

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

VOL. 6, NO. 5.
WHOLE NO. 265.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by
T. FOSTER & DILL.

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE; if not paid in advance, TWO DOLLARS will be INVARIABLY REQUIRED.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For each line of brevity, (the smallest type), the first insertion, 3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising by the folio.
All advertisements must be accompanied by written directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for all ordered out.
All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, to
SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

TRY AGAIN.

'Tis a lesson you should heed,
Try, try again;
If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again;
Then your courage should appear,
For if you will persevere,
You can conquer, never fear,
Try, try again.

Once or twice though you should fail,
Try, try again;
If at last you will prevail,
Try, try again;
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace,
Though we may not win the race;
What should you do in that case?
Try, try again.

If you find the task is hard,
Try, try again;
Time will bring you your reward,
Try, try again;
All that other folks can do,
Why, with our patience, may not you?
Only keep this rule in view,
Try, try again.

Communications.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

MR. EDITOR—

Flow maxims human or divine, have commanded so much veneration of Christian Governments as the one that heads this article. To act an exact like Great Britain, France, and the United States followed the teachings of this doubtful proverb, that their preparations for war in time of peace, cost more than the entire profits of their united commerce. As the venerable name of Washington is made to father this maxim, let us refer to him as the true expounder of it, during his administration. Let us see how he "prepared for war in time of peace." When that illustrious man ascended to the Presidency, the country had just emerged from a long, wasting war. The age was warlike, and the moral power of some were, and of international intercourse, facilitated by steam, had hardly come to be felt as a ligament of brotherhood between nations. The Democratic principle had hardly been acknowledged as a fixed fact in human government, and was never more exposed to be crushed out of existence, under the heel of European despotism, than during the first years of American independence. The people were peevish and few, and scattered over a vast territory. They numbered scarcely four millions, young and old, bond and free. Powerful tribes of dissatisfied Indians surrounded the republic with a cordon of dangerous foes. If military defenses rendered a fatal secure from foreign invasion; or if a nation is most exposed when least able or prepared to resist a foe, then at no period of our national existence should there have been greater preparations for war in time of peace, than during the administration of Washington. And we may assume that none could have been more deeply impressed with the importance of such preparations, than he and his companions of the Revolution. Nor can we suppose they withheld a dollar in their expenditures for this purpose, from any reluctance of the people to vote a adequate defense for their country. We have no reason to believe that the Government under him would have appropriated a larger sum to the Army and Navy, if its revenue equaled that of the present time. How did he prepare for war in time of peace, "so precarious?" During the eight years of his administration, and while surrounded by perils which have long since ceased to exist, the whole amount appropriated to the Military and Naval Establishments, was \$10,925,470. This sum, in his view, met all necessities of preparing for war in time of peace. He asked no more to put the country in an attitude of defence, at a time when it was most exposed to invasion, if the principle be true, that a nation is most exposed when least able to resist.

Now let us turn to another chapter of our national history and see how this maxim, attributed to Washington, has been carried out. During the eight years ending with 1843, a period of profound peace in the civilized world, the Government expended \$168,336,717 on the Military and Naval Establishment. Taking the average population of the country during these eight years, it must have been nearly 16,000,000—four times the number of the people under Washington's administration. Can his example, then sustain the present course of this Government in preparing for war in time of peace? Is a rapidly increasing population an element of weakness; or is a country more exposed to invasions in proportion as the number of its men and means for defence increases? It would seem so from the course of our Government; for while the population of the country has multiplied itself by four, the appropriations for its defence have been multiplied by sixteen!—thus \$10,000,000 for a population of four millions, and \$160,000,000 for a population of sixteen millions, during a period of eight years. At this ratio, when the people of this country shall number sixty-four millions, then the appropriations

for their defence, for eight years, will amount to \$2,560,000,000!

Is it not time for the people to think of these things? E. B. Worcester, U. S. A. April 22, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MR. T. FOSTER—

I have read with much care and attention the production of Mr. Treadwell in the last Signal touching the subject of the "other interests."

His arguments have not convinced me of error, but have had the effect to strengthen me in the positions stated in our Circular.

Mr. Treadwell says:
"Whenever the fictitious issues between the two great political parties of our country have been likely to fail in maintaining party identity—it has invariably and successfully been done upon the 'one idea' of mutual party hatred. This is emphatically so at the present time. The Whig leaders for instance, have for some time most studiously been instilling into their party no arguments—nor principle, but the 'one idea' of hatred to the Liberty party. I have alluded to these few instances out of hundreds that might be adduced—as illustrative merely of the almost omnipotent power of the close adherence of almost any 'one idea,' whether it be good—bad—or in different. For instance, the single idea of Annexation was the theme of the Democrats in the campaign of 1844—the entire reverse of this was the theme of the northern whigs in the same campaign. The truth is, the human mind cannot endure with much power to more than one leading controlling idea at a time. Sagacious politicians, whether true patriots or mere demagogues, know this and act accordingly."

What is the position of the two leading parties of our country with regard to the "other interests"? Have they not defined their position? Most certainly every man who votes with either of these parties does it with a view to the course of policy the party is to pursue should it succeed. The preliminaries have been settled, and a course of action agreed upon in all important matters of legislation, and they have only to select a watch-word, a "one idea," and on they push for victory.

What does victory imply? The carrying out, not certainly, the creed adopted with regard to Banks, Tariffs, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, &c. &c.
Let it be understood, for instance, that the Whigs have but "one idea," and that mutual party hatred," and let them make an effort to become the dominant party of the nation upon this rallying point, and let them not only neglect, but absolutely refuse to take ground on any other question, and what would be their success?—Leave us an answer.

But let it be understood that the success of the party, under the watch-word, "mutual party hatred," would be but the success of all the "other interests," in which American citizens are interested, and well might they hope to succeed.
On the "single idea of Annexation," the Democrats could not have come into power in '44. This, to be sure was their watch-word—this the theme of their eloquence and to triumph was to bring into power a party who would carry into all the ramifications of government the views entertained by the party on all the legitimate subjects of legislation.

The idea that Whigs or Democrats ever did or ever can succeed on a "single idea," is fallacious in the extreme;—that they ever will, is not believed.

Not a man in all their ranks admits for a moment that he has but "one idea," but contends that the success of his party is but to secure all that is valuable in legislation.

How is it with the Liberty Party? It has been plodding on with its "one idea," calling for new recruits to fight a common foe, until in my opinion, as a "one idea" party, it has nearly or quite reached its zenith.

What is to be done? I answer, let the party take right ground on the most important topics that now interest American citizens.
Let it take ground in favor of Equal Political and Civil Rights—a thorough reform of the Judiciary system—the election of all National and State officers—the reduction of Salaries—the gradual reduction of the Army and Navy—the Tariff—the reduction of the Post Office tax, &c., &c., all headed with the one grand and elevated position,
THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Let the motto of the party be, "We will not be divided on this subject." Let it be the motto of the party, and it will be the motto of the people.

