

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

The following was written by Garrison, after being thrust into the Baltimore jail for exposing the horrors of the American Slave Trade.

The Freedom of the Mind.

High walls and huge the body may confine,
And iron gates obstruct the prisoner's gaze;
And massive bolts may bind his design,
And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways;
Yet aches the immortal mind this base control!
No chains can bind it and no cell inclose:
Swifter than light it flies from pole to pole,
And in a flash from earth to heaven it goes!
It leaps from mount to mount, from vale to vale,
It wanders, plucking honeyed fruits and dews
It visits home to hear the fire-side tale,
Or sweet converse, and the joyous hour—
'Tis up before the sun, roaming afar,
And in its watches scours every star!

The Careful Old Lady.

The old lady sat in her rocking chair—
Darn, darn, darn;
The fire was bright, and the night was fair,
Darn, darn, darn;
The stocking was old, and heel was worn,
But she was well furnished with needle and yarn,
And well she knew how the heel to turn;
Darn, darn, darn;
She sat in her chair from morn till night,
Darn, darn, darn;
And still her eye was watchful and bright,
Darn, darn, darn;
For she used her needle to ply,
And every hole in a stocking could spy,
And to mend it faithfully she would try,
Darn, darn, darn;
Young ladies, if ever you hope to be wives,
Darn, darn, darn;
For many a cell you have in your lives
To darn, darn, darn;
Would you keep your children neat and clean?
Would you save their toes from frost-bites keen?
Then never believe that darning is mean,
But darn, darn, darn.

MISCELLANY.

Sergeant Milton—Thrilling Description.

We listened with the deepest interest, on Saturday last, to Sergeant Milton's description of Capt. May's charge upon the Mexican battery, and his own share in that glorious struggle. Each man engaged in it was a hero, and perhaps none of them who survived passed through a greater share of peril than the brave veteran in question. His modest, unassuming manner, and plain relation of facts, stamp them with the seal of truth, and the wounds on his person bear ample testimony to every word he utters.

"At Palo Alto," says he, "I took my rank in the troop as Second Sergeant, and while upon the field my horse was wounded in the jaw by a grape shot, which disabled him for service. While he was plunging in agony I dismounted, and the quick eye of Capt. May observed me as I alighted from my horse. He inquired if I was hurt. I answered no—that my horse was the sufferer. 'I am glad it is not yourself,' replied he; 'there is another,' (pointing at the same time to a steed without a rider, which was standing with dilated eye gazing at the strife) 'mount him.' I approached the horse, and he stood still until I put my hand upon his rein, and patted his neck, when he rubbed his head alongside of me as if pleased that some human being was about to become his companion in the affray. He was a noble bay, which had with a number of others, been purchased for the troop in St. Louis. I bestrode him, and we passed through the first day unharmed.

"On the second day, at Resaca de la Palma, our troops stood anxiously awaiting for the signal to be given; and never had I looked upon men whose countenances more clearly expressed a fixed determination to win. The lips of some were pale with excitement which betokens mischief; others with shut teeth would quietly laugh and catch a tighter rein, or seat themselves with care and firmness in the saddle, while quiet words of confidence and encouragement were passed from each to his neighbor. All at once Captain May rode to the front of his troop—every rein and sabre was tightly grasped. Raising himself and pointing at the battery, he shouted, 'Mex,

follow!' There was now a clattering of hoofs and a rattling of sabre sheathes—the fire of the enemy's guns was partly drawn by Lieut. Ridgely, and the next moment we were sweeping like the wind up the ravine.

I was in a squad of about nine men, who were separated by a shower of grape from the battery, and we were in advance, May leading. He turned his horse opposite the breastwork, in front of the guns, and with another shout to 'follow!' leaped over them. Several of the horses did follow, but mine, not being well trained, refused; two others balked, and their riders started down the ravine to turn the breastwork where the rest of the troops had entered. I made another attempt to clear the guns with my horse; turning him round—feeling all the time scared at thinking the guns discharged—I put his head toward them and gave him spur, but he again balked; so, turning his head down the ravine, I too, started to ride round the breastwork.

"As I came down a lancer dashed at me with a lance in rest. With my sabre I parried his thrust, only receiving a slight flesh wound from its point in the arm, which felt like a prick of a pin. The lancer turned and fled; at that moment a ball passed through my horse on the left side and shattered my right thigh. The shot killed the horse instantly, and he fell upon my left leg, fastening me by his weight to the earth. There I lay, right in the midst of the action, where carnage was riding riot, and every moment the shot, both from our own and the Mexican guns, tearing up the earth around me. I tried to raise my horse so as to extricate my leg, but I had already grown so weak with my wound that I was unable, and from the mere attempt, I fell back exhausted.

To add to my horror, a horse, who was careering about, riderless, within a few yards of me, received a wound, and he commenced struggling and rearing with pain. Two or three times he came near falling on me, but at length, with a scream of agony and a bound, he fell dead—his body touching my own fallen steed. What I had been in momentary dread of, from the hot firing in my neighborhood, now occurred—my wounded limb which was lying across the horse, received another ball in the ankle.

"I now felt disposed to give up, and, exhausted through pain and excitement, a film gathered over my eyes, which I thought was the precursor of dissolution. From this hopeless state I was aroused by a wounded Mexican, calling out to me: 'Buena Americana,' and turning my eyes toward the spot, I saw that he was holding a certificate and calling to me. The tide of action now rolled away from me, and hope again sprang up. The Mexican uniforms began to disappear from the chapparal, and squadrons of our troops passed in sight, apparently in pursuit. While I was thus nursing the prospect of escape, I beheld not far from me, a villainous looking ranchero, armed with an American sergeant's short sword, dispatching a wounded American soldier, whose body he robbed—the next he came to was a Mexican, whom he served the same way, and thus I looked on while he murderously slew four.

I drew an undischarged pistol from my holsters, and laying myself along my horse's neck, watched him, and expected to be the next victim; but something frightened him from his culture-like business, and he fled in another direction. I need not say that had he visited me I should have taken one shot at the enemy and would have died content had I succeeded in making such an assassin bite the dust. Two hours after, I had the pleasure of shaking some of my comrades by the hand, who were picking up the wounded. They lifted my Mexican friend, too, and I am pleased to say he, as well as myself, live to fight over again the sanguine battle of Resaca de la Palma."

How to be a Man.

When Carlyle was asked by a young person to point out what course of reading he thought best to make him a man, replied in his characteristic manner—

"It is not books alone, or by books chiefly that a man is in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatever thing in your actual situation, then and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid down to your charge—that is, your post; stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chapters of it, as all situations have many, and see you aim not to quit it, without doing all that is at least required of you. A man perfects himself by work much more than by reading. There are a growing kind of men that wisely combine the two things—wise, lively, capable, can do what is laid to their hand in the present sphere and prepare themselves with all for doing other wider things, if such be before them."

To prevent rot in potatoes.—Eat them before they commence to decay. This is given by the Boston Post.

A Romantic Incident.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier des Etas Unis in describing a recent *fete* in Paris, tells the following story:

At one of the last soirees given by the minister of Foreign affairs, the concourse was very great of the ladies of the diplomatic corps, when Ibrahim Pacha was announced. His Egyptian highness passed smiling along the front of the charming line, when having reached the extremity of the circle, where stood Madame X., the face of the prince became suddenly flushed, and he immediately passed on, with difficulty concealing the traces of lively emotion. It was still more difficult for the lady to hide her confusion. We happen to have it in our power to give the true motive of this embarrassment, the disclosure of which can in no wise, at the present time, be injurious to any one.

"Some time before the battle of Homs, which preceded that of Kenich, and during the negotiations which were carried on between Mehemet Ali and Hussien Pacha for a definite arrangement, the Sultan Mohamed, in order to hasten things to a favorable conclusion, conceived a mysterious project, of which Ibrahim was to be the victim. In the Sultan's harem was a young girl of Greek origin, of illustrious birth, and of rare beauty; affecting great zeal for her interest, the Sultan told her that he had resolved to present her to Ibrahim Pacha who was then in Syria; he drew a brilliant picture of the happiness and glory that awaited her there, if she could secure his heart. 'To succeed infallibly in this,' said he, 'there is an irresistible talisman, and he slipped a ring upon her finger. It is known that in Turkey people give ready credence to the virtue of talismans in awakening the heart and giving birth to love. 'Profit by a favorable moment,' added he, 'and when Ibrahim is asleep, dip this ring in the beverage which you will give him to drink on awakening, and his heart and his hand will be forever secured to you.'"

The innocent child set forth, and it was only at Aleppo, that, with a numerous suite of slaves, loaded with presents for the prince, she succeeded in joining him. But this extraordinary liberality under existing circumstances, awakened his suspicions and he would not keep the young girl, but sent her to Sidaga, the Governor of Alexandria. Always credulous, and confiding in the virtue of her talisman, the fair Greek administered to this new master the beverage which the Sultan had destined for the conqueror of Acre and Damascus, and the Aga immediately expired. Being accused of having poisoned him, 'Here is,' said she, 'in proof of my innocence, the glass, and here is the ring.' The ring was in fact uninjured, but the little stone with which it was ornamented had disappeared. Ibrahim informed of the event and all the circumstances, extended a generous protection to the young Greek, and took care afterwards to have her restored to her family. He never saw her again till he met her in Paris, in the saloon of M. Guizot, and as Madame X.

The Fearful Whirlpool.

The following incident is related by the journalist of the Exploring Expedition, and shows with what fearful suddenness men sometimes pass unexpectedly from time to eternity. Mr. Ogden was descending the Columbia river in one of the company's boats, with ten Canadian voyageurs, all well experienced in their duties. On arriving at the Dalles, they deemed it practicable to run them in order to save the portage. But Mr. Ogden determined to pass the portage on foot, believing nevertheless, the river was in such a state that it was quite safe for the boat to pass down. He was accordingly landed, and ascended the rocks from which he had a full view of the water beneath, and of the boat in its passage. At first she seemed to skim over the waters like the flight of a bird; but he soon perceived her stop, and the struggle of the oarsman, together with the anxious shout of the bowsman, soon told him that they had encountered the whirl. Strongly they plied their oars, and deep anxiety, if not fear, was expressed in their movements. They began to move, not forward, but onward with the whirl. Round they sweep with increasing velocity, still struggling to avoid the now evident fate that awaited them. A few more turns, each more rapid than the last, until they reached the centre, when in an instant, the boat with all her crew, disappeared. So short had been the struggle, that it was with difficulty Mr. Ogden could realize that all had perished. Only one body out of the ten was afterwards found at the bottom of the Dalles, torn and mangled by the strife it had gone through.—*New York Advertiser.*

A legal stone in England is 14 pounds.

No License in New York.

