

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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ROBERT FORTNER, Eagle.

VARIETY.

THE LETHRON IN THE ARMY.—The Vera Cruz Eagle, of a late date, thus discourses about the wonderful operations of this wonderful agent:

We had the pleasure of enjoying an invitation to be present on the occasion of the amputation of two legs above the knee, on Saturday 1st, where that great assistant in surgical cases (the Lethron) was used. The subjects were two men who had been conveyed to the Hospital of San Francisco and the success was a triumph over physical pain. Dr. Porter and a young physician (whose name we are sorry we do not recollect) were the operators. In one case the limb was removed in five minutes and a half from the commencement of the inhalation to the close of the amputation. In the other a few seconds over that time. Both declared they had felt nothing during the operation. One of them rather playfully observed (on recovering consciousness and perceiving that it was done) "that is the way you do it, is it?" This is surely a wonderful agent, and may be regarded as the most invaluable discovery in delivering suffering humanity, that has yet been revealed.

THE LUNGS.—To prove the soundness of the lungs, let the patient draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again inflating the lungs. The number of seconds he can continue is then carefully noted. In confirmed consumption the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as from twenty to thirty seconds.

BRITAL.—In Malamas, an aged Frenchman, named Stip, was brutally assaulted by a member of the 1st Indiana regiment, because he would not deliver up without order a walking stick which had been left with him by a third party. He was not expected to survive the injuries he received, and the affair had such an effect upon the mind of his daughter, that she is now a raving maniac.

The new Pope, hearing that a grand display in his honor was to come off on 5th of May, expressed his desire that the waste of fire-works should be superseded by a distribution of bread to the poor.—His wish was executed; \$7000 were contributed; 60,000 poor folks were fed, and the remainder of the money kept to establish an infants school. A good hint for those who get up fourth of July celebrations.

RAPID PRINTING.—The New York Sun is erecting two mammoth Cylinder Presses, constructed by Hoe & Co., of that city, which will print from 24,000 to 30,000 newspapers per hour! The number of impressions would be increased if human hands could feed the press faster.—The inking apparatus of this press is new, as the old reciprocating movement gives place to rotary action. There is but little friction in the new operation, and the wear and tear is consequently greatly diminished. The form of type on the new plan, is placed upon a large cylinder, four feet or more in diameter, in contact with which smaller impression cylinders in any desired number are placed. This press the Sun says "is destined to produce an entire revolution in newspaper printing."

Sixteen out of twenty-eight whig papers in Virginia, have come out for Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

POETRY.

From "The People's Journal," for June.

Cleon and I.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Cleon hath a million acres—
Ne'er a one have I;
Cleon dwelleth in a palace—
In a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes—
Not a penny I;
But the poorer of the twain, is
Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesseth acres,
But the landscape I;
Half the charms to me it yieldeth
Money cannot buy;
Cleon harbors sloth and dullness—
Freshening vigor I;
He is velvet, I in fastion,
Richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur—
Free as thought am I;
Cleon fees a score of doctors—
Need of none have I;
Wealth surrounded, care-environ'd,
Cleon fears to die;
Death may come, he'll find me ready—
Happier man am I.

Cleon sees no charms in Nature—
In a daisy I;
Cleon hears no anthems ringing
In the sea and sky.
Nature sings to me for ever—
Earrest listener I;
State for state, with all attendants,
Who would change!—Not I.

MISCELLANY.