Mr. Hallock says:
"In conclusion then, let me say, I go now and forever, until its peculiar Heaven-born work is accomplished, for the LIBERTY PARTY. I go for it with or without an addition of Principles—providing each addition should be made in accordance with that which I regard as itself morally wrong. I go for it not only as the last hope of the suffering SLAVE, but as the only door of deliverance for our guilty land from that Heaven-daring sin of oppression, which, if permitted to remain, will with certainty consign us as a Nation to an early and dishonored grave, and cause us to be numbered with past Empires which have crumbled under the accumulated weight of their oppressions, as there is just God in Heaven!"
On the other hand, I know of many who, should the proposed alteration take place, would at once co-operate with the friends of freedom.

I am anxious the discussion should go forward for just in proportion as it proceeds, are converts to the principle of enlargement multiplied.
Yours for the oppressed,
G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, May 20, 1846.

FROM HENRY BIBB.

Dear Friends of the Liberty party of Michigan, through this is my native country, I am a disfranchised man in your State, because my complexion is not quite so light as some others, yet my sympathies have ever been decidedly with the Liberty party. And for the following reasons, namely: as far as I understand the position of this party, it has thought more of the head of a man than his hat, and more of his body than his coat; and for this reason I have regarded this party as almost the only hope of delivering 3,000,000 of my long degraded brethren from American bondage. This party have united in trying to elevate the oppressed colored race, from goods and chattels, four footed beasts and creeping things, and place them where God designed man should stand, on one common platform, "Whit Ulls Lacer than the Angels!" In this they have been united to a man for 6 years, contending for the glorious principles that our fathers declared to be self-evident, that all men were created free and equal. For this great principle I believe the true friend of Liberty will ever contend.

But of late I have been much aggrieved, and felt myself and the millions of my long oppressed brethren, almost openly insulted, by the attempt of some among us, however honest they might have been in the attempt, yet it is an attempt to pluck me and my brethren down, from the high place where God placed man, and to put us on a par with goods and chattels, "dollars and cents."

I feel called upon as a Liberty Party man, as one of its advocates in this State, to enter my most solemn protest against the project. This has ever been the policy of the pro-slavery parties. They have regarded the colored man only as property. But I am determined that no party shall have my approval on not co-operation, which does not think enough of me and my suffering brethren to hold us far above "dollars and cents." A party that has not virtue, and philanthropy enough for this, I have no confidence at all in its ever abolishing Slavery any more than the great parties of the day. So far as I am concerned about my pecuniary matters, I am willing to lay them all on the common altar of Liberty for the time being, and trust them with the powers that be, until the crushed millions of heart-broken brethren are restored to the rights of life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This was the object for which the Liberty party was formed, for the entire Abolition of Slavery in the United States. They agreed to use all moral and Constitutional means to effect this object. For this cause we have been called men of one idea. We glory in the name, we have borne the burden and heat of the day, suffered and toiled together, contending for the Abolition of Slavery in these United States. But some of the party, it seems, have become "wary in well doing," and say we can go no further upon the Abolition of Slavery alone, and that we must institute the pro-slavery parties in order to gain members. But friends of Liberty, it is true! Have you no faith in God? Have we not truth on our side, yes, and 7,000 men and I trust, twice 70,000 women, all united in a righteous cause of Liberty, with God and truth on our side, we can conquer the world!

But the great reason why we have not gained faster, is because there has been so little done in this State to carry on the cause. No cause, however good in itself, will move onward without labor. Religion itself will not advance without means and labor are expended to carry it on, for we are assured that the day's miracles are past. God's kingdom is hereafter to be built up by adequate means. I for one have resolved never to leave the Liberty party for Banks, Tariffs, Free Trade; nor shall any thing else ever divert my attention from delivering 3,000,000 of my brethren from bondage.

I am truly yours in bonds with my wife and child, and 3,000,000 of my brethren.
H. BIBB.

ANTISLAVERY.

THE MICHIGAN CIRCULAR.

[We have on hand responses to our circular, of all kinds, making a roll forty feet in length, from fifteen or twenty papers. We laid them by for reference some two or three years hence; but in compliance with the wishes of respected friends we will publish a number of articles on the negative. We commence this week by cutting off four feet of our roll at random, comprising articles from Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. We know not that we need say anything on the arguments here advanced. If the Liberty be designed to be a temporary party, without any design of aim at the permanent, then the course recommended by our brother of the Liberty Press is the right one. We should preach abolition every where, and nothing else. But if the Liberty party be designed to be permanent, national, general in its scope, and to carry out the principles of Equal Rights in all its legitimate consequences and applications, (as has been affirmed in substance by three National Liberty Conventions) it must take ground on other questions of public interest, or it cannot become such a national and permanent party. This is a plain statement of the case. Did we hold to the premises of the Liberty Press, we would admit its conclusions.

But if faithful to the principles avowed heretofore in its National Convention, we look for a destiny for the Liberty party different from speedy annihilation.]
Ed. Staples.

From the Bangor (Maine) Gazette.
"POSITION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY."
We have received from our co-laborers, the faithful & devoted editors of the Signal of Liberty, a communication on the subject indicated by the head of this article, with a request that we give it a place in our paper. This we shall do as soon as we can do it faithfully. In the mean time we are willing to define our position,—which we believe is the position of nearly every Liberty man in Maine—on this question. We regard the proper position for the Liberty party to sustain for the present to be the very one they have heretofore sustained. Leave questions of policy as open questions, and adhere unflinchingly to our one idea. Our

position is a waiting position—the true conservative party of the Union. Our country will have need of us—let us wait patiently—vigorously—actively—but by no means commit ourselves to a policy which will repeat a large portion of the people of the United States from any sympathy with our views.

Let us stand to our arms, and wait—keep up our discipline, and wait—keep our powder dry, and wait. New Hampshire has felt the benefit of this—and has been revolutionized by a few thousand votes; and other States will soon be revolutionized in the same manner. Our object is less to build up a central power through a new party, than to pour the leaven of our holy principles into all parties, and sects. We are willing to bide our time and labor, waiting in faith. So far from agreeing with brothers Beckley Foster that "as a Liberty Party nearly all has been done for the cause of emancipation that can be done until the party" principles shall be enlarged, we believe "the party" now is, "such an one, in all respects, as the interests of the country demand."

In conclusion, we will say that the basis proposed could not be generally satisfactory in this section of the Union. Some of the points are trivial, some of doubtful expediency, others too indefinite to rest on for a moment.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Liberty Press.

As an act of courtesy to our brethren, the editors of the Signal of Liberty, (Michigan) we give the above a place in our columns. We dissent entirely, however, from the positions they have assumed and the course they recommend. We dissent from the expediencies proposed to get voters, and from the idea that something should be added to our distinctive anti-slavery character to win favor. For what may be attractive to one may be repulsive to another; and the adoption of new tests is not only bad faith among brethren who have magnanimously consented to lay aside their peculiarities of political opinion, to rally around the anti-slavery issue, but in the estimation of the public will be regarded as compromising the point that gives us our power.