"It is now something over three months," says the editor of the Temperance Union, "since a large majority of the freemen of this State declared by ballot, that intoxicating drinks should not be sold as a beverage. Though but little can be determined, from present appearances, what will be the final result of the 'legal session' thus commenced, yet it is very natural that there should be considerable anxiety in relation to the present state of the cause. We have visited within eight weeks past, every town on the line of travel between Albany and Champlain, in this State; and the result of our inquiries, which have been as minute as possible, of both friends and enemies of the cause, is, that about one half of those who sold, before the new law went into operation, have stopped selling entirely; about two thirds of the other half, if they sell at all, do it so privately as to elude all efforts at being detected; and only one sixth are engaged openly and publicly in the sale. We have seen a great many persons refused, and have seen but two successful efforts to obtain intoxicating drinks, and those were at the same bar, and at the same time. We never traveled half the distance before, without seeing some persons drink at almost every public house."

We subjoin also the following from the Mercantile Journal: "Four weeks ago there were in this city three hundred places notoriously open on the Sabbath, for the sale of spirits. The City Marshal called the venders together and used every argument to induce them to close; the result was that the great majority yielded, through a sense of what was due to right and public sentiment. On the next Sabbath, but ten of the three hundred were found open by the police. Moral suasion was again tried upon these, in many cases with the desired result. Those, however, who kept open, reaped a golden harvest, in some cases amounting, as they boasted, to hundreds of dollars. According to the old custom, they expected to pay a fine of twenty dollars on Monday, for having made twenty times the amount on the day before. During the week, warrants were obtained against these persons for breaches of the License Law, and the police armed with these warrants made their rounds on the next Sabbath. They found but two places open. They arrested the keepers on the warrants, and committed them to jail until Monday morning. When the cases came up for hearing they were *not plus ça change*, on the agreement not again to open on the Sabbath. The same process was again repeated yesterday; three more were arrested; and we trust it will be persevered in against those who not only set the laws of God and man at defiance, but do it even against the sentiment and example of the great majority of those who are engaged in the traffic."

The Sisterhood of Reforms. We want one reform to establish the principle of self-ownership, now violated in the persons of one-sixth of our countrymen. We want another to conform the tenure of land to the obvious intentions of the Almighty and prevent the mass of mankind from being crowded off from the earth. We want another to establish the honor of labor and an equitable distribution of its profits. We want another to deliver mankind from poison and give supremacy to the laws of health. We want another to chase the fiend war from the race and beat all the swords into ploughshares. We want another to deliver government from kingcraft, and another to deliver religion from priestcraft. We want another to give woman a social position which will establish purity as a reality. We want another to equalize the distribution of knowledge, or in other words to admit all to the treasures which are laid up in the world's history and the records of art. These reforms are all so connected that we defy any man to advance one of them sincerely without advancing others. To advance one and oppose others is absurd.

He who is diligently laboring to promote one of them is to be considered favoring all, whether he so expresses himself or not, and just so fast as he becomes wise he will so express himself without reserve.—*Chronotype.*

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The daughter of the Queen of Madagascar has lately espoused a Frenchman, M. Maxime Lepelletier; who is the possessor, not only of a Princess, but one of the largest beef-salting establishments in the country.

There are now in London 13 journals devoted to Railroads.

How to get rich.—Mind your own business.

The Ladies of North Carolina.

Fashion, habit, usage, call it what you please, goes far, and in fact is almost omnipotent, in the regulations of society, and in the establishment of codes of manners and customs—sometimes even of morality. Hence, portions of these codes will differ in different communities. An almost extreme modesty is assumed by the Southern lady. Many subjects which would not give even the smallest offence to a Yankee woman, however delicate and refined she might be, would call up a blush or frown on the cheek or countenance of the Southern lady, indicative of a supposed offence to her modesty, or outrage on her dignity. Yet these same delicate females never have their modesty shocked, by having constantly in their view, and in their presence and being waited on by scores of "little niggers," from one to twelve years of age, some with a whole shirt, and no other clothing;—more with half a shirt or less, and not a few in an entire state of nudity. It makes a Yankee man blush to see such things in and around a dwelling, and he naturally feels some degree of sympathy for the ladies, whose offended modesty he is apt to imagine must be painfully embarrassing to them. But, as he steals a further glance at the faces around him, he discovers no blush there, no embarrassment, no sign of mortification. He soon learns that such things are far too common to create surprise, and that the lady whose modesty would receive a severe shock, by accidentally seeing a white man divested of his coat and vest, can look complacently on hundreds of naked and half naked "niggers," without having her modesty, or her nervous sensibilities at all disturbed. What would be a Yankee lady's feelings under such circumstances? She would blush scarlet in the eyes. And yet, conventionally, the Southern lady is truly modest. Such is the potent effect of long established usage, even in innate laws.

A Southern lady, I speak now of those of the old North State, though the remark will as properly apply to many others, a lady then of North Carolina is highly amused, though at the same time disgusted, on being told that some Northern females, though comparatively few, are snuff-takers, and really despise the article on its way to the head, through the twin avenues of the nose. She can scarcely credit you—it is "mighty strange." Yet, would you believe it, there is nine chances in favor, for one against, that this same Carolina lady, if she be more than "sweet seventeen," uses more than thrice that amount of snuff each day, of that used by the most incorrigible snuff-taker, male or female, in the Yankee land! But she does not snuff—she EATS it! There is the difference. Should a Carolina lady invite a Yankee lady to "dip" with her, the latter would probably be at a loss to know what operation was intended. As the Carolina lady is not present to tell, permit me to become her proxy, and explain for her what it is to "dip." In the first place you must provide yourself with a snuff-box, and fill it with yellow Scotch snuff. In the second place, you must procure a green twig of some sort, of the size of a large pipe stem; and having cut a piece of about three inches in length proceed to chew one end of it, until the wood shall have been converted to a "brush." In the third place, you insert your brush into the box, and take up with it a sufficient quantity of snuff, which you are to convey to the mouth! And thus you will sit, perhaps for an hour, alternately rubbing your teeth, chewing the brush, ejecting a portion of the nauseous dust, and permitting the remainder to pursue its own course; ever and anon replenishing the brush with a new supply. This is what is called "dipping." The habit soon becomes an inveterate one, and is almost universal. Those who practice it, invariably "dip" a length of time after eating, much of the time besides carrying the "brush" in the mouth, as the smoker does his cigar, and now and then subjecting it to the same process as the tobacco chewer does his quid. The brush and the box are the necessary accompaniment of the other contents of the "dipper's" pocket or reticule, and on no excursion, whether on a visit, to a party, a wedding or to church, or elsewhere are they left behind. What a nauseous, filthy and unhealthy habit, says the Yankee snuff taker, and smoker, and tobacco chewer! Oh—says the Carolina lady "dipper," what mighty nauseous, filthy and unhealthy habits—smoking and chewing, and Yankee snuffing! For the world, she would not imitate one of those habits, except possibly smoking, of which, many Carolina ladies are fond. And the snuffier, the smoker, and the chewer of the North, have an equal horror of dipping. So we go—"one's meat is another's poison." Let judges decide.

Physiological Differences.

One idea which forcibly arrests the attention, is the physiological transformation rapidly occurring in the human family. The word of God declares that all the diversified races of men, which dwell upon the globe, are the descendants of a common parentage. And yet how immense is the difference now manifest between the most perfect specimen of the Caucasian or European race, with its erect and symmetrical stature, its intellectual countenance and lofty brow, its beaming eye, its pure and ruddy complexion—when compared with the dwarfed Negro of New Holland, with crooked limbs, dingy hue, and coarse, repulsive, idiotic features, hardly one remove above the baboon—the whole physical man being in keeping with the moral and intellectual degradation. Scientific writers have divided mankind into different classes, as the Caucasian, the African, the Mongolian, the American and the Malay. Some have arranged them into three classes, others into five, and others into many more. We look at the white, the red, the brown, the black and the tawny man, and we find it declared in the Bible that all these widely different varieties are of common origin. And as we explore the field of physiological science, we meet with continual illustrations and confirmations of this truth. Though we cannot fully account for the present diversity in the aspect of different races, this variety is in accordance with the operation of well known laws. The same parents have some children of light complexion, blue eyes and light hair, and others of dark complexion, black eyes and black hair. The Caucasian in a tropical climate becomes swarthy, and transmits to his children a darkened hue, while in the cold and icy regions of the North he becomes the father of a fair-skinned and flax-haired race. It is in accordance with the teachings of science, that those who are well fed, and well clothed, and protected from the weather—whose moral feelings are diligently trained, and whose intellectual powers are developed by careful culture, from generation to generation grow more symmetrical in form; more intellectual in the expression of their features, more delicate and fair in skin, and of more perfect general physical organization. While those who are cradled in the huts of barbarians, with naked bodies besmeared with oil and paint, dozing away a mere animal life in the smoke and the stink of a den of swamps, breathing the pestilential air of hogs and swamps, devouring the insatiable and unwholesome food, unwashed, uncombed—gradually deteriorate generation after generation, and with matted hair and blackened limbs lose all resemblance to their fine ancestry from whom they are degraded.

There are many renegade English and American sailors, who have escaped from whale ships and are living among the savages of the Pacific islands. In a few years after abandoning the ships and surrendering themselves to the habits of savage life, they become so changed in color and appearance, that they cannot be distinguished from the natives. There are many well-authenticated instances of children, born of African parents, and becoming entirely white. In repeated instances a white spot has made its appearance upon a black skin, and gradually spread, till the colored man from foot to crown became a white man. A short time ago there was in Richmond, Va. a negro boy as black as ebony, with the exception of nearly half his right side and back, which were as white as alabaster. The parts of white were increasing, and would probably cover the whole body. These wonderful anomalies are transmitted from parent to child. Thus does philosophy confirm the declaration of the Scriptures, that God made of one blood all the nations of the earth.—*Albion.*

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.

The conversation having turned, in presence of Dr. Franklin, upon riches, a young person in the company having expressed his surprise that they ever should be attended with such anxiety and solicitude, instancing of his acquaintances, who, though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was so busy and more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in the counting house. The Doctor took an apple from a fruit basket, and presented it to a little child who could just totter about the room. The child could scarce grasp it in his hand. He then gave it to another, which occupied the other hand. Then choosing a third, remarkable for size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three, dropped the last on the carpet and burst into tears. "See there," said the philosopher, "there is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy."

JUDICIOUS INVESTMENTS.—In our efforts to benefit our families, we frequently go the wrong way to work. A case in point is cited in the Charleston News. A gentleman fifty years ago gave his daughter at her birth a diamond ring costing \$1500, which she has still in her possession, and which will remain in the family. A gentleman at the same time gave his daughter \$1500, which was invested for her use at 7 per cent compound interest, and as no part of the amount was used, the sum this day has accumulated to \$44,125 50! while the ladies diamond ring remains at its original value.—*Det. Free Press.*

The N. Y. Commercial, in an article on the Mexican war, and the immense expenditures attending it, says:

"If we adhere to the principle of making the Mexicans eventually reimburse all our expenses, with territory if not with money, the upshot of it will be that we shall have to keep on fighting until all their territory is ours. They are running in debt to us at a rate which will soon use up all they are worth in the world. When we come to foreclose the mortgage, the equity of redemption will not be worth a farthing, even if they have anything to redeem it with."

