

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Are You Free?

I asked of an eagle that dwelt upon high,
On the lightning-wreathed mountain top, bath-
ed in the sky,
Where the hoarse tempests growl, and the thun-
derbolts fly,
Are you free?

He turned down upon me one glance of his eye,
Then, shaking his pinions, he proudly passed by,
While a scream of contempt was his only reply.

I asked of a zephyr, gentle and bland,
That in musical murmurs swept over the land,
Breathing perfume upon every hand,
Are you free?

It roused up in anger, it whirled round in wrath,
And seizing a tall oak that stood in its path,
It snapped it asunder like the strong one of
Gath;
And bearing it upward high into the air,
It scattered its leaflets and branches afar,
Then, shaking down temple and palace and cot,
It raged on in fury, but answered me not.

I asked of an owl, as he dozed on a bough,
Like a world hanging from his feeble brow:
Letting others fret on, he didn't care how,
Are you free?

He opened his dull eyes, as if he would know
The being that ventured to question him so,
Then rising indignant, he snuffed away slow,
And went back for answer, a shrill "Tch-hoo."

I asked of a comet, mighty and vast,
As on his long journey he went whizzing past,
Outspeeding the tempest in its mightiest blast,
Are you free?

He grew red with wrath, and shook his long tail,
And made all the nations with terror turn pale,
Expecting a tempest of red fiery hail—
Then, whistling and whirling, he sped him in
flight,
And quick in the distance was lost from my
sight.

I asked of a roe-buck that lived in the wood,
That slept on the bank of the swift rolling flood,
And grazed for his living the pastures of God,
Are you free?

He deigned not to answer a question so vain,
But tossed up his horned head in proud disdain,
And speedily bounded away o'er the plain.

I asked of a man with an immortal soul,
That must live when the sky shall depart like a
scroll,
And still on as ages unnumbered shall roll,
Are you free?

He showed me his face by his fellow man marr'd,
He showed me his back, by the knotty lash
scarred,
And sighed that his fate was so cruel and hard.

Ye seraphs that stand round the throne,
And gaze on the glories of God,
In the bright world of light, make it known,
Proclaim the end tidings abroad—
Tell angels, tell devils, let all beings see
That man, a poor victim to man, is not free!

JOHN.

Raisin, Nov. 29th, 1846.

MISCELLANY.

Improvement in our Race.

It would not be strange, if in less than
two centuries from the present time, the
traveller through Africa, whirled from
populous city to city by the ponderous lo-
comotive, and charmed by the loveliness
of rural villages and fields smiling with
cultivation, should see that the same in-
fluence which has adorned the landscape
with beauty, and which has infused all
the graces of the mind and the heart to
the moral and the intellectual man, has
also embellished the physical man with
dignity and beauty. Dignified and Mos-
lakati are names of high renown in
Southern Africa. They have swayed a
bloody sceptre over degraded and trem-
bling thousands. But their barbarian dy-
nasty has disappeared; their power is
gone, and their wretched hordes are
scattered and lost. And in their fate we
probably read the doom of many of the
chieftains of the most degraded tribes—
Africa was the nursery of civilization and
of intellect. It is said that many of the
most renowned scholars, and statesmen,
and warriors of antiquity, belonged to
that colored race which is so deeply de-
based. But ere long, under the influence
of the culture of the mind and the heart,
the forehead may expand, the eye beam
with intellect, and the whole physical
man stand erect in beauty.

Similar causes are in operation in Asia.
To obliterate the physical diversities now
existing in the different races dwelling
in that section of the world. The locust
regions of Russia are crowding down up-

on the sunny plains of the Indus and the
Ganges from the North; and England
is pressing up to meet them in her pride
and her power, from the South. The
Persian and other nations of Northern
Asia, belong to the Caucasian family.—
And the Asiatics generally are at so slight
a remove from the white man, that there
is, on the part of the white man, but
slight, if any repugnance to intermar-
riage. It is a curious fact, that in Asia,
it is the colored woman who rejects with
haughty contempt the idea of any mat-
rimonial connection with the white man.
Not only the daughter of the proud Brah-
min, but the daughter of the humblest
beggar in India would feel degraded, and
would be so regarded by her friends,
were she to enter into a marriage union
with the noblest blood of England or
America. The Chinese, indeed, call the
English and Americans red men. They
consider themselves the only pure blood-
ed white men—nature's only genuine
gentlemen.

Rich, in his residence, in Koordistan,
gives the following description of a young
Koord, who one morning entered his tent:
"The outlines of his face were perfect-
ly regular. He had a crispy or wavy
black beard, dark blue eyes, with black
eyebrows and lashes, and a manly tint of
brown over a fine, clear and ruddy com-
plexion. He was altogether a very
handsome young man. He was magnifi-
cently attired in the Koordish taste, and
met me with an easy and polite address,
in which was something of frankness, but
not the most distant tincture of coarse-
ness. He was perfectly well bred in his
manners."

When the Asiatic, protected by impar-
tial laws, shall have the conscious dignity
of a man; when the looms of England,
of America, and of France shall clothe
him; when he shall enjoy the comforts
of a refined home, with all his passions
subdued by piety, and his countenance
beaming with intellectual culture, the
physical man will share abundantly in
the renovation of the intellectual and the
moral. Those influences of God's provid-
ence and of his grace, which are now
recalling mankind from the degradation
into which they have wandered, are rap-
idly obliterating all repulsive diversities of
feature and of form. The frigid zone
may pale the brow, and the Southern sun
may brown the cheek, but the repellent
and savage aspect will disappear. The
indications now are very deceptive, that
not many generations shall pass away, ere
there will be physical as well as moral frater-
nity throughout all the human family.
Prejudices and the cause of prejudice will
disappear together.—Abbott.

The Russian Autocrat.

The Russian dominions now com-
pose about one-seventh of the habitable
globe, extending from the Baltic sea,
across the whole breadth of Europe and
of Asia, to Bheering straits; and from
the eternal ices of the northern pole to
the sunny cline of the pomegranate and
the fig. The Emperor Nicholas reigns
with unlimited sway over about seventy
millions of the human family; a popu-
lation considerably exceeding that of En-
gland, France, and the United States com-
bined. He has a militia consisting of
eighteen millions of well-armed and re-
spectably disciplined men. He has a stand-
ing army of highly disciplined troops,
many of them veterans in the hardships
and horrors of war, consisting of one
million of men, two hundred thousand of
these being cavalry, perhaps unsurpassed
by any other body of mounted troops in
the world. His navy, consisting of forty
or fifty ships of line, with frigates, sloops,
floating batteries and gun boats almost
without number, is now manned by above
sixty thousand men, daily exercised in all
the arts of war. And the shores of the
Euxine and the Baltic incessantly resound
with the blows of the ship carpenter, as
month after month new ships are launch-
ed upon their waters. The annual reve-
nue of the Emperor is about fifty million
of dollars.—Such is the gigantic
power now overshadowing the north of
Europe, and apparently aiming at the
sovereignty of the world.

The Emperor Nicholas is about forty-
five years of age, in the very prime of
his intellectual and physical vigor. He
is, in all respects, one of the most extraor-
dinary men now on the busy stage of life.
It is said that he is in form and feature
one of the handsomest men on the con-
tinent of Europe. Lord Londonderry,
who not long ago returned from a visit
to his court, says that if all the seventy
millions, who compose the subjects of the
Emperor of Russia, were assembled to-
gether, Nicholas is the one, who, from his
commanding figure, his symmetrical and
intellectual features, and his princely
bearing, would be selected, from them all,
as formed by the God of nature, for their

chieftain. His mind is of the highest
order, uniting in that wonderful combi-
nation which made Napoleon the master
spirit of his age, the comprehensiveness
of the man of genius, with the practical
man's minutest acquaintance with details.
He is alike at home everywhere, in the
army, in the navy, in the cabinet. His
diplomatic corps is, by general consent,
the ablest in Europe. In England, as in
America, a man is appointed to an impor-
tant mission, not because he is the most
suitable man, but because there are cer-
tain interests which must be conciliated,
or particular friends who must be reward-
ed. But Nicholas feels none of these
trammels. He reigns in unlimited des-
potism. Dukes and Barons are nothing
to him. He cares not who was a man's
father, or where he was born. Looking
simply at the qualifications of the indi-
viduals selected as the instruments of his
government, he has gathered around him
from all the nations of Europe the most
brilliant and comprehensive talent, and
no cabinet in the Eastern hemisphere is
probably equal to the associated diplomati-
cs of Nicholas.

Austria.

Mind is so stagnant in Austria; the
peasantry are so servile and ignorant, and
the nobles so utterly abandoned to their
rounds of dissipating pleasures, that as a
general thing, there is no discontent with
the government. A dull and stagnant
tranquility has settled down over the
whole land. All that an Austrian asks,
is that he may be permitted to live to-
morrow as he has to-day—without change.
He knows nothing better, and he desires
nothing better. The white inhabitants
of the United States, in their boundless
freedom, not only manifest but feel al-
most infinitely more dissatisfaction with
the acts of their government, than do the
Austrians with the resistless despotism un-
der which they repose. All travellers
unite in representing the inhabitants of
Austria as on the whole a gay, thought-
less and contented people; never dream-
ing of any government better than their
own, and satisfied with things as they are.
If among the thirty millions who people
the vast conglomerated empire, here and
there a thoughtful person begins to exert
his energies, and develops symptoms of
discontent with the established order of
things, he is immediately arrested by an
argus-eyed police, and buried in dungeons
from whence he is never heard of more.
It is said that there are now many noble
minds immured in the dungeons of Aus-
tria, for daring to think—those gloomy
cells which have been hallowed by the
sufferings of that great apostle of liberty,
La Fayette. Man singularly adapts him-
self to his situation. Even from the
plantations of South Carolina and Ala-
bama, where the Southern slave wears
away his life in unpaid toil, crushed by a
despotism far more intolerable even than
that of Austria, the elastic mind, defraud-
ed and degraded as it is, will find sources
of enjoyment. And shouts of insane and
mindless merriment are far more fre-
quently heard from the cabins of the ne-
gro, than lamentations of despair. It is
said that there is no country in Europe
where there is so little physical suffering
as in Austria; none where lazy ease and
stupid unconcern so universally prevail in
the dwellings of the poor.