Explosion of a Bomb-Shell.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

A few weeks ago, there was an accidental explosion of a bomb-shell, in Charlton street, New York. And as I chanced to be at the spot but a few minutes after the explosion, I will give you a description of the terrific scene as it met my eye. I was sitting in my house, about a quarter of a mile from the place of the explosion, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the whole house was shaken by the report of apparently the heaviest piece of artillery. I was just preparing to go down in town, and taking an omnibus, soon saw a multitude of men and boys running towards Charlton street. In a moment more, a crowd came around the corner of Charlton street into Hudson street bearing the body of a well-dressed man, upon a window-shutter. They crossed the street directly by the omnibus and I observed that the whole back side of the head was blown off, and the blood and brains were dropping down upon the shutter. Perceiving indications of great excitement in the rapidly gathering crowd, and hearing exclamation of "explosion," "terrible explosion," &c. I left the omnibus to learn the cause of the disaster. Entering Charlton street, guided by hundreds who were rushing to that point from all quarters, I observed both sides of the street, for a little distance, that the windows were entirely demolished, the frames in many places blown in, doors shattered, and holes blown actually through the sides of the houses. In one place, forty rods, I should judge, from the spot where the explosion took place, a hole was blown through the front of a frame house large enough for a man to enter. Upon the sidewalk, in front of a shop of old iron, lay in disorder some thirty or forty rusty bomb-shells, about eight inches in diameter. It was said by the crowd that a man had one of these between his knees, endeavoring to loosen the charge with a stick, when it exploded, producing this scene of destruction and carnage. The body of this man was torn to pieces, and scattered in fragments through the streets. Observing a crowd gathered around an object in the street at a little distance, I approached it, and saw, apparently, a large piece of butcher's meat, which a boy was pushing around with his foot. On examining it, it proved to be the lower portion of a man's leg, with the crushed bones and mangled flesh. "The other leg," said a bystander, "was blown over into Hudson st." A crowd was collected round a window-sill, gazing at some object. It was a man's hand, the fingers burnt and crushed, and blackened, having been torn from the body, and thrown with violence against the brick wall. The mangled trunk of the unfortunate man, headless and limbless, had been carried into the house, and the shrieks of his wife were to be heard over the bloody remains. Upon an iron window frame lay the torn and bloody body of another man. A fragment of the shell had torn away one half of his head. He was dead. His blood and brains were dripping down upon the pavement, and a day-laborer had his thumb and finger upon his eyes, to close them forever. Two young men who happened to be passing by in the middle of the street, were literally blown up into the air, and fell, with broken and mangled limbs, upon the pavement. They both died, I believe,

the next day. In the street lay a horse dead, and it was singular that he also had the whole of the back of his head torn off by a fragment of the shell. A beautiful wagon to which he was attached was also demolished, the spokes of the wheels broken, and the vehicle almost torn to pieces.

Such was the devastation produced by the explosion of one single shell. And yet this shell did but perform its function. It was made for this very purpose—to destroy property and life. It was made to be thrown into the crowded streets of a city, there to explode and blow up houses, and tear limb from limb. This was the function of the instrument. And this is war. To throw such missiles as these into the crowded streets of a city, is the business of war. As I looked upon this scene, and witnessed its carnage and woe, and reflected that it was the work of one single shell, and then reflected upon the consternation and horror which must be produced by raining down a shower of these shells upon a city, crushing their way through the roofs of houses, exploding in the chambers of the dying, or in parlors where mothers and daughters are gathered in terror; never did I so deeply feel before, the horrors—the unmitigated iniquity of war; never before did I so deeply feel that it was the duty of every one who has a voice to speak, or a pen with which to write, to devote all his influence to promote the abolition of this fiend like work.

When Napoleon, with his blood-stained army, arrived before the walls of Vienna, he planted his batteries, and in less than ten hours, threw three thousand of these horrible projectiles into the city. Three hundred of these bomb-shells exploded every hour, five every minute, in the streets and dwellings of that crowded metropolis. Who can imagine the terrors of that dreadful night, when, amid the thunders of artillery, the cry and uproar of contending armies, and conflagrations breaking out on every side, these terrible shells, like fiery meteors with portentous glare, were streaking the air, and descending like hail-stones upon the doomed city? Crashing through the roofs of the dwellings, they exploded at the fireside, in the very cradle of the infant, blowing their mangled limbs with fragments of their demolished homes far and wide into the air. In this way Napoleon conquered Vienna. In this way England conquered Canton. And in this demonic work, thousands of our countrymen are now ready to engage for the acquisition of Texas and Oregon. The whole city of New York was thrown into excitement by the tale of the explosion of this one shell, and there is scarcely a newspaper in the land which did not record the dreadful story. And yet it is the business of war to cast these shells by thousands among the men and boys who crowd the ships of the navy and merchant fleet, and among the aged men, the mothers and maidens, and the children who throng the dwellings and the pavements of the city. O, merciful God, save the nations from the horrors of war!

The Emancipated Slaves of Jamaica.

The results of Emancipation, as given by the Rev. Mr. Renshaw and the Rev. Mr. Hovey, missionaries among the freed people of Jamaica are truly encouraging.

The object of their visit to this country, is to obtain assistance to enable them to go on in their missionary labors. The following sketch of some remarks of the Rev. Mr. Renshaw in one of our city churches as reported in the Traveller, will be found interesting.

The present colored population of Jamaica is about 400,000—the white residents of the island numbering only about 50,000. The colored population for the most part consists of the slaves who were emancipated by the British act of August, 1838; the remainder—the browns, as they are called—being the offspring of the concubinage which so universally existed previous to emancipation.