From the N. O. Commercial Times, of Oct. 17.

The North and the South.

The conquest of California by Commodore Sloat, and that of New Mexico by Gen. Kearney, will add an immense extent of territory—about 300,000,000 of square acres—to the already vast possessions of the United States. We may assume these premises as absolutely positive, for no one acquainted with the character of our people, with their newly acquired taste for territorial aggrandizement, with the importance of these acquisitions, commercially and politically, and with the inert and imbecile rule which Mexico has hitherto exerted over them, can entertain much doubt of the final destiny of those provinces. We have seized them with the strong arm, in pursuance of the legitimate rights of belligerents, and no event of future occurrence is likely to relax our grasp, or prevent their ultimate incorporation into our confederacy of sovereignties.

Regarding the possession of California and New Mexico as a "fixed fact," beyond a peradventure or a doubt, the question naturally arises as to the form under which these territories will enter the Union. It is an important one, for it is sectional in its nature, it has already stirred up agitation, and promises, at no remote period, to become a fertile and vexatious source of tumult, discord and strife. May Heaven forbid that it may lead to nothing worse! In neither of these countries does the institution of Slavery at present exist—nor, by the constitution of Mexico, is voluntary servitude prohibited. But Santa Fe has always been claimed as an integral part of Texas, and Texas is a slaveholding State. Should, therefore, Santa Fe be annexed to the Union, we cannot see how the North can object to the extension of slavery to a portion of country, which will be incorporated into Texas, and constitute its North-western boundary. But this reasoning, however plausible, will not be apt to satisfy the non-slaveholding States, for they are actuated by other motives than the simple dislike of slavery—they are averse to, and jealous of the growth and progress of the South, and view with jaundiced vision every inch of ground added to our soil.

With respect to California the case is somewhat different. It is not claimed as part of any State, is destitute of slaves now, and the records of the late session abundantly prove that if ever it be annexed to the United States, the act will be trammelled with a perpetual abolition of slavery. It may be, that when these questions arise, the South will be contented to receive New Mexico as slaveholding territory, and tolerate the admission of California without slavery, as an offset. What result may flow from this contest between the North and South—in whatever manner a compromise may be effected, there can be no rational doubt that the struggle will be fierce and there is some reason for dreading the work of harmonious and peaceful councils, amid the turmoil and violent antagonism of sectional interests.

We have thus far said little on the subject, but we have been no inattentive observers of the phases of public feeling, developed in the non-slaveholding States, especially in the extreme North and West, by the discussion of the probable increase of our territory, through cession or conquest. Politicians, moved by an unscrupulous eagerness for the fabrication of party capital may seek on one side or the other to pervert every isolated expression of opinion into palpable evidence that one of the two great parties stands pledged to oppose the extension of slavery.—We, who care nothing for the exigencies of party, and who believe one just as honest and as patriotic as the other, have sedulously noted the progress of opinion, and we declare our solemn and sincere conviction that, throughout the non-slaveholding States, utterly independent of, and unassociated with political divisions, there prevails a deep-seated and wide-spread opposition to the encroachments of slavery—an opposition the more formidable, that it does not assume the aspect of mere rampant and fanatic abolitionism, but manifests itself in the determination to respect the constitutional guarantee of slavery; at the same time declaring that it shall, hereafter, be restricted within its present geographical limits, and shall proceed no further. We say that the masses of both parties exhibit this disposition not as politicians, though sometimes for political effect—and that the most temperate, the ablest and most patriotic minds—neutral papers which do not hesitate to avow these principles. If proof were desired of this state of fact, we could fill our columns with citations. But it is only necessary to refer the reader to the journals of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for evidences of the remarkable unanimity that marks the public mind in these quarters, upon this exciting topic. The proceedings during the late session of Congress, the history of the proviso prohibiting slavery in California, conceived by one Democrat, presented by another, supported indiscriminately by Whigs and Democrats of the North and West, and opposed, without distinction of party, by the entire South, is a pregnant illustration of the power of this question in annihilating political sympathies, and submitting them to the irresistible empire of sectional animosities.

There is a well-founded and a justifiable anxiety in the South, to extend its institutions *passu* with the admission into the Union of non-slaveholding States. We claim equality of strength and influence with the North and West—equality of representation in our national councils, as almost the sole remaining shelter from the preponderant influences of the latter. The South instinctively feels that her only safety lies in the equilibrium of power. But for this the vehement prejudices now shed against our domestic institutions might one day overlook constitutional barriers and the virulent assaults to which we are daily exposed, might assume a more practical and directly injurious form.—This sentiment of self-preservation, was the leading motive in uniting the entire South, irrespective of politics, upon the question of the annexation of Texas. That question, it is true, was in part determined by Northern votes, but while in that quarter, the ambition of territorial acquisition, and strong sympathy for a republic settled by off-shots from the parent stem, in a great measure sufficed sectional interests, in the South, the secret consciousness that by the aggregation of Texas, the slaveholding States would drive a accession of strength, and be better fitted to cope with the North, was a motive that overshadowed all others. Hence, while Northward the question triumphed but partially, South of the Potomac

me it defied all opposition, and ran an uninter-
rupted career of victory.

But since the admission of Texas, the North
aid West have been, or are about to be reinforced
by the addition of Iowa and Wisconsin. With
these States, though the United States Senate
will still exhibit an equal number of representa-
tives of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States,
the House will have a considerable majority
against the South, on all questions of a sectional
nature. Having already had a foretaste of the
treatment we may expect, who shall blame us
for endeavoring to neutralize Northern and
Western influence? Is it not the obvious policy
of the South—the policy of self-defence—to aug-
ment her strength, that she may not hereafter be
at the mercy of the powerful North, and may not
be compelled to claim as a boon, the continuance
of those privileges which were secured to her
as indefensible rights? The South cannot be
charged with super-sensitiveness. Year after
year, her institutions, her property, her prerogatives
are ruthlessly assailed in the Halls of Con-
gress, and by frantic cries elsewhere. Har-
dient entreaties to be let alone are disregarded;
her menaces—when roused beyond endurance
by cruel taunts—mooted and derided. The pe-
riod may not be far distant, when contumely
will be followed by violence; when the compact
of the Union may be trampled on, to gratify sec-
tional animosity. In such event, if the South
be in a hopeless minority, what oppression and
iniquity may she not expect? These considera-
tions, and the knowledge that the South feels
her rights and dreads maintain them, make us look
to the future with undiminished anxiety, and some-
times deter us from attempting to pierce too
keenly through its murky gloom, lest the spec-
tacle revealed should deepen apprehension into
despondency.

The stability of the Union was once before
shaken by the question of the admission of a
State. Should danger again arise, we can only
ferociously hope that by another compromise, or
order may be deduced out of the chaotic mass of
discordant elements, harmony from the disson-
ance with which its voice is pregnant, and, in
fine, a settled peace out of imminent hostile col-
lision.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

How Slavery can be Peace- fully Abolished.

In our discussion of the subject of
Slavery for several weeks past, we came
to the conclusion that this monstrous relic
of barbarism and wickedness will surely
be abolished. No observing man, who at
all comprehends the lessons of history,
or the spirit of the age, can have any
doubts of its final extinction from our
land, and ultimately from the earth.

We found also, that its abolition in our
country, would come by Violence on the
part of the slave in breaking his chains;
or by Liberation on the part of the mas-
ter, by striking them off; and according
to the example of all modern States and
nations, this liberation will come through
that form long since recommended by
George Washington as "the only proper
and effectual remedy for Slavery—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY."

We further found that efficient legisla-
tion against Slavery could not be attained
by mere Moral Suasion, nor by any
amount of Ecclesiastical Action; nor by
attempting to dissolve the Union of the
States; nor by the supremacy of a per-
manent national party organized only on
the One Idea of Opposition to Negro
Slavery; nor, lastly, under present cir-
cumstances, was it at all probable that it
would be attained by organizing a new
permanent national party on the basis of
Equal Rights to All. How, then, can
such legislation be obtained as shall abol-
ish Slavery? We answer,

BY SUCH AN UNION OF THE MAJORITY
OF THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES,
AS SHALL SECURE A REPEAL OF ALL NA-
TIONAL LAWS SUSTAINING SLAVERY, AND
THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVEHOLDERS FROM
ALL NATIONAL OFFICES.

This is the great central point to which
all divisions of the Antislavery Army
must come before they can achieve a final
victory. They may start from different
places, and travel different roads; but
here they must all concentrate in one
general union for the common object—
A few remarks upon this union are all
we can find room for to day.

1. This Union must be of that nature
that Slaveholders shall be excluded from
national offices. Emancipation will never
take place while the government is
under their control. They must be ut-
terly excommunicated, as unworthy, by
their enormous and daily violations of the
first principles of Republicanism and
Christianity, of holding any office in the
gift of a Free & Christian people. This,
indeed, will require a great change in
public opinion; but it is a change that is
steadily approaching. Great changes
take place in a single life time. Seventy
five years ago, what business was more
respectable than Slave-trading? Its right-
fulness and utility were defended by bish-
ops, judges, professors, princes and poten-
tates. George the Fourth, before his
accession, received a rich service of plate
from the British merchants as a testimonial
of their gratitude for his services in de-
fending the African Slave Trade. Now
that trade is condemned as piracy by
most of the civilized world. Yet American
Slaveholders & Traders are equally guilty
with their predecessors of the African
Trade. The latter enslaved men and
women in their mature years, our
American tyrants enslave them when too
young to resist. The last is by much the

most cowardly and meanest act of the
two. Our readers will assent intellectu-
ally, to the truth of these remarks; but
we know they will not realize them in
their feelings. The people of this coun-
try, fifty years hence will regard an Amer-
ican Slaveholder with the same feelings
that we now exercise towards an ac-
knowledged African Slave Trader. But
while our President and all his great of-
ficers are Slaveholders, such a state of
public feeling cannot be expected.

The exclusion of Slaveholders from
office would not disarrange the affairs of
the nation half as much as some people
suppose. They are but about a seven-
tieth part of the whole people; and the
remaining sixty nine parts could get
along very well without them. An Anti-
slavery administration, once in power,
without violating any Constitution, could
strike the death blow of Slavery in all
the States, by simply refusing to ap-
point any Slaveholder to office, and
thereby setting a mark of disgrace upon
the practice. The general government
has a very long arm, reaching from its
centre at Washington to the most distant
log cabin post-office, & to appointments on
the other side of the globe; and there are
several seekers for every office. Let it
be once understood that no slaveholder
could receive any office, high or low, and
the effect would be tremendous. Neither
need all offices be filled by northern men.
There are abundance of non-slaveholders
in every State competent to fill all the
national offices in that State.