It is the noble and the enlightened
mind alone which feels the restraints of
servitude, and struggles in irrepressible
agony for freedom. Ages of oppression
paralyze all those energies which enable
man, and degrade him to a brutal stand-
ard. Mindless man becomes but an
overgrown child, careless and merry.—
All his joys are puerile and noisy, shal-
low and transient. And this degradation
of the soul, which constitutes the very
deepest curse which despotism can brand
upon its victims, is ever presented by the
oppressor, as the palliative of his crime.
Our people, says Metternich, are con-
tented with their lot. The contentment
of the people, under such a govern-
ment, and in the endurance of such gov-
ernments, does but show the depth of their
own abasement. The mind is first rob-
bed of all its noble attributes, that it may
supinely submit to the robbery of every
right.—Abbott.

Good and Bad Luck.

"I may here as well as any where impart
the secret of good and bad luck. There are men,
who, supposing Providence to have an implac-
able spite against them, bemoan in the poverty
of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their lives.
Luck forever ran against them, and for others.
One with a good profession, lost his luck in the
river, where he idled away his time a fishing,
when he should have been in the office. An-
other, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up
his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his
employers to leave him. Another, with a lucra-
tive business, lost his luck by amazing diligence
at every thing but his business. Another, who
steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed
his boots. Another, who was honest and con-
stant to his work, erred by perpetual misgiving-
ments; he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose

their luck by endearing; by sanguine specula-
tions; by trusting fraudulent men; and by dis-
honest gains. A man never has good luck who
has a bad wife. I never knew an early rising,
hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earn-
ings and strictly honest, who complained of bad
luck. A good character, good habits and iron
industry are impregnable to the assaults of all
the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But
when I see a tatterdemaldion, creeping out of a
grocery late in the forenoon, with his hands
stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned
up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has
had bad luck,—for the worst of all luck is to be
a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."—Rev. H. W.
Becher.

Haydn.

It was from the musical band of Esterhazy, that
the immortal composer Haydn emerged. A
piece of music, which he composed in celebration
of the birth-day of the Prince, first drew him
from obscurity. As the band were performing
the beautiful piece, the Prince, struck with its
richness, interrupted them, demanding the au-
thor. Young Haydn, diminutive in stature, with
a mulatto complexion, and miserably clad, was
dragged before him, trembling with embarrass-
ment. "What! that blacksmith!" said Ester-
hazy. "Well, blacksmith, from henceforth you
shall be in my service. What is your name?"
"Joseph Haydn," was the reply. "But you
are already in my band. How is it that I never
heard of you before?" The modesty of Haydn
closed his lips. "Go," said Esterhazy, "and
get some clothes suited to your rank. Don't let
me see you any more in such a guise. You
look miserably, sir. Get some new clothes, a
fine wig with flowing curls, a bow collar, and
red heels to your shoes. But mind, let your
heels be high, that the elevation of your person
may harmonize with that of your music. Go;
my attendants will supply you with all your
wants."

The next day the poor musician was travestied
into a gentleman; but so grotesque did he ap-
pear in his unwonted garb, that at the first sight
of him, every body burst into a laugh. Soon,
however, Europe resounded with the fame of
this wonderful composer, and the name of Haydn
will be remembered when the houses of Esterhazy
shall have perished forever: so much more en-
during are the creations of genius, than those
of wealth or rank.

New England & Virginia.

Virginia has about 7000 more square
miles than New England, was settled
ten years earlier, and has a better climate
and natural advantages.

In 1840, according to the census, the
following is the comparative standing of
the two.

New England has a population of 2,
234,921—Virginia, 1,239,797, the for-
mer, in the meantime, having been drain-
ed of a vast population to people the new
western states. The number of persons
employed in each, in the different branch-
es of labor, bears a still larger proportion
to each other, than the population does.
The former has but 13,000 within her bor-
ders, who cannot read and write—the lat-
ter has 59,000. The former employs a
capital of \$185,000,000, in various branches
of industry, the latter but \$19,000,
000! New England teaches 575,000
children in primary schools—nearly
half the population of Virginia, which
teaches but 35,000! The annual prod-
uct of New England amounts to \$187,
657,294, those of Virginia to \$76,769,
653!

These facts should make Virginians
blush. They can frame no reason why
this disparity should exist. The advan-
tages all are, and ever have been, on
her side. But one cause can be assigned
for it—the blighting mildew of Slavery.

Slaves in Ancient Times.

It is difficult for a modern to conceive
the number of slaves that existed in the
most populous Greek and Italian cities in
former times. The city of Corinth, the
most commercial and opulent of Greece,
possessed within her walls forty-six my-
riads, or four hundred and sixty thousand.
When Demetrius Phalerus took a census
of the population of Athens, free, servile,
and foreigners, there were found twenty-
one thousand citizens, ten thousand
domestic foreigners, and no less than
four hundred thousand slaves. Nicias
had one thousand slaves, whom he hired to
work in the silver mines of Thrace, at an
obolus, or 1-2d. a day. Eginae, a
trading people, possessing many ships, but
a very small territorial limit, possessed,
according to Aristotle, four hundred and
seventy thousand. Some of the citizens
of Dardanus possessed more than one
thousand slaves. Many Roman families
had ten thousand; or twenty thousand; or
even more, and these were kept and main-
tained by them not always for gain, but
sometimes for mere show and attendance.
Smindyridas, a native of Sybaris, a town
celebrated for its voluptuousness and ac-
complished luxury, took along with him,
when he went to his marriage, one thou-
sand slaves, as ministrants to him, some
of them cooks, some poultrymen, some
fishers, &c. An immense number of slaves
were maintained by the free inhabitants
of Sicily; they frequently mutilated
against their masters, and threw the whole
island into bloodshed and confusion; up-
wards of one hundred myriads are calcu-
lated to have there perished in these dread-
ful conflicts of emancipation. The servile
war in Italy was equally destructive.

At one time, one hundred and twenty
thousand slaves were marching upon
Rome, who were headed and directed by
one Spartacus, a Thracian slave, who
avenged the injured rights of nature upon
his enslavers, and made the supremacy of
Rome herself to totter under the force of
his infuriated attacks. At the close of the
servile war, no less than six thousand
slaves were hanged up, all the way from
Rome to Capua. In Africa, the slaves
wrought at the mines with their feet
shackled. The ancient Greeks were not
served in their houses by bought slaves,
the younger served the elder. The city
of Ephesus was founded by one thousand
slaves who ran away from Samos. It is
said that Julius Caesar crossed into Britain
with but three slaves officiating as ser-
vants, and it is a strange coincidence that
his body was carried home by three ser-
vants from the Senate house, where he
was murdered. Cato was wont to ride
from Rome to the country, in the most
simple manner, with but one slave, some-
times no attendant at all—riding gener-
ally, with his valise under him for a
saddle, somewhat in the style of a modern
decent Antiburgen minister.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

The North and Slavery.

So often has the assertion been made
by slaveholders, and so often has it been
reiterated by their friends and apologists
at the North, "that the Free States have
nothing to do with Slavery," that many
honest, well-meaning persons have been
led to believe it true.

Without inquiring into the facts of the
case, they have relied upon the bare as-
sertions of interested men—assertions un-
substantiated by proof, or by the teachings
of common sense. The fact, which can-
not be denied, but which they appear
never to have observed—that slavery
exercises a controlling influence in our
National affairs, is, of itself, convincing
proof, that every man in the nation has,
or legally may have, something to do
with it, inasmuch as it has much to do
with him and his rights. It is not at all
probable that we live under a govern-
ment, and that a government by the peo-
ple, which sanctions the enslavement of a
large number of the people, and the as-
sumption, by a small minority, of all the
honors and emoluments of office, and at
the same time, prohibits the remaining
portion of the freemen of the nation, from
investigating the causes, and adopting
measures for the eradication of evils so
unnatural and enormous. If we do live
under a government which tolerates all
these iniquities, and, at the same time
commands us to suffer them in silence,
we are unworthy of the age in which we
live, and the name we bear, if we do not
make a mighty effort, to substitute, by
some means, a righteous government, for
one so wicked and tyrannical. And we
are no less unworthy, if we permit those
evils to exist, not only unsanctioned by
the Supreme Law of the Land, but in
direct violation of its declared objects and
its plainest teachings. But in either case
—whether these enormities are constitu-
tional or unconstitutional—we are crimi-
nally negligent and inactive, if we do
not make one grand, united, and untiring
effort for their eradication. We owe it
to ourselves as men—to the wretched
slave as a brother in bonds—to his master
as a brother also, though misguided and
erring—to posterity as those who have a
right to expect the "blessings of Liberty"
from our hands—and to God as the com-
mon parent of us all, and the Author of
the Law which requires us to love our
neighbor as ourselves.

Thus it is unquestionably our duty to
do all that we constitutionally can, to de-
stroy Slavery and the evils which grow
out of it; and if there are any defects or
compromises in the Constitution, which
present an insuperable barrier to the dis-
charge of our whole duties to our country
and to the enslaved, then we should en-
deavor to make such changes as the ex-
igencies of the case may require.

But to me it does not appear that any
such changes are necessary. I cannot
believe that the fathers of this Republic
have guaranteed to any institution—es-
pecially to the institution of slavery—the
support and protection of the whole peo-
ple, and yet by constitutional enactments,
prohibited a large majority from taking
any action for its eradication.

But there are certainly many things
that we can do, and these we should do
with all our might. Union of the people
of the Free States against slavery is all
that is necessary to insure its overthrow.
I have before me a copy of the "True
American," the organ of the Kentucky
abolitionists, which fully substantiates this
assertion. The importance of and neces-
sity for "combined action on the part

of the Free States," is powerfully en-
forced.

The assertion that "the North has noth-
ing to do with slavery," is declared "false
from beginning to end"; and "its cur-
rency" is truly said to "have been the
cause of most of our internal difficulties
—as it is the cause now of every evil
which threatens the stability of our Union."
After asserting that "the aggres-
sions of the South are so enormous and so
oppressive as to be no longer tolerable,"
the Editor continues as follows:

"The Slave Power has all the chief
officers of the Government, is in pos-
session of the whole patronage of the
Government. This might be borne; but
when the influence of these officers, and
this patronage, is exerted to extend and
perpetuate human servitude; to put power
into the hands of masters for this sole
end; and, in working out this end, to
cripple and limit the influence of the
Free States, by a violation of the Con-
stitution, and disregarding utterly the
rights of humanity—we see not how hu-
man endurance can longer bear with it.
The motive for combined action, then,
on the part of the free States, is as strong
as ever influenced society." It relates to
their immediate weal, and the perpetuity
of the Union. Suppose by way of ex-
ample, the Representatives of the free
States were as united and zealous in de-
fending their rights as the South is watch-
ful and uniring in upholding slavery—
can one doubt as to the result? Numer-
ically, these free States have the power
to do as they please, under the Constitu-
tion. In energy, business capacity, prac-
tical knowledge, they hold the palm. In
the drill work of the party, and the schem-
ing of politics, they are alone inferior.
But this would be of no disadvantage
whatever, if the Representatives of the
free States were firm and united upon
the leading principles of constitutional
freedom. And why are they not thus
united? If they were supported at home,
if there the people thought and felt right-
ly on the subject of slavery, and the public
heart was as quick to feel its injustice,
as it would be ready to resent its insults,
these Representatives would not quail
when asserting the right, any more than
Southern members would dream of attack-
ing them for doing it.