We dissent from the idea that a code of politics is demanded to so adorn and beautify our "one idea" as to make it "take" with the masses. It is the prospect of near and speedy success that moves the masses; and the adoption of new tests and new objects cannot afford such a prospect, but on the contrary must weaken the attachment of many old grenadiers without securing an equal number of new recruits. This we allow is arguing the question on the ground of expediency; but the fault is not ours from the fact that the editors of the Signal have based their arguments upon it.

We concede and steadfastly maintain that the Liberty party is bound to be governed by justice and mercy on all subjects that come within the sphere of its influence; but it does not follow that it was brought into being to abolish general abuses in government, or that it came up into existence from other than anti-slavery considerations; or that we are bound, in advance, to specify the manner in which the various questions affecting government shall be disposed of. The party that is honest and patriotic enough to earnestly make the abolition of slavery its prime idea, gives the highest guaranty of its trustworthiness on all questions that its party can give. We want to higher professions of love for man and all his interests than such patriots furnish. And a party that shall reach the sublime object of overthrowing slavery will reach a point in political achievements infinitely above any that has been reached for the last fifty years, let that party do what it may in relation to tariffs, banks, &c.

But "if we refuse to do this, we are a short-lived" party, say our respected brethren of the Signal. Would our brethren to prolong our lives, have us commit suicide, by reorganization? For the adoption of the tests proposed by them, would as truly make us a new party, as the adoption by the whigs of an anti-slavery test would make that a new party—virtually changed in its character.—Gerrit Smith has never proposed to make the Liberty party less "temporary" than slavery, the high-handed abuse it was organized to overthrow; but this proposition to remodel, proposes to number its days before it has seen its teens.

But in the conclusion, our brethren predict, that if the Liberty party does not re-model, another party will come up, "take its place, do its work," &c. But we do not see that reorganization is to prevent the coming up of another anti-slavery party that may take the wind out of our sails, unless it is anticipated that the new party is to come up from the Democratic party, and with democratic instincts, and so be attracted to us by the

new issues we may adopt. We put it to sensible men, whether the reorganization of the Liberty party as proposed, does not open a wide door for another anti-slavery party—either based upon a "one idea" issue, or based upon politics adverse to those which the new Liberty party may adopt? But if the editors of the Signal anticipate that the new party is to arise from among the Whigs, and hence infer that it is necessary for us to adopt politics tinged strongly with Locofocoism, as a means to keep our men from going over to the Whig anti-slavery party, we dissent both on the score of principle and policy. On the score of principle, because as defective as Whig politics may be thought to be, they are not so wicked in our estimation as to deprive a Whig party of support should it earnestly undertake, by practicable means, the abolition of slavery. We have been in earnest, and acted from principle, when we have affirmed that "other interests" are of minor consideration to that of Liberty and the emancipation of the slave; and now to make such "interests" of equal importance to the liberation of the slave, to insist on obtaining them along with it, would be in our opinion, to stamp that principle with falsehood. On the score of policy, for the reason, that we are not assured that a locofoco abolition party, made from Liberty party material, would compete very successfully with a Whig abolition party.

We doubt very much a policy that can keep two earnest abolition parties apart; and so distrustful are we of the policy that we have no faith in expedients to prevent it. We do not admit that there are two such parties in existence, but should there ever be, both principle, policy, and philanthropy, demand that they should be one, and that the members of them should seek to combine their powers for the accomplishment of a common object. The fear that another party may arise and do our work, is the last reason we should urge either on the score of policy or principle for reorganizing the Liberty party.

Such in brief are a few of our objections to reorganizing, or adding new objects to the Liberty party. But should the work of hitching on be commenced, it is difficult to find a stopping place; for it is doubtful whether our brethren of the Signal have got every good thing into their creed, at least in the estimation of many persons, however much they may cherish the principle it embodies.

In thus entering our dissent against the policy of the editors of the Signal, we hope those brethren will not suspect us of Whig instincts. We have never been a Whig nor been educated to reverse Whig measures; but on the contrary have always voted straight Democratic and Liberty tickets—first for Jackson, then for Van Buren, then for Birney. However, the adoption by the Liberty party of principles into which we were educated by our old party relations, cannot increase our love for the Liberty party. Nay, we love that party the more, from the fact that its members have consented to forego cherished "interests" for the noble object of delivering the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor. And unless we greatly mistake the sentiment of Democratic Liberty men, they will not feel more pleased with the Liberty party in being compelled to demand of the Whig the abandonment of his peculiar views and the adoption of Democratic sentiments as a condition of co-operation. The concession is too much on one side to be fraternal or comports with the fellow feeling of equal brethren. And to assume that a Whig Liberty man is not as honest and intelligent as a Democratic Liberty man is a species of bigotry that we have no fellowship with; and to stop and discuss the relative claims of the two portions of the Liberty party to enlightened philanthropy would be but to revive animosities that have long since been quite buried, and long postpone if not defeat the object of our organization.

From the American Citizen, Philadelphia.
POSITION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.—We publish in the proper columns, an article with this caption, from the friends whose names are subscribed to it.
We cheerfully comply with their request. Their views are clearly and frankly presented, and we commend them to the consideration of our readers. Our own views, however—and we express them with great deference to our brethren—are decidedly against their recommendation. We do not think it necessary to go into an examination of the various points stated in their communication. We may, perhaps, go fully into the matters at some future time. We wish, simply to refer to the main argument of our friends—that the Liberty party cannot succeed on the Anti-Slavery basis alone, that it can succeed by taking a correct position on other questions of general

political interest. We dissent from them, entirely, on both sides. If the Liberty party can ever succeed at all, it will be by maintaining its present position. An enlightened—intelligently selfish people will sustain the movement, which, above all others, is calculated to preserve and advance their interests, and which less than all others, interferes with their general and settled principles. Now, we maintain such is the character of the Liberty movement. Its success would be the advancement of every honest interest in the Country. It is not necessary to go into the general anti-slavery argument here. We have always said—and we yet believe—that the abolition of slavery would be a blessing to all classes of the people. Can we prove this to them?—Can we convince the manufacturer that freemen will require more goods than the slaves? And politicians, that the slaveholders are determined to rule or ruin?—And the political economist, that slavery destroys the wealth of the country? And the peace man, that slavery continually places us in a hostile attitude towards every free nation with whom we have any connection? And the friends of education, that slavery is the deadliest foe to every thing like general intelligence and improvement? And the philanthropist, that slavery is killing the body, destroying the mind, imbruting the very soul of three millions of our fellow men? And this whole people, of every class, of every feeling, of every degree of humanity and intelligence that slavery must be abolished, or our country ruined, beyond the hope of redemption? And if we can thus convince them, will they not lay aside all minor matters and join us in destroying the common enemy?