Political partisans may be slow in com-
ing into this position of excluding slave-
holders from office: but no effectual anti-
slavery action can be had while they con-
trol the government. Any kind of a
Union or party which proposes to act
against Slavery, and yet vote for Slave-
holders, will prove unworthy of the sup-
port of antislavery men.

2. This Union must be such an one as
will repeal all national laws which tend
to sustain Slavery. The number and
importance of these laws is much greater
than is generally supposed. Their repeal
would be ominous to the slaveholder.
The law of 1793 for returning fugitive
slaves is one of the greatest supports of
the system. Some years since, one of
the Virginia Senators, Mr. Rives, we
think, stated in Congress that the repeal
of that law only would ultimately com-
pel the Abolition of Slavery, as property
in slaves, on the borders of all the Free
States, would become utterly valueless,
unless the right of re-capture could be
enforced.

3. This Union must embrace a majori-
ty of the people of the Free States. It
is through the influence and action of the
Free States chiefly that Emancipation
may be expected. The leavened por-
tions of society must leaven the remain-
der. The diseased parts of the system
must be restored through the action of the
healthy parts. An antislavery senti-
ment is indeed commencing in the South;
but while it will be very efficient in the
final extinction of Slavery there, it will
not take the lead in spreading those mea-
sures which are pre-requisite to its extinc-
tion. Wherever Emancipation has taken
place in modern times, it has been chief-
ly through the action of the non-slave-
holding portions of community.

We say that a majority of the people
of the Free States must concur in doing
this work, because it cannot be done by
a minority. The minority cannot elect
men who will repeal the Slave Laws,
and exclude Slaveholders from power—
Hence there must be a political union
of a majority of the voters for this ex-
press purpose. The total number of votes
polled in the Free States in 1844 was
1,899,745. The number of voters is now
larger; and it may be safely laid down
that the concurrent action of at least One
Million of the Freeman of the North must
be had, before the chains can be knock-
ed from the limbs of the slave. Observe,
we do not say that this number must
join the Liberty party, or any other par-
ty; but that at least One Million must
act unitedly together for the overthrow
of Slavery, by agreeing upon and then elect-
ing to power such men as will accom-
plish the great work, by the repeal of the
Slave Laws.

Proposals for a general Antislavery
Union have been thrown out by Kiah
Bailey of Vermont, Burritt of Massachu-
setts, Hale of New Hampshire, and
Dr. Bailey, S. P. Chase, E. S. Hamlin
and Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. We shall
examine their proposals in some future
numbers.

Slaveholding Aggrandize- ment.

Some of the Southern papers are mak-
ing large calculations on the power and
influence to be obtained by the South
through the extension of Slavery. Hear
the Charleston Patriot:

"Every battle fought in Mexico, and
every dollar spent there, which insures the
acquisition of territory which must widen
the field of Southern enterprise and pow-
er in the future. And the final result
will be to re-adjust the whole balance of
power in the confederacy, so as to give
US CONTROL OVER THE GOVERNMENT IN
ALL TIME TO COME. If the South be
but true to themselves, the day of our de-
pression and suffering is gone, and gone
forever."

Santa Fe.
This, for the present at least, is an Amer-
ican Territory, having been regularly
organized by the authority of the Presi-
dent.

Gen. Kearney, by printed proclamation,
dated Sept. 22, 1846, announces that,
being duly authorized by the President of
the United States, he appoints the fol-
lowing named persons the executive
and administrative officers of the law
and government of the Territory of New
Mexico:

Governor—Charles Bent; Secretary
of the Territory—Don Aduciano Vigil;
Marshal—Richard Ballam; U. S. Dis-
trict Attorney—Francis P. Blair; Treas-
urer—Charles Blummer; Auditor Public
Accounts—Eugene Leitensdorfer; Antonio
Jose Otero, John Houghton, and
Charles Baubain, Judges of the Supreme
Court.

These appointments were regarded as
the best that could be made out of the ma-
terial present in Santa Fe. The appoint-
ment of Gov. Bent appears to give gen-
eral satisfaction.

In this new country, they have some
queer customs not sanctioned by our laws.
For instance, it appears that the men
and even the priests in New Mexico, are
permitted to marry not only one wife, but
as many as they please. A correspondent
of the Government paper at St. Louis
(the Union) writing from Gen.
Kearney's camp Sept. 13, describes the
town of San Domingo, of which he
says:

"There is at this town quite an exten-
sive church, to which is attached the
priest's house, where he keeps his wives
and concubines. The priest at this place
has four—two of them are quite good
looking."

The latest advices from Santa Fe con-
tain the following:—

Col. Doniphan remained in command of
the troops at Santa Fe, attended to the
administration of the laws as Governor
of the Territory, superintended the erec-
tion of Fort Marcy, on the hill overlook-
ing the town, and completed, with the aid
of Willard P. Hall, the "organic Law
and Constitution" for the government of
the Territory. A small printing press
was found at Santa Fe, which was used
for printing the Public Laws, &c.

A press, type and paper for a printing
establishment at Santa Fe have been
forwarded to Fort Leavenworth. They
are intended for the use of the provin-
cial government organized by General
Kearney.

A correspondent of the Liberty (Mo.)
Tribune, John T. Hughes, under date of
Sept. 17, at Santa Fe, gives an account
of the movements of Gen. Kearney, since
the 25th of August. He gives a diary of
an expedition under command of Gen.
Kearney, to Albuquerque in the valley of
the Rio Grande, about 100 miles south
from Santa Fe, with a view to subdue some
malcontents and rebels, (?) who he heard
were assembling there to recover the
capital. They passed through the city of
Algodones, containing about one thousand
inhabitants. He says they received them
kindly, and "express themselves well
pleased with the change of the government,
and proud of the idea of being considered
citizens of the great American Republic."

They entered Albuquerque, the seat of
the private residence of the late Governor,
Armijo, and were received, with great
demonstrations of joy. They proceeded
to St. Tome, where salutes of guns, bon-
fires, fireworks, illuminations, and theat-
rical representations, welcomed the new
Governor. The correspondent says:

"Here the people were assembled,
from all the neighboring villages, to the
number of 3000, for the purpose of cele-
brating the anniversary of the 'Holy
Vision,' or the 'Inception of the Virgin
Mary.' The occasion was rendered
doubly grand when the inhabitants of the
place were informed of the arrival of
Gen. Kearney and his troops, as they
were anxious both to testify their respect
for him, and also to make a dazzling
exhibition of the commemorative cere-
monies, to impress us with an idea of the
pompous character of the Church. They
were ignorant of the fact that we were
plain Republicans and rather detested
that admired their unmeaning pomp and
senseless mockery."

"The church was crowded to over-
flowing, though ample enough to contain
2000 persons. The altar was lighted up
with 24 candles—six Priests, I believe,
officiated—Gen. Kearney and staff of-
ficers, and also some few officers of the
Volunteer Regiment were present, and
looked and no doubt felt supremely
ridiculous, each one holding a greasy tal-
low candle in his hand, which was to be
blown out and relighted at certain inter-
vals during the ceremonies; but it is a
good maxim perhaps, 'when you are in
Rome do as Rome does.'"

From this town they returned to Santa
Fe after an absence of twelve days, hav-
ing found no rebels.—Cincinnati Herald.

Gen. Kearney set out on his expedition
from the Rio Grande, the command was
met by an express from Capt. Fremont.
The party consisted of 16 men. From
them Gen. Kearney learned that the
whole of Upper California was in posses-

sion of the Americans, and all quiet;
Capt. Fremont acting as Provisional Gov-
ernor. Gen. Kearney accordingly sent
back all his force except 100 men, with
whom he proceeded on his journey, taking
with him three of the express company
as guides. There was nothing new at
Santa Fe. Much apprehension was felt
as to the supply of forage for the horses
and cattle, and it was feared that many
of them would be lost during the win-
ter.

The Phrenological Journal for
November contains articles on Individu-
ality, Signs of Character, Republican-
ism, Machinery and Labor, John Wes-
ley's portrait and character, Woman, and
Miscellany. We are particularly interest-
ed in the articles on the Signs of Char-
acter. The present number of the se-
ries treats of the Hand-writing. Were
all alike physically and mentally, all
would write exactly alike; and every
variation which we see indicates and
proves a variation in the constitution of
mind or body, or both. The energetic,
furious man will make different marks
from the weak, timid and irresolute one;
and he whose thoughts and feelings are
rapid as lightning, will make scratches of
a different character from those of the
dull, plodding, slow-motioned man.—
Women's chirography is different from
men's. Each one, as he sits down to
write, takes his character with him, and
leaves some indications on the paper.

In reference to the style of writing,
Fowler remarks:

"Though somewhat foreign to our
theme, yet the style of the composition,
and kinds of words, phrases, parts of
speech, &c., used most frequently, at the
same time that they correspond with the
chirography, still more clearly indicate
character. Thus, Causality is always
putting such words as, why, because,
therefore, for, since, reason, laws, &c.,
into the style of those who possess this
faculty large. Comparison uses just the
words required, or makes an excellent se-
lection from those proffered by Lan-
guage. Large Language uses many
words, and small Language fewer. Large
Eventuality employs a great number of
verbs, and fills in many adjective and
descriptive clauses; small Eventuality
leaves much to be guessed at or supplied
by the reader. Large Order arranges
things in their natural succession, while
small Order leaves them transposed at
loose ends. Large Size uses adjectives
of measure, as great, little, vast, huge,
stupendous, &c. Large Color paints up
its objects, and often employs words ex-
pressive of color. Large Individuality
employs descriptive adjectives freely, and
personifies, and the Perceptive generally
employ adjectives and adverbs; large
Self-Esteem and Approbateness tell
what I did and said, as though it were
something extra; large Firmness and
Combateness lay things down as just
exactly so, without the least cavil or dis-
pute; while extra Cautiousness hesitates,
and puts in perphases, and maybes.—
Large Benevolence infuses a benign and
humane tone into the style, and smooths
off its harsher points; the affectionate
employ tender, endearing, and friendly epi-
thets; and thus of all the other faculties.
The analysis of a few sentences in con-
sonance with these rules, would be inter-
esting, but must be postponed. Yet, with
these general principles before him, the
reader will find such analysis deeply in-
teresting, and highly instructive."

MONTEREY.—We find in the Louisville
Journal, quite a pleasant passage of
description. It corroborates the feat of
the Brown County boy in the orange tree,
on the 23d of September.
"Monterey is a beautiful place, filled
with orange groves and gardens. It lies
at the very foot of the Sierra Madre moun-
tains, which embrace it on every side,
their tops lost in the clouds. A beautiful
river sparkles through its midst—its soil
produces every fruit of the tropics. The
orange, citron, pomegranate, fig and ba-
nana, surround you; on every side
the most magnificent birds warble on the
branches of the trees. Nature has done
everything; it is only the vile race of
Mexicans which renders the place de-
testable."

