

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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be addressed, Post paid.
SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich., 1846.

POETRY.

OUR DUTY.

BY BENJAMIN S. JONES.
Why should we rest ingloriously
When earth is filled with strife,
And Earth shouts her battle cry
Upon the field of Life?
The labor we were sent to do,
Is steadfastly to seek
A knowledge of the Right and True
With spirit strong, yet meek.
To tread, unmurmuring the way
The Sinless One hath trod,
And thus draw nearer every day
In likeness unto God.
The shadowy Past has from us flown,
The Future cometh late,
The Present only is our own,
Nor will the Present wait.

MISCELLANY.

TABLEAUX, OR PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.
CHARITY.—A winter's sun is stealing
through the windows of stained glass,
and playing amid the folds of the rich crimson
curtains of a luxurious drawing room—these
flitting down upon the soft Turkey carpets
it dances airier and thither, now glinting
across mirrors, now flashing upon some crystal
vase, or scattering rainbows among the
pendants of the superb chandeliers. The lofty
ceilings are richly painted in fresco—the
walls fluted with gold and purple, and on
every side, and over every object, luxury rears
its pampered finger.
Upon a sofa covered with crimson velvet
sits a lady elaborately dressed—at her feet a
broche serves as a pillow for a tiny lap dog,
drawn up before her is a small marble table
bearing a beautiful little escrutoire. The lady
is writing. She dips her costly pen into the
chased silver stand.

"Yes my dear sir," she writes, "the senti-
ments you have expressed are indeed hono-
rable to human nature—why the world did not
contain more whose feelings of philanthropy
might accord with yours! Charity is indeed
a heavenly virtue! O when I think of the
houseless, shivering wretches who daily crawl
around the doors of the rich man—with
hardly strength to beg for the officials which
they denied are given to the dogs, my
heart swells with indignation and pity! What
greater pleasure can there be than to relieve
the sufferings of these miserable beings! How
delightful to dry the tear of the helpless widow,
and fill the mouths of the famished brood
for whose wants those tears are shed! Ah, my
dear sir, —"
"My dear Mrs. Tripabont, good morning—
I am delighted to see you—but do tell me, my
dear, did your husband succeed in procuring
those tickets for the Opera?"
"O I fear not," replies Mrs. Tripabont, "never
was anything more provoking in my life!—
He had just money to pay for them, when,
as the fates would have it, in came old Cob-
blewell, the sickenaker, with his long bill—
old story; sick wife; lame child; and rheuma-
tism; and so my foolish husband, instead of
putting him off till tomorrow, must needs
pay the bill! And now I expect by the time
he can go to his office and back again the
tickets will be all sold—there is such a rush."
"It is indeed provoking," answers Mrs. Easy,
"for I assure you I had quite set my heart
upon going. But what have you been doing
to day for the good cause?"
"Why I have just been to see Mrs. Firmer,
that mean woman—and she really refused to
put down more than \$5 for our 'Poverty
Stricken, Charitable Relief Society,' and Miss
Maria had even the assurance to tell me she
doubted if any good would result from our
undertaking."
"Indeed! so should I, if she had anything to
do with it," answers Mrs. Easy.
"Well, after I left Mrs. Firmer," continued
Mrs. Tripabont, "I called to see old Madam
Nelson, and although I coaxed and flattered
the old soul half an hour, not a cent would
she give me. She told me very candidly, to
be sure, that she had a large family of orphan
grand children to support, and I know her
circumstances are not good; but what are ten
dollars! He that giveth to the poor lendeth
to the Lord! How much shall you put
down?"
"Me! It is enough to have the trouble of
the thing I think without giving!" answered
Mrs. Easy. "Why I pay seventy-five dollars
a quarter for Delphine's music, and then there
are her Polka lessons and Artemesia has set
her heart upon going to Washington this

winter, and I must have a new velvet cloak!
so you see the thing is impossible. I can't
afford it can you?"

"The idea of such a thing! no indeed; look
at me; did you ever see such a figure?—
Why I'm positively shabby!" said Mrs. Trip-
abont. "Would you believe it was only two
months ago that I paid one hundred dollars
for this shawl; and now look at it; and my
feather; ha! ha! ha! did you ever! No, in-
deed, I think if I am willing to ruin my cloths
in the service of the 'Poverty Stricken Char-
itable Relief Society's' it's all I can do but
good by. I must take my subscription book
down among the merchants; O I like to get
into one of their fine stores; I can talk; I can
preach; well, well, good-by!"

"Ha! ha! good-by, you droll creature!"
cries Mrs. Easy. (Rings her bell.) Here
John, bring me a glass of wine and a cream
cake; and John, tell Nicholas to look at the
furnace, for I really think the rooms are get-
ting cool. It is a most bitter day, John,
think of the poor, and how thankful you
ought to be that you have so good a place."

"Lord bless you, ma'am, if so I might give
old Betty the slip-woman a bucket of coal;
the poor old creature, ma'am looks so blue
and shivering."

"A-hem! Coal, John! Why; one bucket
of coal would only be an aggravation to the
poor soul! I will remember her case; yes,
I will speak to the 'Poverty Stricken, Char-
itable Relief Society.' Take care of your-
self, John, and remember the poor in your
prayers!"

"Yes, ma'am."
Mrs. Easy sails across the room to the mir-
ror; she adjusts a ringlet; clasps her brooch
anew over the transparent Mechlin; she then
slightly draws aside the heavy curtains, and
her delicate frame shivers as she looks forth
upon the cold snowy street. A poor woman
hush upon the opposite flagging is striving to
warm the feeble wail of the infant in her arms,
while another half-naked little thing is tod-
ling by her side.

"It is strange," ejaculates Mrs. Easy, "that
persons of that class cannot find employment;
very; there can be no need of their parading
the streets in this manner—none!"

At this moment a miserable mendicant
stops under the window; he sees the rich la-
dy; he holds up his tattered hat, and his pier-
cing tones of grief and misery penetrate even
through the thick panes of plate glass.
"For the love of God, a little money, madam,
to buy bread for my famishing children!"

But the fine lady lets fall the hangings
from her bejeweled hand, and once more sets
herself upon the luxurious sofa. Again she
takes the pen—

"Let me see, where was I—em—em—win-
dow—em—tears—furnished—em—Ah, my
kind sir, I (writes) cannot be sufficiently
thankful that Providence has placed me in a
situation of usefulness; that I have it in my
power to alleviate the miseries of—"
(Enter John with cake and wine.)
"Very well; you need not wait, John."

"No ma'am; but there's a poor woman down
stairs ma'am; and she wants a little help; she
wants to know, ma'am, if the mistress would
give her just an old dress, or a pair of shoes
or—"

"John, I am very busy; don't you see I am
writing? Never intrude upon me with such
matters!"

"Ask pardon, ma'am, but she looked so
pitiful like, and begged so hard for the cook
just to give her a cold potato, that I—"
"Well give her a cold potato, John, if she
looks deserving; and here John is a shill-
ing a sixpence for her; and John take this quarter
and buy something nice for poor little Muf-
fey, patting her dog, he is so daintily—little
pet!"

And taking up her lap-dog, as John retreats,
she kisses it; feeds it with cream cake; sips
her wine, and finally, her head reclining
languidly upon the soft yielding cushions of
the sofa, the President of the 'Poverty Strick-
en Charitable Relief Society' falls asleep!

ASSOCIATIONS.

The N. Y. Tribune thus apologizes for the
failure of so many recently formed associations.
"No attempt has yet made any where of
which Fourier would not have unqualifiedly
predicted the failure from the outset. An Assoc-
iation, such as he described and commended,
consists of not less than 400 (properly 1,800)
persons, inhabiting a spacious, commodious,
well planned, fire-proof, well warmed, lighted,
ventilated edifice, in the midst of a Domain
three miles square, owned in shares by the mem-
bers, surrounded by Mills, Granaries, Store-
houses, &c. possessing all the various branches
of industry by the help of the most perfect Ma-
chinery under the most agreeable circumstances,
and with the most thorough economy of means
and efficiency of results. The Association
would have its Schools, its Lyceum, its Library;
but for all industrial and practical acquisitions.
Now, so far from any thing like this having
failed, we expect to labor many years yet before
one shall be commenced. Meantime, a thousand
partial, fragmentary efforts will be made,
the greater number under circumstances which ren-
der failure really inevitable. A handful of fifty
or a hundred human beings, without experience,
business talent, industrial organization or pecuni-
ary resources, on a tract of land bought at credit
prices, and loaded with a heavy mortgage, is not
an Association, nor is it likely to grow into one,
though it may. The early and steadfast friends
of the Cause have usually endeavored to dis-
courage such beginnings; but when commenced,
they have done what they could to give them a
chance for success.

