said corporation may upon refusal of payment of the same, either by said corporation, or the directors, or stockholders, jointly or severally."

By another section, the Bank is forbidden to issue more bills than twice the amount of its capital actually paid in, in coin, and constantly in the vaults of said corporation; nor shall said corporation pay out, or put in circulation, for any purpose, the notes of any other corporation whatever."

We submit to every sensible man whether provisions of this kind do not add much to the security of the bill-holder, without doing any injustice to the stockholder. We would have this security required of all the existing Banks of the State, reserving the question of the necessity of chartering new Banks to be determined by the light of future experience. In Rhode Island, we are told that no person can own more than \$5,000 in any one Bank, thus providing for a large number of stockholders, and adding to the security of the

Bank; A provision of similar character should be required of the Michigan Banks. The true doctrine respecting Banks may be summed up in four words: SAFE BANKS, OR NONE!

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The distinction between 'Young Democrats' and 'Old Hunkers' exists not only in name but in reality. The words represent two portions of the Democratic party—one Conservative in every essential particular, and the other Reformatory.—One division is for having the party remain stationary in its camp, making only such alterations in the discipline as may be effected without changing ground; while the other is for abandoning such stations as are unprofitable and incongruous, and taking others that will be more commanding and advantageous.

We have regarded the course of the Young Democracy in this state with considerable interest, because the reforms they advocate are really valuable, and would be substantial improvements in our mode of government. But our observations thus far have led us to doubt whether the course they are pursuing will result in the attainments of their objects. The Young Democrats wish to secure these reforms without leaving the Democratic party. So far as we can see, there is but one possible chance of doing this. The Young Democrats, no matter if there be but a dozen of them, must distinctly announce to their Democratic brethren and the whole world, that they are in favor of certain objects of reform, to be accomplished by specified means, and that they will vote for no member of the Democratic party who is not unequivocally and satisfactorily, for these reforms. Let these Young Democrats pledge themselves to do this and get as many more to do it as possible. And even then it will be doubtful whether the movement will amount to much. The Abolitionists tried the Questioning System several years, and found it utterly inefficient. Candidates who wanted their votes would promise everything and do nothing. We suspect the result would be similar with the Young Democrats, and the final conclusion of the matter would be, that if they were honest and consistent they would be driven into independent nominations; if selfish and hypocritical, they would return to the embrace of their old associates. The Young Democrats have lately obtained an interest in the Michigan Argus, and have changed its name to the "TRUE DEMOCRAT." It is Edited by E. R. Chase. The first number is before us and we must say it has surprised us and we believe the public generally, by the vague and indefinite tone of its editorial articles. They look very much as though the writers were trimming their sails for any kind of a breeze, careful of committal and eulogistic e'et our young and amiable Governor elect &c'.

This is a controversy of the Democratic party. We have no other interest in it than the value of the objects involved; and we have thought seriously whether it be not absurd in us, or in the public to entertain any expectation that reforms essentially valuable should be secured by the action of men who wilfully and understandingly refuse to advocate the just claims of their fellow countrymen, who are deprived of their rights as men and citizens, with the consent connivance and positive action of these same Democratic reformers.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the reign of Henry VII, according to Hume, 2,000 criminals were executed annually; and during the whole period that he swayed the sceptre, 72,000 were put to death; yet Sir Thomas Moore averred that property and person were never more insecure. In the reign of Elizabeth from 800 to 400 persons suffered, every year, by the hands of the public executioner. England, nevertheless, was in a dreadful state of moral disorder. It was a curious, and, in every respect, a striking and extraordinary fact, stated by the late excellent Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton, in the House of Commons, that whilst in the reign of the Plantagenets, 4 offences only were made capital—in the times of the Tudors, 27—and under the sway of the Stuarts, 38—there were 150 additional offences rendered capital, during the reign of the house of Brunswick! In the time of George III alone, more crimes were denounced as capital than in the reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts combined.

We learn through the kindness of Mr. Abraham Bogart, Jr., keeper of the female department of the city prison, that between the 15th of May and the 15th inst., 2,909 females have been imprisoned; 1,016 of whom have been sent to the penitentiary, 3 to the state prison, and 1,890 temporarily committed as vagrants and drunks—many of whom were ordered to be imprisoned five days for breaches of decorum.—A. Y. Paper.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, the Liberty candidates Erastus Hussey and S. B. Treadwell, received respectively 648 and 642 votes. Mr. Coe, the Whig candidate, lost his election in consequence of a mistake in writing the ballots.

SENATOR BERRIEN.

This gentleman has just been re-elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Georgia. He stands high in the estimation of the Whig party, and if we rightly remember he has been proposed by some Whig papers as a candidate for Vice President. The Southern Recorder of Nov. 28, published at Milledgeville, has an address delivered by him at a Whig meeting, in which he enlarged upon Annexation and Abolition. The following extract will show the views of Southern Whigs on Annexation and their readiness to welcome Texas with Slavery. He reiterated the maxim so long established at the South, that the South can do what they please with the North by being united in their measures.