And this condition of affairs, at Wash-
ington, would remove forever, from the
political arena, slavery, as a means of
political action. But, if we turn from
the political consideration to the moral,
and look to the question of emancipation,
we shall be equally well satisfied, that
SLAVERY CAN ONLY BE UPROOTED BY THE
ENTIRE AND THOROUGH UNION OF THE
FREE STATES AGAINST IT. This, then,
is our position. Government and the
whole power of Government is with the
proslavery party.

They possess nearly all the active po-
litical force of the nation, and not only
so, but, and in scorn in the Halls of Con-
gress, and in social life, those who venture
to oppose them, but actually put them in
a condition, in every particular, disagre-
able if not disgraceful. Now, under
these circumstances, there is left but one
alternative. Either the present tide,
which is carrying all of our institutions,
except the forms, into a vortex of which
slavery is the moving power, must be
stayed by the people of the free States, or
if left to its course, it will bring on, in
very long time, a sudden and total dis-
solution of the bond of our Union. MUST
BE STAYED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE
STATES! And how? By the simplest
of all processes—by a direct and honest
action in defence of freedom. Let the
great majority of the people in these free
States, throw off all reserve—force their
politicians, on every side, to plant them-
selves on the constitution, and those prin-
ciples which are the root of all free gov-
ernment—and compel the press to exert
all its intellectual and moral power, ac-
tively and strongly, for freedom, and the
proslavery tide will be rolled back, and
the country saved. This would be the
result of a hearty and wise co-operation
of the freemen of the free States. But
a wider good yet soon would follow.—
Only let the slaveholder feel, the mo-
ment he sets his foot on the soil of
Ohio, or New England, that he cannot
defend slavery without being disgraced;
only let the Representative in Congress
know, if he quails before southern as-
sumption, that he will be despised, as well
as dishonored, and the battle is won.—
Nothing can prevent it. It is as sure as
if the fiat were blazoned with light upon
the vault of heaven. For then would
come—that alone can prevent dishonor,
if not anarchy or military despotism in
its worst form—the withering up of the
cause of all danger, of the unmitigated
curse of the land—human slavery.

Thus says the True American. And
this, let it be remembered, is the language
not of a Northern "fanatic," as abolition-
ists in the free States are sneeringly cal-
led, but of a man "born and brought up
in the slave States," familiar with slavery
as it is, and well aware of the remedy
which is needed to eradicate the disease.
And shall not this remedy be applied?
What is the remedy? What is the pre-
scription? The True American an-
swers; "direct and honest action in de-
fence of freedom." The Orator, the
Pulpit, the Press, the Ballot. These are
all "direct," and "honest," and all pow-
erful. And not only are they direct,
honest, and powerful, but they are in ev-
ery sense of the term, legal. We have
both a moral and constitutional right to
use them all.

This right to labor for the emancipa-

tion of the enslaved is inalienable—it
came from God, and man cannot take it
from us.

Let us never tamely and ignobly sur-
render this right. No! Though we meet
with defeat after defeat; though we are
surrounded on all sides by opposition the
most bitter and persevering, let our motto
still be "onward." Our principles are
liberal; our cause is just. Our warfare
is not one of blood and carnage; it is
a conflict between Truth and Error, be-
tween Liberty and Slavery. We shall
conquer. It cannot be otherwise. We
have only to win the people of the free
States to our views, and the work is done.
Slaveholders now find their principal
apologists among the people of the North,
and when we rise up, as one man, and
condemn the entire system, the charm
will be broken. The whole civilized
world will then stand arrayed against
slavery, and fall it must. Southern chiv-
alry cannot save it. The Constitution
cannot save it. It cannot be saved.

D. W. C. L.

Long Lake, Genesee Co. Nov. 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Hydropathy.

Permit me to call the attention of your readers
to the fact that there is a paper published in New
York, devoted to the cause of Water Cure. It
is scarcely known to the majority of the people
of this State that Hydropathy establishments and
papers are springing up in different directions
of the country. Three or four years since the sys-
tem was little known on this side of the Atlantic.
It has made its way through every kind of op-
position, having been met at each step by pre-
judice and superstition. An article was published
in the New York Tribune a year or two since
from the pen of Dr. Wessellhoff, who is at the
head of a Water Cure Establishment at Bran-
denburg, Vt., setting forth that persons who are
not regular physicians should not undertake the treat-
ment of their own cases, as they would thereby
expose themselves to great danger. It is no
doubt true that a very "violent treatment"
would be dangerous in common hands, if not
even in the hands of the physician himself; but
there is a "golden mean"—a mode which is
neither "stark blind nor staring"—which nei-
ther lets alone, nor goes too far. This mode it
is the object of the "Water Cure Journal" to
illustrate and explain in a popular way, so as to
diffuse the knowledge of the modes of applying
water for the cure of various diseases as un-
iversally as the element itself is diffused.

The paper can be ordered from 47 Bond St.
N. Y. Price, one dollar a year in advance.
At 66 Bond St. there is a Hydropathic In-
stitution which was established by Dr. Shaw. This
is a good situation, having an abundant supply
of water from the Croton pipes. A stay of two
weeks was sufficient to convince the writer of
this, that a Water Cure Establishment differs
very materially from every other kind of institu-
tion for the cure of disease. Instead of long fa-
ces and gouty looks, all was cheerfulness and
hilarity. One would think it to be any thing
else than a receptacle for those who had been
"condemned to perpetual banishment from the
realms of health" by the medical faculty.

HENRY A. TRENCH.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Animal Magnetism.

Dr. Henry Lewis, Professor of Phre-
nology and Animal Magnetism, on the
evening of Nov. 1st, 1846, performed an
operation with the powers of Animal Mag-
netism, which seemed to test the truth of
the science, and establish beyond a doubt,
the science.

The circumstances are as follows.—
Prof. Lewis was conversing with several
gentlemen upon the science when he ob-
served that he could magnetise persons
at most any distance, which observation
one of the gentlemen present rather ques-
tioned and doubted. Prof. Lewis imme-
diately proposed an experiment which
should establish beyond a doubt his asser-
tion

sleep, Prof. Lewis described the situation of the lady's health, the pains with which she was afflicted, their situation, &c., at the same time being one mile distant from the lady, which description agreed with the lady's own statement to the gentlemen when they arrived at her house. The lady when she awoke, felt entirely relieved from the pains which she so long had endured, feeling grateful for the relief she had experienced.

J. W. K.

Oakland Co. Oxford, Nov. 9, 1846.

REMARKS. The preceding has been forwarded to us for publication. The statements are attended by the names of Mr. Lord Esq. and J. Thomas. We publish it, as we have similar statements, merely as a matter of news, which may interest the curious and scientific. It is not necessary that we or all the readers should believe all the wonders of which they read. Discretion and discrimination are to be used. Some statements are partially true: some are altogether fanciful: and some matters of fact are wonderful to us, and utterly unaccountable, and yet we firmly believe them, and act wisely in so doing. Some of the positions of the science, as it is called, of Magnetism, are substantiated by ample evidence, while other pretensions it puts forth are thus far not sustained by satisfactory proof. But as we do not intend to write a dissertation on this subject, we will stop at once.—*Ed.*

For the Signal of Liberty.

Ingham County.

MAJOR, Nov. 24, 1846.
FRIEND FOSTER:—I herewith send you a statement of the Liberty vote for Representative in the county of Ingham as compared with the vote for Birney in 1845. Both are compiled from the official returns.

	Lib. vote	Lib. vote	
TOWNS.	1846.	1845.	Loss. Gain.
Locke,	4	12	8
Phelps,	2	2	
Albion,	3	4	1
Ingham,	2	4	2
Verey,	4	3	1
Aurelius,	13	15	2
Onondaga,	10	12	2
Leatie,	13	17	4
Bunker Hill,	1	2	1
Stockbridge,	1	6	5
White Oak,		9	9
	53	86	34 1

Actual difference 33.

We are here—used up. Instead of polling 100 votes as we reasonably hoped, we have lost 33. It is rather hard to encounter the jeers of Whigs and Democrats at the "prospects" of the Liberty party, but not half as bad as the conviction that Liberty men cannot beat themselves the privilege of mingling in the pseudo-combats of Whiggery and Locofocism. Our loss of numbers is nothing compared with our lost influence.

We no longer hold the position of a rising party. The respect with which even aspiring demagogues were compelled to view us, has given place to contempt. The same efforts which will be necessary to regain our lost position would have given us the political balance, and a weight of moral influence which might have been brought to bear with powerful effect upon the "powers that be," whatever their politics or principles.

There are, however, some palliating considerations for those who have left us. The struggle between the ins and the outs over our county offices, could not have been more desperate, had life depended upon the issue of the contest. Every motive has been appealed to, every wire pulled, and the seduction of a Liberty man from a party has been looked upon with more triumph than would have been felt over ten ordinary conversions. Our friends are so widely scattered, that the union of effort and feeling which would have foiled all their machinations, has been impossible. Despite all the influences which may be brought to bear upon us, there yet is, and shall be a Liberty party in Ingham County. We have some spirits among us who will vote a Liberty ticket *always*. From the little nucleus which yet remains, we hope much, without the fear that our hopes will not be realized.

Yours &c., H. D. P.

Journal of the Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1846.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the Supervisors, except Mr. Warner, of Lima.