I send L. a flower which I plucked
from the garden of Ampudia's palace,
which is more beautiful than I have pow-
er to describe. I galloped all through it
yesterday, pulled the flowers, lounged on
the grass, sucked the oranges, kicked over
several flower pots, shook my sword at
a few ragged natives, and imagined my-
self a prince. We will have easy times
now for a few weeks, nothing to do but
eat and sleep, and we desire it I assure
you. The march up was terrible, ex-
posed as we were to all the severity of a
tropical sun."

Since the great religious Reformation
(?) Great Britain has spent 65 years in
war, and 62 in peace. She borrowed in
700 years, which lasted the 65 years, £834,
000,000. In the same time, she raised
by taxes, £1,189,000,000; thus forming
a total expenditure of \$8,982,120,000 in
our currency. This enormous sum, ex-
torted from the taut strained sinews of la-
bor, would have constructed fifteen rail-
roads around the globe, allowing \$25,000
per mile! To raise another such sum,
would require a tax of \$10 on every
human being on the globe! The interest
of this sum for one month, at 5 per cent.,
exceeds the amount contributed by the
whole christian world for preaching the
gospel of Jesus Christ to the heathen for
the last thousand years!—Burritt.

The North and the South.

The article thus entitled on the first
page, from a leading New Orleans pa-
per, is deserving of attention, as indicat-
ing the state of feeling on the question
of Slavery at the extreme South. It is
evidently written with care, and shadows
forth distinctly the feelings and views
prevalent in that section. Slavery is to
be established in California, Santa Fe,
and all the new possessions, if possible;
if not, then the compromise system is to
be again tried, by dividing the new ac-
quisitions between Slavery and Liberty.
The Southern politicians are intent on
keeping their ascendancy in the Govern-
ment by making still more Slave States.
This is the absorbing object with them.
And what have we to oppose to these
ambitious designs, except a set of servile,
Northern doughfaces?

Union Stores.

The Yankees seem to have a notion
that all kinds of business can be made
to go better by union than by individual
enterprise. We copied from the Chrono-
type, sometime since, an account of a
Union Store in Boston. Its operation
was spoken of favorably. The same pa-
per notices another store about commencing
in Newburyport, thus described in the
Newburyport Herald.

"If we understand the plan, it is this:—
that any individual by paying \$25 shall
be entitled to a share in the stock; which
guarantees to him his goods, at only such
an advance from cost as will defray the
expenses of the store. Thus if one hun-
dred stockholders be obtained, they will
have a capital of \$2,500 to commence
with, and allowing each person to expend
\$12 per month, it will give the store a
trade amounting to \$14,000 a year;
which, combined with the transient cus-
tom, at a fair profit, will bring the goods
at a very small advance from cost for the
stockholders, and at the same time be
constantly adding to the general fund.—
The experiment has been tried in other
places, and where it has been conducted
by judicious persons, has been attended
with abundant success. We cannot con-
ceive what necessity there is of compel-
ling this community to support such an
over abundance of grocery stores, when
one-eighth of the number would be suf-
ficient to support in a town like this; and
at the same time they could afford to sell
their goods at one-half the profits now
charged."

This useful and popular work has al-
ready passed into the 5th edition. It ap-
pears on superior paper, neatly bound, and
much improved, and enlarged—upwards
of 20 pages having been added to the pre-
sent edition. Notwithstanding the im-
provement in the work, no advance will
be made in the price. By the doz., \$4.50,
single, 50 cts.

The Editor of the Liberty Standard,
Maine, says,—"The Minstrel is doing
our cause an excellent service in this
State. We want more of them in this re-
gion."

Prof. Hudson of Ohio, who has already
taken 200 of them, says,—"We are high-
ly pleased with the Minstrel. Its burn-
ing words and soul-stirring music, have ad-
ded greatly to the interest of our meetings
whenever there have been voices to do
them ought like justice. God bless broth-
er Clark, for getting up that book."

J. Collins Esq., of Ill., writes,—"The
Minstrel is doing our cause much good
in this State—I will take another hun-
dred copies." The work may be had at
this Office.

A writer from Monterey says in
a recent letter:

"There never was a nation so much
mistaken as ours in regard to that of
Mexico—I mean in respect to its military
resources. The people are warlike, and
have an abundant supply of the munitions
of war. Our battles with them improve
them as soldiers. Our invasion is held
by them in abhorrence, and has united all
classes in determined resistance against
us. The battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de
la Palma, and of Monterey, were battles
with their frontier army. From this place
onward, if we have to march on further
in this direction, we shall meet with their
home army, made up of hardy mountaineers,
and a better class of soldiery. So far I
consider we have not injured their nation,
but done it a service by defeating their
old officers, thus causing their army to
be placed under the direction of
younger, more ambitious, braver, and
more accomplished generals. In fact, so
far from the war being ended, it has just
commenced. Our position is critical."

The Liberty Vote.

We have inserted in this paper the few ad-
ditional items of the Liberty vote that we have
received. Judging of the other counties by those
from which we have returns, the Liberty vote
has fallen off a little from last year. The vote
of the other parties was generally light, and
turned much on personal interests and preferences.
Below we give the Liberty vote of 11 counties
for Congressmen this year, with the vote for Bir-
ney in 1844.

1846. 1844.
Eaton, 93 61
St. Joseph, 120 84
Wayne, 116 193
Calhoun, 79 226
Jackson, 318 475
Washington, 270 386
Hilldale, 186 212
Genesee, 103 183
Ottawa, 21 17
Kent, 28 33
Oakland, 202 377
1728 2247

Magnetic Telegraph

J. J. Speed, Jr. agent for the projected
Telegraph line from Detroit to Mil-
waukee, gives notice that he will call on the
citizens of Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson,
Marshall, Kalamazoo, Mason, St. Joseph,
Laporte, Chicago, Racine and Mil-
waukee, in a few weeks, and give them an
opportunity to determine whether the said
line shall be constructed or not.

To construct a line of Telegraph with
strong iron wire, properly tuned, gal-
vanized or otherwise protected, with the
requisite number of Registers, batteries,
&c. will require an expenditure of \$125
per mile.

It appears that provision has been made
with Messrs. Livingston and Wells for
the construction of a Telegraphic Line
from Buffalo to Detroit.

National Antislavery Paper.

The name of this paper is to be the
"The National Era." It will be com-
menced at Washington, Jan. 1. Dr.
Bailey will be the editor, assisted by J.
G. Whittier and A. A. Phelps, corres-
ponding editors. The subscription list of
the Philanthropist is to be transferred to
the new paper. The price of the Era is
not yet mentioned. The proprietorship
of the paper is to be vested in a com-
mittee.

Massachusetts.

The Whigs have swept Massachusetts
and elected Gov. Briggs by a majority of
nearly eight thousand. In 310 towns
Davis has 33,215 votes, Briggs has 54-
585, and Sewall, Baylies, and others have
13,608 votes.

In the House of Representatives, the
Boston papers report the election of 170
Whigs, 29 Democrats, and three Liberty
men.

Eight Whigs are elected to Congress.

The Kalamazoo Gazette is out
for "the abolition of all litigation," by
doing away the Credit System. That
will do to discuss, Mr. Gazette, but it is
not till a generation or two that it will
be put in practice. This is the height of
ultraism, and could not be effected with-
out a radical change in the whole struc-
ture of society. There has not been a
civilized nation on the globe from the
beginning of time to this present year,
that has not had a code of laws for the
collection of debts. How would the
great army of lawyers, sheriffs and con-
stable live, if no debts could be collected
by law?

Our village has been thrown into
considerable excitement for a few days
past. Madam rumor has been current
that a couple of southerners have made
a visit for the purpose of apprehending
runaway slaves. How far we are to
credit the stories is left for the thinking
and acting portion of community. But
this much we will say, if the negroes (man
wife and children,) have lived among us
for the last six or seven years and
borne of their kin, been industrious and
fugal, and gotten a good name, we opine
our neighbors of the south will meet with
about as much success as the Indiana com-
mittees did, when instructed to wait upon
Henry Clay and ask him to give up his
slaves. Clay's negroes had grown fat
and sleek, those among us have become
endeared to us, and will abide the public
will for their apprehension and convey-
ance into the realms of slavery, of which,
however, we entertain but little fear.—
We shall probably say something further
in regard to this matter next week.—
Adrian Watch Tower.

We stated the other day that the
provisions of the New York Constitution
on Legal Reform would prove valuable
inasmuch as they would bring the admin-
istration of the law under the control of
the people. They can make their wishes
felt, in part at least, through the ballot
box. The N. Y. Evening Post, com-
menting on the decision of Judge Bron-
son, that under the new Constitution
practitioners of law must first obtain a
license, as heretofore, pronounces the de-
cision "absurd," and adds significant-
ly:—
"Every man of good moral charac-
ter, and who is not notoriously unfit, is
allowed by the new constitution to prac-
tice in the courts, and if the courts attempt
to enact rules adverse to this liberal and
just provision of the constitution, the peo-
ple will see to it when they come to elect
their judges."

Here is the true remedy for oppres-
sions and fooleries of the courts of law.
"The people must see to it!"
The War Department has made a
requisition for 7,000 additional troops—
one regiment from each of the following
States:—Massachusetts, N. York, Penn-
sylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Caro-
lina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

It appears by the report of the Secretary
of the Navy last year, that there are 69 Captains
in the Navy, and as all promotions take place
by seniority, they are all old. Their average
age is nearly 60, and is constantly increasing.
The average age of Commanders, from whom Cap-
tains are made, is nearly 50. Continue the
present system 20 years longer, and there will
not be a Captain less than three score years and
ten.

Free Suffrage in New York.

The official vote of 33 counties, is
Yes, 36,923
No, 153,959
Majority, 117,036

The State Journal remarks on this—
"This decision of the people of the State of
New York is indeed disgraceful to the Christiani-
ty and humanity of this nineteenth century. A
few years ago this same question was submitted
to the 'Algerines' of Rhode Island, who, by a
large majority, decided in favor of equal suf-
frage."

Yet this equal suffrage will most assuredly be
carried in New York and in Michigan. We are
perfectly willing to stake our life upon it. It is
only a question of time. This unchristian pre-
judice against the African race is giving way,
however slowly; and if the question of equal
suffrage were now submitted to the people of
Michigan, the result would be different from what
it has been in New York."

The Albany Patriot represents that the Whigs
had no tickets printed for Equal Suffrage, except
in a few counties; and that as a general thing,
they manifested the utmost indifference on the
subject. Hence the very small vote polled in its
behalf.

Ohio.