I did not realize the truth of the proposition, that the annexation of Texas was necessary to the conservation of our peculiar domestic institutions. My personal observation had assured me, that the danger with which these were said to be menaced, had been magnified by demagogues and my own view was and is, and is unchangeably, whenever that danger shall really exist, that the safer, as well as the loftier course for Southern men to pursue, is to cut at once the cord which binds us to fanatics, and to meet as open enemies, rather than as confederate states, those who would seek thus insolently to interfere with a subject which it belonged to us and to us alone, exclusively to regulate.

I could not doubt, since a portion of Texas, from its soil and climate, was adapted to slave labour, that the South by its admission, would acquire accession of strength, in the councils of the Union; but when I looked throughout the confederacy, and saw how many of our confederates were in the process of change, from the condition of slave to free States, and the utter impossibility that a converse change would occur in any single solitary instance, I felt that this struggle for Southern preponderance in those councils, by superiority of numbers, was vain and idle—a war against the fate to which our Union with the other States of the confederacy had destined us only to be compensated by the essential advantages, which that Union secured to us—that it might temporarily subvert the views of those whose lives had been spent in one long dream of elevation to the Presidency of these States, but that it would not permanently promote the interests of the South—feared the influence of this precedent, and the overwhelming retribution which might be brought upon us when circumstances should permit, and a majority of Congress should resolve upon the annexation of States, resting on another border of our confederacy.

No, gentlemen, the strength of the South, in the councils of the Union, does not depend, and in the inevitable course of events, never will result from our numerical superiority. It can be produced only by union among ourselves—by our own united counsels—by silencing the clamor of demagogues—and by baffling the intrigues, who fatten on the national crib, in servile obedience to those who feed them, and utterly regardless of the State which protects them. It can be produced by this Union.

I dismiss the subject of the annexation of Texas, therefore with this brief remark, that the question of constitutional power which it involves, has been decided—that the faith of this nation stands pledged to the people of Texas, and that their faithful compliance with the terms which have been proposed by the United States, is the only remaining prerequisite to their admission into this Union. And when that shall have been accomplished in good faith, I bid them God speed, with as sincere and hearty good will as those who have most strenuously advocated the measure, which I have as strenuously opposed.

In reference to the assertion that he had been in Boston in company with the Abolitionist C. M. Clay, he replies:

I add that he who affirms directly, or insinuates by indirection, that I did not do that, or on any other occasion, give countenance to a fanaticism, my abhorrence of which, often expressed in the Senate of the United States, is only limited by the pity which I feel for its victims, such a man asserts, what in the act of uttering it, he knows to be false, or he is a madman, who knows not what he does assert.—Lunacy, or falsehood are the only alternatives which can be presented to him.

PETITIONS.

Those who intend to circulate petitions for extending the right of Suffrage should do it forthwith, as the Legislature meets next Monday. To be of use they should be presented at the commencement of the session. A public meeting has been held in Detroit on the subject. The Marshall Statesman (Whig) has a well written editorial leader in favour of the measure. We do not see how any sensible, well informed man can be opposed to it.

The "Free State Rally and Texan Chain Breaker," is the name of a paper started in Boston to oppose the admission of Texas as a slaveholding State. The object is a good one, but its anticipations of success, from opposition on this ground, appears to us to be delusive. Florida, a new slave-holding State, was admitted at the last session; how many of the 52 Senators opposed its admission on that ground? Not one! Of the 223 members in the House, how many opposed it because the Constitution authorized the holding of slaves? Not one! so far as we recollect. Michigan, certainly, made no opposition on that ground. Neither of our two Whig Senators, nor of our three Democratic Representatives, took that position.

ABSTRACT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following facts are taken from the Report of the Postmaster General, just presented to Congress. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year, ending June 30, 1845, was 3033; deaths and resignations 1897; removals 751; commissions expired 14; new Post Offices 352.

During the year 516 contractors were fined to the amount of \$19,521.50 The revenue during the year was \$4,233,841.80

Expenditures 4,820,731.99 Net revenue after deducting the commissions of Post Masters, contingent expenses, &c. is \$2,942,217.27.

The Postmaster General believes there will be a falling off forty-five per cent in the receipts of the current year, and that there will be a diminution of the means of the Department of \$1,823,997.

The saving from former rates in New England and New York in transportation, the current year is \$232,832. The Railroad service is only one-tenth of the whole, while they charge one-fifth of the whole.

Should there be a similar saving in letting the contracts to other districts that effected in the Northern, it will amount in 1847, '48 and '49, to \$1,005,732.

Compensation to Postmasters and for Post Offices during the year ending 30th June, 1845, was \$149,875.18. Over 2000 Postmasters resigned on account of the new law.

The Postmaster General mentions a case of fraud on the Post Office where in one envelope, on which \$1 50 had been paid, there were counted 100 letters enclosed, which would have amounted to \$10.00.

The P. M. G. thinks the single sheet system should be restored or reduced to a quarter of an ounce for a single letter. The great weight of the mail is by carrying printed matter. It composes nine-tenths of the mail, yet pays only one-tenth of the expenses.

He proposes the following reform: 5 cents each single letter under 50 miles. 10 " " over 50 and under 800. 15 " " over 800. This to continue till 1848, when the present rates shall be restored.

He recommends the former rates on newspapers, periodicals &c. with right to send them out of the mail. He urges a prepayment of letters in all cases. He advises a limit to the number of exchange papers between Editors. He recommends the restriction of franking privileges to the old ground.