This being the day assigned by the Board of Supervisors to approve of the Bond of the County Treasurer, elected at the General Election, held in the county of Washington, on the third day of November, A. D. 1846, pursuant to the order of the Board of Supervisors, the County Clerk, the Clerk of the office of Ann Arbor, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1846.—Sylvester Abel, Treasurer elect, presented a bond with securities for the faithful discharge of his duties as such Treasurer of the county of Washington: which bond was approved by the Board of Supervisors and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

A Committee was appointed, by the Chairman, consisting of Messrs. Waite, Case and Whitmore, to audit and allow the accounts of the County Canvassers at the General and Special Elections for the year A. D. 1846; which committee reported the amounts due opposite the names of the County Canvassers, to which they are respectively entitled—which report was accepted and adopted; and the following claims allowed by the Board, viz:

To Canvassers of General Election,	\$72 36
To do Special Election,	47 46
To R. Wellman, services as Supervisor	
1 day and 14 miles travel,	2 27

On motion, it was resolved, that the sum of five dollars be appropriated to E. W. Morgan, to enable him to transcribe from the records of the county of Wayne, to the Records of this County, certain conveyances or evidences, of title to a certain tract of land, situated in the county of Washington, near Ypsilanti, commonly known as the French claim, or Godfrey tract.

Mr. Case offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be authorized to draw an order on the county Treasurer, in favor of the Commissioners of Highways for the township of Ann Arbor, for the sum of two hundred dollars, pursuant to an order on the County Court said county, to enable said Commissioners of Highways to build or repair certain bridges in the township of Ann Arbor, said order to be paid out of the contingent fund of said county.

Which resolution, on motion, was decided by yeas and nays, in the negative, as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Case, Gaddes, Lazell, Palmer, Salzer, Vanoclee, Wellman—7.

Nays—Messrs. Audin, Congdon, Forsyth, Gillet, Pomeroy, Tibbette, Waite, Whitmore—8.

Thereupon the Board adjourned sine die.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Anti-Slavery Progress.

Before we proceed in our contemplated remarks on the manner in which an Anti-Slavery Union may be formed, it may be well to consider the nature and degree of the progress in antislavery truth that has already been effected.

In our variable climate, every person has noticed the influence of a warm, steady breeze from the South, succeeding the severe cold weather of February.—The snow vanishes: the glittering frost disappears: the faded grass is once more felt under the feet: the cattle come out from their sheds to enjoy the warm breeze: the children unconsciously loiter on their way to school to inhale the gladdening influence: the housewife opens her doors and windows to admit the balmy air: while the farmer sits long on the fence or in the dooryard, discussing with his neighbor, under its comfortable influences, the transactions of the past, or the projects of the future. Look through all animated nature, from man down to the lowest insect, and you will find that a general change has come over the daily habits and feelings of each. What has produced this? No visible cause can be assigned. The eye may wander over the whole country, and take in all its transactions, and yet it perceives nothing which should produce it. The nature of man and of animals remains the same.—The laws of the Creator, in reference to matter and mind, are still unchanged.—But a potent, although invisible influence, has reached every animate being, and as each feels differently from what it did before, a difference of action is the unfailing result. The effect of the Southern breeze will be felt by each, it will affect the action of each, and yet the amount and nature of its influence will vary with the situation and character of each individual. Some will perceive it only by the undefined uncomfortable feelings which prompts them to throw off their overcoats: while to the ardent and sensitive nature of the delicate invalid, every breath that fans the face will bring gladness, and joy, and delight. The tenant of the prison may drink in a little of its freshness through his narrow grated window: while the traveler through the open country will lay off his hat and cloak, and be filled to satiety with reviving influences. ALL participate in the influence, but each according to his respective circumstances and character.

So it is in the antislavery cause. An invisible, but powerful antislavery influence is spreading through the nation. For fifteen years past, a continual talking, writing, and printing against Slavery has been in progress. Very little else, comparatively, has been done. The number of slaves has increased all the time, being some hundred thousand more than when the agitation was commenced. Not a single Slave State has yet come out for Emancipation. Slaveholding and Slave Trading exist in all their enormity under the sanction of the nation. Yet the antislavery agitation has reached many millions of minds, and has had an effect on every mind which it has reached. There is not one of these millions but has a more distinct impression of the evils of Slavery than he would have had had this agitation not been commenced. The philanthropist sees more clearly its debasing effects on humanity: the minister understands better how it affects the churches: the politician sees that it governs the entire nation: the statesman perceives its deadly and cursing effect on the sections where it exists: and the merchants and manufacturers begin to discover that those who are too proud or too lazy to work will not be prompt customers. The antislavery discussion has affected the mind of every northern non-slaveholder against Slavery. The manifestation of his dislike is of course a very different thing. Each person, although convinced in some degree by antislavery truth, will act in reference to it according to his peculiar situation and character. The servile politician will perhaps still bow down to that influence whence his wealth and honors flow: the minister, although enlightened in reference to the wickedness of Slavery, may not preach against it lest he lose his support: and the editor, whose only hope is in the success of a proslavery party, may lie awake nights to frame specious apologies for sustaining that system, of whose damning deeds, through the antislavery investigations, he has become well informed.

But the antislavery influence reaches also the great mass of the people. How will they be affected by these truths?—Their operation on the masses will be gradual. The understanding of the

working man will be first enlightened.—Next, he will feel on this subject, more or less, in this or that channel, according to his character and condition. When a man understands a thing and feels upon it, he will say something. Speech is an evidence of feeling: and the vast amount of discussion now going on through the country, is ample proof to the profound observer that the antislavery feeling has taken hold of the masses. Next, we observe that those who think strongly, feel deeply, and talk much upon a subject, will ultimately find some way to act upon it. Action of some kind is the natural result of thought, feeling and discussion. But the precise kind of action will be determined by other things. In one class of minds, we see opposition to Slavery manifested by a withdrawal from all proslavery churches: in a second by withdrawing from proslavery parties, and holding on to proslavery churches: in a third, by severing all connection with both: in a fourth class, by voting for antislavery men of all parties: in a fifth, by voting only for the Liberty party: in the sixth, by only refusing to vote for any Slaveholder: in a seventh class, by retaining a standing in proslavery parties, and yet trying to bring over the party to anti-slavery action: in an eighth, by acts of compassion and kindness to fugitive slaves: while multitudes feel and talk antislavery, more or less, and yet are not far enough advanced to act out their convictions: and in other cases still, the overthrow of proslavery prejudices has but just commenced.

Now we see, from this brief analysis, that every intelligent mind that knows anything of the subject is making antislavery progress: but we should also see how vain and foolish it is to expect that all will come with the same speed, arrive at the same moment, or immediately unite on the same measures. Some will come in steam cars, some in ox-teams, and some on foot: some will come through ecclesiastical motives, some from political ones, some from moral considerations, some from personal interests. All classes, of all possible variations of belief and practice on every other subject, are advancing more and more in their united and cordial dislike and hatred of the great curse of Slavery, and in earnest desires for its extinction. Disagreeing on every other subject, they are agreed in feeling and sentiment upon this. The task now devolving upon the pioneers of the Liberty cause is to bring this great and accumulating mass of feeling to efficient action in the right channel: in a manner that shall call out and stimulate the zealous exertion of each man upon one or two cardinal points of aggression upon slavery, until the united and ponderous power of the entire multitudes shall be sufficient to sweep all opposition from before them.

The Navy.

The oldest Captain in the Navy receives a salary equal to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: the pay of the youngest Captain, even when doing no duty, and waiting orders, is much above the average salary of the District Judges of the United States.

The experience of last summer leaves me confident that a large number of Captains and Commanders might, with public advantage, be put on furlough.

The service should be relieved from the burden of carrying along so very much greater a number of officers than can be employed. It is unjust to the people of the United States to retain on pay, as waiting orders, men who, since their promotions have not received orders, and from the excess of officers and other reasons, can NEVER receive them.

The law of Congress gives pursers "on leave, or waiting orders the same pay as surgeons"; that is, large and increasing pay, according to the number of years they have been in the service, without reference to their sea duty or present merit.

The preceding statements were made to Congress by Mr. Bancroft, late Secretary of the Navy.

The cost of supporting the Military Academy at West Point for 1845 was \$94,931. The number of students was 236, being an average of Four hundred dollars per annum each. They remain four years: hence the expense of the education of each cadet is \$1,600.—When graduated, they are attached to the army as supernumerary Lieutenants.—There are 95 now serving in this capacity. These facts are from the last report of the Major General of the Army.

The Army of the United States is better furnished with officers than any other in the world. Last year, according to the report of the Secretary of War, the whole number of privates in the army was 6,040. These were commanded by 603 sergeants, and 500 corporals, giving an average of 5½ men to each non-commissioned officer. The number of captains was 172, and of Lieutenants, 376. The whole number of commissioned officers was 733, or not quite 11 men to each officer.

A hand, used in measuring horses, is four inches.

From the War.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, describing a recent scene at Monterey, says:—

"The Mexican mounted corps encamped about the town, began to move off on the 25th of September, as did part of the baggage train of mules. General Ampudia, on the 25th, left with two heavy brigades of infantry, part of the artillery and some cavalry. His column mustered 2,500 men at least, probably more. He took the road to Saltillo. On the 27th and 28th, divisions, equally as numerous, marched in the same direction. The most motley collection of men, women, and children, white and copper-colored, with dogs, coats and game-cocks, parrots, and a thousand other things, mounted on horses, mules, and donkeys, or on foot, accompanied each column. There never was so mixed a multitude. The followers were almost as numerous as the army and as variegated in colors."

The following particulars are gathered from late New Orleans papers. The report of Capt. Ridgely's melancholy accident is confirmed. On the 25th, as he was riding into Monterey to dine with Lt. Mackall, his horse slipped on the smooth pavement, and he was thrown with such violence against a rock as to cause a severe fracture of the skull.

No hope was entertained of his recovery, and great were the lamentations of his brother soldiers, to whom he had endeared himself by his gallant conduct during the course of the war.

From a letter in the Delta, dated Monterey, Oct. 20th, we make these extracts:—Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 6th with 3000 troops.

About the time of his arrival at San Luis Potosi, the conduct of the sea coast with a large amount of money which he stopped, but it was not known whether he intended to use the whole of this money or merely demand the exportation per centage, which would amount to about sixty thousand dollars.

Santa Anna's express arrived at Saltillo on the 19th inst., with instructions for all the Mexican troops to leave that place within three days, and move to San Luis Potosi—the last remains of which took up their line of march accordingly on the 15th.

Ampudia's army is out of provisions, in a manner, and the troops are starving and deserting.—A foreigner who was at Saltillo at the time the Mexicans stopped there, informs me that if Gen. Taylor (Gen. Taylor el Ranchero, as they call him) would receive them, they would nearly all join him as soon as their legs could carry them here, as they much admire the manner in which our army is clothed, fed and paid.