This communication has not satisfied us they will not. Assuredly, if they will abolish slavery in any manner, it will be by meeting on our ground. For it, less than any other possible position, interferes with their views on all minor questions, and more than any other, is calculated to advance the general interest and welfare. In this movement, they are not asked to give up their opinions about Banks, Sub-Treasuries, Tariffs, Free Trade, Land Distribution, and Public Improvements. They simply consent that these questions shall remain undecided, until the infinitely greater questions of Freedom and Slavery shall have been settled. The candidates of the party take no partisan ground in relation to them; and hence no man, in supporting their nomination and placing them in office sacrifices a principle or yields an opinion. We maintain, therefore, that all free-hearted, honest-minded men may join our Liberty movement, on its present foundation, without any compromise. Could this be said of the party, if our friends' recommendation should be adopted? To ask the question is to give its answer. In Pennsylvania, nearly all our friends would take the other side. Here would the seed of dissension be sown at once. It will not avail our correspondents to say, that we should be willing to give up our Tariff views for the sake of the slave. Personally, we are. Even should this sacrifice be demanded—and to us it would be a great one—we should not hesitate. But would the friends of the Tariff, now acting with the other party, be willing? We believe not. Certainly, we are not willing to submit the freedom of the slave to the chances of their decision in his favor. But assuming that they would—there any reason why they would not be more willing to join any anti-slavery party, which rested on the single foundation of freedom, and in which this sacrifice would not be demanded of them? And if they would—why run the risk of requiring the sacrifice.

But we will stop. We do not wish to cast anything unnecessarily, in the way of our brethren. We believe them to be sincere, but most decidedly in error. We trust, however this question may be eventually decided, that they will not be discouraged. We have no reason to complain of our past progress. The minds of a people are not to be changed in a day. We know the hours pass heavily with the slave. God pity him! Were it possible, we would strike off his fetters at a single blow. But we must bide our time. Fearful influences are against us—and we must overcome them. Heavy responsibilities are upon us—and they must be discharged. Without concession or compromise—making no shifts of expediency—exercising our highest wisdom and not forgetting our early faith, let us still press home on the popular mind the truths we have avowed—remembering that the All-Merciful still rules the world.

SOUTHERN WEATHER.—A letter dated Charleston, S. C. April 15, says:
"Summer is upon us—I am writing in a cool and well-aired office, and the thermometer points to 80—in the sun 94. The heat is very oppressive, and every one is complaining it has come upon us suddenly."

ALIGATOR OIL.—It has lately been discovered that an alligator is as valuable in his way as a sperm whale. Their oil is said to be better for lamps than even whale oil, and a good sized animal will yield a barrel and a half. A war upon the race will doubtless be commenced forthwith.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has a revenue of \$500,000 a year from the donations of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, and makes the Great Patriarch, while he holds his office, decidedly the richest man in all the world.

It is important to all invalids to know that castor oil may be easily taken mingled with orange juice—a little sugar added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and the other modes of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

The Second Daily Newspaper in the World.—We published recently a statement of the circulation and business of the London Times, which is the most influential journal in Europe, and one having the largest circulation, reaching twenty-one thousand daily. As immense as this edition appears, there are two instances in the United States which exceed it—the New York Sun and the Public Ledger of Philadelphia. The first of these has a circulation of over thirty thousand; the Public Ledger, as we learn from a statement sworn to before an Alderman, has a circulation averaging twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-six daily, which makes it the second daily newspaper in point of circulation in the world. The aggregate number of copies of the Public Ledger printed within the month past, is six hundred and fifty six thousand, eight hundred and eight, considerably over half a million per month, and nearly eight millions in a year!!

The Revue des Deux Mondes, contains a remarkable disquisition on the question of Foundling Hospitals; and a particular description of the hospital of Paris. This institution received, from 1816 to 1835, ninety-six thousand four hundred and fifteen infants, presumed to be natural, and six thousand seven hundred and seventy four presumed to be legitimate. The annual contribution to it from the capital averages five thousand. A religious attendant in the Paris Hospice, Sister Guillot, served fifty-two years, and received and nursed three hundred and sixty thousand infants. This is the most extensive nursing that we ever heard of.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—A most destructive conflagration occurred this morning in the buildings on the corner of Buffalo and State streets, discovered by John Burns. The fire was first observed in the billiard room of Geo. W. Hall, next east of the office of the Democrat, about 15 minutes before twelve o'clock.

For nearly an hour, the fire was supposed to be subdued, but was only smothered, it being out of the reach of the firemen, when it burst suddenly out of the roof, and notwithstanding the flood of water which was poured upon the building, in an instant the whole block, from the Arcade on Buffalo street, to Hamilton's book-store on State street, was enveloped in flames.

The third story of the corner building, was occupied by Strong & Dawson, of the Daily Democrat. Most of the type and cases were removed. The presses and other fixtures were destroyed. Insured for \$2,000, which will probably nearly or quite cover the loss.

John Burns, owner of the buildings, was insured about \$1,500, which will probably cover the loss.

HUMBLE LIFE.—There is happiness in humble life—who can doubt it? The man who owns but a few acres of land and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family—can ask for no more. If he is satisfied with his condition—and there are thousands so situated who are—no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose—no speculation mania chases the calm serenity from his mind—no schisms in the church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him; his little lot is all his care. Who sighs not for such a life of calmness and serenity? Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects and honors for the repose of him who is contented and happy on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle of city life? If there is a situation congenial to the true spirit of man and the growth of virtue, it is the retirement of rural life.—Portland Tribune.

COLONIZING PALESTINE.—A book is circulating in Europe called "Hilbath Jerusalem," written from the Rabbinic Jews to their countrymen throughout the world. It is a call to all the Jews to come up to the Holy Land, showing the facilities, and the removal of all obstructions to their doing so.

SOUTHERN WEATHER.—A letter dated Charleston, S. C. April 15, says:
"Summer is upon us—I am writing in a cool and well-aired office, and the thermometer points to 80—in the sun 94. The heat is very oppressive, and every one is complaining it has come upon us suddenly."

ALIGATOR OIL.—It has lately been discovered that an alligator is as valuable in his way as a sperm whale. Their oil is said to be better for lamps than even whale oil, and a good sized animal will yield a barrel and a half. A war upon the race will doubtless be commenced forthwith.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has a revenue of \$500,000 a year from the donations of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, and makes the Great Patriarch, while he holds his office, decidedly the richest man in all the world.

It is important to all invalids to know that castor oil may be easily taken mingled with orange juice—a little sugar added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and the other modes of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

DAY OF PUBLICATION.

We have altered our publication day from Monday to Saturday, believing that the change will accommodate many of our subscribers with the paper several days earlier, while it will work delay to none.

POSTPONEMENT OF LIBERTY MEETINGS.

The Liberty meetings which were notified in the Signal, to be attended by Henry Bibb and S. B. Treadwell at the following places: Green Oak, Hartland Centre, Featouville, Grand Blanc, Flint, Lapeer and Groveland, will be postponed till after their return from the great Liberty Convention to be held at Chicago, at which time notice will be given when they will be held in these and other places in this section of the State.