The number of letters not called for the first quarter, under the new law, was 300,000. Morse's Telegraph to Baltimore, with Professor Morse's salary, costs \$324, and the receipts only \$413.44.—True Westeryan.

SLAVE SELLING IN RHODE ISLAND.

Nearly a century ago, Rhode Island was largely concerned in the Slave Trade. The foundation for the prosperity of some of the most opulent families in the State was laid by this nefarious business. It seems that the D'Wolfs are engaged in the business still; for the Providence Journal of the 18th ultimo contains the following advertisement:—

VALUABLE PROPERTY. Will be sold at public auction, in front of the counting room of Mark A. D'Wolf, of Bates street, on Friday the 14th day of November, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the benefit of creditors.

All the right, title and interest which Wm. H. D'Wolf had, at the time of the making of his assignment, to the following described real and personal property, viz:— One undivided fourth part of a certain Coffe Plantation on the island of Cuba known as the 'Mount Hope Estate,' situated about 20 miles south westerly from the city of Matanzas, and near the village of Madruga, with one undivided fourth part of all buildings, improvements, coffee trees, NEGROES, (1) stock, tools and utensils, belonging to said estate.

The fourth part of a lot of human beings put up at auction in the land of Roger Williams, to be bid for by New England men—the descendants of those who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defence of the principle that all men have a right to Liberty! What a mockery of Republicanism!

THE GAG RULE.

We were in error last week in stating that Mr. Chipman of Michigan made the motion for re-adopting the Gag Rule. The motion was made by Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, and was voted for by Mr. Chipman, with eleven other Northern doughfaces. The Rule reads thus:—

"21. No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any state or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

From what we had learned concerning Mr. Chipman we expect but little from him that would be creditable to the State, or to his station; but we cannot help a strong feeling of regret that a person like him should be permitted to disgrace the State by the advocacy of Gag upon his constituents.

OREGON.

The following extract from a letter of P. H. Burnett, dated, Falline Plains, Oregon, December 8, 1844, contains a just rebuke upon the foolish and wicked legislation against the rights of all but 'white' persons, which is so general in this country. We sincerely hope the Oregonians will adopt the liberal policy of Mexico and the other American States, giving equal privileges to all, rather than follow the narrow and bigotted notions of our own country. Our legislation, excluding three-fifths of the human race from political rights, is a disgrace to the name of republicanism.

"In your letter you request me to see that the Americans are not imposed upon by the British. 'This I will do, or try.' But there is no danger of that. We are too strong; and besides, the intelligent men who govern, and H. B. Co., are most prudent and even forbearing. We are here in the midst of English, Scotch, Irish, Canadians, French and half breeds from Lord Selkirk's Colony on Red river; and yet we get along in great harmony. National animosities are not entertained by any, and the subjects of Great Britain seem desirous to live under the government of the U. States. They seem to look to that government as free and happy, and as most likely to be liberal in its legislation. I have seen and hastily examined Hughes' Bill to organize a territorial government here. I see that the only persons who can claim any thing under its provisions, are 'free white males.' Perhaps he was not informed in regard to the character of the population in this country. I will give you some information in regard to that matter, which you may rely upon as correct; leaving it to you, and our friends in Congress, to do what they deem best under the circumstances. Perhaps one-third of the population of Oregon consists of Canadian French, and persons from Red river, most of whom are mixed with the Indian blood. Upon the Wallamette, near the Methodist mission, there is a large settlement of French, who have generally fine farms, well cultivated, large herds of cattle, horses, hogs and some sheep. They grow a great deal of wheat, and are considered good citizens. In these plains, as far around me as there are numbers of persons from Red river, I have found them generally industrious, honest, and very good neighbors. Most of them as well as the French, have Indian or half breed wives.— Besides these classes of population, we have many persons from the United States who were for years engaged as trappers or traders in the Rocky mountains. These men are among our best citizens. Many of them while in the mountains, married squaws, by whom they have children, and they still live with their wives, and are raising half-breed children. For myself, as a matter of taste, I do not admire their choice of wives; but at the time they were married, there were no other women to marry; and since they have determined to settle in this country, they were too honorable to abandon their wives and children in the mountains. By the laws of our government here, we have admitted all these classes to the full rights of citizenship, and have given them precisely the same rights and privileges as others. Any law that would take from them their farms, the labor of years, would most deeply mortify all persons in this country. I think I can safely say that all persons here, are anxious that these men should be allowed, in some way, to secure the value of their labor. Should it be thought unwise to permit them to state as citizens, the law should give them their lands, or at least give them the privilege of selling; the purchase obtained by virtue of such purchase, a good title to the premises."

EMBEZZLEMENT BY ATTORNEYS.

We find the following act in a Vermont paper, approved by the Governor of that State, October 29, 1845. Read it, and judge whether its provisions are too severe, and whether a similar act would not be appropriate in our State.