From other sources we learn that the whole Mexican force was concentrated at San Luis Potosi amounting to some 12,000 strong, and that Santa Anna was straining every nerve to increase his army still more. Despatches were received at Monterey from Gen. Wool announcing his approach to join Gen. Taylor with his force of three thousand five hundred men.

The Picayune, received the following from Monterey:—

Poor Ridgely is dead. He was buried yesterday and is mourned by the entire army. Major Lear will not live 24 hours longer. We have late news from San Luis Potosi, to the effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than thirty-seven generals! He was recruiting daily, but his intentions were not known.

We make some extracts from the N. Orleans papers:—

The strength of the forces of the United States at Monterey does not exceed five thousand men, and the whole number of troops, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Monterey, does not exceed thirteen thousand. It will require five thousand men to garrison the towns already taken, and Gen. Taylor thinks it would be injudicious to leave Monterey for San Luis Potosi, with less than fifteen thousand men.

Lieut. Antistad, bearer of despatches from Washington to Gen. Taylor, had arrived. It was understood at Monterey that they directed Gen. Taylor to proceed to Tampico if he thought proper. The next movement of the army will be towards Linares, a town about one hundred and twenty miles from Monterey, on the route to Tampico. Gen. Worth is of the opinion that there will be a severe fight there. Saltillo was entirely deserted by the enemy, their forces being concentrated at San Luis Potosi. Gen. Taylor will leave a small force at Saltillo.

Lieut. P. Kearney's company of Dragoons arrived at Matamoros, on the 30th ult., and left on the 2d inst. for Monterey.

Gen. Taylor had abandoned all idea of attempting to reach San Luis as the difficulties of the route over what may justly be called the desert between Saltillo and that place were almost insurmountable, and it was probable that he would not even attempt to advance on Saltillo. The government had requested him to detach 400 men under Gen. Patterson to Tampico, but he had declined doing so and would not part with any portion of his force, believing the whole of it to be necessary to maintain his position and keep open his communications. We have a letter from Matamoros, which states that the Rio Grande is so low as to render it doubtful if the navigation can be maintained with Camargo, if so, it will add greatly to the difficulty of forwarding supplies to Monterey. At present Gen. Taylor has 400 wagons which makes a weekly trip between Monterey and Camargo.

It has been ascertained that Ampudia retired from Monterey with 9000 men of all arms, and including his sick and such wounded as he took with him.

From the Picayune Extra, Nov. 13.

BALIZE, La., Nov. 13, 1846.
The Virginia has arrived with us at last, but we have had "a tough time of it." I can assure you. We left the Brazos on the evening of the 3d with 255 passengers, most of whom were discharged volunteers. Half of these people were wounded or sick, some having lost their legs, others their arms and legs. Will you believe me when I tell you that with all these sick and wounded and dying men, not a surgeon or nurse was sent along to attend upon them, not a particle of medicine furnished, not a pinch of linen for dressing wounds. Such is the truth, and such, I understand, is the usual manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent home like old horses, turned out to die! The Virginia had not accommodations for passengers, having but eight berths, and you may be assured that the condition of the sick was horrible.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 20, 1846.

The health of the army is bad, a very heavy proportion of the officers and men being on the sick list. Dysentery and intermittent fevers are the prevailing complaints. The 8th Infantry numbers about 300 men, last evening only 134 appeared on parade, the residue being either sick or wounded, or on guard. The 7th Infantry

came out to Corpus Christi with about 500 men and all the officers but 3 or 4. It now numbers 306 men, and last evening only 223 appeared on parade, the residue being sick, wounded or on guard. These are tolerably fair examples of the health of the army.

C. M. CLAY.—Lt. Col. Clay left on the 22d ult., in company with Col. Taylor, for Monterey, with an escort of four or five hundred men—they had some \$100,000, and we have had fears for their safety. Old Canales is at all times on the lookout for such snags.

Col. Clay was thrown from his horse about the 15th of August, and dislocated the elbow of the right or sword arm, and was unable to drill, and by request of Old Zachary, he joined his military family at Monterey.—*Danville (Ky.) Tribune.*

Fifty odd persons, officers and crew of the U. S. brig Truxton, have been surrendered by the Mexicans to Com. Conner, for the liberty granted to Gen. Vega and two subordinate Mexican officers, who are to return from New Orleans, either by way of Havana, or Pensacola, to their native home.

Some of the Mexican papers propose that the guerrilla mode of warfare shall be adopted against the Americans, by cutting off small parties, capturing the convoys, distressing the enemy for provisions, and harassing them in every possible way, without risking a battle. In fact, this has already been commenced, as two important mails have been captured between Comargo and Monterey, on their way to Gen. Taylor.

Gale on the Lake.

Our exchanges contain lengthy details of the damage done by the late gale. A large number of vessels have been stranded, and the losses will be heavy. The Helen Strong proves a total wreck, as we stated last week. The following particulars of the disaster were given to the Ohio True Democrat by a young man who was rescued, and who lost all his earthly effects. He describes the whole scene as terrible. After the rudder was broken, the steam pipe burst and the cable parted, despair was visible in every countenance. They were at the mercy of the sea, and the storm was driving them through the darkness they knew not whither. Sometimes they were head to the wind, then stern, then aside, when the sea would break over them with fearful violence. In one of these side seas both gangways were carried away, and a lot of passengers' trunks piled up in front of the after cabin, were also swept off.

In this trying moment none exhibited greater presence of mind than the chambermaid. She went below where she found men, women and children kneeling side by side in six inches of water, engaged in prayer. She told them it was no time to pray now, that they ought to have attended to that before and drove them from the cabin on to the upper deck, where she exhorted them to take care of themselves. The boiler deck was entirely deserted save by a few, who, frantic, held on to the stanchions and posts to resist the wash of the sea. At length the vessel struck, and every light was extinguished by the sea that carried her against the rocks. It was a terrible darkness.—They could hear and feel one another, and the voice of prayer and beseeching was heard above the noise of the tempest.

At this time it was not known that two of the boats crew had so miraculously reached shore when the boat first struck, and they supposed a watery grave was inevitably to be their fate, as the boat was then dashing against the cliff, with tremendous violence, and expected every moment to sink. But a light was seen at the top of the cliff, and a voice was heard to say, "a rope! a rope!" It was snatched by many a trembling hand, but only one man, and he the lightest, was allowed to be drawn up, as the rope was small, less than half an inch in diameter. So one after another, all were drawn up, wet, chilled, and much exhausted. It is thought from 6 to 10 persons were drowned, as several were seen to go overboard. A portion of the goods, &c., will be saved, in a damaged state. The boat is a complete wreck.

It is stated that the seven persons found on the wreck in the morning, did not know that any of their comrades had escaped, but supposed themselves the only survivors of the catastrophe, and that one was so oblivious of the appalling events, that during the night he supposed the boat still under way, and that the noise overhead was caused by dancing! When drawn up, the same individual coolly remarked that it was the first boat he had ever left without having his ticket called for!

By the passengers on the western cars, we have the report of the wreck of the steamer Boston, at Milwaukee, during the late gale. She was laying at the pier at Milwaukee, when she was struck by a squall, which blew down her smoke pipes. The boat dragged her anchor, and finally went ashore on a sand beach a short distance from Milwaukee. The extent of the damage is not known.

The Boston was a new boat, built the present season, and was owned by Mr. Robinson of this city.

Another report has it that she is a total wreck. Probably exaggerated.—*F. Press.*

Dionysius, the philosopher, being asked if he were at leisure, replied, "far be it that such a thing should ever happen to me."

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF LINEN.—Hold them in milk that is boiled on the fire, and they will soon disappear.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Recapture of Slaves.

In the recent Slave Case in New York city, Judge Edmonds, in his decision, went over the whole ground of the laws respecting the recapture of slaves, and gave an interpretation to Judge Story's celebrated decision in the Prigg case quite different from that which has hitherto prevailed. The following extract will show the points of difference.

From the True Wesleyan.

"We will now close with what we regard as decisive on the subject of Judge Edmonds' decision, so far as Judge Edmonds' opinion goes. 'The very worst' feature of that decision, which brother Leavitt says Judge Edmonds recognises, we suppose to be the opinion that the owner of a slave may seize his slave in a free State, wherever he can find him, without precept and remove him without any process of law, or proof before any court, if indeed such a decision has been made. Now hear what Judge Edmonds says on this point. He refers to the Constitution, and to the law of 1793 founded upon it, and then comments as follows:—

"As I read and understand this statute, it clearly contemplates that the right to reclaim a fugitive slave shall not be exercised except by due process of law, and never *vi et armis*. Such at least was the contemporaneous interpretation by Congress of this provision in the Constitution, and would forbid to the owner—and if to him, then sure to his agent or attorney—the right by strong hand, by fastened hatches, blows and handcuffs, to enforce a recapture. And such a construction seemed to me most consonant with the principles of our institutions, which forbid that any one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the United States, however, seem, in the case of Prigg, vs. Com. of Penn., 16 Peters 529, to have intimated a different opinion, though as that point was not necessarily before them, and as the question submitted to them by Congress, was the constitutionality of a law of Penn., and the power of its Legislature to pass any law upon the subject it may well be doubted whether their remarks were not *obiter dicta*. But if they are otherwise—if pertinent and decisive, they are still carefully guarded with the qualification, that the party may 'claim and re-take his wife, child or servant, wherever he happens to find them, so it be not in a riotous manner, or attended with a breach of the peace;—' and the owner may seize and re-capture his slave whenever he can do it without any breach of the peace or any illegal violence!"

On this we remark,

1. Judge Edmonds gives his opinion directly in the teeth of what is supposed to be the decision of Judge Story.

2. He says that the Supreme Court of the United States seem to have intimated a different opinion, by which he clearly refuses to recognize that part of the record as a decision, regarding it only as an intimation, and as such, merely a seeming one.

3. The Judge clearly intimates that whatever may be the meaning of the words used by Judge Story, they do not possess the force of a legal decision, as that point was not submitted as any part of the issue agreed upon by the parties, but were merely things said by the way; "*obiter dicta*;" that is, an opinion given as a passing remark, which, not applying judicially to the case, is not to be resorted to as authority.

4. If the opinion is really a binding decision, Judge Edmonds still intimates that the qualifications thrown around it, forbid the fearful construction which has been put upon it. The words are, "The owner may seize and re-capture his slave, wherever he can do it without any breach of the peace, or any illegal violence."—Now nothing can be plainer than that Judge Edmonds would consider any arrest without precept, and forcible removal without warrant, a breach of the peace, and illegal violence, and per consequence, not authorized by the terms of Judge Story's decision.