The Chinese make the sheets of their
tea chest lead in the following manner.—
Two men have cauldrons of melted lead
constantly ready; one sits beside a
smooth, flat stone, several feet across; with
another flat stone, to wield when necessary.
—The other man pours out a quantity
of the melted lead upon the stone,
when the moveable stone is immediately
placed upon it, pressing it into a thin sheet.
They are made very rapidly.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

Metternich's ministry is regarded as the
most brilliant and prosperous of the Austrian
history. Since the Congress of Vienna, in
1815, when he held the first rank amongst the
most eminent statesmen, he has exercised an
influence and wielded a power unexampled in
modern times.
In the internal regulations of the Austrian
empire the fruits of his measures are evinced
in the numerous and magnificent works of
internal improvement which are being exten-
ded over the whole country, and the prosper-
ous and contented condition of the people.
Few countries at the present period, if any,
exhibit greater enterprise in developing their
resources, or in the improvement of all classes
of their citizens. Prince Metternich, al-
though seventy-two years of age his last birth-
day, appears much younger than men of the
age generally do. He is extremely erect in
his person, affable, dignified, and courteous in
his manners, temperate in all his habits. His
attendance to business is unremitting; and,
amidst the multiplied duties which devolve on
him, he is cheerful, obliging, and polite to all,
discharging his engagements with facility and
ease. From one till five o'clock he generally
devotes to his office. Two evenings in each
week are set apart for receptions by the prin-
ce of the diplomatic corps; members of the
court and others entitled to presentation from
ten till twelve o'clock, at which the Prince is
always present; and during the evening con-
fers freely with such of the foreign ambas-
sadors and ministers as may desire to consult
or converse with him, which he does while
walking to and fro in some of adjoining sa-
lons; after which he mixes with the company
generally. Great deference is paid to him by
all, from the highest to the lowest, who ap-
proach him. There is no stiffness of manner
or arrogance of rank. His whole demeanor,
whether in the transaction of business or so-
cial conversation, evinces the profound and ac-
crued respect of the people and the accom-
plished gentleman. His first wife died in 1819; ten years after he lost
his second, the Countess Beilstein; and in 1831
he married, for the third time, Countess Me-
lanie Zichy Ferraris, his present wife, one of
the most beautiful and charming of the Hun-
garian nobility. Two daughters by his first
wife, one of whom is married to a Hungarian
nobleman, one son by his second, and one
daughter and son by his present Princess,
grace his family circle. He holds too high a
rank in the councils of his country, and is too
firmly seated in the affections of his country-
men, to be envious of any, whilst his ac-
knowledged merits and pure patriotism exal-
him above the jealousy of others.—*National
Intelligencer.*

PHONOGRAPHY.

It is no longer a matter of experiment. It
has been taught to more than 1,000,000—has
been taught locally by 1050 members of the
Phonographic Corresponding Society in Eng-
land—has some fifteen who teach it constan-
tly by forming classes in towns and villages—
has been favorably received in more than
100 colleges and public schools—circulates
monthly 3000 copies of periodicals published
in its characters. Some 200,000 letters pass
through the English post office last year,
written in the phonographic hand. Our Amer-
ican Phonographic Society have correspond-
ence in its characters with some in every
State in the Union. It is taught in each
State. "The death, to day, of all his disciples,
would not arrest it, because it has the germ
of vitality inherent, and the rudimental fruit
destined, in the course of nature, to heal the
disorder of language. We might as well
command the streams back to their fountains!"
Liberator.

The value of an English wife. The Liver-
pool Albion, alluding to the degraded posi-
tion of females in China, relates an anecdote
showing how highly a Chinese mandarin val-
ued the wife of an English merchant. Noting
astonishes the Chinaman who visit the
English merchants at Hong-Kong so much as
the deference which is paid to the ladies, and
the position which the latter are permitted to
hold in society. The very servants express
their disgust at seeing the ladies permitted to
sit at the table with their lords, and wonder
how men can so far forget their dignity.

A young English merchant recently took
his wife with him to Hong-Kong, where the
couple were visited by a wealthy mandarin.
The latter regarded the lady attentively, and
seemed to dwell with delight upon her move-
ments. When she at length left the apart-
ment, he said to the husband, in his imperfect
English, "What you give for your wife?"
"O, replied the husband, laughing at the sin-
gular error of his visitor, \$2,000." The Chi-
nese merchant thought would appear to the
Englishman rather a high figure, but he was mis-
taken. "Well," said the mandarin, taking out
his book with an air of business, "suppose you
give her to me, I give you 5,000 dollars." It
is difficult to say whether the young merchant
was more amazed or amused, but the grave
air of the Chinaman convinced him that he
was in earnest, and he was compelled to re-
fuse the offer with as much placidity as he
could assume. The mandarin was pressing,
however, and went as high as \$7,000. The
merchant, who has no previous notion of the
value of the commodity he had taken out with
him, was compelled at length to declare that
Englishmen never sold their wives after they
once came into their possession, an assertion
which the Chinaman was slow to believe.
The merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh
with his young wife, when he told her that he
had just discovered her full value, as the mandarin
had offered him \$7,000.

The concentration of public support upon
a number so small, satisfactorily accounts for
their unsurpassed excellence.

SELECTIONS.

From the Jackson Patriot.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.
The following is a statement of the num-
ber of convicts received, discharged, &c.,
during the year ending Oct. 31, 1845:
Remaining in Prison Oct. 31, 1844. 122
Received during year ending Oct. 31, 1845, 37
Number discharged &c., during the
year ending Oct. 31, by expiration of
sentence, 26
By pardon, 9
Escaped, 4
Died, 1
Total, 40

Number remaining in Prison Oct. 31,
1845, 119

EMPLOYED AS FOLLOWS:

The following table shows the employ-
ment allotted to convicts, and the number en-
gaged in each branch of business:
For Contractors in Coopers shops, 10
do do Furnace and Machine shop, 20
do do Shoe shop, 13
do do Wagon shop, 14
do do Woolen Manufactory, 23
do do Carpenter's shop, 3
do do Tailor's shop, 4
do do Stone quarry, 7
do do Washroom and Kitchen, 5
do do Cutting stone, 2
do do Mason Work, &c., 5
do do Hospital, 1
do do Teamsters 2, Barber 1, 3
Females 2, aged and infirm, 3, (unemp'd) 5

Total, 119
White Persons, 102
Colored do 17
Total, 119

The following is a statement of the number
of convicts received into the prison, the
crimes for which they were convicted, and
the counties in which they were severally
sentenced, during the year ending Oct. 31,
1845.