"Sec. 1. If in any action brought against any attorney of the county or supreme courts, it shall, after judgment for the plaintiff thereon, be proved to the court, before whom the suit shall be tried, that the damages in said judgment were for money hereafter collected in the capacity of an attorney, it shall be the duty of the court to adjudge that the cause of action arose from the wilful and malicious act or neglect of the defendant, and that the defendant ought to be confined in close jail, and to issue execution against the body of the defendant, with a certificate thereof, stated in, or endorsed upon such execution, unless the court shall be satisfied that the failure of such attorney to pay over the money so collected, shall have been occasioned by accident and without the fault of said attorney. And such execution, with such endorsement thereon, shall have the same force and effect as in actions founded on tort.

"Sec. 2. If the plaintiff, praying out a writ in any action against an attorney, shall file with the authority issuing such writ, an affidavit, stating that the defendant is the receiver of money collected by him, for the plaintiff, in the capacity of an attorney, which the defendant has neglected or refused to pay over on demand, and that his said action is instituted to recover the same—such writ may issue as an attachment against, and be served upon the body of the defendant."

DUTY OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters to publishers in certain cases. Here is the authority.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } Appointment Office, } Sept. 18, 1845. SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., you are informed that it is the duty of a Postmaster to inform Publishers when their papers or pamphlets are not taken out of his office; and he is authorized to frank the letter, it being strictly on the business of his office.

Very respectfully your obt. serv't., W. MEDILL, 2d Asst. P. M. Gen'l Philo White, Esq. Racine Wis. Terly.

The Washington (Pa.) Patriot says, that at the election for Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, the nine votes cast for Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, were given by Southern members who would not vote for Davis because, once, and only once, he so far forgot his allegiance to them, as to vote against the Gag Law. This was his only offence, but they will never forgive him for it. Norris never was guilty of this act, and hence got the reward of his servility in the votes of the ultra South.

It is a fact worthy of observation, that all the candidates voted for, were Northern men.

An Anti-Bank Society has been formed in Leaside county, Ill. The members pledge themselves not to receive or use bank notes or scrip of any kind, and to deal in gold and silver only. There is not now a bank in the State. "A burnt child," &c.

MEXICO.

It is fashionable with our politicians to declaim about "poor, feeble, ignorant, priest-ridden Mexico." In one respect, however, Mexico has set us a noble example. She liberated every slave within her bounds while our independence has been enjoyed for sixty-eight years, and we have now about five times as many slaves as we had when that independence was achieved! Yet we boast of being "the freest country on the face of the earth!"

The decree of President Guerrero, promulgated in 1829, was as follows:

"The President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the Republic:

Be it known: That in the year 1829, being desirous of signaling the anniversary of our Independence by an act of national Justice and Beneficence, which may contribute to the strength and support of such inestimable blessings, to secure more and more the public tranquility, and reinstate an unfortunate portion of our inhabitants in the sacred rights granted them by nature, to be protected by the nation, under wise and just laws, according to the provision in article 30 of the Constitutive act; availing myself of the extraordinary powers granted me, I have thought proper to decree:

- 1. That Slavery be exterminated in the Republic.
2. Consequently those are free, who, up to this date, have been looked upon as Slaves.
3. Whenever the circumstances of the public treasury will allow it, the owners of Slaves shall be indemnified, in the manner which the laws shall provide."

CENSUS OF MICHIGAN.

The Free Press has the Census complete, as follows:

Table with columns: Counties, 1840, 1845, Gain. Lists counties like Allegan, Barry, Berrien, etc., with population figures and gains.

HENRY AND CASSIUS M. CLAY.

A Whig Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes from Lexington, Ky:

Mr. Clays course, through life, has proved him as decidedly antagonistic to abolitionism as he is to locofocoism; and I assure you upon a full knowledge of the matter, that no one could be a heartier approval of the LEXINGTON AFFAIR THAN DOES MR. CLAY HIMSELF. [!!!!]

THE REPUBLICAN CREED.

The Washington Union is republishing the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, as landmarks for the party. Among them is the following, which pledges the whole party against even the discussion of Antislavery topics in Congress. The party are thereby pledged against any action respecting the Slavery or Slave-trading of the District of Columbia. Who would be such a "Democrat?"

"Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; and that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

The Argus is out in favor of the "single district" system, of the Senate districts in the revision of the Constitution of the State, and makes a classification of counties to show that the plan is practicable. The leading Whig and Democratic papers have now avowed themselves favorable to this change, and it will doubtless be carried. The same arguments that go to sustain the plan of single Senate districts, in our opinion, go for single Assembly districts. We hope both will be carried. It will do much to break up the cliques which control counties, and bring the Members and Senators to a more rigid accountability to their constituents.—Jlb. Pat.

Mr. Elliott, who killed young Kendall in Washington city, has been released. The Grand jury have refused to find a bill against him, on the ground that he slew Kendall in his own defence. His counsel immediately moved Judge Crawford for his release from prison, and was granted.

The Canada papers speak of a very severe winter and of the snow being fifteen deep in some places.

The papers are discussing the question whether there will be war with England.—There is undoubtedly a good chance for war; and in the same circumstances one hundred years ago, war would have been highly probable. But times have altered, and war is now too expensive and calamitous to be lightly entered into. Those who are fearful can adjourn their apprehensions for the present, as Oregon is now occupied jointly by the United States and Great Britain, and no collision can well take place until twelve months notice to quit shall have been given by one party to the other, in conformity with existing stipulations. This notice has not been given, but probably will be by the United States during the present session of Congress.