Gerritt Smith's Donation.

Mr. Smith has executed 2000 deeds of land, of forty acres each, to as many poor colored men. 1000 deeds more are in preparation. The whole amount of land to be conveyed is about One Hundred and Twenty thousand acres. All the lands are in New York. A magnificent gift, bestowed on those who have little or nothing but their gratitude with which they can make remuneration.—The persons to whom the grant were made were selected by a committee appointed by Mr. Smith, and were chosen especially with reference to their good character and sobriety. It has been said that the lands were not very valuable.—This may be true of many portions; yet whatever of value there was Mr. Smith freely gave.

A recent storm, on the Gulf of Mexico has nearly destroyed Key West, which is situated at the outlet of the Gulf. Many lives were lost and nearly all the buildings in the place. The water was five feet deep in the streets, running at the rate of six miles an hour. There are not more than 6 out of 60 houses, but are blown down or unroofed. The loss to the government alone is estimated at \$200,000.

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

Exports to Europe.

Elihu Burritt is doing service to the agricultural portion of his countrymen by his efforts to extend a knowledge of the value of their products in England.—He is sanguine that incalculable quantities of provisions can be sold across the water, to the mutual advantage of the hungry millions on that side, and of the industrious growers on this. In a late number of his paper he talks to the people of Maine about marketing their apples in England, where they are very scarce. We give an extract.

"Trees that will bear apples which will keep through the winter, will not cover more ground, nor require more time to come to maturity, nor more time in gathering their fruit, than trees yielding apples which will not keep a month. Now, then, what is there in the way to prevent the farmers and horticulturists of Maine from making apples a great article of export, not only to England, but to France, and other continental countries? Why should thousands of bushels of these apples be suffered to rot on the ground, or be perverted into food for swine, when, by slightly improving their character, they might be sold for 75 cts. or a \$1 per bushel immediately across the water? No State can build or sail more ships than Maine. Not one in the Union has such an extent of sea coast; not one, I am sure, has so many sea-ports, and river-ports accessible to vessels large enough to circumnavigate the globe.—Millions of bushels of first rate apples might be grown within five miles of the banks of the navigable rivers of Maine, or on its extended seacoast. Wheat has been often exported from New Orleans to Liverpool for 12 cts. per bushel. If any American vessels could carry it at that price, these of Maine could do it; none in the Union carry freight at a lower rate. Then why could not Maine ships carry from Maine river-ports to any port of Great Britain any quantity of apples for 20 cts. per bushel? Why send your ships, built within arm's length of home productions, so much wanted abroad, and which could be exported with so much advantage—why send these ships all the way to New Orleans, to look for a job of carrying to Europe the produce that comes down the Mississippi. Why play the porter with your ocean-wheelbarrows for other States, and leave the products of your own soil to rot on the ground or be perverted to some unprofitable use? Apples are but one of the many articles which might be comprehended in your staples of export. A demand does not only create a supply, but a supply creates a demand. There was, strictly speaking, no demand for Wenham Lake Ice in London before the want of it was suggested; and the demand created, by the presentation of the luxury to the people of that metropolis, with a personal and practical demonstration of the facility and extent of the supply. If the people of the United States have anything good to eat, drink, or wear, which they want to sell to the people in this country, they must not wait for a demand now; they must create the demand themselves by bringing it here and demonstrating its qualities and capacity of supply. The London people did not send out orders for specimens or quantities of Wenham ice; but now you can scarcely cross a street in that city without coming in contact with a furiously driven wagon labeled most conspicuously, 'WENHAM ICE.' Why might not the fruit stalls in the English seaport markets be labeled with 'MAINE APPLES'?"

I am sanguine in the hope and belief that a vast amount of American produce is to be consumed in this country; an amount exceeding the highest estimates of the imagination of the free-traders on either side of the Atlantic."

New York.

The official vote for the amended Constitution stands thus:

er rate. Then why could not Maine
ships carry from Maine river-ports to
any port of Great Britain any quantity of
apples for 20 cts. per bushel? Why

Bombardment of Tobacco.

The Picayune of the 17th reports the arrival of schooner Portia, Capt. Powers, 6 days from Point Lizarado, bringing an officer who was engaged in the attack of Tobacco. He reports that the enterprise was entirely successful. Its object was to cut out certain prizes anchored in the river, and they were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were for yielding, but the Governor and soldiery opposed it. Time was then given for all peaceable people, women and children; to get out of harm's way; but the Governor would not allow any one to leave; so it is feared most of those killed in the bombardment were others than soldiers. Some of the enemy's regulars, however, were killed.

Our squadron consisted of the Mississippi, Commodore Perry; the Vixen, Com. Sands; Bonta, Lieut. Com. Benham; Reefer, Lieut. Sterrett; Nonita, Lieut. Hazard; the revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones (all small craft), 200 seamen and marines from the Raritan and the Cumberland, under the command of Capt. Forrest, Lieuts. Cast, Winslow, Walsh, Hunt, Capt. Edson, and Lieut. Adams, of marines. They left Ann Arbor, Oct. 10th, and arrived at Frontera, the 23d, and captured two steamers and several small schooners. On the 24th and 25th they ascended the river seventy-two miles to Tobacco, towed by the Petrel and the Vixen. They passed the Devil's Turn at 2 P. M., and landed and spiked four 28 pounders.

They arrived off Tobacco at six P. M. and anchored in line ahead, distant one hundred and fifty yards from the shore. The city was summoned to surrender. The Governor refused, when three shots were fired from the Vixen. An officer came off with a request that we would spare the Hospitals which was granted. Skirmishing immediately ensued. On Sunday no damage was done. We captured one brig, three schooners and a large sloop, in all. At the town and below, there were nine vessels and many boats captured. On Monday, the 26th, at day-light there began a sharp fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned by our guns and continued for some time at intervals. A flag of truce came off, beseeching us to spare the town. The Commodore assented, because, as he said, he only wished to frighten the soldiery.

The prizes were got under way, and ready for returning. The enemy's white flag was flying all the while. W. A. Parker, the Lieutenant, got ashore with his prize vessel, and was attacked by eighty soldiers, whom he beat off with eighteen men only; losing one, and getting two wounded. The action lasted thirty minutes, when Lieut. C. W. Morris was despatched to him with orders, and he, passing the heavy fire of the enemy, was wounded in the neck by a musket ball. He stood up in his boat and cheered the men on gallantly till he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever.

The Commodore then commenced cannonading in good earnest from the Vixen, the Bonita, the Nonita and the Forward; and in three quarters of an hour, he almost destroyed the city, sparing the houses of the foreign consuls.

At mid-day the fleet left, firing up the streets as they passed them. All the prizes were saved except one, which was grounded and was burned by the commodore's orders, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The McLane struck on the bar at the mouth of the river, and did not get over to participate in the engagement until it was ended. The Patriota, on her return, captured the American brig Plymouth, Captain Packerson, discharging cotton at Alvarado bar.

Lieut. Morris died on board the Cumberland on the 1st inst. and was buried with military honors. There is a Mexican force of from five to six thousand men at Alvarado, and they have placed across the mouth of the river three strong chain cables, and sunk vessels on the bar. It is thought to be entirely useless to attempt to take the place again by a naval force.

Garrison writes to the Liberator from Ireland, Oct. 20:

"From Belfast I rode on a coach from Portadown to Drogheda, a distance of more than 60 miles—and, oh! the amount of human suffering, filth and destruction, which met my eye during every step of the journey. I was frequently melted to tears, and for the first time in my life saw human beings, especially women and children, in a situation that made me almost lament their existence. Yet I was assured that I saw the best portion of the laboring poor in Ireland! Alas! for them, with the famine which is sorely pressing them, in consequence of the entire failure of the potato crop—the food on which they have subsisted from time immemorial. All that the government can do to give relief, will miserably perish for the want of the absolute necessities of life. O, the poor women! O, the poor children! O, the poor fathers! Heaven send them speedy succor!"

Numerous persons are preparing to emigrate from Sweden to this country, under the guidance of Erich Janson, a fanatic, it is said, who has set himself up as a prophet, and who has thousands of followers.

Doings at St. Louis.

The patriarchs on the Mississippi River are greatly afflicted by the running away of their human property, and at last have gone to work in earnest to counteract the Abolitionists. There seems to have been a considerable excitement on the subject. We cannot give a full history of all the doings; but we find the following notice in a St. Louis paper.

SLAVES—SLAVES.
At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the county of St. Louis, held on the 5th inst., in the east front room of the Court House, to receive the report of the committee of one hundred, appointed at a former meeting, to devise some plan to protect our slave property from the evil design of abolitionists and free negroes, it was

Resolved. That the report of the Committee of one hundred, together with the proposition of Mr. Nonet, be referred to a committee of five, who shall draw up a bill, and report to a mass meeting of the citizens of the county of St. Louis, to be held in the rotunda of the Court House, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 12th day of November inst.

All persons interested in the subject are earnestly requested to attend and meeting, as a plan will be presented for the action of the meeting, of great moment and interest to all persons interested in slave property in the State of Missouri.

JOHN H. FERGUSON, Chairman.
HENRY B. BOIT, Sec'y.
[City papers please copy.]

The following notice of a public meeting at St. Louis, called to devise measures for the greater security of "negro property," appears in the papers.

"SLAVE" MEETING.—A meeting has been held in St. Louis to take measures to "protect slave property against the evil designs of Abolitionists and free negroes." The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Ferguson, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 12th day of November inst. Resolutions were passed, condemning all "negro preaching" and "negro teaching," and against negroes being away from their homes, with or without the consent of their masters, after dark. Also a memorial was adopted, asking the Legislature to pass laws forbidding all "schools for the education of the blacks, whether taught by black or white," that free blacks or mulattoes now residing in, but not born in the State, be removed—that no slaves hereafter be emancipated by will or otherwise, and that no meeting for religious worship be allowed to negroes, except in the day time, and then only when the services are conducted by a regularly ordained white minister or priest. The resolutions and memorial were adopted unanimously.

Another account states that an "anti-abolition society" was organized, with President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. A finance committee was also appointed whose duty it is to spy out Abolitionists and bring them to "justice."