CRIMES.
Larceny 17
Arson, 2
Keeping houses of ill fame, 2
Passing counterfeit coin, 4
Assault and battery, with intent to murder, 2
Burglary and larceny, 4
Aiding prisoners to escape, 1
Uttering forged note, 1
Having in possession counterfeit money,
with intent to pass the same, 3
Counselling burglary and larceny, 1
Murder, [sentences commuted]

Burglary and larceny and breaking jail,
Total, 57

COUNTIES.
No. COUNTIES. No.
Washtenaw, 5 Branch, 1
Eaton, 1 Oakland, 2
Jackson, 1 Lenawee, 3
Wayne, 16 Macomb, 1
do U. S. Court, 1 Kalamazoo, 1
Calhoun, 2 St. Joseph, 1
Cass, 2
Total, 37

SENTENCES OF THE ABOVE.
One year, 5 Five years, 6
One year and 6 mo., 1 Seven years, 1
One year and 2 do, 1 Seven years & mo., 1
Two years, 1 1 day, 1
Two years & 6 m. 1 d. 1 Eight years, 3
Three years, 2 Ten years, 2
Four years, 5 Life, 1
Total, 57

The following is a statement of the whole
number of commitments during each year,
respectively from March, 1833, to October 31,
1845: in what counties convicted, and the
number discharged, died, escaped, and par-
doned during the said time:

Received year ending Disch'd by expiration
Oct. 31, 1839, 88 of sentences, 155
do do 1840, 58 do pardon, 40
do do 1841, 47 Escaped, 26
do do 1842, 50 Died, 5
do do 1843, 43 Com'd suicide, 1
do do 1844, 61 Killed in an ac-
cident, 1
do do 1845, 37 tempt to re cap-
tivate him, 1
Total, 327 Total, 298
In prison, October 31, 1845, 119

IN WHAT COUNTIES CONVICTED.
Wayne county, 156 Genesee,
do U. S. court, 17 Kalamazoo,
20 Cass, 5
Lenawee, 3 Saginaw, 5
Berrien, 14 St. Clair, 5
Jackson, 14 Van Buren, 1
Washtenaw, 26 Branch,
6 Monroe, 12 Hillsdale,
6 Oakland, 13 Macomb, 2
Macomb, 3 Eaton, 1
Calhoun, 3
Kent, 4
Ottawa, 1

White males, 271
do females, 4
Colored males, 51
do females, 1
Total, 327

Under the age of 15
Between the age of 15 and 20
do do 20 and 30
do do 30 and 40
do do 40 and 50
do do 50 and 60
do do 60 and 70
do do 70 and 80
Total, 327

RECAPITULATION OF PARDONS.
During year ending Oct. 31, '40, by Gov. 5
Do do do '41, Pres. 1
Do do do '41, Gov. 7

Do do do '41, Pres. 3
Do do do '42, Gov. 4
Do do do '42, Pres. 1
Do do do '43, Gov. 7
Do do do '43, Pres. 1
Do do do '44, Gov. 2
Do do do '44, Pres. 2
Do do do '45, Gov. 3
Do do do '45, Pres. 1

**SLAVEHOLDING CHRISTIANITY—TO
THE LIFE.**

It may strike some minds that the following
letter must be a burlesque. For the sake of
such it may be important to say that its genu-
ineness is beyond question. The individual
to whom the letter was addressed is here, is
well known, and is himself well acquainted
with the writer. We have all the names in
full; but suppose it better to give the public
only the initials. The letter may therefore
be read as a veritable portraiture of at least
one of the forms of a slaveholding Christianity.
B—Georgia Sept. 4th 1845.

DEAR SIR:
I take up my pen to write to you
once more, though it is not I that write but
the Lord that writeth through me. Permit
me to inform you that since I wrote to you
last, I have come out and embraced the reli-
gion of the Lord Jesus Christ and am now
living in the glorious light, and liberty of the
children of God. We have had quite an in-
teresting church meeting here this week in
relation to Deacon—It was thought by
many that he would be disfellowshipped, but
finally his case was set forth in such a true
and vivid light by the most influential mem-
bers of the Church, our Pastor among the
rest, that he was honorably discharged. For
fear you will think the case worse than it
really is, I will just state the facts, (though
you are such an abolitionist, I suppose you
will think it bad enough as it is.) The Deacon
and an old slave, that had been in the
habit of running away, but had always been
caught, until finally about two weeks ago, he
made another attempt. No sooner was the
old thing miss'd, than cousin H—borrowed
neighbor P—s hounds and started in search
of him. He had not proceeded far in the
woods before he found the old man, perched
upon the limb of a large tree. He ordered
him several times to come down, but the old
man who was as stubborn as an ass, still
maintained his position. The Deacon then
1 becoming somewhat excited, fired his gun at
2 him. The ball passed through his ankle, and
4 mangled it in such a manner that in three
5 days the limb mortified and he died.

But as I have before stated, our good Pastor
(may the Lord bless his soul) held forth
for the justification of the Deacon in such a
vivid, and heaven-approving style that he was
1 discharged upon the ground that he had a
2 right to do what he pleased with his own
3 property, a judgment which would have been
4 passed by any righteous man. Your uncle J.
5 buried his youngest child last week. Your
6 cousin W—thought some of studying at
Oberlin, but it is such an abolition hole, I do
7 not think his father will let him go. I have
8 partly bargained for about 50 slaves belong-
9 ing to Mr. J—. If I get them as cheap
10 as I expect to, I shall make a handsome profit
11 on them, for I understand that the Orleans
12 market is quite good now. I expect to send
13 him down as soon as my driver recovers; for
14 in flooring one of my old slaves the other
15 day, he received a very severe wound from
16 the driver, who struck him with his hoe, whereupon
17 the driver instantly drew his pistol from his
18 pocket and shot him dead upon the spot, a
19 fate which he justly merited. From his ex-
20 treme age (being nearly 30 years old, I con-
21 sider his death a gain, and not a loss to me.)
22 In your last you spoke of visiting us next
23 year. If you come I pray you leave your
24 abolitionism behind, and show yourself a
25 man. It is now time to go to prayer meeting
26 and I must close. My wife joins me in love
27 to you.
Yours,
J. P. F.

In the fact that there are such men as the
writer of the above and in the further fact
that they deem themselves good Christians,
we see cause for only unmingled grief. It is
distressing to see the common sympathies of
humanity so utterly dried out of a man till
his heart seems like a chip or a stone. It
fills our minds with horror to think of such a
specimen of human nature. But when we
add to the picture the ardent profession of
piety, our feelings are utterly shocked.—
What a claim to be so filled with the Spirit of
the Lord that he himself but the divine Spirit
writes, and yet his writings breathe out the
spirit of murder in almost every line! Oh,
what a horrible mixing up of the most essen-
tial and crucial. Calculate the profit and
loss upon the cold-blooded murder of one of
the fellow beings, and coolly reckon upon his
advantage in getting rid of an old and useless
slave;—and in the same breath hasten off to
a glorious prayer meeting!

But our readers will see all these things for
themselves.
The Newburyport Herald of the 31st ult.,
gives the following intelligence relative to the
fitting out of an expedition to Oregon. It is
Yankee throughout:
"The Oregon expedition, to which we al-
luded a few days ago as being in embryo, has
been made up, and the brig Henry of 135 tons
has been purchased in Salem. Capt. Kilborn
leaves for Salem to day for the purpose of
bringing her round here for equipment. Messrs.
Cushing and Johnson, the owners of the
Chenamus, now running as a packet between
the Sandwich Islands and the Columbia river,
and several of our traders and mechanics have
taken an interest in the expedition. Dr. White
of the delegate from Oregon at Washington,
has engaged passage in the vessel, and Dr.
Watson, of this town, will also take passage
in her. It is probable that several of our en-
terprising young men may seek their fortunes
in this new country, which is destined in the
next generation, undoubtedly, to be a great
mart of trade."

Twelve hundred and twenty-two votes
were cast in Milwaukee at the late election
under the village charter. The population of
that city must now number ten thousand.

From the Cleveland American.
**INFIDELITY—MAHOMETANISM—
PRESBYTERIANISM—AND-
OVER THEOLOGY.**

INFIDELITY.
"The whole commerce between master
and slave, is a perpetual exercise of the
most boisterous passions, the most unre-
mitting despotism on the one part, and
degrading submission on the other. In-
deed, I tremble for my country when I
reflect that God is just, that his justice
cannot sleep forever." Speaking of a
rebellion, he adds: "The Almighty has
no attribute that can take sides with us
in such a contest."—*Jefferson.*

MAHOMETANISM
The *Bay of Tunis*, in a letter to cer-
tain English residents at Gibraltar, who
had congratulated him for abolishing sla-
very in his dominions, says: "We have
your letter congratulating us upon meas-
ures that we have adopted for the glory
of mankind, to distinguish them from the
brute creation."

THE BIBLE.
"He that stealeth a man and selleth
him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall
surely be put to death."—*Exodus xxi.*
16.
"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master
the servant which is escaped from his
master unto thee."—*Deuteronomy, xxiii.*
15.