A NOVEL CASE.—A case came before Justice Stone, lately says the Daily, C. T. Times, which was something "new under the sun." Mr Francis Fairchild brought an action of book debt, of five dollars against a Mr. Hunt or Ridgebury, for magnetic information concerning property which had been stolen from him. As we understand it, Mr. Hunt agreed to pay five dollars for the detection of the thief. This was accomplished, a la magickal process, but Mr. Hunt refused payment, on the ground that the manner in which the money was taken was incorrectly stated.—The trial resulted in favour of magnetism.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES.—The Wisconsin Republican says, rich specimens of copper and silver ore have recently been discovered on the Menomonee river, by a party from Green Bay.

Congressional.

It has become an established usage with Congress, so ancient that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, to delay the greater part of business till of the Christmas holidays.

The National Intelligencer of Dec 13 after Congress had been in session two weeks, says that "the two Houses of Congress are getting slowly under way.—The House of Representatives has completed its organization, but the Senate is but half-way through the tedious operation of appointing its committees."

But as the question of admitting Texas must be acted upon before the first of January, bills for this purpose have been introduced in both Houses. That in the Senate was referred. That in the House was introduced by Mr. Douglass, in the shape of a joint resolution.

A very large number of remonstrances against admission of Texas as a Slave State, were presented by Mr. Adams, who moved their reference to a select committee of one from each State. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved to refer the remonstrance to the Committee on Territories, which takes precedence of a select committee. This motion prevailed, and so the remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Adams then presented sundry other similar remonstrances from citizens of various other parts of the State of New York, also from the States of Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts and Indiana, and moved their reference to the committee.

On another occasion a remonstrance of the kind was laid upon the table, upon which Mr. Adams remarked that he presumed that it was intended not to give the remonstrants a hearing, and that the admission of Texas was to be consummated as early as possible, without regard to the wishes of those who were opposed to that measure. He should submit to the decision, and content himself hereafter with presenting such as were in his possession, or should be sent to him, and leave it to the House to dispose of them in such way as it might deem proper.—To which the SPEAKER replied that, after the decision of the House already expressed, he should, as regarded all similar remonstrances that might be presented, direct the Clerk to make the entry on the Journal that they were ordered to lie on the table, unless the House should otherwise order.

Thirty five other members of Congress presented similar remonstrances, which were laid upon the table.

Mr. Rockwell presented the resolutions of Connecticut, and Mr. Cranston of the Legislature of Rhode Island to the same effect.

Mr. Culver of New York presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. It was laid on the table 108 to 25. Mr. Chipman was among the yeas and Mr. Hunt and Mr. McClelland among the nays.

Mr. Woodbridge introduced a bill to apply alternate sections of the public lands towards the completion of works of internal improvement in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes.

A discussion ensued on the appointment of Chaplains, upon which Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, took ground against their being paid because it was unconstitutional. He was excused from voting. How scrupulous people are sometimes! Mr. Chipman can transcend the Constitution by supporting the Annexation of Texas, and 25,000 slaves to this Union, and give foreign slaveholders a three fifths representation for their Slaves; but by the formality of appointing a chaplain, he is completely overwhelmed! His conscientiousness is without parallel, unless it be compared to that of the Scribes and Pharisees, who followed Jesus Christ to the judgment hall of Pilate in pursuit of innocent blood, but would not enter the house lest they should be defiled.

Gen. Cass has presented a series of resolutions looking towards putting the country in a state of complete defence by land and by sea, in reference to a war with England. He supported them in a sensible speech, and avowed his expectations that if England pursues her usual policy, war was highly probable, unless we consent to her demands. The General perhaps intends to secure the support of the war party. On the 15th, a debate on these resolutions sprang up, Mr. Mangum replied to Gen. Cass, and Mr. Allen, of Ohio, to Mr Mangum; and Mr. Archer, of Va. replied to Mr. Allen.

Statistics of the Wollen Manufactures in the U. States, have just been published by Wm. H. Graham, 158 Nassau st. The book purports to give the location, name of chief proprietors, No. of sets of condensing cards and strands and kind of goods made in each Wollen Factory of the United States. Of these we learn from this book that there are 28 in Maine, (not including small wool-carding works,) 58 in New Hampshire, 141 in Massachusetts, 75 in Vermont, 40 in Rhode Island, 128 in Connecticut, 326 in New York, 10 in New Jersey, 101 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Delaware, 16 in Maryland, 18 in Virginia, 80 in Ohio, 9 in Kentucky, 6 in Indiana, 6 (small) in Michigan, 6 in Illinois, 7 in Wisconsin, 2 in Missouri, 2 in Iowa, 4 in North Carolina, 1 in South Carolina, 3 in Georgia, and 2 in Tennessee: Total in the Union, 1,042