The following are the resolutions passed by this meeting:

Resolved. That the President of this association be requested, in the name of this meeting to circulate the city authorities to adopt such ordinances as may be necessary to prevent all negroes from leaving the home of their masters after dark, whether with or without permission of the employer; and that proper signals be given in at least three points of the city, announcing the time for negroes to retire.

Resolved. That our fellow citizens throughout the State be requested to organize similar societies, and adopt like measures with our own, for the more effectual protection of their slave property, and the execution of the laws against the abduction of slaves.

Resolved. That this meeting consider all negro teaching, dangerous to the happiness, quiet and safety of our slave population, in view of which we earnestly request the city authorities to enact ordinances, and to prevent the continuance of these evils.

Is not this great business for the people of "the great country on the face of the earth"? The period composing this meeting may be to church on Sunday with great devotion, listen to discourses on religious liberty, partake of the communion, fire cannons on the Fourth of July to show that all men are born equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of Liberty, and then pass these resolutions for righting the chains of their slaves, depriving them of religious as well as civil liberty, and devising measures for visiting with vengeance all who may even point to the slave position of the North Star! What damnable hypocrisy is this! The slaveholders may organize as much as they please; slaves who have the will and full determination to escape, will do so in spite of all precautions. The fact that the masters are driven into organization, shows the prevalence of the practice of running away into the free States.

"This state of insecurity," says the St. Louis New Era, "is becoming greater every day, by reason of the settlement of Iowa on our north, with an anti-slavery population, and on account of the more perfect organization and concert of action of the anti-slavery men in Illinois."

Gun Cotton.
Experiments are making in many places on the newly discovered mode of preparing cotton as a substitute for gunpowder. Mr. E. G. Denoyers gives in the Detroit Advertiser the following account of his experiments:

"The 'gun cotton' having been prepared, we were anxious to try its propulsive force. Accordingly, having procured a rifle, in company with two other gentlemen, we proceeded to a spot favorable for the experiment. A mark was first set up at the distance of 200 feet, and the rifle loaded with ten grs. of the cotton, and a ball weighing 2 oz. 15 grs. The ball was propelled with accuracy, and penetrated the fence. The rifle was next charged with 20 grs. of the cotton, when, upon being discharged, it recoiled with some force; the ball was propelled with accuracy, penetrated the fence, and came in contact with a pine post, 4 inches thick, at 12 feet distance from the fence, which it also perforated and was lost; thus penetrating 5 inches of thickness of pine wood. The mark was next set up at 350 feet distance, and the rifle loaded with 20 grs. of cotton; the ball penetrated the fence, (one inch thick) came in contact with another, which was at right angles to the former, and penetrated it completely, although it had struck it at a very acute angle, and consequently perforated it very obliquely. Our cotton being consumed, we had to discontinue our experiments."

Silent carriage wheels have been introduced in London. The tire of the wheel consists of an elastic tubular ring of caoutchouc enclosed in a leather case, and inflated with air to any degree of tightness desired. The motion of the carriage is exceedingly easy.

The Election.

The Liberty vote of Macomb County was for Congress 126: for Senators, 123, 120, 118: for Representatives, 126, 116, 122. The vote for Birney in 1844 was 140.

The Liberty vote of Livingston County was for Congress 80; for Senators, 77, 79, 78, Representatives 70, 70. Vote for Birney, 1844, 108.

Fire at Dexter.

The Flouring Mill known as the "Dexter Mill" was destroyed by fire on the morning of Nov. 27. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock. The flour in barrels was saved. A considerable quantity of Wheat was destroyed in the mill. The mill was valued at about \$10,000. The loss is supposed to be chiefly covered by insurance. It was owned by Mr. Thomas Martin.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts General Hospital, and the McLean Lunatic Institution, united in interest, have received the following sums from individuals named:

John McLean, \$119,000; Mary Belknap, \$89,000; William Phillips, \$25,000; Thomas Oliver, \$22,000; Israel Munson, \$21,000; Joseph Lee, \$20,000; Samuel Elliott, \$10,000; Abraham Toure, \$10,000; Jeremiah Belknap, \$10,000; Wm. Appleton, \$12,000; D. Sears, \$7,000; James Perkins, \$5,000; Beza Tucker, \$5,000; Mary Brimmer, \$5,000; Thomas H. Perkins, \$5,000.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

EDITORS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Buckingham of the Boston Courier, and Mr. Bryant of the Barre Patriot, will be members of the Senate; and Mr. Hayden of the Boston Atlas, Col. Schouler of the Lowell Courier, Mr. Hawley of the Hampshire Gazette, Mr. Beebe of the Westfield Standard, and Mr. Thurber of the Plymouth Memorial are elected to the House of Representatives.

We understand that the "Community," of "Northampton Industrial Association," have given up ship. They dissolved last week by a formal vote, and one of their number, Mr. Hill, it is stated, takes the property and assumes the debts. We have for a long time expected such an event. The company had dwindled down to a pretty small number.—*Northampton Gaz.*

Connecticut.—The New London Morning News contains the following account of an accident to the daughter of Mr. Jacob Whelden, at one of the factories in Greenville, recently:

"It appears that she was standing near an upright shaft, combing her hair. In a gay and thoughtless frame of mind, she stood thus unoccupied and singing, when by some sad fatality her hair was caught in the revolving shaft, and her body suddenly thrown in such a position as to break her neck, causing instant death. The young lady was not an operative in the mill, but was working there in the place of a friend who had gone away on a visit. She went into the mill, we are told at the earnest solicitation of her mother, to allow her friend the opportunity to leave, and had scarcely been there two hours when the catastrophe occurred.

The New Haven Register contains the following brief record of certain proceedings in the Supreme Court of that city at its October term. They present the dark side of a very handsome picture:

Divorces Granted.—William Bassford from Mary J. Bassford—cause, adultery. Huldah Churchill from Louis Churchill—cause, intolerable cruelty. Thankful Price from Thomas Price—cause, adultery. Polly F. Foot from Andrew H. Foot—cause, three years' wilful desertion. Catharine A. Parmelee from Edwin Parmelee—cause, intolerable cruelty and habitual intemperance. Elizabeth Tomlinson from Wm. Tomlinson—cause intolerable cruelty and intemperance. Mary Johnson from Isaac Johnson—cause, wilful desertion for more than three years. Rosetta Hotchkiss from Milton Hotchkiss—cause, intolerable cruelty and habitual intemperance. Francis Anthony from Sarah E. Anthony—cause, adultery. Eliza Ann Rose from Francis Rose—cause, three years' wilful desertion. Polly Maria Hurlburt from Wm. D. Hurlburt—cause, habitual intemperance and intolerable cruelty.

At the late term of the Fairfield Court, in Connecticut, a man was mulcted in \$800 damages for not keeping his promise of marriage to a lady. He had visited her every Sunday evening for about two years: thus making his courtship cost about eight dollars an evening.

The carpet weavers at Thompsonville, Ct., went to work last week. The prices were compromised between them and the employers, and fixed at 151 per cent, reduction from the old prices.

New York.—The number of prisoners in the prison of this city and its immediate vicinity, is truly appalling—not less than 3000! Philadelphia has only about one fifth of this number, and Boston one tenth.

The Hon. John Young, the newly elected Governor of the Empire State, in early life was thrown upon his own resources—his parents being in very moderate pecuniary circumstances. He went to work and qualified himself for a teacher in a common country school, was subsequently a member of Congress, and is now the Governor elect of the largest and most powerful State in the Union.

Thinking of false pretences, a gentleman of this city recently married a woman reputed to be rich, who not only turned out to be poor, but some seven hundred dollars in debt, which debt he had to liquidate! She assured him, however, that the debt was contracted for dry goods, which she bought to captivate him.—Think of a fish paying for the hook, with which he is caught!—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

Pennsylvania.—The Roman Catholic Advocate says that a colony of missionaries of the order of St. Benedict, started from Munich on the 29th of July, for the United States of America, to form at St. Joseph, in Pennsylvania, the first monastery of Penitents. It is composed of Rev. Father Boniface Winmer, (Prior), F. Maximilian Gostner, two theologians, two choralists, and several lay brothers.

Delaware.—There is but one distillery in operation in the State of Delaware, says an exchange. Can it be so? We hope it is, and that the day is not far distant when the same may be said of every state in the Union.—*Hagerstown News.*

Maryland.—A Telegraph dispatch from Baltimore says that a powder mill, about 8 miles from that city, exploded yesterday, and five men were blown to atoms. It was stated that not less than two tons of gunpowder were in the buildings, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. The concussion was tremendous—the whole surrounding country and the city of Baltimore were violently shaken, as if by an earthquake.

Three large buildings seventy yards apart, belonging to the mill, were scattered over the ground to the extent of ten acres. The houses, for a mile and a half in the country round, were more or less damaged. No idea can be formed of the cause of the explosion, as all the witnesses were instantly killed.

South Carolina.—William A. Powell has been tried in Darlington District, S. C. for stealing a slave boy, and sentenced to be hung the first Friday in January next.

Alabama.—The Estlin Whig states that Bryant Himes, who in December last ran off with about sixty negroes mortgaged to the State Bank of Alabama, has been captured in Florida, and lodged in Green county jail to await his trial for the penitentiary offence. Forty-two of the negroes were found in his possession, and on the way back to Alabama.

Dr. Estes, of Montgomery, Alabama, has just issued a work, entitled "Defence of Negro Slavery."

Louisiana.—Description of a Gold Sword presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Taylor.—The scabbard is made of the finest metal, with richly engraved and wrought ornaments. On two divisions of the front side are scenes of the battle at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The shield presents the following inscription:

"Presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the high opinion held by the people of this state, of the skill, conduct and judgement shown by him during his military life, but particularly during the battles of Palo Alto on the 9th, and at Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May, 1846."

Surmounting the battle scenes appears the coat of arms of Louisiana, and in the centre of the scabbard the American Eagle richly engraved. The grasp is composed of alternate mother of pearl and gold facets, richly engraved and chased, and protected by a massive gold chain. The head represents a revolutionary cap and plume, surmounted by a precious eclairgorn stone.

SPORT AT THE SOUTH.—The N. Orleans Courier gives the following information:

"In consequence of repeated depredations on their property, a number of the inhabitants of the fauxbourg Washington, in the 3d Municipality, assembled yesterday, and provided with proper authority to act, penetrated into the swamp. At the distance of three miles from the edge of the woods, on an elevated spot, surrounded by marshes, they found a small village, where the joyous inhabitants were seated before their cabins, forming several groups, conversing as in family circles. Taken by surprise, the citizens of this new commonwealth, to the number of thirty, could do nothing but take their feet in their hands and trot off as fast as they could. The whites summoned them three times to surrender, without effect, and then fired, when three of the fugitives fell severely wounded—the others made their escape.