PRESBYTERIANISM.
"The holding of slaves, so far from being
a sin in the sight of God, is no where
condemned in his holy word."—*Charles-
ton Union Presbytery.*

"Resolved, That Slavery has existed
from the days of those good old slavehold-
ers and patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and
Jacob, and, is not opposed to the will of
God; and whosoever has a conscience too
tender to recognize this relation, is 'righte-
ously overmuch,' is 'wise above what is
written.'—*Harmony Presbytery, S. C.*

"If there be any stray goat of a mis-
ter among us, tainted with the bloodhound
principles of Abolitionism, let him be fer-
retted out; silenced, excommunicated, and
left to the public to dispose of him in other
respects. [This is Lynch him.]

By your affectionate brother in the
Lord,
ROBT H. ANDERSON.
To the sessions in the bounds of West
Hanover Presbytery, Va.

ANDOVER THEOLOGY.
"The precepts of the New Testament
respecting the demeanor of slaves and
their masters, beyond all question recog-
nize the existence of slavery. If any one
doubts, let him take the case of Paul's
sending Onesimus back to Philemon with
an apology for his running away, and
sending him back to be his servant for
life. The relation did exist, may exist.
The abuse of it is the essential and funda-
mental wrong."

Prof. MOSES STUART, D. D.
To Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.

HON. MR. CHIPMAN.
Mr. Chipman, the Representative in
Congress from the second district, seems
in a fair way to acquire by his eloquence
a degree of fame and notoriety not before
attained by any of his predecessors. The
Washington correspondent of the N. Y.
Evening Gazette thinks there never was
such a speaker in the House before, and
doubts whether there ever will be another
to match him. The Washington corre-
spondent of the New York Herald gives a
sketch of one of his performances, which
we transcribe for the benefit of his con-
stituents, many of whom are readers of
our paper. The news of his astonishing
celebrity may not reach them through
the *Democratic* [?] papers. We really
hope the second district, as soon as possi-
ble, will fill the seat of Mr. Chipman with
a man of common sense and decency:

"As soon as it was discovered that Mr.
Chipman had got the floor, there was a
general laugh over the House, and the
members crowded around him to enjoy
the sport. He would not go for mush-
room popularity. Nor did he intend to
take away anything from the honors
which some members had won upon this
occasion. (Here the speaker related an
anecdote of a beggar girl who was in
great distress because another beggar girl
had stolen her story.) Mr. C. said He
would not steal any body's story. The
patriotism of some people on this subject
was as wild as Symmes' Hole itself. He
was neither a Southern man nor a Nor-
thern man. He referred to the obloquy
that had been heaped upon him for speak-
ing as he had done, on a former occasion,
with regard to his birth-place [Vermont:]
His democracy was never questioned till
he said he was born in Vermont. [Laugh-
ter.] He had been ridiculed for saying that
education warred on democracy. He in-
sisted upon the ideas he had formerly ex-
pressed. In this connection he referred to

the land of steady habits; steady in modern
whiggery, and nothing else. He went
for the whole of Oregon. He was not
like the man who went for the middle
extremes. He was not for steering be-
tween *Silly* and *Charybogue*. (Roars of
laughter.) Mr. Chairman, said he, what
is the question? [Loud laughter.] We
hear great talk about being scared by a
lion in place of a wolf [referring to Mr.
Holmes' speech on Oregon.] He was
not, and would not be afraid of English
lions. [Bravo!] He gloried in the
speech of the gentleman from Massachu-
setts (Mr. Adams.) He had had preju-
dices against that venerable man, but they
were all dissipated by his noble position
on Oregon; though his head was white
with blossoms, [noes, I believe, blossom]
he was in favor of the rights of his coun-
try. He had touched the heart of the na-
tion with a live coal from off the altar of
patriotism. The brightest page of history
would record the name of Adams, who
was the breathing, living history of his
country's diplomacy. Mr. Chipman then
went on to distinguish 'joint occupancy'
from 'joint occupancy.'"

"[This was followed by one of the most
immoderate fits of laughter; several mem-
bers cried out that this arose from educa

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1846.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

Both the Editors have been absent at the Convention at Marshall.

Read the article in another place on Slaveholding Christianity. Were not its authenticity vouched for by the Editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, we should be inclined to regard the letter as a hoax.

LETTER FROM THE EDITORS.

MARSHALL, FEB. 4, 1846.

We arrived here yesterday in the cars, at 4 o'clock. On repairing to the Court House, we found the Temperance Society in session. Rev. O. P. Hoyt, of Kalamazoo, the President of the Society, filled the chair. He presided with efficiency and dignity. A discussion was progressing on enforcing the License law.

Mr. Emmons, of Detroit, was speaking in favor of so amending a resolution as to recommend to Temperance men to enforce all the laws against rum-selling. He referred to numerous provisions of the statutes by which abuses of rum-selling subjected the perpetrators to legal penalties; but these provisions were neglected by common consent, and no attempt was made to enforce them. So it was in reference to penal provisions respecting Sabbath breaking, horse racing, gambling, &c. These laws never had been enforced, because the offences were not sufficiently obnoxious to public opinion. So it was respecting the present License Law. So far as he knew, it had been enforced in very few instances. In Detroit he presumed the daily violations of the law would amount to 100, and in Marshall to 25. Not a Sabbath occurred but the existing laws were violated in Marshall by the sale of intoxicating liquors on that day. He was in favor of enforcing all the penal laws on the subject now existing, and would recommend to every Temperance man to see that these laws be executed.

In the evening, Mr. Emmons, from the select committee, reported resolutions in favor of enforcing all the penal laws against selling intoxicating liquors—for a compendium of these laws to be made by the secretary and published—and for voting at the town elections against the granting of Licenses.

Mr. Emmons then addressed the audience at considerable length. The drift of his remarks was in favor of keeping up the meetings of the Temperance societies, general and local. He compared the Temperance society to a steam engine, efficient and powerful when supplied with fuel and hands, and kept in repair, but utterly useless and ineffective without the requisite means of keeping it in action. The cause was not losing ground at all, but was on the advance, and it did not progress faster because the meetings had been interrupted. Regular and periodical meetings (once a week was not too often) would put the cause in a favorable attitude. The object of Temperance societies had been misconceived. It was not expected that they would, in themselves, exterminate intemperance, and they had already achieved a splendid triumph. The address was amusing and interesting to the hearers, and appeared to us a singular mixture of just reasoning and superficial remark. The speaker is rather popular as an orator; but his prescription in this case for the renovation of the Temperance cause will utterly fail in practice. He insists on the holding of frequent meetings as was formerly done. Why are not those meetings, once so frequent, now continued? Because the interest of those who attended them has diminished. And why has it diminished? Because it has been found that none but Temperance men would attend, no new interesting facts were presented, and the meetings were ineffective. Under these circumstances, the societies cease to meet, and they can never be induced permanently to resume meetings till those meetings can be made interesting and efficient for good. If Mr. Emmons can do this, his plan of frequent meetings, will be practicable; not before.

Mr. Bates, of Jackson, without directly opposing the action of the society in favor of legal restrictions, was understood to say, that he was in sentiment opposed to all legislation on the subject. He was a peace man and opposed to war. He compared the war on Rum-sellers, now proposed by this society, to the contemplated war with England about Oregon. He was for arbitration or negotiation rather than a war. No moral reform was ever effected by penal enactments. Men must be reached thro' their hearts. We cannot successfully fight them down.—Christ and his Apostles never called for penal enactments against the wicked.—Every human being can be reached by moral influence. Even lunatics can be governed better by kindness than by bolts and bars. In the case of grog-selling, only moral influence should be used. The law was ineffective. In Jackson, no licenses had been granted, and yet there had been more liquor sold in the place in the last 12 months than in any 12 months

before, and not a single fine had been collected. In many cases, perhaps 100 in the State, where the attempt to collect fines of grog-sellers had been made, it had failed. He would fight the Rum-sellers with the truth—the Word of God; would coax them to do right. Go to them with warm and generous hearts; keep on the meetings, and the cause would prosper.