Mr. Renshaw explained satisfactorily, one or two facts connected with the business of Jamaica, from which inferences have been drawn unfavorable to the change which has taken place in the condition of the working population. There had been a falling off, for instance, of about 25,000 hogsheads of sugar, in the exports from the island. The inference, drawn from this fact, that the negroes had become more indolent under a state of freedom, was not founded in truth. The negroes had now many more wants than when in their degraded condition as slaves. They now used sugar themselves largely. Allowing them fifteen pounds a head annually, more than they formerly used, it would more than make good the deficiency in the exports. The decrease in the value of plantation property, too, had been adduced as an argument

against the condition of freedom in a pecuniary point of view. This decrease, however, was clearly accounted for by the change in the policy of England in reference to the products of its colonies, from that of protection which amounted to a prohibition, to free trade which gave the sugar of Jamaica no preference in the English market.

Since emancipation, the legislation of the colony had entirely changed, as regards the colored population. Many of the same gentlemen were still in the government, it was true, but they were now as kind and considerate towards the negroes, as they once were necessarily cruel. An improved system of prison discipline had been adopted; a lunatic asylum had been established, at an expense of \$100,000; abundant provision had been made for enlightened medical attendance upon the laboring people; public schools had been established, a general interest, in fine, was manifested in the welfare of the laboring population, and all public measures looked to the amelioration of their condition.

A great change—and an entirely spontaneous one—had also taken place in the morals and manners of the white population. Prior to emancipation, marriage was virtually prohibited by the customs of society, and concubinage was universal. Intemperance and other vices generally prevailed. Now public sentiment regarded marriage as honorable; concubinage had to a great extent disappeared; and principles and practices of temperance were commonly cherished. The prejudices against color had been almost entirely removed. The brown class, once proscribed, now took a position in society. They were found in all public stations, both in the legislative and judicial branches of the government. There was in fact no distinction as to complexion, and no bar on that account to the social reciprocities and amenities of life.

The change in the condition of the negroes had been very great—so much so that it had operated as a hindrance to their advancement. They had so rapidly progressed from a state of absolute servitude and degradation, to that of a comfortable peasantry, that they had imbibed some of the vices of wealth and were becoming covetous. Although their present condition was only an approximation towards the condition of the free colored people in the United States, yet in regard to diet, clothing, dwellings, all the comforts of civilized life, there had been a vast improvement upon the frightful condition—both moral and physical—in which emancipation found them.

At the time of the emancipation, such was the mental degradation of the negroes, that they seemed almost to have lost the power of thought.

They manifested, however, great enthusiasm of gratitude towards God, and towards the missionaries as instruments of their redemption from slavery. They literally came and laid down their first earnings at the feet of the missionaries, with apostolic simplicity; and a hundred thousand dollars at least were given in this way for the erection of homes of worship and schools. There had, however, been a reaction of feeling, as might have been anticipated. The enthusiasm had passed away, or had ceased to have an operative influence.—Emancipator.

Extraordinary Indian City.

The New Orleans National, in its sketch of Colonel Doniphan's late remarkable expedition gives the following:

The Navajo Indians are warlike people, have no towns, or houses, or lodges; they live in the open air or on horseback, and are remarkably wealthy, having immense herds of horse, cattle and sheep. They are celebrated for their intelligence and good order. They treat their women with great attention, consider them equals, and relieve them from their drudgery of menial work. They are handsome, well made, and in every respect a highly civilized people—being, as a nation, of a higher order of beings than the mass of their neighbors, the Mexicans. About the time Colonel Doniphan made his treaty, a division of his command was entirely out of provisions, and the Navajos supplied its wants with liberality. A portion of the command returned to Cuivano, Major Gilpin's command, together with Colonel Doniphan, went to the city of the Sumai Indians, living on the Rio Pisco, which is supposed to be a branch of the Geyla, made a treaty of peace between the Sumais and Navajos, and then returned to the Rio Del Norte.

These Sumais, unlike the Navajos, live in a city, containing probably, 6,000 inhabitants, who support themselves entirely by agriculture.

The city is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All

the buildings are two stories high, composed of sun-burnt brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed that each house joins, until one-fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second story rises from this vast solid structure, so as to designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The inhabitants of Sumai enter the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night, as defence against any enemy that might be prowling about. In this city was seen some thirty Albino Indians, who have, no doubt, given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky mountains a tribe of white aborigines.—The discovery of this city of the Sumai will afford the most curious speculations among those who have long searched in vain for a city of the Indians who possessed the manners and habits of the Aztecs. No doubt, we have here a race living as did that people, when Cortez entered Mexico. It is a remarkable fact, that Sumains have, since the Spaniards left the country, refused to have any intercourse with the modern Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior people. They have also driven from among them the priests and other dignitaries, who formerly had power over them, and resumed habits and manners of their own; their Great Chief, or Governor, being the civil and religious head. The country round the city of Sumai is cultivated with a great deal of care, and affords food not only for the inhabitants, but for large flocks of cattle and sheep.