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 26, 1845. The Buffalo Pilot, whose money articles are generally sensible, has a column of remarks on the financial condition and prospects of the country. The writer anticipates a general revival of the speculative spirit. He says:—"The general financial relations of the country are now in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition. It is now some time since we had one of those severe revulsions in trade and finance, which have heretofore shaken a business to its foundation. In all the eastern cities—those which operate upon the monetary affairs of the country, as the heart does upon the animal system, whose every pulsation is felt to the extremities—money is abundant. And we come to the conclusion, from the present condition of our foreign trade, of the exchanges, and from the opinions of those most conversant with those things, that it will so continue through the winter, and that the opening spring will witness an expansion of business, in all its ramifications. The great demand for flour abroad, and the change which it causes in our trade with England, too, indicates such a state of affairs. As wheat and flour go up, cotton, and manufactured goods, come down. Stimulated by this relation, large imports will be the result, and the country will be flooded with goods of foreign manufacture, whose reduced prices, on account of the bread scarcity, will enable them to compete with our own productions. The state of the banks, as indicated by the last quarterly report, show a steady and large increase of circulation. On the first of February last, the total loans and investments of the banks of this state, were \$84,501,202; on the first of May, \$82,004,436; on the first of August, \$87,771,923; and on the first of November, \$92,500,630;—showing an expansion, in these particulars, of over \$8,000,000. The circulation increased, from \$15,515,402 in February, to \$21,595,369, on the first of November. This expansion of the currency of the state, and the impetus given to business through the produce operations, has had a most favorable effect, everywhere. It has reached all classes and conditions—affected all, some less, and some in a greater degree.

Banks are subject to periodical expansions and contractions. The one, too frequently suddenly follows the extreme of the other, and great is the embarrassment which it creates. It is to be feared that such will be the effect of the present expansion, if past experience has not taught wisdom to those having the management of our monetary institutions. In 1837, for the great revulsion, the balance of immediate liabilities was \$37,418,459 over the specie. Now they are \$15,325,918, being not only greater in fact, but greater in proportion to the immediate cash resources.

The favorable state of the money market in New York, is indicated not only by the firmness of stocks, but from the fact that the last steamship brought over large amounts of this description of investments, to be disposed of on foreign account.

The movements of flour have been active. At Boston, for the week ending the 25th ult., the receipts were 43,000 bbls. The receipts at New York during the season, were 2,800,000 bbls. The shipments from Rochester, were 102,473 bbls, and the receipts of Illinois for 1845, is 6,500,000 bush.; Indiana, 3,000,000; Michigan, 7,000,000.—The exports from the 1st of September to November 22d, were 150,421 bbls. flour.—Since, the shipments have been active, and large amounts of wheat and flour have gone out."

In Buffalo, Dec. 20, the price of flour was \$5.06 1/2. New York, Dec. 16.—Ashes.—The market is firm for pots at \$5.75, and dull for pearls at \$4.25. Flour.—There is a good demand for shipment, at \$6.25; and even \$6.51, but holders generally ask \$6.57 for Genesee.

There is but little doing in Wheat in our village. The price to day is 87 cents. Pork brings 4 1/2 to 5 cents. We notice that it has declined in Cincinnati, the best quality selling for 4 cents.

The weather is quite cold, and the sleighing good in the village.

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 pays.

- W Kinsey 1,00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846
M Clancy 1,00 to 295 or Oct 27 1846
P Phelps 1,00 to 293 or Dec 7 1846
J W Davis 1,00 to 290 or Sept 27 1846
W D Potter 1,00 to 274 or July 27 1846
R W Brass 1,00 to 291 or Dec 14 1846
P Rice .50 to 279 or Aug 31 1846
John Thomas 1,00 owns 236
A T Strong, 2,83 to 223 or Sept 28 1846
Alva Blake 1,00 to 295 or Dec 21 1846
Wheaton Saunders 1,00 " " "
John Tuttle 1,00 " " "
Mahon Covert 1,00 " " "
H Burnett 1,00 to 233 or Sept 28 1846
Wm Penfield .50 to 270 or June 29 1846
A Hewitt 1,00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846
J Smily 1,00 " " "
W Davis 1,00 " " "
Geo Calver 1,00 to 280 or Sept 5 1846

General Intelligence.

An exchange paper affirms that the French family of the Duke de Levis has a picture in their chateau, in which Noah is represented going into the ark and carrying with him a small trunk on the which is written "Papers belonging to the Levis family." Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, placed among the portraits of his ancestors, two old heads, inscribed 'Adam de Stanhope, and 'Eve de Stanhope.'

Polatoes in Vermont.—We hear sad accounts from all quarters, of the destruction of potatoes. Most of those that were apparently sound when put into the cellar, are now more or less affected, and in some instances, cribs have been ruined before the owners were aware of danger. So far as we are informed, the immediate cause of this is the heat and moisture generated in large piles, we mean accumulations of even a foot or two in depth. The only salvation seems to be, to spread thin and keep cool and dry.

Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.—Charles Ellet, Jr., Esq., a celebrated engineer of Philadelphia, has within a few days past, in company with Major C. B. Stuart, of Rochester, inspected the localities in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of a suspension bridge across the Niagara river. There is a point about a mile and a half below the cataract, and near the whirlpool, where the distance from one high bank to the other does not exceed 700 feet. The cost of a hanging bridge at that point, of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of a railroad train or any other burden which may be placed upon it, and made in the best and surest manner is estimated by Mr. Ellet, at \$200,000. He offers to construct such a bridge for that sum, and to subscribe \$20,000 to its stock.