According to the tale of the prisoners,

only one of those who fled carried off his gun; the rest left their arms and baggage behind. The cabins were well provided with provisions, and household utensils of all sort, who'd become the spoil of the invaders. The village was burnt.

Of the three prisoners, one belongs to Mr. Coiron, another, a woman, to Mr. Hortaire, Andry, and the owner of the third is not known.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 19th instant says:—"A scientific gentleman, yesterday, in our presence, applied a magnified glass, or microscope, to a daguerreotype portrait, and the effect seemed really miraculous. The features became almost insistent with life, the lustre, of the eye, was visible, one would say in all its tremulousness, and the hair on the head, and eyebrows, &c., assumed their real natural hue. We never fully appreciated the exquisite beauty of the invention until we witnessed this experiment."

Tennessee.—An attempt was made on the night of the 19th ult. to assassinate John H. Day, Esq., Mayor of Jackson, Tenn. He was called to the door about midnight, by the rapping of some person, when a horseman's pistol, loaded with buck shot, was discharged at him. Fortunately, says the Jackson Republican, he had stepped aside to shield himself from the cold air, and thereby saved his life.

Illinois.—The Anti-Mormon ladies (?) through a committee of ten of their sex, on last Saturday waited upon Gov. Ford at the Temple, in Nauvoo, for the purpose of personally insulting him.—But his Excellency refused to see them; they left a package for him, however, containing a petition.

The volunteers and the Officers, under Gov. Ford, held a meeting expressive of their contempt for the cowardly ruffians who had thus persuaded their wives and daughters to "disgrace their sex by a most vulgar and unladylike proceeding. The whole affair was but in keeping with their former actions, and we are not surprised that the violations of law, and the plunderers of the Mormons, should prostitute their females by making them thus forget themselves. The female trophy was carried outside—and to the windward of the city—where three negroes, hired for the service, burned it, as a shameful evidence of Anti-Mormon insult.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Sister of Mercy took the black veil at the Cathedral Church, on Saturday morning last. The ceremonies, we understand, were imposing. The vows taken on this occasion were of perpetual obligation.

The Sisters of Mercy, since their arrival in this city, have established two flourishing schools for young ladies.—*Chicago Citizen.*

Ohio.—WON'T SUMMIT.—The Synod of Cincinnati, (New School) some time since, suspended the ministerial functions of Rev. Wm. Graham, a member of that body, for heresy, in teaching that Slavery is in accordance with the Bible. The case went up to the General Assembly on an appeal, and that body pronounced the action of the Synod irregular and unconstitutional and sent down its injunction accordingly. The case came up again at a recent meeting of the Synod, but the body refused by a vote of 36 to 11 to comply with the requisition of the Assembly and asked the latter to reconsider their action. The ground of this refusal is a rule lately adopted by which, according to the opinion of the majority, the Synods and not the Assembly are the courts of ultimate appeal and final authoritative jurisdiction. The Synod at the same time censured the Ripley Presbytery for having adopted resolutions disrespectful to the Assembly on the subject of Slavery, whereupon that Presbytery seceded from the Church.

In Ohio, a black or mulatto person is not allowed to be a witness in any case where a white person is a party. In a recent case, a hand employed on board a canal boat, brought a suit against the boat for wages. The witness relied on was a colored man, and the attorney for the defence objected to his testifying.—But the Justice decided that a canal boat was not a white person in the meaning of the law; the testimony of witness was heard, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff in attachment.

A new sect of fanatics has appeared in Cincinnati. There are about sixty of them, more than half the number being females, and they are followers, says the Commercial of that city, of a big, burly, half Indian, half Negro, formerly a Mormon, who has proclaimed himself Jesus Christ! He showed his disciples, one day last week, the scars of wounds in his hands and limbs, received on the cross! He does miracles with a golden rod, and professes that he was the cause of the destruction of Natchez by a whirlwind. He has already organized several departments to his kingdom; a new Peter Paul, &c. The members of this new religion are solemnly enjoined to secrecy, and hold meetings nightly.

Michigan.—At the next election, instead of voting for Governors, members

of the Legislature and county offices on three different slips of paper, as is now the practice, according to the revised statutes, all will be voted for on the same slip, thus dispensing with the use of all but one ballot box, and with a great deal of unnecessary writing by the clerks of election.

The reform is a good one. Most of the states have adopted this plan of placing the names of the officers to be voted for on a single slip of paper, and when once adopted, has never been altered in favor of the plan heretofore pursued in this state. A vote thus cast, is to all intents and purposes a secret one, for when folded, no one, except the voter himself, can tell whether it is a democratic or a whig ticket, and hence every man votes his unbiased sentiments, unawed by influence. We consider the reform in the mode of voting, one of the best that could be adopted.—*Free Press.*

The new Presbyterian church at Battle Creek was entirely consumed by fire, on Sunday night last. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the woodwork from the stove pipe. Great fears were entertained, during the fire, that it would not stop at the church, but sweep the whole of Main st., and this was only averted by the timely aid of the new fire engine.

The Church cost about \$3,000, and the last payment had just been made.—*Marshall Ea.*

Texas.—At Coffee's Bend, Texas, the 5th of October, Holland Coffee and Charles Galloway had a street fight, and, both being armed, as seems to be the custom of that country, of course there was a death. Coffee shot at Galloway, ineffectually, and Galloway stabbed Coffee so that he died in a few minutes. Both "highly respectable," &c., as usual.

VARIETY.

There is no measure which would so much advance the interests and union of nations, as a kind of international penny postage. The people of different nations have been kept apart by a policy which has nearly suppressed all friendly intercourse. A WORLD'S PEACE PAPER is a human necessity, and a human practicality.—*Barrist.*

"The League of Universal Brotherhood" is fast increasing in numbers. Good men and true, on both sides of the Atlantic, have enrolled their names upon its list. We expect that at least 3,000 in England, and as many in the United States will have signed the pledge by the first of January. We hope to be able to obtain some signatures from the Missionary Stations among the heathen, in the course of a few months.—*Barrist.*

There is not a manufacturer in this country who has not a peculiar interest in the mastering of a single syllable of the English language by a heathen child.

SMALL WAGES.—In a case of summons for wages, at Bicester, it came out that the plaintiff had been employed to clean milk leads and buckets, and make himself useful as a farm servant for three-pence per day, and two-pence for Sundays, up to May; to work from morning to night, and to victual and sleep at home. From May he was to have four-pence per day, and three pence for Sundays.

A NOVEL GRAVE.—One "J. Brown," writing from Gen. Kenley's camp, "on the Plains, July 23d," thus describes an Indian grave discovered on their route.

"The other evening at our camp, near the 'crossing,' I found, in the top of a large cotton-wood tree the grave of an Indian—probably a chief—the body wrapped in skins, and laid on mats resting on his legs poles, which were passed across two large limbs of the tree. Another package, which I could not make out, I was told by some of the men who climbed up to it, held his bows, arrows, war club, medicine gourd, &c. The birds had picked several holes through his winding-sheet to get at his flesh. Over the whole deposits the skin which had probably been used for his lodge, was tightly stretched, and the whole establishment was well secured to the tree by strings cut from buffalo hide. We left him alone in his glory, with his airy resting place undisturbed."

The duties on goods imported in the steamship Britannia, on her last trip, amounted to \$23,000.

HINT TO WORKING CLASSES.—If a man 21 years of age, begin to save one dollar per week, and but it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age, \$650; at 42 years of age, \$1,650; at 60 years, \$6,150; at 71, \$11,500.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 4, 1846.
The price of Wheat in this village is 55 cents and sales moderate. Bel begins to come in more frequently, and brings 23 to 3 cents per lb.

Bilious Fever, which often prevails so fatally at the west may always be prevented by the timely use of Dr. Osgood's India Chelagogue. The medicine should be commenced at the appearance of the earliest symptoms which not unfrequently precede the attack several days, and even weeks, to ward off its impending danger. The sensation of languor, the long hard expression, weariness of body, depression of spirits, derangement of the stomach, pain in the bones &c. cannot easily be mistaken.

For sale at the proprietor's price—by MAYNARDS.

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. McFARLAND, Bookseller, Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machine, Solo.
W. S. & J. W. MATYARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
E. L. BROWN & Co., Tannery, Detroit.
J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.
J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
W. R. PERCY, Bookseller, Ann Arbor.
H. W. WILKS, Hardware, Ann Arbor.
J. SPRINGUE, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BARNER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
R. DAVIDSON, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. D. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
D. L. LAFORVILLE, Lined Oil, Long Lake.
P. H. RUTLEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
R. MATTHEW, Hardware, Detroit.
E. WATSON, Bookseller, Ann Arbor.
W. MATTHEW, Quakers, Detroit.
J. G. CHASE, Hat Store, Detroit.
M. BARNY, Temperance House, Detroit.
A. C. MCGRAW & Co., Shoe Store, Detroit.
W. R. NOTES, Jr., Grover, Detroit.
F. WATSON, Crockery, Detroit.
Miss J. B. SMITH, School, Ann Arbor.
H. D. PORT, Land Agency, Mason.
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.

ATTENTION THE WORLD!!

Free Trade and Tailors Rights.
FREE citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of Washington County and Counties adjoining, are informed that now is the time to get comfortably CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a cold Winter.

The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Buckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where in the State.

He is prepared to do work in the most fashionable style, or follow the directions of his customers, and being possessed of a large share of his Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

He has a peculiar tact in his character which should be noticed. It is strange, yet true as a rule.—He will not violate his Promise.—Customers can have their garments at the time specified. FARMERS can be certain of good fitting and easy wearing GARMENTS, and are informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except clothing) will be taken in exchange for his services. He cuts to order, and his garments are sure to fit properly made up.

J. SPRAGUE.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

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

S. D. BURNETT,
will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all his various branches, viz: Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire set. Old plates or misfit remodeled, and made equal to new.

OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe Store. Persons who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings.

N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of PRODUCE taken.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293—d

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Eliza Ann, has left my bed and board, without any cause of provocation, and is therefore to be held as a person harboring or trusting her on my account, I shall pay no debt on her contracting after this date.

G. HUNTER.

Sin. Dec. 3, 1846. 293—3w

WELLS' HARDWARE**STORE.**

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. E.
STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOC
261-if ANN ARBO