The Water Cure.

We have read various sober, methodical, matter-of-fact descriptions of the way in which people are washed clean from disease at the "water cure" establishments; but here is one, supplied by a victim at Brattleboro' for the New Haven Herald, which does up the process in a vivid, graphic, humorous kind of way, but probably not a whit less truthful than the dullest of the others.—Mass. Spy.

"A feeble young man leaves his home and the nursing cares of a doating mother or fond wife, and comes here away north among the hills, to seek the will o'wisp angel of health—in other words, to get his stomach washed out and his liver put in order. After a night's balmy repose, or rather in the midst of a night's slumbers, in which he dreams of fire-side and home and the maternal coffee and toast that await his awakening, the door of his chamber opens, and in walks a figure with shaggy hair and bare and brawny arms, who shakes the slumberer and arouses him with the hollow spoken words, "your bed is ready." Your bath is ready, he means, without the politeness of asking, "Are you ready for your bed?" As inexorable as fate he stands, while the miserable victim rises and denudes himself till no covering but his skin shields his shrinking nerves from the chill air thro' the open window.

The tormentor then strips the bed and spreads first a blanket and then over it a thick sheet just wet in water at 46deg. Fahrenheit. Upon this the shivering, shrinking patient with his whole surface in a state of goose-fleshiness, extends his length, and feels himself instantly enveloped in its folds. Then blanket after blanket is laid over and tucked in, till he takes the form and has somewhat the feelings of an Egyptian mummy, just dead and cold, bound hand and foot, and wrapped up for the tomb. He is then left to his own reflections and the active powers of nature. He considers that if the building should take fire, he would probably, in his helpless condition, be roasted alive; and makes up his mind that he would not mind a roasting much provided it were in a warm fire. Soon, however, nature rallies her forces, and the blood vessels are in excited action. First, the surface of the body becomes warm, then the sheet, then every thing is heated to the steaming point; and there ensues a most soothing, sweet, and heart-softening sensation, in which he again falls asleep, and dreams of paradise and a bed of rose-leaves.

"Ah, whence is that spectre that pulls off his clothes,
Ah, whence is that splash that now 'larms his ear?"

It is the same kind-hearted villain as before, who, without deigning a single word, throws off blanket after blanket, and comfortable after comfortable, till only one envelope is left, when he seizes him by the shoulders, lifts him upright in the bed, uncovers his feet, puts on a pair of slippers, throws a blanket over the head, and says, "follow me." With one eye open, as docile as a lamb led to sacrifice, feeling like a fool, and looking just like Lazarus coming out of the grave, he goes slipshod down stairs, seats himself in a tub of water at 72deg, where a bucket full is poured over him, and two rough

hands rub him well. "But that is nothing—that ain't."

Before him is the terrible plunge bath, 14 feet by 20, and 4 or 4½ deep. Its surface is so clear that it seems only a tank of air with a slight emerald tinge. Vain imagination! That liquid is as real as rock, and as cold as the double extract of icebergs—and into that—wretched mortal—must you plunge. So here goes; one splash, and he rises to the top, feeling an icicle thrust through his heart. Out he scrambles and back again to the half bath, which now feels like hot water, to be again rubbed. Then a dry rubbing with a sheet and he is clothed quickly for a walk, and he struts forth to meet the sun, with nerves braced up to such a pitch that he cares not what he meets.

Over hill and through 'dell he stumps it with vigor, till presently the reaction is complete, and he feels as if he had swapped himself away for another man. If he has even the humblest knowledge of whistling, he puts it in practice, or speeds along meditating, the first half of the walk, upon the beauties of nature, and the latter half on the probable quantity of breakfast required to satisfy an appetite that has become more shark-like than human."

Southern Volunteering.

The South don't seem to enter into the war with much spirit at the present time. The requisition of the President, upon the Governor of Alabama, for volunteers, was very coldly responded to by the people of that State. They have neither a taste or desire for the conflict, and attempts to raise recruits there have so far been rather unsuccessful. So also, in Georgia, but two companies have as yet been raised. They seem determined to keep away from the immediate influences of gunpowder, and let others do the butchery for them. The Southern chaps understand this matter well. They will bluster and blow as though the whole nation was depending upon their chivalry, and they alone were the heroes, the defenders of American Liberty. But when they come to the realities, where thousands fall, and death triumphant reigns, they are very willing, yea, anxious, to stand aside and let their brethren of the North do the fighting for them.—True Dem.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—This rabid slave organ is out against Col. Benton, and says he "deserves the time, talents, and strategy, which a weak and ignorant Congress would not employ to conquer Mexico, in a campaign at home, where, with an army of speeches and a navy of letters, he intends to conquer, if not a penny, at least to subdue all the spirit of the slave States, and to deliver them, tied hand and foot, over to Wilmore Proviso Abolitionists."