Speaking of the complaints of certain politicians of his day, that the Clergy preached politics,—the venerable Dr. Stillman very justly remarked, that "it was not because the Clergy preached politics, that those politicians complain, but because of the politics they preached."

MARRIED.

By Rev. G. Beckley, on the 19th instant, Mr. OLIVER BIRD and Miss ELIZA COLTER, both of Ann Arbor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Please insert in the columns of the Signal, the following acknowledgment of receipts in Michigan, in aid of education among the refugees from Southern bondage.

- Jackson.—Lonsan Wilcox, \$1,00, Isaac M. Dimond, \$1,00, Mrs. Dimond, 75 cts, and 9 pr. Stocks at 37 cts. each, \$1,50, Miranda C. Dimond, 25c. Joseph Beebe \$1,00, Henry Smith 10 cts., Collection at Brick Church \$1,48, Rev. C. W. Fitch 25 cts. \$6,58
Leon.—Mrs. Sullivan 50 cts. \$50
Ann Arbor.—Dece. Parsons \$1,00 Hannah N. Pruden \$1,00, R. Hall \$1,00 C. Mosey \$1,00, C. J. Garland \$1,00, E. Porter \$1,00, G. Beckley \$1,00, Mr. Minnis (Shoes) \$1,25, Dr. Hill 50 cts. W. Kinsey 50 cts. Mrs. Kinsey 25 cts. A. Fulkerson 25 cts. Dr. Davidson 50 cts. Cash Store, 8, Fitch 50 cts. Dr. Cowles 25 cts. Wm. Mead 25 cts. D. Smith 25 cts. L. Mills 50c. A. De Forat 37 1/2 cts. T. B. Freeman 25 cts. Rev. Mr. Bibbins 25 cts. \$13,12 1/2
Ypsilanti.—A. L. Chase 50 cts. J. M. Brown (Goods) 50 cts. Stranger (Goods) 50 cts. \$1,50
Detroit.—S. M. Holmes \$3,00, Mrs. Coe \$3,00. \$6,00
Sum Total, \$27,00 1/2
P. S.—Am happy to acknowledge 50 Dollars from Den. Fish, of Birmingham.
HIRAM WILSON.
Dawn Mills, C. W. Dec. 19, 1845.

THE BURNING OF THE TOWER OF LONDON, where many kings and princes have suffered imprisonment and death, has drawn much public attention to that noble structure.—The loss of the trophies is great and can never be replaced. The amount of human suffering within its walls has been incalculable. Sherman's Lozenges could not have saved the head of Lord Hastings or the Duke of York, although they have saved many a one from death by consumption and neglected coughs or colds. A few of the Cough Lozenges will ally the most distressing cases in a few minutes and entirely relieve them in one or two days. The Camphor Lozenges cure the headache in less than the time we are writing about them. The most skeptical need but 10 minutes use to be convinced. John M. Moore, Esq. Editor of the Tatler, tells us they cured him in the above short space of time although he had no faith in them. Many such instances have come to our knowledge. These valuable articles are sold at 106 Nassau st. N. Y.

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

Loss by Fire. M. HOWARD, as Agent for the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, continues to insure Dwellings, Barns, Mills, Merchandise, and all other insurable property, on as low terms as any other good Company in the United States. Office opposite old Bank of Washington. Ann Arbor, Dec. 12, 1845. 244-3w

IN CHANCERY—2d CIRCUIT. Under and by virtue of a decree in this cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the eighth day of February next, at noon, Lots Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, and the south half of Fifteen, in Block four, in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor. JOHN N. GOTT, Master in Chancery. Messrs. W. & J. W. Maynard, Auctioneers. Dated, Dec. 24, A. D. 1845. 244

ALMANAC FOR 1846. SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

FLAX SEED.

Important to Farmers. THE subscriber has now created a Mill for a manufacturing Linseed Oil. The location of the Mill is 5 miles north of Fentonville, Genesee Co., Mich. This location will accommodate the farmers in Genesee, Lapeer, Shiawassee and a part of Livingston and Oakland Counties. The Mill is capable of grinding 10,000 bushels of Seed. And I hope to be able to get that quantity another year. The Flax Crop is believed to be the best that the farmer can raise.—In the State of New York, in some sections which are not so fertile as to any other, the price for raising wheat, the farmers have proven by an experience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make more money by raising flax seed at one dollar per bushel than they can at raising wheat at the present ordinarily low price.

I shall have a quantity of seed ready cleaned for sowing to furnish those who cannot procure elsewhere. I will contract seed at one dollar per bushel, to be delivered at the Mill next fall winter. A good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, and all the materials for painting kept constantly on hand. Cash paid at all times for Flax Seed. D. LA TOURETTE. Long Lake, Dec. 22, 1845. 243-3m

BOOKS! BOOKS!! At Perry's Book Store.

Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store. THE subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of SCHOOL BOOKS of nearly every variety in use in this State—Histories, Biographies, Travels, Memoirs, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, every variety of size, style and binding. Some splendidly finished. PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS beautifully bound for Holiday gifts. Parents and others wishing to make splendid Holiday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's, and make their selections from a full stock. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PAPER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flat Copy, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Viscous, Card Book, Envelope, and 10 kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Water, Blue, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stumps, Rubber Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, Envelopes, and many varieties of Visiting Cards. Also, GOLD PENS, an article combining elegance with economy. He has on hand a good selection of Books suitable for Family, School District and Township LIBRARIES.