The returns from this State are now
complete. The aggregate vote for Gov-
ernor stands—for Bebb, (Whig) 117,-
164; Tod, (Dem.) 115,094; Lewis,
(Liberty) 10,529. Majority of Bebb over
Tod, 2,070. The vote for Birney in
1844 was 8,050.

The Liberty vote for candidates
for the Legislature, G. M. Barker, and
P. H. Prescott, in Kent county, was 21
and 20; in Ottawa county, 21 and 13.

McClelland's majority for Con-
gress is said to be 1451.

The Liberty vote of Oakland County for
Congressman was 269: Senators, 3,9, 316;
Representatives, 303, to 291. County ticket,
about 200.

An abortive attempt has been made by the
American Squadron under Com. Conner to take
Alvarado. The Mexicans had a battery of ten
guns at the mouth of the river. One of the
largest of the vessels got aground, and after cannon-
ading all day,

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on the 16th. The Great Britain was still lying in Dumbarton Bay.

GEO. BARNETT, Minister to St. James, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th.

The Hibernia arrived on the 27th ult., after a passage of 123 days.

On the 31st ult., Parliament was further prorogued till Tuesday, January 12.

From Ireland the accounts continue most distressing. A letter from Dungannon of the 19th, says, "the condition of the people is cruelly heart-rending, they are starving, frantic looking women, and children half-naked, whose cries were anything like human beings—hungry, broken, and quite feeble from starvation."

It is reported in Paris that a change in the Ministry is soon to take place. Marshal Saut gives place to Guizot.

Mr. M. Herbert is to replace Mr. Martin Duncanson as Minister of Justice, and T. M. P. P. succeeds to the Ministry of Finance in the place of Lacaze Laplagne.

Accounts from Portugal represent the insurrection as making rapid progress. The Duke de Terceira has been arrested and confined in the Tower of the Fort.

The Junta at Oporto has declared for Don Pedro IV., and excluded the Queen from the throne.

The following are extracts from private letters by the Acadia:

LONDON, Nov. 3d.—The prices for American flour were declining, and 35s a 34s in bond, 35s a 36s duty paid, and there appears to be every reason to expect that this price will be maintained and as much confidence does not exist. In regard to Indian corn for the present actually on the way, 52s a 54s might be obtained per quarter. No demand for clover seed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3d.—Western canal flour has declined in value. It has been sold in bond to-day at the reduced price of 31s per bbl.—There are buyers at 30s. The high price of Indian Corn is ascribed to its scarcity and large demands for Ireland. It is offered to arrive at 50s per 480 pounds without buyers.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3d.—At present Indian corn is in excellent demand, and in warehouses has been sold as high as 57s to arrive soon. It has been sold at 53s. Several thousand barrels flour changed hands to-day at 31s. Indian meal 27s a 28s per bbl.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New Hampshire.—A few days

since the cars from Manchester to Concord, N. H., brought three young boys chained and hand-cuffed together, the oldest about 16 and the youngest about 10 years old. They were on their way to the State prison to serve three years for stealing.

A Whig Convention, representing the First Congressional District in N. H., held at Dover on Thursday last, unanimously nominated Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, as the candidate for Representative. The convention recommended Daniel Webster, by a unanimous vote as the next candidate for the Presidency.

Vermont.—The legislature of Vt. have repealed the license law in that state, and dismissed a bill prohibiting bowling alleys.

Rhode Island.—John H. Clark, (Whig) is appointed by the Legislature of R. I., a U. S. Senator in place of J. P. Simmons.

The father of the Hon. John Eaton, of Burrillville, R. I., died at the age of 78 years, and his mother at the age of 85 years. He has eight brothers and sisters living, whose ages, including his own, are as follows—Joseph 93 years, Juanna 93, Martha 91, Jennie 88, John 85, Henry 83, Mary 76, Saloma 73, Amey (the baby) 70—average 84 years. Oh! Methuselah!

The New England Iron Company, at Providence, are making twenty tons of first rate railroad iron daily.

The case of Wm. P. Blodgett and Stephen Kendrick, who were indicted for entering the house of Jeremiah Crooks, in Bellingham, Massachusetts, and taking several persons to Rhode Island, in obedience to orders issued by military authority, during the Dorchester troubles, has been finally disposed of. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Dedham, has overruled the exceptions by defendants, and on motion of their counsel, passed sentence upon them, which was, that they should pay a fine of \$50 each, and costs.

Massachusetts.—LICENSE TRAIL.—These cases have many of them been fined \$20 and costs, and others have been compromised by the guilty parties pleading guilty and giving bail in the sum of \$100 to appear at Court from term to term, and keep the peace, particularly as it relates to the License law of the State.—Worcester County Gazette.

At the Jefferson House, in Ann street, says the Traveller, Mr. Tukey found a notice posted upon the door in substance as follows:—"This establishment is closed until Monday. P. S.—Those whom we have agreed to supply with water, will be served at the pump, at the back door." Profiting by this direction, Mr. Tukey proceeded to the back door, and soon came up with a gentleman who pointed out the direction he should take, where he found the pump in full operation, supplying customers. At the time Mr. Tukey called, the proprietor was absent at a funeral, and he was unable to arrest him but the establishment was immediately closed.—Bee.

The portion of the expense of the Mexican War for the present year, which will fall to Massachusetts to pay allowing the whole amount to be only fifty millions of dollars, will be TWO MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED & TWELVE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE DOLLARS, if assessed by direct taxation, but, as the revenue is collected mostly by imports upon merchandise, and as the people of Massachusetts consume far more of imported articles, according to her representation, than the Southern and Western States, her share cannot be less than THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. So much for upholding Slavery in a single year. This is equal to over four dollars on each person in the state, and for a family of six persons amounts to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!!!—Worcester Spy.

A lad of about twelve years of age, by the name of Edward O. Knowles, of Surrey, Me., was killed Friday morning in the blacksmith's shop of Stephen Pillsbury, South Boston. He was standing about ten or twelve feet from an anvil, where two men were forging, when a small piece of steel flew from one of the sledge-hammers, and struck him in the thigh, severing the main artery, in consequence of which he bled to death in about five minutes.

The splinter, we understand, was very small, not more than the fifth part of an inch wide; the persons present were not aware that he was hurt until he turned to leave the shop, when he staggered, and they then perceived the blood flowing down his leg.

This commonwealth has prepared an abstract of paper returns for 1845 by which it appears that there are 14,161 paupers in the state.

The ship New World, of New York, launched at East Boston, last month, is said to be the largest merchant ship in the United States. Her burthen is 1,500 tons. She is already ready to sail for Europe and is loaded with

15,000 barrels Flour, at 35 cts. per bbl. \$22,900
14,000 bu. Gr. at 24 cts per bu. 8,800
Other Goods 2,000

Freight \$33,760

This is probably the largest cargo of breadstuffs that ever sailed from the United States.

New York.—At the close of the present engagement of the Keans in this city they go to New York to bring out King John in a style worthy of Shakespeare. The New York Herald gives these particulars respecting it:

The production of this play will cost twelve thousand dollars, half of the expense to be defrayed by Mr. Keane, and half by the management. The costumes alone have kept sixty females in constant employment since June last. Some idea may be formed of the scenic effect to be given to the play, from the fact there will be on the stage at one time, one hundred and fifty men. All the banners, armor, scenery, costume and decorations will be entirely new, and every thing will correspond to make it the most perfect representation of this great play ever put upon any stage. It will be brought out on the 16th of November; and in order to be at full liberty to play it as often as it may be acceptable to the public, Mr. Keane has made no engagement in any other city after that time.

The general result in New York, is the election of Young (Whig) Governor by not far from 11,000 majority; the re-election of Gardner, (Dem.) Lieut Governor, by 2,000 or 3,000 majority; the election of 23 whigs and 11 Democrats to Congress—four of the latter being irregulars—the election of 5 whigs and 3 Democrats to the Senate—and a majority of about 12 or 14 whigs to the House of Assembly, giving the whigs a majority of two to four on joint ballot. The new Constitution is adopted by a considerable majority; and free suffrage (negro suffrage) lost by a very large majority.

The New York papers say that La Roy Sunderland is doing strange things in the way of somnambulism at his lectures in that city. He puts half his audience involuntarily to sleep. That isn't much. We have known speakers put their hearers voluntarily to sleep.—Chronotype.

So have we, Sundays especially.

The "Democratic" City Government of New York, it is said, let out of the city Prison on Blackwell's Island, sixty convicts, on election day, in order that they might vote against giving colored people the right of suffrage! In crossing over, they came near being drowned. Thirteen of these wretches were arrested by Alderman Beason, and Justice Merrill on their way to the polls.

We learn from the N. Y. Pearl, that the rum-sellers of Broadway are making a new move to lure the young and unsuspecting to ruin; placing pretty girls behind the bar, who from morning till late at night dispense their smiles in the same ratio the deluded ones do their sponges.—Washingtonian.

Mississippi.—A Western paper

the Paulding Clarion states, that Joseph French and Charles Haberd, of Jackson county, Mississippi, met in the woods a few days since. French proposed that they should settle a difficulty which existed for some time between them—at the same time throwing off his hat. Haberd replied that "he could soon do that," and raising his rifle deliberately shot him through the body. He then made his escape.

Ohio.—A man in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co. Ohio, by the name of Shepherd, 119 years of age, has never taken any medicine. Two years ago he walked to the polls and deposited his vote for a candidate for the Presidency, and fought with Washington for American Liberty in the battle of Monmouth Plains, and Brandy Wine: he was always very active and industrious and still retains his mental faculties unimpaired!

Illinois.—Dr. John Orr, of Lima, brought to our office on Monday, some of the largest sweet potatoes we ever saw. Six of them weighed 25 pounds and several of them measured 15 inches in circumference. Beat that who can.—Quincy Herald.

Michigan.—On the Race Course, in Jackson, on the 31st inst., a young man about 16 years old, was killed by being thrown from a horse which was running. His head hit a tree, breaking his skull, and dislocating his neck. We hope the sad calamity will tend to put an end to horse racing.—Tocsin.

At the election in Jackson on the 31st inst., we saw considerable drinking, swearing, fighting, and carousing; which really made us sick of our species. Last spring it was supposed that Jackson was nearly redeemed from the curse of retailing ardent spirits; but two of the taverns and most of the groceries have gone back, (like the sow that was washed), to their low and ruinous practices.—Id.

At the American House, in Jackson, an aged lady (by the name of Bean, if we recollect rightly), who came from the east to visit her friends, by a mis-step in the evening fell down a flight of steps into a recess, and was so badly injured that she survived but a few hours. Her children, who resided a few miles out of the village, were called in the morning to convey her home a corpse.—Id.

The late blow on the lake damaged many vessels. Among others the Helen Strong, steamer, was wrecked. Near Erie she broke her rudder chain, burst a steam pipe, lost her anchor, drifted ashore, broke in two, and settled in the sand. The passengers were all saved.