Table listing Liberty meetings with dates and locations: Spring Arbor, Jackson Co. Monday, June 2; Albion, Calhoun Co. Tuesday, " 9; Homer, " Wednesday, " 10; Marshall, " Thursday, " 11; Battle Creek, " Friday, " 12; Climax, Kalamazoo Co. Saturday, " 13; Kalamazoo, " Monday, " 15; Schoolcraft, " Tuesday, " 16; Prairie Ronde, " Wednesday, " 17; Paw Paw, Van Buren Co. Thursday, " 18; Bainbridge, Berrien " Friday, " 19; Niles, " Monday, " 21; Cassopolis, Cass Co. Tuesday, " 20; Centerville, St. Joseph Co. Wednesday, July 1; Constantine, " Thursday, " 2; Sherman, " Friday, " 3; Burr Oak, " Saturday, " 4; Cold Water, Branch Co. Monday, " 6; Union City, " Tuesday, " 7; Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. Wednesday, " 8; Jonesville, " Thursday, " 9; Hillsdale, " Friday, " 10; Adams, " Saturday, " 11; Wheatland, " Monday, " 13.

DEATH OF REV. C. T. TORREY.

MR. TORREY IS DEAD! He died in the State Prison at Baltimore, on the 9th of May. A correspondent in Baltimore wrote to a gentleman in New York on that day:

"Our beloved TORREY departed this life at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. S. was absent from the City, and I have therefore learned none of the particulars of his death. He visited him twice yesterday, and found him peaceful and happy. There is now no more that his enemies can do. Happy deliverance!"

Another correspondent writing to the same the day before, says:

"I have just come from the bedside of our friend Torrey: he is almost gone. He had a hemorrhage last night, and threw up half a gill of blood. He is very weak now but knew me, and spoke of his death in view with faith and resignation. He spoke also of the kindness of Jesus, in making 'sick and in prison' the climax of his specifications when he noticed the positions in which his disciples might administer to his wants. 'He may have thought of me,' said he."

Mr. Torrey was personally somewhat predisposed to consumption, and several near relations had died of that disease. His death therefore, cannot be attributed directly to his imprisonment, as he might have died at an age quite as early had he been in full possession of his liberty. Yet he was truly a martyr to the cause of Human Freedom, inasmuch as his death came upon him among thieves and felons, in the walls of a prison, to which he had been condemned for his practical advocacy of the right of every human being to the possession of Liberty. In the eyes of those who placed him there, this was his crime: and for this he suffered afflictions, and died in prison. In answer to the inquiry, 'What evil hath he done?' nothing else is alleged. His character as a citizen, a Christian, a minister, and an honest man, was above all reproach. His sole offence was that he helped men, unjustly deprived of liberty, to regain it. For this act he has been sneered at by professed patriots, by a mercenary press, by servile demagogues, and by timeserving and corrupt preachers. Had the same act been done to white men in other situations, it would have been remembered and eulogized by his countrymen as one of the noblest acts of humanity. Had Torrey assisted La Fayette to escape from the dungeon of Olmutz, and been condemned to six years imprisonment by the Austrian government, how warmly would the American press and clergy have invoked blessings on his head, and held up his conduct as an example of virtue and true heroism! Yet the persons whom Torrey helped to their freedom were suffering under wrongs, inflicted by an American republic, greater than those to which La Fayette was subjected by the Austrian despot: but alas for Torrey!

they were not nobleman, but slaves: not generals, but the subjects of the whip and the chain: they were not rich, but the poorest of God's poor: not descended of Europeans, but Africans: not rescued from Austrian despotism, but from republican cruelty! These circumstances make all the difference. The act, in itself, is the same, but these circumstances make the actor to be now regarded as a criminal, who would otherwise have been hailed as a hero.

But, apart from all distinctions of rank, wealth, or birth, had Torrey died in prison in Algiers for liberating from Algerine Slavery three white American sailors once held there in servitude—albeit they might be the poorest and most degraded that ever embarked on the ocean—his name would have come up before Congress, with honor, an ample provision would have been made from the national treasury for his destitute family, and the citizens of Baltimore would have been proud that their noble spirit had ever resided in their city. But Torrey acted against AMERICAN instead of Algerine slavery: and for this act he was despised and derided by the Chief Priests, Scribes and Pharisees, of this generation, and died the death of a felon.

But let no one suppose that Torrey therefore lived or died in vain. He lived and died asserting the great principle of man's right to Liberty; and he who consecrates his whole being to such a cause, will accomplish something in its behalf. We know that posterity will do him justice, and will applaud his acts and principles. But we need not look far down through future years to find his example and influence powerfully at work for the overthrow of Slavery. Their immediate effects will be very considerable. While a brief paragraph in the newspapers announcing his death will excite in the minds of servile and hardened politicians no other feeling than that of pity that a gifted and accomplished man should have thrown away his life and abilities, there is another class who will read the announcement with far different emotions. Tens of thousands of the ingenuous and unsophisticated youth of this nation, who are just entering upon manhood, will read with avidity the memoirs of the man; and while they ponder on his fate, and the nature of that hell begotten institution to whose vengeance he was sacrificed, they will take the oath of ETERNAL HATRED TO SLAVERY!

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body adjourned on Monday last, after a session of 133 days. They completed the Revision, and made provision for its publication. The Free Press represents that the volume will contain twelve or fifteen hundred pages. It is to be printed, we believe, at \$1.25 per volume. The Revision is to take effect next January. Of its merits we can say nothing at all till it shall be published.

The Legislature have done several things indicative of progress. They have abolished the foolish militia trainings that have been kept up for the last 70 years: they have abolished hanging, another custom still more ancient; and it is said that they have largely extended the amount of property exempted from execution. It is reported that the License law has also been amended, whether for the better or worse we have no means of knowing. As to the alterations in the Judiciary, as finally agreed upon, we know not what they are. They have abolished the charter of two broken banks, the St. Clair and River Raisin.

On the other hand, they have refused the right of suffrage to colored citizens, rejected the single district system, and created a host of special corporations. However, the bare abolition of militia trainings will save enough to the people of the State in one year to pay the whole expenses of this legislature.

The following is the vote on the adoption of the Revised Statutes. We put it on record because there may be curious things in the book, and the people may be curious to know who voted for making them into laws.

YEAS—Ames, Andrews, A. C. Baldwin, C. Baldwin, Barbour, Barrett, Davis, Dusham, Glen, Graham, Groves, Hand, Hawley, Hollister, Kennedy, T. Lewis, W. Lewis, Moran, Morris, Noble, O'Malley, Ord, Patterson, Peck, Scott, Sprague, Sweeney, Thomas, Toll, Wake-man, Walker, Webster, Wing, Spenser—34.

METHODISTS AND SLAVERY.