The Mercury don't care whether the candidate for the Presidency be from the "North, or West, or South," provided he is not an enemy of the claims and institutions of slavery. What magnanimity! And the North is equally liberal respecting the residence of the candidate, provided he be not a friend to the extension of slavery, and its claims and institutions, beyond the present limits of the United States. The South resolves to be satisfied with nothing short of a slave state power sufficient to shape the policy, and control the destiny of the Union.—The North, as we trust, will never consent to the further augmentation of that power.

Speaking of Mr. Benton's course in relation to slavery, the Mercury asks—"In what act, or measure of his life has he shown his devotion to our institutions? When we were struggling for that great barrier and support of these interests, Texas, he gave at the first no help; then went for Van Buren, who was against it, and finally came out himself, hotter and fiercer as the consummation was approximated. He has ever since its acquisition, labored to narrow down its limits and curtail its territories—the limits and territories of a slave state! And now, in this last and most desperate of all conspiracies ever yet concocted for a fatal blow at them, he defends the assailants of the slave interest, and heads them in a war of death, against the ablest, the purest, and best of its defenders."

Such is the light in which the Mercury presents Mr. Benton.—Monroe Advocate.

NEW KIND OF PAPER.—Dr. Oschatz has discovered the art of making very good paper from wood, without the aid of nitric acid, or great mechanical force.—He cuts or separates the elementary fibres, deprives them of their brittleness, and thus obtains a mass of paper, which, by means of a little hammering, is transformed into an excellent, strong, and smooth paper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Geo. W. Clark.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
July 7th, 1847.

DEAR FRIEND FOSTER—
I am sorry to see the spirit and tone manifested by many of the Liberty papers towards what they characterize as the "New Movement." If we cannot at once see alike, should, therefore, brotherly love discontinue? Can we not, if we must pursue a different course, agree to differ? We want, if possible, to see eye to eye on the great subject of civil government and its proper duties. Shall we be more likely to harmonize in our views by maligning and denouncing each other? We may thunder our anathemas against all wrong, and oppression—but let us

"Be kind to each other,
The night's coming on
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone:
Then 'midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned,
The best recollection
Of kindness returned."

Let us be influenced by no selfish considerations or party spirit, but meet and candidly and fairly discuss the principles in difference between us with a determination to walk in the light we now have, instead of the darkness we once had, and to follow the teachings of truth and right, rather than blind expediency and shuffling worldly policy. Let us see if it is best, in the light of experience, of reason and of revelation, to bend all our mortal energies to the overthrow of one species of wrong, to the neglect of all others!—Let us see if it is not best to do all the good we can in every relation, and to every human interest. In short, to imitate the example and follow the method of the great and all-wise Reformer himself—and oppose all wrong, and all injustice under the sun; and labor to establish such a government, and to secure such legislation and such laws, as shall protect all men in their equal, natural rights. A party seeking such an end, will be a party of the whole—will the sooner secure the co-operation of the whole, as it seeks the good of the whole—and what is more, will be in harmony with the great creator and law-giver of the whole. But you say the Liberty party was not formed to look after the rights of all men,—that is, it was not formed to do the duties of civil government, but simply and solely to overthrow slavery. Admit for argument's sake that it was not formed for any other purpose than to abolish chattel slavery—what then? The temperance society was not formed with any design of abolishing the use of wine, beer or cider; nor did the friends of the temperance cause intend or expect to carry the question to the ballot box. But experience, reason, common sense, and the Providence of God, all led them directly to adopt the comprehensive principle, and exclude all intoxicating drinks, and to go to the ballot box for the overthrow of the destructive traffic in these poisons. Do reformers go backhanded and downwards; or upwards and onwards? The principles laid down and advocated all along by the Liberty party, from its incipient formation until the present time, laid naturally and legitimately to the position now taken by those engaged in what is called the new movement—and who have nominated as their representatives, GERRIT SMITH and ELLIUS BEERRITT. And even though we did not at the out set, start right, are we therefore to continue wrong? May we not change? ought we not to change when duty and conviction demand it? Shall we follow in the wake of the other parties, or shall we show a more excellent way? These parties profess to look after the interests of white men, and trample on the rights of black men.—Shall we only look after the liberty of the black man who is in chains, and neglect other poor and degraded and oppressed black and white men? Job, was not exactly a "one idea" man. He was a good ruler, with enlarged views, regarding not the persons of men, or confining his governmental care to any one class of subjects. "I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame; I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I searched out.—And I break the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the sport out of his teeth." A party, to be blessed of God and be a blessing to the country, must undertake to do for the whole people, what civil government was ordained of heaven to do for them. Such a party much sooner than any other, will destroy slavery and other systems of oppression and abuse, and establish justice, domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity. I must close.—I did not intend to say so much. I want to see in-