Wisconsin.—The Prairieville Freeman gives the following:—A case of kidnapping, which is said to have occurred in the western portion of our territory last spring, has recently been suggested to our attention. The particulars given show the case to be one of a most aggravated character. Mr. —, now residing near Galena, had a colored girl in his service. Mr. —'s son had clandestine intercourse with the girl. Last spring, the girl being near her confinement, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. — on a pretended visit to Missouri, where they sold the said girl into slavery for \$400!

The Democratic Constitutional Convention has rejected a proposition to divide the State into single Representative districts. The principal argument urged against the measure, was that it might possibly give the whigs some additional members.

VARIETY.

A bar of iron of almost any size, may be instantly sundered while hot, by the simple application of a piece of common roll brimstone. A knowledge of this fact will be useful, when some piece of iron work is required to be severed; but which, as is sometimes the case, is so constructed and situated that no ordinary chisel can be brought to apply. Holes may be instantly perforated through bars or plates of heated iron, by the application of pointed pieces of brimstone. This phenomenon is curious, although it seldom affords much practical utility.

LIBERTY.—We like Burke's idea of Liberty. He says:—"Men are qualified for civil liberty, in exact proportion to their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity and presumption; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsel of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power of the will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men of impenetrable minds cannot be free.—Passions forge their fetters."

A GEM.—We never read the following without feeling twenty per cent improved by it: "Two neighbors met, one of them was exceedingly rich, the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the former on his great possessions, and the happiness he must enjoy, ending with contrasting it with his own condition."

"My friend," said the rich man, "will you allow me to ask you one question?"

"Certainly sir."

"Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your boarding and clothing?"

"No indeed."

"Well, that's all I get."

Trinity Church N. Y.

The New York Correspondent of the Woodstock (R. I.) Patriot gives the following description of this magnificent building:

"Conspicuously, at the head of Wall street, stands Trinity church: its dark brown tower booming gloriously up in the blue vault of Heaven. It is really a stupendous structure, and is unsurpassed in magnificence, by any church on the Western Continent. And its chime of bells, are the sweetest melodists that ever started the dull ear of a great city."

Whenever I hear their merry music, I know they carry a thrill of joy to thousands of poor, jaded hearts, beside mine own. They are as an angel's whisper, vibrating amid the ceaseless tramp and thunder of a city carnival. But Trinity Church with all its architectural beauty—its tall Gothic spire—its graceful turrets—its stained windows—its monstrous organ—its gorgeously decorated altar and gilded architrave, is nevertheless but a splendid monument of religious mockery and monopoly! How, sir, in this nineteenth century—in a land whose fabric of government is a Republic—whose national characteristic is simplicity, and whose religion should be christian equality, seemeth this temple of oriental splendor? Are those destitute thousands—the canaille—permitted to worship at its altar? Have those dilapidated hovels of want, and those flesh-shambles of debauchery in its contiguous neighborhood, any conduits leading from its evangelical reservoir? And are the dark alleys of the city, and still darker by-ways in men's hearts illuminated by yon cross of Episcopal gorgeousness? Resurrectionize those 60,000 skeletons in Trinity Church yard—shake the dust from their feet—direct their bewildered optics to that vast pile, and they will tell it is the sanctuary of Mammon, where the monopolists of the earth congregate—where a few renies for a thousand dollars—where the price of salvation is affluence, and where poor sinners "can't come in."

A newspaper taken in a family, says a distinguished writer, seems to shed a gleam of intelligence all around. It gives the children a taste for reading, it communicates all the important events in the busy world, it is a never failing source of amusement, and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man who is possessed of property sufficient to make him self easy for life, surrounded by children eager for knowledge, and is yet so insatiable by the vile spirit of cupidity as to neglect to subscribe for a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or good citizen, and is deserving the censure of his intelligent neighbors.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—The English bushel of wheat weighs 70 pounds; 8 bushels, equal to 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton weight.

93 bushels American wheat of 60 pounds to the bushel, equal to the English quarter.

A man of ability, for the chief of his reading, should select such works as he feels beyond his own power to have profited. What can other books do but waste his time, and augment his vanity?"

—Foster.

TO SWEETEN BUTTER.—It has been discovered by Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., of Wellington, while lately engaged in making some experiments, that 2½ drams of carbonate of soda added to three pounds of either fresh or salt butter, possessing a disagreeable flavor, renders it perfectly sweet. Soda produces the same results when added to any other culinary greases, as dripping, lard, &c.

Figs.—A cargo of new figs has arrived from Smyrna. In a few years, after learning how to park them and make the drums or baskets, they will be cultivated in such large quantities in our southern States, that importation will be unnecessary. The fig is rather a hot dry fruit, and will grow in a cool climate, although a warm sun is necessary to ripen it. Oranges, raisins, figs, and currents, can be cultivated in this country with a little trouble, particularly in Florida, which is our great tropical fruit region. The large Malaga grape which makes the fine bloom raisins, selling at \$3.50 per box, can be produced in any quantity in Florida.—N. Y. Sun.

A POLYGLOTT JOURNAL AT CALCUTTA.—A new journal, which is a real curiosity in the history of the periodical press, has begun to appear at Calcutta, under the title of the India Sun. The first number was published the 11th of June last. It is in large folio—ten pages of ten columns each. Each of these columns is occupied by a different language; the English in the middle, and on each side the Persian, the Bengalee, the Hindoo, &c. The articles are either translated or condensed in the collateral columns. The editor is a learned native. The paper appears once a month.—Courier des Etais Unis.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—More offences were punished by death in this country in 1835, than in any other nation on the globe.

Figs.—It is said that figs are cultivated in England. An orchard of fig trees in the town of Worthing, yields 18,000 annually.

When the Mexican officers were retir-

ing from taking their leave of Gen. Worth, preparatory to leaving Monterey, a volunteer shot one of them dead. It is said he will be hung. We hope not. He probably could not see any difference in guilt in the sight of Heaven, between shooting one down then, or on the field of battle in a war of plunder and conquest. Who can?

FLOUR—THE BARREL AND QUARTER.—A convenient mode of changing the price of Flour per quarter to the Barrel, is by multiplying the Sterling shillings by 14, which will give the price per barrel in dollars and cents.—N. Am.

A MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—A Yankee has taken out a patent for an improvement in the scales of justice.

The United States Commissioner for the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the slave Pons, made in New York, ordered that \$251,748 be paid to the navy pension fund, and \$251,848 to the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Yorktown who made the capture.

KING CONSORT OF SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette, of the 12th of October, contains a decree of the Queen conferring the honorary title of King upon her husband, Don Francisco de Assis. The decree states that the King is to take no part in the affairs of the government.

REFINED TABLE TALK.—"What part of the fowl will you be helped to?" remarked a gentleman the other day, not a thousand miles from this place to a lady, after finishing carving a biped of the fowl creation: "I'll take that part that should be dressed in pantalettes," replied Miss Modesty.

EGYPT.—MEHEMET ALI's visit to Constantinople has cost him pretty dear.—He sent before-hand to his banker there 40 millions of piasters (\$1,900,000) and took 10 millions with him, but this was not enough, and he had to borrow 10 millions more. He presented the Sultan eight millions in clear English gold, to the Sultan's mother, six millions, to the Sultan's Esma, four millions, to each lady of the seraglio, 600,000, to the Grand Vizier and Seraskier, 750,000, to each of the other ministers 500,000, and to several officers of the second grade from 300,000 down to 20,000 and 10,000 piasters. There was of course no lack of rich gifts in return. From the Sultan he received among other things, a splendid brilliant, weighing 27 carats, and from the Sultan's mother, six massive gold vases, set with diamonds. Ibrahim's visit to France and England will not be without advantage to his country. As we learn from Alexandria, he has manumitted all his mamlukes and slaves, and given them the choice of remaining with him, or seeking some other occupation; not one has yet left him. Perfect freedom of religious opinion, and protection to every faith, are also to be established as in England. When the Jews in Cairo on occasion of the interment of their chief Rabbi, disturbances among the fanatical populace being threatened, asked him for the attendance of a few soldiers, he promised them an escort of 3000 men and his own carriage for the procession.—Schullpost.

M. Ronze, the founder of the German catholic sect, was some time since, condemned to one month's imprisonment for having preached in public at Lahn, though prohibited from doing so by the authorities. He has just received a full pardon from the King of Prussia. M. Ronze continues preaching in the different towns of Silesia, and attracts large audiences.

The St. Louis American tells the following remarkable discovery:

While Raymond & Co.'s caravan of animals was passing up Market street yesterday, a negro boy on the sidewalk looking on utterly astonished, having never seen an elephant he was struck with his immense size, but when he saw his proboscis, he screamed out at the top of his voice, "look dare, at dat great big animal, his tail is at de wrong end!"

VELOCITY OF A CANNON BALL OR SHOT.—When the mammoth cannon was recently proved at South Boston, the heaviest shell was thrown about three miles, and the time occupied in its journey was a minute and a half. Thus it appears that its velocity was only about double that of some of the English railroad expresses.

JOHN BULL AND THE CHINESE SILVER.—Her Majesty's ship Serpent, which arrived in England from China a few months since, conveyed, as one of the instalments stipulated for the evacuation of Canton and treaty of peace with that country, treasure in Sycee silver to the value of nearly £500,000; but on opening one of the boxes supposed to contain that specie or bullion to the amount of £100,000 value, it was discovered to be filled with lead. Of course, immediate conference has been opened by the representative of her Majesty at Hong Kong, to obtain the required difference of payment.

It is a singular fact that while the great staples of the South—cotton in particular—have been increasing steadily and rapidly in amount, they have been diminishing as speedily and more rapidly in value. Cotton has increased in amount,

in the last 10 years, 100 per cent., and in value it has fallen off 25 per cent.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—The London Gazette suggests that when a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should just before entering the room, say *Beesom*, and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she would say, *Brush*, the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth look small and pretty, she must say, *Flip*, but if the month be already too small and need enlarging, she must say *Cabbage*. Ladies, when having their daguerotypes taken, may observe these rules with some advantage.

A CLOCK ON A NEW PLAN.—Galvani mentions that a watchmaker of Paris has constructed a clock of a curious and most ingenious nature. It is made with eleven dials. The principal dial shows the hour alone; a transparent one immediately below the former, shows the progression and retrogression of the sun; two others, also transparent, and through which the mechanism of this immense machine can be seen, mark the one the days of the month, the other the seconds. Eight square enameled dials are arranged round the two sides of the pendulum, and shows the hour in each of the following cities: London, Algiers, Alexandria, St. Helena, Otaheite, Canton, New York, and St. Petersburg. Each of these dials is marked with twenty-four hours, instead of twelve, so as to show the hours of the day and those of the night. Lastly, the pendulum carries a large metrical scale indicating the degree of expansion and contraction of metal. This clock cost 14,000 francs, or about £800.