Mr. — answered Mr. Bates, in few words, and with great applause. If Mr. B. was so zealous for moral suasion, and so opposed to all legal enactments, why did he not renounce his profession as a lawyer, turn preacher, get a commentary and a pair of saddle-bags, and enter on the business of reforming community by moral suasion? Why did the gentleman engage in prosecutions for criminal offences, by which penalties were inflicted, and sheriffs, constables and jailers constantly employed? Why put the murderer and thief in prison? Law and moral suasion should both be used.

Elder Twiss told the story in the spelling book about the boy in the old man's apple tree. When the young urchin would not come down for turfs, then stones must be used. He was for throwing a stone when it was needed. [Great applause.]

Mr. Emmons had been opposed to the enacting of the License Law of last winter, because previous penal laws had remained unexecuted; but since it had been enacted, he was for enforcing it with vigor.

The society are quite unanimous in support of the law. The drift of nearly every speech has been for enforcing it. This is just as it should be.

C. M. CLAY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Clay seems to understand the policy of the South in its efforts to perpetuate slavery. First, said he, "they set about to monopolize all the offices in the country. And they got them. They then set about to pass laws by which free labor should be less valued than slave labor; and they accomplished that." They then devised ways and means by which slave labor should be especially looked after and protected; and they accomplished that. And all the laws which they passed were to elevate the labor of the slave, and to depress that of the free white man. And they accomplished all this. And notwithstanding all this, they were determined to have a large extension of slave territory, and they accomplished all this too. First, they took Louisiana, (three States.) Let us say that Louisiana is the great entrepot for the commerce of the South West—admit all its peculiar advantages; we would buy it; but let it be free. But they confounded the two interests together and made a slave empire of it. They then turned their attention to Florida—for another small slave empire to check the march of freedom. And they accomplished that. And not only did they get all this extent of Slave territory, but they further will to take a territory making 40 States as large as Massachusetts—and they accomplished that also.—Ex. paper.

MICHIGAN BANKS.

What a delightful "currency" the Wolverines have had for ten years past! How admirably it has been regulated!—How much superior to a specie circulation! Read its history as given by Gov. Felch in his message, and judge whether it would not be advisable to "regulate" the currency for the next ten years in a different manner:

"Since our state organization there have been in operation eleven banks under charters granted by the territorial government, and seven under enactments of the State Legislature. There were also established under the provisions of an act to regulate banking institutions, approved March 15th, 1837, and usually denominated the general banking law, forty-nine associations. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 16, 1842, the corporate rights and privileges of 47 of these banking associations were expressly annulled, and provision was made for closing up their affairs. By another act of the same date, the acts incorporating all the chartered banks then in operation except the bank of St. Clair, the bank of River Raisin, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Michigan, were expressly and by name repealed, reserving, however, to five of them, the right to retain their corporate powers upon certain specified terms. The Oakland county bank has availed itself of this right, and is now in operation. Of the banks above named which were not embraced in the repealing act before mentioned, the Bank of St. Clair has ceased to do business. The Michigan State Bank, and the Bank of Michigan, it is understood, still claim a corporate existence, notwithstanding the repeal of their charters by the act above referred to. Of the sixty-seven banks and banking associations in operation since the foundation of our State organization, none have continued in constant operation and with unimpaired credit. Most of them have become bankrupt, their assets have passed into the hands of receivers, their charters have become forfeited, and their paper is a vast amount of proved valueless in the hands of our citizens. These circumstances, still fresh in our memory, afford little inducement again to embark in the hazardous experiment. They should at least admonish us to peculiar caution in listening to any application having for its object the granting of such privileges.

SUBMARINE ARMOR.

Capt. Taylor has been making experiments at the Washington Navy Yard with his submarine armor. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that they were very successful. He gives the following description: The bell is a heavy, oblong contrivance made of copper, and hung about with weights, the size of a half-bushel. Six or eight persons might stand up in it. There is a platform near the bottom of the bell, not extending across it however, on which the persons stand who "wish to go to the bottom!"

On this occasion, the Hon. Mr. Yancy, and two other gentlemen, named Sullivan and Robinson, obtained the consent of Capt. Taylor to go down in company with him. All but Mr. Robinson, ceased their nether limbs in India rubber inexpressibles, and the four then got over the side of the vessel, and up under and into the bell, which was then gently lowered by tackle to the bottom, some two fathoms deep. A tube, about an inch in diameter, is attached to the bell, thro' which fresh air is constantly pumped or forced for the benefit of the inmates while under water. This forces a constant body of air to escape from under the bell, which sends the water and mud bubbling to the surface furiously.

The gentlemen remained under water about twenty minutes, and while there lit a lamp and wrote a message, which they sent up in a rubber satchel attached to a cord; that they would like a bottle of champagne. Whereupon one of the hands on board put on the Submarine armor, made of rubber, with copper fastenings around the waist, and a copper head with a glass window in front, and was hoisted overboard with the bottle of champagne in hand, looking for all the world like a huge tarra-pin, somewhat elongated. He took the champagne down to the gentlemen, handing the bottle in under the rim of the bell, which rested not on the bottom, but, as I suppose, on the weights attached to the rim, and then walked off, round about, sometimes on the bottom and sometimes splashing on the surface. It was really amusing to see this submarine messenger at last hoisted up the side of the vessel, looking far more like a sea-monster than a human being.

One of the persons who went down, gives an account of the descent, in which he says:

The first sensation, after being immersed beneath the surface of the water, was one of extreme uneasiness in the whole region of the tympanum, with a sensation of oppression on the chest, which increased constantly until we had reached the bottom of the river. After this a note was sent up by Capt. Taylor, and an answer received, with a bottle of very passable champagne, which was drunk below the water. Some ten minutes before a lamp had been lighted, by means of which we were able to distinguish each others faces. While below and stationary, there was but little difference between the sensation we experienced and that most of us are familiar with in a close room.

As the bell was raised again, the same sense of uneasiness returned, which became more intense as we reached the surface of the water. After the rim of the bell had passed the surface of the water, and the cold air rushed in, the contrast of the atmosphere was so great as to excite much pain. We remained below probably twenty minutes.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Under this head, the N. Y. Herald of the 27th, has the following—which must be taken with the usual allowance for Cabinet rumors.

Our accounts last night from Washington, are of a kind—there is to be a re-constitution of the Cabinet—that Mr. Buchanan goes on the bench—that Mr. Bancroft goes to Berlin—that Mr. Walker goes into the Foreign Department of State—that there is a serious break up in the party—that Mr. Calhoun is the "star of the ascendant," and that Gen. Cass and the war party are in the dumps. With respect to Mexican news, accounts differ. One says that Paredes will receive Mr. Villard—another, that he will not—a third, that the President and Cabinet have resolved to make Mexico negotiate and settle the business, or the "Army of Observation" will cross the Rio Grande, and compel her to do so. All is in great doubt. Oregon, all is excitement about Mexico, the Cabinet, and the rejection of Judge Woodward.

BIDDING FOR A JOB.

The following letter has been received by Col. Wentworth, of Illinois:

Natuvoo, Ill. Dec. 17, 1845.

Sir—On the event of an act passing Congress for the erection of those forts on the Oregon route, suggested in the President's Message, we should be pleased if you would exert your influence in our behalf, as we intend to emigrate West of the Mountains in the ensuing season.—Our facilities are great, and would enable us to build them at a lower rate than any people. I have written to the Secretary of War on the subject, and shall be pleased by your co-operation—also, for the transportation of the mail.

Yours, &c., BRIGHAM YOUNG, Hon. John. Wentworth, M. C.

The House of Representatives at Washington has spent a considerable time in determining whether the Whig or Democratic candidate from Florida was entitled to a seat in that body. M. H. Brookeborough (Dem.) was duly declared elected by a majority of 14.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.

We know not when we have read a more dreadful account of the treatment of a lunatic. Can it be possible that such things are tolerated in a Christian land. What a mass of suffering to fall upon a poor innocent individual!