The Baltimore Conference has adopted the following resolution. An exchange paper suggests that it might have been appropriately drawn up by Hope H. Slater, the celebrated neg-ro-trading Methodist of that city.

Resolved, That this conference disclaims having any fellowship with abolitionists. On the contrary, while it is determined to maintain the well known and long established position, by keeping the travelling preachers composing its own body from slavery, it is also determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that shall make non-slavery a condition of membership in the Church; but to stand by, and maintain, the Discipline as it is.

SALINE.

The Liberty friends of Saline have organized themselves into a society for the advancement of the cause, and adopted a Constitution. The society meets the last Saturday of each month. Its Constitution recommends abstinence from the products of slave labor, as far as practicable, as one means of antislavery efficiency. The society invites all antislavery lecturers to call on them. The officers are John Smith, President, Salem Holbrook, Vice President, and T. W. Wodsworth, Secretary.

The Oakland County bills are refused by the officers on the Central Railroad.

THE WAR.

Well knowing the interest of our readers in the war which has sprung up with Mexico, in consequence of the greediness of the Slaveholders for the extension of Slavery, we shall give a connected story of the transactions, as the items appear in our week to week. In this way our readers will have a better understanding of the matter, than they would if we were to publish the lengthy and unimportant details of the daily papers.

On the 11th of May, Mr. Polk transmitted a special message to Congress, stating the present condition of affairs. By that it appears that last October, inquiry was made of the Mexican government if it would receive a minister from the United States, clothed with full powers to settle all difficulties, including the boundary of Texas. That government assented, and Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, was appointed for that purpose, and repaired to Vera Cruz. President Herrera was desirous of receiving him, but delayed on account of the popular clamor; and was superseded suddenly by Gen. Paredes, by a revolutionary movement. On the 1st of March, Mr. Slidell applied to the new government to be received, but on the 12th a formal refusal was sent to him by the Mexican minister. Mr. Slidell thereupon returned, without an opportunity of making any propositions whatever.

Mr. Polk then states the circumstances of sending the army into Texas. The Congress of Texas in 1836 declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of Texas, and the country between that river and the Neches had been represented in the Congress and Convention of Texas, and by annexation, the Rio del Norte thus became our boundary. The army was ordered to take a station on the bank of the river, partly for convenience of receiving supplies, and partly to defend the country. Gen. Taylor was ordered to preserve in all respects a peaceable attitude, unless hostilities should be commenced by the Mexicans.

On March 28, the Army arrived at the bank of the river opposite Matamoros. On the 12th of April, Gen. Ampudia sent a notice to Gen. Taylor to break up his encampment within 24 hours, and retire beyond the Neches, or arms alone would decide the question. On the 24th of April, Gen. Arista having taken command of the Mexican army, came into Gen. Taylor's camp, and "considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them." On the same day a party of 63 men sent out by Gen. Taylor to ascertain if the Mexicans were crossing the river, became engaged with a Mexican force, and after a short affair, in which 16 were killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender.

Mr. Polk proceeds that as war exists with Mexico, it should be prosecuted with vigor. He invokes the action of Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and call into service a large body of volunteers, and assemble an "overpowering force" in arms. At the same time, Mr. Polk will be ready to resume negotiations whenever Mexico pleases.

In the House of Representatives, after the Message had been read, a bill was introduced and passed the House, yeas 174 to 14, the title to read as follows: "An Act to provide for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico." In substance, it is as follows:

"Whereas, by an act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States:

Sec. 1. The President is hereby authorized to accept the service of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 for twelve months or to the end of the war.

Sec. 2. \$10,000,000 are hereby appropriated to carry the above into effect.

Sec. 3. Volunteers are to furnish their own clothing and horses, but when mustered into active service are to be armed and equipped by the government.

Sec. 4. They are to be subjected to the articles of war, and, except as to clothing and pay, to be placed on the same footing as the army, and in lieu of clothing they are to receive an equivalent in money.

Sec. 5. The Volunteers to be officered according to the respective laws of the State to which the companies belong.

Sec. 6. The President, if he thinks it necessary, is empowered to make nominations to the Senate of Generals of Brigade and Divisions, and the General Staff, as now authorized. The General will appoint their own Aids, and the President will appoint the officers among their respective States tending Volunteers.

Sec. 8. The President is authorized to complete all the armed vessels now authorized by law; to purchase or charter merchant vessels and steamboats to be converted into public armed vessels, in such numbers as are necessary to protect the sea board and harbors, or general defence.

Sec. 9 & 10. Provides the rate of pay and the continuance of the act for two years. Privates of foot companies will receive \$10 per month; the mounted men \$20 per month, including their pay and risk of horses."

This bill passed the Senate after a warm discussion, yeas 50, nays 2. The bill to increase the rank and file of the Army, and increase the number of men in each company from 40 to 100, passed both Houses.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun took the floor against the positions of the President that a state of war existed with Mexico. The President could not declare war. A collision had taken place, but a state of war did not exist. He would not vote for or against the bill in its present shape.

In the House, only two hours were allotted to the discussion of the first mentioned bill. Mr. Adams opposed it.

The Government have ordered Messrs. Savery & Co. of Philadelphia, to furnish immediately 100 tons of cannon balls.

The names of the members who voted against the War bill are as follows: Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Giddings, G. Inell, Had son, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden and Vance—14.

There are two in the Senate that voted against the same measure. Their names are, Thomas Clayton, of Delaware and John Davis of Massachusetts.

As soon as the bill had passed both Houses, the President issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION! Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the two Governments. Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of

America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do especially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country—as they feel the wrongs which have forced upon them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence of abridging the calamities that they exert themselves in promoting concord and maintaining the authority—the efficiency of the laws in supporting and invigorating all the means which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities for obtaining a speedy termination and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these premises. Done at the City of Washington the 13th day of May, 1846, and year of the Independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

From the N. O. Picayune. We give a translation of a proclamation which Gen. Ampudia has found the means of distributing in the American camp:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army, to the English and Irish, under the American Gen. Taylor: Know you that the government of the U. States is committing repeated acts of barbarism and aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under the flag of the stars, is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs; President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to have possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of the nations, separate yourselves from the Yankees and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation, which be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with England.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

FRANCISCO R. MORENO, Adjutant of the Commander-in-Chief.

This exhibits the machinations at the bottom of the present enterprise. The Mexican fort of San Juan de Ulloa is filled with foreign engineers, and the army now this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English, and other Artillery men.

From the Washington Union, May 12. We are rejoiced to learn, by this evening's mail, that Capt. Seth B. Thornton and Lt. Mason, with two dragoons, had arrived safe in Gen. Taylor's camp.

Capt. Thornton, discovering the ambuscade too late to retreat, had plunged gallantly through the enemy's ranks, and cut his way with his own sword, with a boldness and intrepidity which is almost incredible. It seems he is not to be killed by accidents of flood or fire. He is the same gentleman who so narrowly escaped, when the Pulaski was blown up. He had the yellow fever several times in Florida, and has passed through many other hair-breadth escapes.