vestigation, free discussion, toleration, and kindness. My motto is—EXCELLENCE.

The weather has been very fine at the Springs for a few days, and visitors are pouring in from all quarters.

Congress water-greases with me well, and could I remain here I have no doubt it would greatly benefit my health.

I am truly thy brother, GEO. W. CLARK.

For the Signal of Liberty. "Of Two Evils we should choose the Least."

Perhaps there has been, for the first five or six years, no language so often used by a certain political party in our nation—and certainly none so often misused and perverted, as the above quotation.

As a proposition in physics, it may be, and undoubtedly often is, a mere truism—but as a proposition in ethics or moral philosophy, nothing can be more untrue, irrational, and absurd.

1st. It is true, that a man pressed by hunger, and being offered two bad loaves, may innocently choose the best of the bad.

2d. It is also true that a man, placed in a position to suffer disgrace, privation, or pain—if allowed an alternative, may choose the least painful or disagreeable, provided the choice do not involve moral turpitude or obliquity of principle.

3d. But it is equally true, that in all moral questions, or questions involving moral action, a man can have no choice innocently—he is bound to reject all evil; for if he may innocently choose between moral evils, he may innocently choose a moral evil; and of course may choose sin—and as all moral evil involves guilt in the participant, the bare statement of the proposition is sufficient to prove that a moral being has no right to adopt any course of action, which involves the sustenance of moral wrong, or those who do sustain it.

Now let us apply these remarks: The Liberty party, a few years since, were very strenuously urged to abandon their organization, turn traitor to their convictions of truth, and moral duty; and go over to the support of one of the two leading political parties of that day; and when Liberty men objected, and urged the inconsistency of supporting any slaveholder, as a moral as well as political wrong-doer, we were gravely told, not only by politicians of high and low degree, but by Rev. Divines: (nay—and are, even at this day by some, though it is to be hoped, there are but very few, so lost to principle and gone over to Atheism)—"that we were bound to choose the least of two moral evils"—thus urging us, according to their own showing, to choose an evil, and thereby admitting their party and principles and candidates to be evil and wrong, and therefore unworthy of support.

The absurdity and wickedness of the proposal must at once strike every one, who will reflect—that in the first place it was a mere petilio questio, to assume that there was any difference between the two candidates, for both lived and had long lived, in the habitual practice and justification of the same most gross moral sin and wrong, as well as political inconsistency; that of constantly trampling in the dust, not only the personal liberties of their fellow men, but their social relations, their rights of education, and all those blood-bought and inestimable religious privileges which we justly hold to be of priceless value—nay, worse, infinitely worse, if possible; compel their fellow men and women to live and herd together all their lives, in a state of the most horrid concubinage and adultery!

Secondly—results have shown, that had the Liberty party been as weak, and as wicked as this party desired; and as a party, gone over to the women-whipper and cradle robber, it is easy to show that this would not have effected their object. There was not, and it is not pretended there was, in 1844, any State but New York, in which the Liberty party held the balance of power. And let us see whether they in fact held it in favor of the Whig party, even in that State. The Liberty vote in New York in 1844, was 15,512—of these more than one-third came from the Democratic party. But say one-third would be 5,270—which would leave 10,542. And I presume the Whig party will have the modesty to admit that had the Liberty party dissolved, they would have derived no strength from this portion of the Liberty party; nay, it is fair to conclude that thousands of those who had come originally from the Whig ranks, would have staid at home, or from very shame and disgust at the inconsistency of their party, gone over to the Democratic party. But suppose they had severally gone back to their old ranks—the 5,270 taken from the Democratic party would offset the same number who went to the Whigs, leaving but 5,270 for the added strength of that party, whereas Polk's majority was over 6,000.