The Louisville Journal states that, about ten years ago, a lunatic of Monticello, in that state, was sent by his family to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington. On his arrival at that institution, or shortly afterward, he appeared so calm and rational that the Superintendent or Managers sent him home. At home he became violent, and his family determined to dispose of him so that he should trouble them no longer. Accordingly they built near their own residence, a very small strong block-house, and around that another, thus making a double block-house. They left a narrow opening, thro' which they thrust the lunatic, and when he was in, they built up the opening, leaving a little orifice just large enough to admit of his food being extended to him. And in that horrid prison, for ten long years of heat and cold, the wretched lunatic has been kept by his own family, with no bed clothes, no fire, and no hope of escape except through the gate of death.

TEXAS.

Emigrants, it is said, are flowing into this country from all parts of the Union, and from Europe. One thousand Germans arrived at Galveston, on the 25th ult. We copy the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Texas to a friend in Washington, dated Dec. 7, 1845:

"Dear Sir:—Our country is going ahead with tremendous strides; what think you of two thousand souls arriving in Texas in one week, many of which are planters, the balance mostly of the working class. A Mr. Mercer, a friend of mine who resides on Old Caney, informed me a few days since, that he would pack 31 hds. of white sugar of 1000 lbs. each, from an acre of cane. This quantity sells for \$8 per cwt. which will amount to \$240 for a single acre of ground, for one year."

SLAVERY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The new constitution of this State prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for any purpose. Are they tired of it, or do they wish to monopolize the business of negro growing for the Texas market?

We have received the first number of the "MICHIGAN WASHINGTONIAN" published monthly at Jackson, by F. & K. K. Jones at 50 cents a year in advance. It is the State Temperance paper, and presents a favorable appearance.

The Detroit Evangelical Observer says that that hideous disease, the Small Pox, has for some time past been lurking in that city. The city authorities have adopted measures to prevent its spreading and particularly recommended that vaccination should be resorted to. There is no ground for alarm, yet proper regard to safety requires a careful co-operation in the use of preventive measures.

The Liberty vote for Governor in Shiloh was 198, being 12 more than last year. The Liberty vote for Representative was but two less than that of the Whigs. The whole vote of the county was less this year than last by between 260 and 300.

RUMORS—IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The New York papers of the 28th and 29th are full of rumored changes in the Cabinet. All the letter writers of both parties, agree in affirming that Hon. Jas. Buchanan had, or was about to resign his place as Secretary of State, and some of them state positively that the post has offered to Gen. Lewis Cass, of this state, and that he had it under consideration.—Others are of opinion that Attorney General Mason will receive the appointment. It is said that Mr. Buchanan was to be nominated to the Senate for the vacant Judgeship.—Free Press.

The Senate have rejected the nomination of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, as Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

On our return from Marshall we find half a bushel of exchanges accumulated, the contents of which shall be digested as soon as possible, and made known to the readers.

GENESESE PRESBYTERY ON SLAVERY.—The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Presbytery of Genesee at their meeting at Gainesville, last week:

Resolved—That our delegates to the General Assembly be directed to use their influence to procure a plain and explicit condemnation by the Assembly, of the system of American slavery; either by re-enacting the testimony of 1818, or otherwise as may seem best in the wisdom of the Assembly.

Resolved—That they be further instructed to use their influence to have the word "Slave-holding," inserted after the word "Man-stealing," in the Larger Catechism, in the list of wrongs forbidden in the 8th commandment. The delegates appointed, are Joseph R. Page, of Perry, and Dr. Woodruff, of Byron.

For the Signal of Liberty. LAWS TO ENCOURAGE DISHONESTY; OTHERWISE CALLED EXEMPTION LAWS.

Messrs. Editors:—Your correspondent, S. W. Foster, of Dec. 29, is in favor of the exemption of a larger amount of property from execution than is now done by law. Others believe that too much is now exempt: that the course of legislation in Michigan has been such as to promote dishonesty, and make it almost impossible to collect debts where there is property liable. Both Whigs and Democrats when in the ascendancy have, to appearance, tried to make laws to favor the poorer classes, so as to secure them to their party; indirectly saying to them, vote with our party and you need not pay your debts. Your correspondent seems by the drift of his argument to suppose that in all or in most cases the debtor is poor and the creditor in affluence or independence, when, in many cases, the debtor is in comfortable circumstances, under liberal exemption laws, and the creditor poor and needy, and the law says to him, although you honestly owe your neighbor, whose family is suffering, you need not pay him unless you choose. It is to be feared that many people who were honest under the collecting laws of Eastern States, have, under Michigan laws, brought themselves to believe that it is morally right to neglect to pay honest debts if the law does not compel them to pay.

In the writers opinion, if one cow only, and such furniture as is absolutely necessary for housekeeping, and a few months provision, were all the law exempts from execution, it would be better for honest poor men than the present laws, and better for the people at large. H. P.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At the annual meeting of the Genesee Co. Anti-Slavery Society, convened at the Court House in Flint, Jan 21st, 1846, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the untimely death of JOHN PRATT, who has been an active member and officer of this Society, as a very great loss to community, and especially to the cause of human liberty.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family under the afflictive dispensation of Providence.

ISAIAH MERRIMAN, Sec'y.

SINGLE DISTRICTS.

Mr. Howell, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives by single districts, submitted the following report to the Senate on Monday last:

The committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives by single districts, respectfully

That section three, of article four, of the constitution provides for the apportionment of members and senators among "the several counties and districts according to the number of white inhabitants." Section six of the same article provides for the formation of "senatorial districts," but no power is given by that or any other section of the constitution, to the legislature authorizing the formation of Representative districts.

It is contemplated that where there is no prohibition in the constitution, the right to exercise a power is as clear as though it were expressly granted by that instrument. From this proposition the committee most unequivocally dissent.

Neither the legislature, nor any other department, or officer of Government, can rightfully exercise any power not expressly granted. All other powers are inherent in the people and reserved by them; and any infringement of a reserved right by the legislature, is as dangerous to the public liberty, as the exercise of a power expressly prohibited by the constitution itself.

The doctrine once conceded, that this negative power may be invaded by the legislature, and no limit can be fixed for its exercise, save the opinions and judgment of those into whose hands its exercise is thrown.

That a construction should be given to an organic law of the land, depending upon the frailty of human judgment for its permanency, cannot for a moment be tolerated.

If under the existing provisions of the constitution, the state should be divided into single representative districts, and the representatives of any county entitled to more than one, should, after their election, remove into one of the districts of the same county, they would still be entitled to their seats in the legislature as members from the county, and the districts thus formed would thereby be deprived of a representation. To obviate this, a further amendment to section seven or article four, would be necessary, declaring that a removal from the representative district, instead of the "county," should "be deemed a vacation of their seats."

It is, therefore, evident, from the provisions above referred to, that the fram-

ers of the constitution contemplated county and not district representation; and in order to effect the latter object, an amendment would become necessary.

Should the proposed amendment, then, be submitted at this time? and if so, in what manner should it be submitted?

Three several amendments to the constitution have been attempted by joint resolution the legality of which two of the best jurists of the state entertain strong doubts; and, as the amendment now proposed could have no practical operation until after the census of 1850, and the new apportionment of 1851, the committee are of opinion that it is not proper to submit the proposition under consideration in its present form.

The present proposition being comparatively of recent origin, and as some time necessarily elapse before it can be carried into practical effect, the committee believe, this, together with other proposed amendments, now undergoing public discussion, should, after being examined by the public, be made by a convention elected for that purpose.

State Legislature.

SENATE. Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1846. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the sale of certain unsold tax lands and for other purposes, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were considered. Mr. Allen moved to recommend the bill to the committee who reported it, with instructions so to amend it, as to give owners the right of redemption within two years, by paying the taxes interest, &c.—after the expiration of that time, the lands to be sold at the state land office.

This motion gave rise to a debate in which Messrs. Allen, Howell, Littlejohn and others participated, when the question was taken and lost, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The bill authorized the Auditor General to pay to the county of Hillsdale certain moneys paid by said county for bounties on wolf scalps as then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Littlejohn, the Senate took up the bill to equalize the valuation of property between the several counties, and to establish a minimum for purpose of taxation.

Mr. Thurber moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Littlejohn went into an explanation of the bill and the necessity which existed for action upon this subject.

The question was fully debated by Messrs. Thurber and Allen, when the former Senator withdrew his motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. Bush then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and sustained his resolution by a speech of some length.