When Gen. Worth left the camp, Capt. Thornton asked him for his sword. The general buckled it upon him; and when he heard yesterday of Capt. T's gallantry, he exclaimed—"That was my sword. I knew it would never be disgraced in his hands. He is as noble and gallant a fellow as ever held sword in hand."

The rumors at Washington now are that Major General Scott has been ordered to the command of a Mexican invading army, to consist of 30,000 men.

The President has signed the War bill and also the bill for increasing the rank and file of the army. This will add about 7,000 men to its numbers.

Intelligence from Point Isabel has been received to the 2d of May, when no attack had been made. In the mean time the works of defence had been strengthened, and reinforcements had begun to arrive. If the Mexicans intended to attack that position they have missed their golden opportunity. We have nothing later from Gen. Taylor's encampment than before; but if there had been a battle, it would certainly have been known at Point Isabel.

A Galveston paper of the 2d says:—We understand that the U. S. schooner Flirt was endeavoring to get over the bar into Brazos St. Jago in order to co-operate more effectually in the defence of the depot and position at the month of the river."

Capt. Symton, of the Alert, was assisting in the object, having taken off some of the Flirt's guns.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Mount Clemens Patriot, that a young man by the name of Samuel Granger, son of Mr. Zara Granger, accidentally shot himself on the 2d inst. He was in a boat in lake St. Clair, near the mouth of Salt River, and by some means the gun was sliding from the boat, when he caught hold of the barrel, hauled it towards him, which drew the lock back and the gun was discharged, the contents entering his abdomen. He lingered until Friday last when he expired.

ANTISLAVERY AND PEACE.

Elihu Burritt does not agree to the sentiments ascribed to Mr. Giddings, that War with England would be desirable for the purpose of securing emancipation to the slave. He believes the Revolutionary and the Last Wars were quite unfavorable to the cause of the slave in this country, and looks to the extended progress of kindness, peace and good will as the great hope of the slave and his friends. The following extract from a recent article of his, will find a response in the hearts of many of our readers:

"Everything, then, that conduces to the brotherhood and peace of mankind, weakens the fetters on the limbs of the slave. God is love, and love is his Omnipotence. 'He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God and God in him,' not only as a source of happiness, but as a source of omnipotence, of power to overcome evil and enmities with good. To this power, communicated from the heart of God to the hearts of loving men, every knee shall bow, both of things present and things to come, on this earth. Principalities and powers shall bow to it. It shall reach height and depth—the highest monarch and the lowest slave within the precincts of humanity, and fill the yawning gulf that divides man and man. 'This is the only power given to men to pull down the strong holds of wrong and oppression; and every new act or emotion of philanthropy adds to that power.—Every new heart that is made to beat with kindly sympathies for his kind, is a new fountain of moral power, and adds to the capacity of the world to overcome its evils with good. Every year of peace is swelling this heart-power by new acquisitions of strength. Every song of good will to men; every hymn of joy that greets the light of Christianity in the far ocean; every new tear of sympathy given to the poor, or sentiment of humanity felt for the oppressed, adds, each, to the general fund of philanthropy which is to sweep slavery from the earth, as by the waters of a deluge."

TEMPERANCE IN ANN ARBOR.

Mr. Hyde has spent about a week with us: and truly it was surprising to see what an interest was still felt among our citizens on the subject of Temperance. Mr. Hyde is a Washingtonian—a reclaimed drinker, but unlike some former Washingtonians, he goes for the enforcement of the laws against selling intoxicating poisons. We are happy to say that in this sentiment almost the whole community coincide. The Court House was filled to overflow almost every night. Mr. Hyde on Sunday gave lectures on the Bible doctrine of Temperance. We never thought before that the Bible was so strong for Totalism. Mr. Hyde also organized a Ladies Temperance Society. It now comprises 280 members. In the public meetings, a unanimous expression of the wish of the citizens for the discontinuance of the sales of liquor was obtained, and a committee visited every place in town where it was sold, for the purpose of remonstrating with the vendors, and inducing them to abandon the illegal traffic. The reception of the committee in different places was various.—Some dealers would give up the business if others would: some were willing to give up the sale of all but beer and cider: some would not converse on the subject at all: some planted themselves on their constitutional rights to sell liquor: and one dealer seized an axehelve and drove the Committee out of his shop. Mr. Cook of the La Fayette House has banished the poison from his premises, and will hereafter keep a Temperance House.

The sum of 1,000 dollars was raised by subscription among the citizens to be expended, if necessary, in enforcing the law against vendors under the direction of a committee of Ten.

There is a unanimity on this subject among our citizens beyond what we had anticipated, and it augurs favorably for efficient action. The people of Ann Arbor, at the ballot box, have repeatedly forbidden the traffic: in large public meetings they have expressed their disapproval of it: and they have sent a Committee to remonstrate with each dealer in the town. Can any thing more be done by moral suasion? Have not all its powers been exhausted? The question now is, shall the laws be enforced, or shall a few rum-sellers be permitted for the sake of a little gain to them, to override all law, to set at defiance the oft repeated wishes of their fellow citizens, multiply paupers and criminals, and continue to pour forth through all this community the baneful curses attendant on their illegal traffic? This is a simple question plainly stated. The citizens of Ann Arbor must answer it.

The Ladies of Buffalo are wide awake on Temperance. A late number of the Pilot contains the name of 1,600 ladies of that city, annexed to an appeal to the voters on the License question, which was decided on the 19th inst.—Mr. Millard Fillmore appears as one of the prominent leaders of the enterprise. Success to the ladies, we say. We are glad to see them at work for the substantial benefit of society.—Let no aristocratic old bachelor sneer at them as being out of their place. Their place is, or should be, to do good wherever they can.

The proprietors of the steamer Brunswick have been fined \$100 in the U. States Court, at St. Louis, for conveying letters, contrary to a provision of the law regulating mails.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

It will be seen by the President's Proclamation, that although no formal declaration of war has been made against Mexico, yet the country is declared to be "in a state of war." This, we suppose, if it means any thing, is meant to cover the same ground.

As to the result of the present state of affairs, there are various opinions. Many sensible persons are looking for another edition of the Florida war—an enormous national expense, continued for several years, for the propagation of Slavery, and the emolument of south western Slaveholders. The newspaper campaigners are calling for an army of 50,000 men to proceed immediately to the Capital of the Mexican Republic, compel her humbly to ask for mercy, and pay all the expenses of the war; very much in the same way, we suppose, that the British served the Chinese. Such campaigns, however, are often more easily planned than executed. At present, we see no reason for anticipating any very bloody or momentous transactions; and should the Mexican army on the Rio Grande be withdrawn, or be annihilated, we doubt whether the invasion of Mexico would be undertaken by our government.—However, a large portion of the people are perfectly mad for extending the national territory: and should Mr. Polk take into his head to immortalize his name by the conquest of Mexico, as his predecessor did by the annexation of Texas, the attempt may yet be made. In the mean time, let the reader remember, that be the war longer or shorter, on a large or a small scale, it is a war for the addition of 25,000 foreign slaves to the number already existing in our own country; and for the extension of Slavery over a vast tract of new country, for the express purpose of upholding Slavery in the South; and that the expense, through the Tariff, will be chiefly paid by the Free States of the North.