But, thirdly—Could we have known what has since resulted; that Polk would be elected without our vote against him—that Texas would be annexed—and that on the contrary, his antagonists, if

elect, would have lied, and refused to annex Texas; and that the Mexican war would ensue—all this would not in the slightest degree have varied our duty in the premises—unless we assume firstly the horrid principle that we may "do evil that good may come." For I suppose there is not a Whig or Democrat in the land who would not be horror-struck by the proposition to hold up as candidate for the Presidency, a horse-thief, counterfeiter, or burglar—and yet what, in the estimation of God and holy angels, as well as just men, is or can be, the guilt of him who takes your horse, or breaks your house and takes your goods, or both, compared with him, who, not satisfied with this, takes with them, yourself, your wife, your children, your social rights, your chastity, your intellect, and with it your capacity for the enjoyment of those spiritual blessings, which alone are able to prepare you for the joys of heaven—and then shuts up and locks and bars the door of knowledge against you, by prohibiting your education, and therefore, the fulfillment of that solemn command of the Savior—"Search the Scriptures—for in them ye think you have eternal life—and they are they which testify of me."

C. GURNEY. Centreville, 17th July, 1847.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. Saturday, July 31.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, HORACE HALLOCK.

Gen. Taylor's Nomination.

All kinds of paragraphs on this subject appear in the papers. His letter to the Cincinnati Signal was followed by others of a similar character, announcing that he would not be a party candidate.

Condition of Ireland.

The last number of Burritt's paper has the following recent statement from him respecting this wretched country.

"This afflicted land is fast recovering from the effects and presence of that awful visitation which has been to it all that the destroying angel was to Egypt; for more than the first born, and more than one or two have fallen in every house in Ireland. Although there is still great destitution of food, there is scarcely any starvation, and the famine fever is abating.

Even in Skibbereen there is a striking improvement. Rev. R. R. Townsend, in a letter from that place, says: 'Though our work-house is as crowded as ever, having at this instant eleven hundred in it—three hundred over its originally intended number—there were but four deaths in the last week; a prodigious change from over one hundred deaths in the same space of time shortly ago.'—The prospects of the different crops are represented as extremely favorable, not yielding in promise to those of any year within the memory of 'the oldest inhabitant' of Ireland. The grain crops are fast ripening. The accounts of the potato crop are unanimously favorable, though much solicitude is felt with regard to its fate. A few weeks will decide whether that staff of food is to be again cut off. If it should be, the country and the world will be more ready to meet the deficiency it may cause than was the case last year. It is estimated that 25 per cent more of the land in Ireland is under cultivation this year than any preceding one. Still there are upwards of 2,900,000 persons receiving rations at the public expense at the present moment, or more than one third of the entire population of the island. Since the first of January the English Government has borrowed £8,000,000, all of which has been applied to relieve the suffering in Ireland. Adding to this vast sum all the individual contributors for the same object, not less than \$50,000,000 will have been appropriated, between the last and coming harvest, to relieve the wretchedness caused in that country by the failure of the potato crop!"

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT IN MEXICO.—The St. Louis Reveille has received the bill of fare for a Chihuahua Sunday afternoon entertainment. It consists of bull-fights—five different bulls to be brought into the arena. One bull was to be fought by Donna Guadalupe, "a handsome and accomplished young lady of the city."

Eastern Correspondence. War Exhibitions—The Chinese Junk—Boston Waterworks—Panorama of the Mississippi.

BOSTON MASS., July 20, 1847. FRIEND FOSTER:—The flood of letters that have issued from the Corps Editorial of the East on the recent tour to and from the Chicago Convention, gracing the columns of almost every daily or weekly published in our Atlantic cities for weeks past, with vivid descriptions of every scene of interest, from the banks of the Hudson to the shores of Lake Michigan, (and not excepting the wondrous and truly far famed scenes of Lake Superior and the Mineral region,) would seem to impose upon you Western Editors an obligation to return some of the many favors thus received at the hands of your Eastern brethren. This obligation, should any exist, I shall not at all attempt to discharge while I thus address you, but simply as a business man, in the midst of business scenes, in this ever busy city, drop a few thoughts that may or may not be interesting to your readers.