The bill takes the aggregate value of the taxable property of each county for the last eight years, as the average for five years to come, which the Supervisors of the different counties shall apportion among different townships of their respective counties. It also provides that no wild lands shall be valued less than \$1.25 per acre.

The question upon the indefinite postponement was debated at some length, and then laid upon the table.

The Senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Chapman in the chair, and considered various bills and resolutions. Among the former was the bill for the abolition of the office of Acting Commissioner of Internal Improvement, and the appointment of two practical Engineers—one for the Southern and the other for the Central Railroad, which was extensively discussed by Messrs. Howell, Thurber, Allen, Bush and Denton.

Mr. Littlejohn offered an amendment providing for the election, in joint convention of the two houses, of three Commissioners of Internal Improvement, one of whom, at least, to be a practical engineer, and providing also that no state officer can be eligible to said office.

Before the question was taken thereon, the committee rose, reported back the bills and resolutions which had been considered, and asked leave to sit again on the bill abolishing the office of Acting Commissioner of Internal Improvement &c., which was agreed to.

The Senate took up the bill to equalize the valuation of property between the several counties, and establish its minimum for purposes of taxation.

The question being on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was lost, yeas six nays eight.

The bill was then amended by striking out the word "eight" and inserting the word "six," so that the valuation for the last 6 instead of 8 years should be taken as the basis of the average upon which the minimum valuation is to be made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1846.

On motion of Mr. Walker, Resolved, that hereafter the morning session of the House shall commence at half past nine o'clock.

Titles 1 and 2 of the revision were ordered to a third reading, were read a third time by their titles, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate, according to joint rules recommended by Judiciary committee and adopted by the House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the revision, Mr. Blair in the chair. Title 3, chapter 12—Of certain state officers.

Section 1 fixes the salary of Governor at fifteen hundred dollars.

Section 6—The amendment of Judiciary, fixing the salary of Secretary of State at 800 dollars, and allowed a deputy who shall be paid a salary of 300 dollars, and shall employ an assistant librarian during the sessions of the legislature at his own expense. The salary of the State Treasurer was fixed at

1000 dollars, and may appoint a deputy at a salary of 700 dollars.

Judiciary committee recommended an amendment fixing salary of deputy at five hundred dollars.

Mr. Walker opposed the amendment. A great deal of money had to be handled by the deputy; it requires a person capable of distinguishing between good and bad money. The duties of the office required qualifications that would command a salary of more than five hundred dollars in any business establishment in the city.

Mr. Noble, from information he had received since the committee reported, was satisfied that the office of the deputy Treasurer and assistant Auditor, required such labor responsibility and talents as could not be obtained at five hundred dollars a year.

Amendment negatived.

AUDITOR GENERAL—salary fixed at 1000 dollars a year.

On the subject of clerks in the Auditor's office and their salaries.

Mr. Noble stated that two principal clerks were required in the office whose duties were very important. The supernumerary clerks were copyists and only employed occasionally. Their services might be obtained for 350 dollars a year.

Mr. Walker considered it had policy to fix the salaries of clerks so low as would make constant changes in those offices.

Mr. Noble concurred so far as the principal clerks were concerned.

Mr. Groves was in favor of fixing the salaries as low as possible, but would not have them so low that persons properly qualified could not be obtained. The chief clerks have not only a great deal of business, but a great deal of care. The duties cannot be performed except by men possessing good business talents. He believed the clerks could hardly get along with the salaries they now have. It might be no disadvantage to the state to give to a good clerk one hundred dollars over what might be considered a bare compensation.

The committee adopted 600 dollars as the salary of each of the two principal clerks, and 400 dollars to assistant clerks.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Amount of salary adopted by committee 500 dollars. The sections relating to official oath and bonds of State officers; Annual Reports of State Auditors; Of the State Library, and of the Adjutant General, were gone through. The salary of the Adjutant General was fixed at two hundred dollars.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill to apportion anew, the Representatives and Senators among the several counties and districts of the state.

The bill is based on the ratio of five thousand three hundred, and makes the number of Representatives 80 and Senators 20.

After spending the afternoon in discussion, without taking any question, the committee rose and reported progress.

Thursday, Feb. 5, 1846.

SENATE—A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Videto, from the committee on claims, reported adversely to the petition of David Page, claiming remuneration for the destruction by fire, of a warehouse, at the burning of the depot, in this village, which report was agreed to.

Mr. Howell, from the judiciary committee, reported an additional joint rule, which was agreed to, providing that the enrolling committees of the two houses shall make such arrangements for enrolling the proposed revision, as will ensure that an equal portion be enrolled in each branch.

On motion of Mr. Denton, the Senate reconsidered its vote on the acceptance of the report of the committee on claims, adverse to the petition of David Page, and the report and petition were again referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Videto, the Senate took up the bill to equalize the valuation of property between the several counties and to establish its minimum for the purposes of taxation.

After considerable discussion and sundry amendments, the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Thurber moved to fill the blank in the bill for the equalization of the value of property among the several counties, with 90 cents per acre, as a minimum value of wild lands, which was agreed to, and the bill then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole on titles 1 and 2 of the revised statutes. After some discussion, the committee rose, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Sundry petitions were presented, among which were one from the county of Kent for the extension of the elective franchise to colored people; and one each from the counties of Washtenaw and Livingston, for sale of the public works.

The House went into committee of the whole on the part of the revised statutes relating to Counties and County officers.

Mr. Pierce moved to strike out the proviso limiting sessions of the Board of Supervisors to 15 days. Lost.

Mr. Noble moved to strike out that part providing for appeals from the board of Supervisors on claims disallowed.

Mr. Chubb said—the provision ought to be struck out. It would only injure one class, the professional men. It would prevent litigation. The people had confidence in their boards of supervisors. Many unjust claims are laid before the boards of supervisors, and whenever a man is defeated on such claim, he will appeal to a court of justice. You cannot get a decision from any constituted body more judicious than from a board of supervisors.

Mr. Hand said—I am opposed to this gag law. It would be erecting a tribunal not a legal one, and giving it more power than any legal tribunal. To protect the rights of parties having claims against a county this right ought to be retained. Appeals from inferior tribunals ought not to be restrained. It is the

constitutional right of every man to have his rights protected by a jury of disinterested persons.

Congressional.

We have the proceedings of this body to the 23d ult. Their proceeding are of little interest to the general reader.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—Mr. Bagby, in pursuance of notice, introduced a resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States...

The object of the mover was stated to be the purification and security of the administration of the government...

General Intelligence.

A PROBLEM FOR SENTIMENTAL YOUNG LADIES. It is said that there are 20,628 stitches in a single shirt.

A few days since a poor black boy, far gone with the small-pox, was found wandering about the streets of Pittsburg.

It has been computed that the whole number of inhabitants who have ever lived on the earth is more than thirty-six trillions...

Small Business.—Rev. Mr. Spola of Washington—to say the papers—lately made a very foolish attempt on Ex-President Tyler for having allowed dancing at the White House during his presidential term.

Washington's Grave.—A gentleman who has recently visited the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon, says:—

The property of Michigan, according to valuation is \$28,923,037.50. That is about seven times as much as her state indebtedness...

Problem for the Young Democracy.—If Slavery is consistent with the republican principle, and if one sixth of the population of a Republic may be sold on the auction block like cattle...

Flogging in the British Army and Navy.—It appears by parliamentary returns, that in the five years 1839 to 1843 inclusive, flogging in the army and navy was inflicted on British soldiers, seamen, and marines, in 14,818 cases...

At the late Cuba meeting in Illinois, the following resolution was offered:—

Resolved, That if the President of the United States should purchase Cuba, Illinois will pledge her State faith and unqualified honor, to pay her proportion of the purchase money.

A GREAT TITLE. "A witness examined before the committee of the British Parliament on the Zealand question, stated incidentally that he knew a chief in New Zealand, who maintained that he had a great title to his land...

There is an immense amount of property held in this country by a similar title. If not literally "eaten up," they have "used up" many of the former owners of the soil of this country...

REFORM.—The progress of reform is onward and cannot be stayed. The Missouri state convention have inserted a clause in their constitution, to prohibit for ever the charter of banks of issue.