LETTER FROM MR. BIRNEY.

LOWER SAGINAW, May 4, 1846.

To the Editor:—I send you an exact copy of a letter I lately received from one who signs himself, B. A. Farrell, Phrenologist. It is to be used entirely at your discretion. I know not, that there is such a man. If there is, he has furnished another instance of the wrong that has been done to men who are held up as Judge McLan, a now is. Judge McLan is also ignorant, I suppose, of Mr. Parrell and of his attempts. They are at least worthy of the exposure which is now given them, by your ob't serv't,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Massachusetts, Mich. April 9th, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I know you have strong feelings of philanthropy—although you say that you have no local feelings of patriotism—that you like one country as well as another.

You have been a candidate of the "Liberty Party" for some years.—In '48 that party will have 50,000 votes in N. Y., 25,000 in Ohio; 16,000 in Penn., 4,500 in Michigan. You have much influence with that party. I think you can persuade them to vote for Judge McLan. If you have any ambition to ever become chief magistrate of this Union, by using that influence, you will not injure your prospects. Those who think, 'feel, that it will be for the benefit of our country, and for the world, to have J. McLan for our next President. By using your influence, and having the votes cast for him, which would be cast for you, if you are a candidate, he can be elected.

Will you be so kind as to drop me a line, and to let me know what you think? I and oblige

B. A. FARRELL, Phrenologist.

P. S. I shall be at Battle Creek, by the time a letter can reach me.

R. A. P.

PROBLEM FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

The United States made 2,225 muskets last year at Harper's Ferry, Va. at a cost of Seventy four dollars each. The Government has agreed to furnish with arms the 50,000 volunteers for the Mexican war, should they be called out. What will be the expense of muskets for the whole army, if supplied from the Armory at Harper's Ferry?

YOUNG MEN'S STATE LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

Don't forget the time nor place of meeting—at Ann Arbor, Wednesday, June 3. The Young Men of this county ought to turn out largely. Mr. Bibb will be present.

BEWARE!—We are requested to mention that a colored man, named James Robinson, and his wife, came into Livonia last January, and pretending to have escaped from Slavery, liberal donations were made for their assistance, and they were placed in a comfortable situation to live. The man has proved every way unworthy of the aid given him, squandering his means for drunkenness, and his neighbors think he is an impostor. He has since left for parts unknown. He is about five feet seven inches high, stout built and active, and gentlemanly in his appearance, and will doubtless attempt to make contributions in other places, as he has recommendations from antislavery men. The friends should be extremely careful to give certificates of character to those whom they do not know, because every time the public find that they have been imposed upon, they are less inclined to give even to the deserving and worthy.

On Monday, a bill was passed, appropriating \$100,000 and authorizing the governor to call out a volunteer force not exceeding 20,000, if in his opinion, it shall become necessary, to defend the state and protect the property of its citizens. The bill passed the Senate, yeas 12, nays 3, (Allen, Denton and Smith); in the House yeas 44, nays 2, (Clubb and Parsons.)

THE RIVER RAISIN BANK.

This institution, as was expected, has again burst up, in consequence, it is said, of the tightness of the money market.—The people lost by its bursting once before. The Legislature have, however, at last repealed the charter.

While we regret the loss which will occur to multitudes by its failure, we are glad of the good it will also produce. It is one means of awakening the people to see the folly of chartering such institutions, by which men are permitted to flood the country with promises to pay, while the same law expressly exempts those who issue the promises and obtain property on them, from all effectual liability for their issues. We cannot say how long it will be before the people of Michigan will make members of corporations holden for their debts to the same extent that individual partners are; but we firmly believe they will become wise enough to do this; and in all their legislation will adopt the principle of EQUALITY OF BUSINESS PRIVILEGES. They will come to this; but it may be necessary that they should first suffer from a score or two more of irresponsible Banks.

It is said that the River Raisin bills can be sold in Detroit for half the face of them.

PROVISION FOR WAR.

Our State Legislature, in the fullness of their patriotism, just previous to adjournment, voted that \$100,000 might be used if necessary, for the defence of the State from foreign invasion. A similar provision was moved in the New York Legislature, and wisely rejected by the Senate of that State.

LATE DR. HOUGHTON.—The remains of the late Dr. Douglass Houghton were yesterday brought to this city on the steamboat Wisconsin. The body was found on the shore of Lake Superior, about six miles above (west) of the point where he was drowned, and very near the camping ground whence he started on the fatal afternoon. It was covered with sand, with the exception of one foot. Of course little remains save the bare skeleton.—Advertiser.

NEW HAVEN DIVINITY.—REV. DR. TAYLOR.

At the head of the Theological School of Yale College, stated not long since, in a lecture before the Theological class, that he had no doubt, if Jesus Christ was not on earth, that he would under certain circumstances, become a slaveholder! I have this from students who heard it, some of them agreeing with him in opinion and some not.—Liberty Press.

A Problem for the American Churches.—During forty years of missionary labor, forty thousand pagans have been gathered into the fold of Christianity under the preaching of American missionaries. The average increase of slaves in this country is about seventy thousand a year; whom to teach to read the Bible is a penal offence. Now, if one thousand and pagans are annually evangelized abroad, and seventy thousand Native Americans heathenized at home; required the time when "the knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters the sea."—Christian Citizen.

Last week the types made us to say that Gen. Taylor's force was about 8,500. This should have been 3,500.—The change of a single figure will sometimes easily make a difference of thousands or millions.

At the meetings of Mr. Bibb and Mr. Treadwell have been fully attended in this country, and the lectures favorably received. It will be seen by their notices that they have determined to attend the Chicago Convention, and have made a series of appointments on the route to that place and on their return. They will then resume their visit to the northern countries.

We have received the fifth number of the Michigan Washingtonian. It contains Cheever's famous dream about Dea. Giles Distillery. The Washingtonian is the best Temperance paper that has been published in the State, and well deserves support.

The New York Legislature adjourned, May 14, after a session of 123 days.

C. H. Stewart Esq lectures in Kent County during the week commencing, Monday, June 1.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.—It is a fact not perhaps generally known, says an eastern paper, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour in the last day of the last week in the last month of the year and in the last year of the century. He died Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

CONDEMNED.—Four negro men, the captain and crew of the schooner Mary Virginia, of this port, were arrested a few days since, in Prince George's county, charged with violating the laws of Maryland by sailing a vessel above twenty tons burthen without a white man. The penalty is forfeiture of the vessel; but a proviso in the law on the subject exempts the citizens of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties from the operation of the act. The Justice decided that the exemption did not extend to the city, although in the county!—Barnstable Post.

The Gir