It will not be possible to name all the articles in his line. Suffice it to say, that his assortment is general and cheaper than was ever before offered in this village. He has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain anything in his line direct from New York at short notice, by Express. It will be seen that his facilities for accommodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning community, such as ours, will be pleased to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for Perry's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, Upper Village—2d door EAST of Main street, on Huron street. WM. R. PERRY. December, 1845. 243-d

Manhattan Store.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street, Detroit. BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when you are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and reasonable in price. We have Good Heavy Sheetings, Alpaccas, Merinos, Muslin Delaines, Cashmeres, Red and white Flannels, Calico, Lace Veils, Green Barrette, Goggles, Casimere, Vesting, Brocade, Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hdks, Laces, &c. &c. &c. Bating, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Carpet Warp, Colored do., Sewing Ticking, Bleached Cottons of all qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c. Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS, Bordening, Window paper, Fire board papers, Traveling Baskets. First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c. And other articles too numerous to mention. Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhattan Store a desirable place to do their trading. It will be spared in waiting on customers and all are invited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if after doing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere. W. A. RAYMOND. Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

IN ATTACHMENT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Washtenaw, ss. Guy Beckley vs. In Justice's Court, before Edw. Thompson, Esq. Juy. Myndart Lang, Jice of the Peace in and for said county. Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment has been issued by the above named Justice of the Peace, against the goods, chattels, rights, credit and effects of the above named defendant, in favor of the above named plaintiff, returnable on the 13th day of December, 1845, at 1 P. M. and that the trial of the said cause is adjourned to the 16th day of March, 1846, at 11 A. M., at the office of the said Justice in the village of Ann Arbor, in said county. GUY BECKLEY, Plaintiff. Dated, Dec. 15th, 1845. 244-5w

DISSECTED MAPS.—An instructive and amusing article for the young, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 244-f

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 244-f

ANNUALS.—A large and valuable assortment of ANNUALS for 1846, together with many other splendidly bound books, suitable for presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 241-f

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

SHAWLS, Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Genesee, Cravats, &c. &c. cheap at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

WHOMEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the goods and prices at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244-6m

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 75, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1844. 242

In Chancery—1st Circuit.

George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kent, deceased, complainant, vs. Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants. BY virtue of a decree of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises, situate, with "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake; thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line the centre of said Whites Road. Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of land more or less.

JOY & PORTER, Sol's. Dated, August 11th, 1845, 224 The above sale is postponed until the 20th day of October A. D. 1845 at the same hour and place. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated, Sept. 23d, 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 17th day of November, A. D. 1845, at the same hour and place. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated, October 20th, 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 5th day of November, A. D. 1845, at the same hour and place. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Nov 15th, 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 23rd day of December next at the same place and time of day. GEORGE DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated, Nov 25, 1845. The above sale is postponed until the 7th day of January, A. D. 1846, at the same hour and place. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated, Dec. 3d, 1845.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the thirtieth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, executed by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mullen of the town of Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gilly of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, at the office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the number of the mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly assigned to one John Riley of the city, county and State of New York.

And default having also been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due or claimed to be due on the mortgage, and by virtue of the several decrees in this behalf made, and in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be sold at the order of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the second day of January next (A. D. 1846) at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursuance of said power of sale all and singular the premises and contents of said mortgage, to-wit: "Being all that certain tract of land situated in the town of Northfield in the County and State aforesaid being the north east quarter of the south west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty one in the eighth township of said County and State, containing fifty-one acres of land be the same more or less," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount actually due on said mortgage together with costs of sale.

JOHN RILEY, assignee of mortgage. By HAWKEY & PLATT, his attorneys. Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845. 231

ON HAND AGAIN!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is continually receiving) from New York, a large and valuable assortment of well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only excepting which may be found the following: Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Saws, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Penicils Cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Specimens, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Leather Brushes, Razors and Safety Razors, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do Britannia and Brass Candlesticks, Shaving boxes and Soaps, Glass and Ivory Dressing Combs, Caland Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen Cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Silettoes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea sets, Colored Holly Ole, Fireing Salt, Court Plaster, Pen Balls, Thermometers, German Pencils, Children's Work Boxes, Slates and Penicils, Wood Penicils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Decker's Brick Store.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845. 237-ly

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of ROGEE & LA TOURETTE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. David L. La Tourette is fully authorized to collect and settle all dues and demands in favor of and against the said firm.

WILLIAM W. BOOTH. DAVID L. LA TOURETTE. Long Lake, Genesee Co. Dec. 15th, 1845. 243-3w

Flax Seed!

THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the highest market price, in Goods or Cash, delivered at his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Genesee County, Michigan, five miles north of Mount Pleasant.

D. L. LA TOURETTE. Dec. 15, 1845. 243-5m

Albany Cultivator.

THIS valuable Agricultural paper should be read by every Farmer and Mechanic in the County, and in order to its more extensive circulation, Wm. S. Maynard, agent for this county, will furnish it to subscribers at his Store, free of Postage, for one dollar per year in advance.