We have received a Catalogue of the officers and Students in the University of Michigan, by which it appears there are:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Seniors, 19; Juniors, 17; Sophomores, 11; Freshmen, 20; Preparatory Students, 12; Kalamazoo Branch, 103; White Pigeon Branch, 24; Tecumseh Branch, 43; Romeo Branch, 115; Monroe Branch, 59; Pontiac Branch, 40.

Illustrious footsteps.—In his recent war speech, J. Q. Adams said we might negotiate after taking possession of Oregon. This was the military way of doing business.

A few days since a poor black boy, far gone with the small-pox, was found wandering about the streets of Pittsburg.

Like the poor woman spoken of by Carlyle in his "Past and Present," the negro lad might have proved his relationship to the human family by dying, and giving the infection to the whole neighborhood.

It has been computed that the whole number of inhabitants who have ever lived on the earth is more than thirty-six trillions, which being divided by the number of square rods of land on the earth's surface, would give 1253 persons to each square rod, or five to each square foot.

Small Business.—Rev. Mr. Spola of Washington—to say the papers—lately made a very foolish attempt on Ex-President Tyler for having allowed dancing at the White House during his presidential term.

Washington's Grave.—A gentleman who has recently visited the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon, says:—

The census of Illinois for 1845 makes the population of that State 643,462—four counties to be heard from. The increase in the last five years is about 200,000, or nearly 50 per cent.

Reform.—The Senate of New York have passed a bill throwing open the printing for the Legislature and for the departments and the advertising in the State paper to contract and to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mississippi.—The Governor has appointed Joseph W. Chalmers to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walker.

A heart dead to the claims of man, cannot be alive to the claims of God; and religion cannot flourish on the ground where humanity withers.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have officially announced that the subscriptions necessary to extinguish the debt of \$40,000 have been completed.

SHIP WRECK. On the night of Tuesday, the 16th inst. the schooner Comet, of this place, was wrecked on the North Point of Breakers, near Ocracoke, and all on board perished.

But, Oh! sir, how shall I describe the awful calamity which the effects of the news of the death of her commander, Capt. Thomas S. Chase, our townsman, has brought on his poor desolate widow and two helpless babes; so intense and overwhelming was her distress at the unhappy fate of her affectionate husband, that it is presumed reason must have been overthrown in the dreadful trial.

By the arrival of Virgil & Co.'s Express last evening from the north, we are informed that a terrible conflagration was raging at Vergennes, as the Express passed through that city.

The Messrs. Holcomb had, the day previous, made arrangements for going to Boston, and had packed into a trunk the large amount of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars—eleven thousand of which was in Vergennes money; and so sudden was the alarm, that the gentlemen had barely time to escape with their lives, leaving the above large amount of money in the flames!

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the brig Smyrna at Boston, we have intelligence from Hayti to the 4th inst. A letter of that date in the Boston Post, says:—

We, the undersigned ministers, and Elders of the Constitutional Presbyterian Church of the State of Indiana, believing that the system of slavery, as practiced in the United States, is not only sinful in itself; but that in its practice, it is paralyzing the efforts of the church in propagating the pure gospel of Christ, injurious to the soul of the master, and a grievous wrong to the slave; and while it continues in connection with the church, it will be a source of continual discord, distract her councils, and divert or dry up her charities.

The Warsaw Signal says:—"Two Catholic priests passed through this place on Monday last, on their way to Nauvoo. Their object is to ascertain the particular nature and amount of property which the Mormons wish to dispose of to their church and on what terms it can be bought."

Sad State of Society.—The New Orleans Picayune states that the receipts of the bar at the St. Charles Hotel, in that city, pay the expenses of the entire establishment—being in the middle of the day at the rate of one hundred dollars an hour, and from six to eight hundred dollars per day.

We understand that the daughter of a respectable citizen of Southfield, Oakland County, has been inveigled away by the Mormons, and attempted to be conveyed out of the State, to Nauvoo and thence to California.

The census of Illinois for 1845 makes the population of that State 643,462—four counties to be heard from. The increase in the last five years is about 200,000, or nearly 50 per cent.

OUR ADVERTISERS. Under this head, we propose to continue the name, business, and place, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper.

Mississippi.—The Governor has appointed Joseph W. Chalmers to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walker.

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A farmer who all along supposed he was a citizen of Canada, but who was turned over to Vermont by the late running of the boundary line, declared himself highly satisfied with the change, because Canada was always a sickly place.

A Good Wife.—Andrew Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee, was taught by his wife to read after his marriage! He is a tailor by trade, and said to be an estimable and intelligent man.

COMMERCIAL. ANN ARBOR FEB. 7, 1846. The Wheat market exhibits but little activity, with a tendency to decline.

ANN ARBOR LITERARY ASSOCIATION. A meeting of this Association will be held at the lower brick school house, (lower village) on Wednesday evening next, Feb. 11.

CONVENTION. Logansport, Oct. 14, 1845. We, the undersigned ministers, and Elders of the Constitutional Presbyterian Church of the State of Indiana, believing that the system of slavery, as practiced in the United States, is not only sinful in itself; but that in its practice, it is paralyzing the efforts of the church in propagating the pure gospel of Christ, injurious to the soul of the master, and a grievous wrong to the slave; and while it continues in connection with the church, it will be a source of continual discord, distract her councils, and divert or dry up her charities.

MINISTERS. J. H. Johnson, S. K. Sneed, Alexander Semon, Am Martin, Henry Little, Wm. M. Cheever, II. W. Beecher, Ja's A. Canahan, James Thomson, Eliphalet Kent, Samuel Donnell, Thomas Hamilton, Luther A. Donnell, Robert Mitchell.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! MASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by their being properly replaced.

FOR SALE. A FARM of 100 acres, fourteen miles from Detroit upon the Grand River Road.

PROBATE NOTICE. A session of the Probate Court for said County, held at Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1845.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. Under this head, we propose to continue the name, business, and place, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper.

ASTHMA, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, &c. We again call the reader's attention to that celebrated and most excellent medicine, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS HOPE.—The ravages of disease are dreadful indeed, but are rendered much more so by the unskillful treatment made use of in the early stage of the complaint.

MANHATTAN STORE. Be sure and visit the Manhattan Store when you are making purchases.

DEATH. In Ann Arbor, on the 6th inst. JOHN NORTON, son of Heman and Eliza Thomas, aged 5 years and 10 days.

NEW COOKING STOVE. The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

AND STOVES of all kinds. The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

WOODSON'S HOT AIR COOKING STOVE. Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use.

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PROBATE NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Lorenzo Bannister, deceased, in pursuance of an order made by Hon. Samuel F. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, the following described premises will be sold at the public house kept by Moses H. Eggleston, in the village of Dexter in said county, on the 21st day of January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of paying debts due from said estate, to wit:—

WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS HOPE.—The ravages of disease are dreadful indeed, but are rendered much more so by the unskillful treatment made use of in the early stage of the complaint.

MANHATTAN STORE. Be sure and visit the Manhattan Store when you are making purchases.

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DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at New York wholesale prices, transportation only added:

- 40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 10 Cases Bleached do, 10 Cases Bleached do, 1000 lbs Cotton, 1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20, 500 " Carpet Wicking, 100 pieces Sheep's Gray Cloth, 100 " Satinets, 50 " Cassimeres, 50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths, 150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Alpacaes, 50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, 30 " Super Men's Barging, 50 " Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, 50 " " " Linseys, 50 " Canton Flannels, 50 pairs Muckinaw Blankets, 100 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Sts, 50 pieces 7 and 8-4 Bed Ticking, 50 " Stripe Shirting, 50 " Blue Drills, 100 " Prussian Diaper, 1000 " English and American Prints, together with a general assortment of Thread, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hdkfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this State.

1846. J. HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and Paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our way, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles.

50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanting the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! At Perry's Book Store. The subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY.

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 offered in this village.

FLAX SEED. Important to Farmers. The subscriber has now received a Mill for manufacturing flax seed into oil.

BEECHER & ABBOT, No 132, Jefferson Avenue, next door to Michigan State Bank, Detroit.

WOODSON'S HOT AIR COOKING STOVE. Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use.

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