THE PRICE OF A SHOT.—At Baden-Baden, lately, two strangers, an Englishman and a Prussian, quarreled, according to a very common incident, over their play, and agreed, in the usual course, to fire at one another, as the recognized means of settling a dispute. The Englishman was so lucky as to win the first fire, and so unlucky as to miss his adversary. The latter had only now to shoot his man at his ease, and prepared to take his aim accordingly; when the Englishman cried out, "Stop, stop! I'll buy your shot."

The first impression made was that of the novelty of the proposal; the second, that it contained the preliminaries of a mutually profitable transaction. The conditions of the arrangement were accordingly entered upon; and the two leading elements were, that the Englishman was rich, and the Prussian a good shot. The redemption was valued at £1000; and the parties returned to the city alike satisfied with their bargain. The case is worth reporting; and we are glad it was the Englishman who set the first example of this clear insight into the rationale of dueling.—Athenaeum.

NEW PLANET.—M. Le Verrier, a French astronomer, some months since expressed the opinion, founded on numerous calculations and observations, that there existed an undiscovered planet in our solar system. Astronomers had long observed that Uranus suffered perturbations in its orbit, for which they could not account by any other cause of disturbance. They conjectured that these might be owing to the attraction of a planet on the confines of our system, but considered it beyond the reach of observation. M. Le Verrier's opinion is now confirmed by observations both in this country and Europe. M. Galle, of Berlin, discovered the new planet on the 25th of September. It was afterwards seen from Bishop's Observatory, London, and on the 23d ult. by Lieuts. Maury and Porter, from the National Observatory at Washington. All the predictions of M. Le Verrier are verified. The newly discovered planet is estimated to be twelve hundred and fifty millions of leagues from the sun, and two hundred and thirty times the size of the earth. M. Galle proposes to call it *Janus*, upon the supposition that its orbit forms the outermost limit of our system, but M. Le Verrier prefers that the question of giving it a name should be left to the decision of astronomers.

PRIDE AND VANITY.—The proud man is penetrated with a sense of superior merit, and from the summit of his grandeur, treats all other mortals either with indifference or contempt. The vain man attaches the greatest importance to the opinions of others, and seeks their approbation with eagerness. The proud man expects that his shall be sought out; the vain man knocks at every door to fasten attention upon himself, and he supplicates for the smallest honor. The proud man disdains the marks of distinction which constitute a source of happiness to the vain man. The proud man revolts at foolish eulogiums; the vain man inhales with delight the incense of applause, however absurdly and unskillfully administered.—Dr. Gall.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Mr. Walker has published, in the Union, an

official report of the receipts into and the expenditure from the Treasury during the month of October. The gross receipts were \$8,735,950, of which \$1,963,950 were on account of treasury notes. The expenditures in the month were \$14,089,691 27, or \$5,352,711 27 beyond the receipts, and \$1,969,930 on account of the Navy. This is over ten millions and, for a year, would give more than a hundred and twenty millions for the war! It is certain we are going to pay pretty well for all we get of Mexico.

THE TELEGRAPH.—AN NEW INVENTION.—We understand that the New York & Buffalo Telegraph Company design laying a new set of wires over their line immediately, it being intended to commence the work the present week.

It is understood, also, that a new invention has recently been made, by which the writing process is rendered plain and simple. The inventor has not yet made the details of his machine public, but it is understood to operate so as to make the impress of every letter perfectly distinct upon the paper. This, of course, will do away with the characters to represent the alphabet. Two or three of the Telegraph Companies, who have got an insight into the working of the instrument used, are already negotiating with the inventor for the right of it.—Rock Adv.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR Nov. 27 1846.

Winter has set in here in earnest, and the earth is freezing to a considerable depth. But little Wheat comes in, and that is sold for 56 cents. In New York, the price of Flour has fallen 50 cts. a barrel. A small quantity of Pork has appeared in our market. The price may be stated at \$3.50 to 3.75.

MARRIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 19th inst. by Rev. S. Miles, Mr. ORSON SARKIS, of Northville, Ohio, to Miss ELLEN BROWN, of the former place.

DIED.

At Ann Arbor, on the 11th inst. Mr. GEORGE PORTER, aged 25 years. He has relatives residing at Richfield, Ohio, and at Keene, Hillsdale Co. Mich.

In this village on Thursday the 12th inst. of the Group, MARY ANN, youngest child of Laria and Harriet G. Mills, aged 4 years.

Oh, could I mourn her little heart no longer heaved with pain—

That sickness could no more distress, nor fever parch again—

That she now drank from that pure stream whence living fountains flow,—

Escaped from life's dread buffetings, its sorrows and its woe;

No, though a host of promises then, my bright, and precious one;

And though my heart had well nigh burst when death its work had done;

And though full many a weary hour thy infant smile beguiled—

I would not wish thee back again, my child, my lovely child!

MOTHER.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge, the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

A. McFARLANE, Bookseller, Detroit.

W. S. FOSTER, Thrashing Machine, Sci.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.

ELMORE & Co., Tannery, Detroit.

J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.

J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.

W. R. PERRY, Bookseller, Ann Arbor.

C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.

C. F. LEWIS, Book Store, Detroit.

E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

R. DAVISON, Merchant, Ann Arbor.



This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietors Agents.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpets,

and paper Hangings,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

Block, Detroit.

J. HOLMES, New York.

J. HOLMES, Detroit.

W. make this method of informing our friends

and customers throughout the State, that

we are still pursuing the even tenor of

our business, and that we are still

maintaining our position as the largest

and most complete stock of goods in

the State, and that we are still

maintaining our position as the largest

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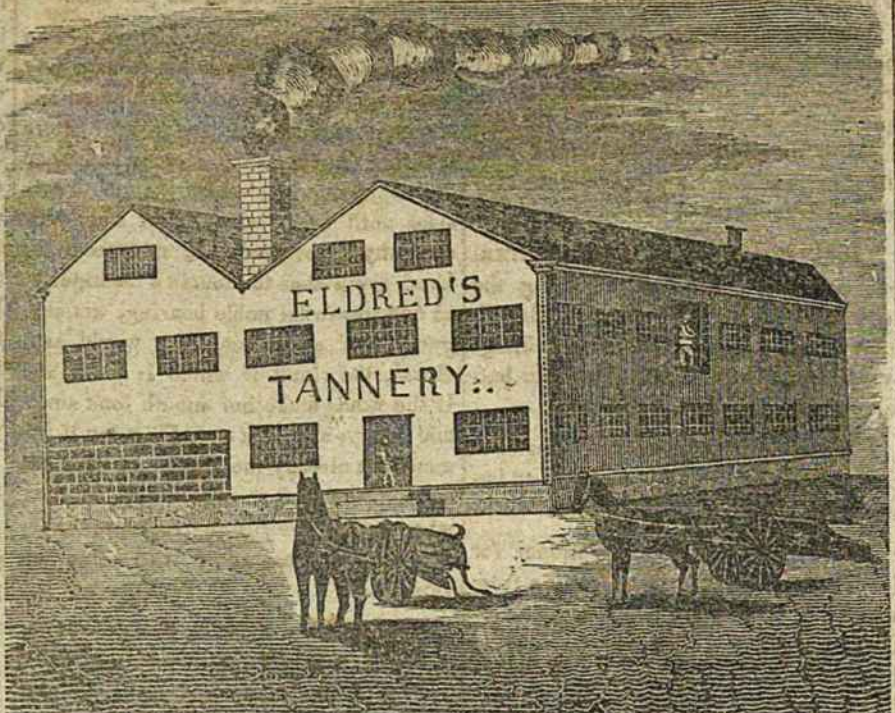
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the State, and that we are still

maintaining our position as the largest

and most complete stock of goods in

the State, and that we are still



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take

this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they

still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do Hemlock tanned Upper Leather,

French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,

Oak, Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-

ming, and Kit of all kinds.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared

to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine

our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO. 248-ly

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their

old customers, and the public generally,

that they are now receiving a large and splendid

assortment of English, American and West

India, GOODS,

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils,

Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable

for Ironing Wagons and Buggies, Nail Rods,

Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin

Ware, and Tin Plate—also a general assortment

of

BOOTS & SHOES,

thick and thin sole work, and custom work

to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on

the lowest possible terms for Cash or Barter.

Feeling confident as we do, that we can make

it for the interest of all those wishing to pur-

chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do

most earnestly solicit an investigation of our

Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.

No. 3 Exchange Block.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.

282-ly

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscribers has just received, (and is

constantly receiving) from New York an elegant

and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

&c. &c. which he intends to sell at prices as low

as possible, and he is prepared to take orders for

any of the above mentioned Goods, and he is

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THE preceding figure is given to represent

the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great

evaporation of the impurities of the body. It

will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues

from all points of the surface, which indicates

that this perspiration flows uninterrupted when

we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. It

cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off

from the blood and other juices of the body,

and disposes by this means, of nearly all the

impurities within us. The blood, by this means

is purified, and the blood is the life. If it

ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to

the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It

never requires any internal medicine to cleanse it,

as it always purifies itself by its own heat and

action, and throws off all the offending humors,

through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we

see all that is necessary when the blood is

impure, is to open the pores, and it re-

stores itself from all impurity instantly. Its own

heat and vitality are sufficient, without one

particle of medicine, except to open the pores

on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking

any internal medicine. All practitioners who

ever, direct their efforts to the Insensible

perspiration, but it seems to be not always the

proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance,

the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets,

the Homopathist steams out infinitesimal

Allopathic bleeds and doses us with mercury,

the Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the In-

senible Perspiration, we will state that the

Dr. Levenhook, and the great Boerhaave, ascer-

tained that five-eighths of all we receive into

the stomach, passed off by this means. In

other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds

per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the In-

senible Perspiration.

This is none other than the use of particles

of the blood, and other juices giving place to

new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore,

is to retain in the system five-eighths of all

the vital matter that nature demands should

leave the body. And even when this is the

case, it is of so serious a nature, that it does

not permit of particles to the skin, where they

form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold,

the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases,

and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence,

a stoppage of the flow of the juices, originates

so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhe-

lmed with coughs, colds, and consumptions.

Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases

induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Per-

spiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary

it is to the flow of this subtle matter to the surface,

to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it

cannot be checked, without inducing disease.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what

course seems the most reasonable to pursue,

to untie the pores, after they are closed? Would

you apply something that would do this upon the

surface, where the clogging actually is? And

let this be common sense? And yet I know of

no physician who makes any external applica-

tion to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no

medicine within their knowledge, is capable of

doing it. Under these circumstances, I present

to you, a remedy that is capable of doing it.

It is a remedy that is capable of doing it.

not cease drawing till the face is free from any

impurity, and then under the skin, it will

continue to draw out the impurities. It will

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