On my recent journeyings from the West and passing from city to city, among the sad evidences of the demoralizing influences which this shameful war in which our Nation is engaged must have upon the public mind, I was struck to see placarded in the windows of many of the leading book stores, pictorial representations of the horrid murderous scenes of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo &c. And it is possible though I, that these are the scenes with which the eye of our youth is to become familiar, and to which they are to be pointed with exultation as descriptive of their country's glory? and by the contemplation of which their young hearts are to be fired with enthusiasm to emulate the deeds of those engaged in them, as deeds not only of heroic valor, but praiseworthy patriotism? These scenes worthy of remembrance and to command the patriotic veneration of this free people, beside the soul touching remembrances of such scenes as Lexington, Monmouth or Bunker Hill! Oh! my degenerated country! How must all heaven weep at such perversion? to see this great and prosperous Nation turning aside from the true path of glory—the cultivation of peace, of love and good will towards all men, and becoming intoxicated with the false glare of scenes which would better characterize the fiends of Satan than the inhabitants of a world redeemed by the blood of Christ, and blessed with the influences of that gospel which breathes the spirit of Peace on Earth and good will toward men. As soon would I lead my boy to contemplate with approbation the hellish scenes of the Pit beneath; where, with unrestrained malevolence all the dark passions of the human soul—wrath, malice, murder and revenge are let loose, as to lead him to the bloody fields of Mexico, cursed and made gory by the deeds of our guilty Nation to learn to emulate them. Methinks nothing short of a direct commission from the Almighty could begin to justify the prosecution of such a war, and the enactment of such scenes as have electrified the hearts of this Nation the past year, and breathed into so large a mass of our people the bloody spirit of the Hyena. And then, when so far from finding such a warrant either in his word or providence we know, and are compelled to admit, that it is a war conceived and prosecuted for the basest of purposes—purposes that it were the height of mad presumption to claim that a single attribute of his could justify; strengthening the bonds and extending the bounds of HUMAN SLAVERY. Oh! how should a sense of guilt and shame mantle our cheeks, and deep grief rather than blind mad exultation mark our conduct at the remembrance of such victories? and yet it was over them that as a great nation we have been called to rejoice—that the noise of our cannon has resounded from one end of the land to the other, the wild shout of joy been heard amongst all ranks of our citizens, and (Oh, shameful perversion) the bells of our Christian Churches rang the merrill peal. How surprising that multitudes who have denounced that war as wicked, unjustifiable, yet disgraceful to us as a Nation, have yet joined in all these demonstrations of wild thoughtless exultation over its success. That members of the dominant political party, whose folly and wickedness have plunged us into it, should so act, were not surprising, we might expect them to do it, if from no higher motive than simply to cover their iniquity by the wild shout of glory, and thus seek to escape the discriminating judgment of their fellows, which, equally with their own consciences, must condemn them. And I verily believe that had they been met in the beginning of these deeds with the honest condemnation (in deed as well as word) of the opposing party, it would not have only hastened the day of their downfall, but to a great extent have saved the conscience of the Nation from pollution. But, alas, what have we seen? The party who ostensibly denounces the war, vicing with the party who procured and justify it in glorying over all its abominations. Alas! what a prostration before the idol party, and the danger of trimming to the popular breeze, has the conduct of too many of

the good of our land evidenced within the past few months. We know the plea by which they seek to justify such conduct. Patriotism! patriotism! our glorious Country! yea, (with too many,) right or wrong, our Country! And we know alas that it is a plea as unseemly in the lips of an honest man as it will be found unavailing at the bar of all searching Eternal Justice!

One of the great Lions now in the City of New York is the Chinese Junk, "Keying," recently arrived from that far off portion of the Globe. She is certainly a great curiosity, and is said to be a fine specimen of the Naval or Maritime architecture of the celestial Empire. She is at present attracting the visits and the gaze of thousands in that city. Notwithstanding she bears evident marks of genuine Nationality, yet some of the shrewd New Yorkers have dared to venture the doubt that after all it might be some yankee trick, devised for gulling them, and that the "Junk" had never enjoyed the honor of sailing in Chinese waters, and been some 300 days tossed upon the bosom of mighty oceans in her passage thither. But to any disposed to entertain such doubts, a sight of the craft, and especially of her crew, (some 40 of whom are regular native Chinese) should be sufficient forever to dispel them.

Among the many public and private improvements of this enterprising city, I perceive the Bostonians are following the good example of their New York neighbors in that respect, and preparing to deluge their city with an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, brought from the town of Frammingham, some 30 miles distant. They are now engaged in laying the iron pipes through some of the principal streets. Those passing through Washington are of huge dimensions, measuring two feet in diameter, sufficient, one would suppose by looking at them, to convey water enough for the supply of a city of millions.

Speaking of these two cities as neighbors, they really seem such when we regard the numerous facilities for passing to and fro between them, and the speed and ease with which the journey can be performed. There are now some five different daily routes, over any one of which the traveler can pass in about twelve hours time, a distance of near 300 miles. A new one recently opened by the way of Fall River promises to become very popular, particularly at this season of the year, when a voyage through Long Island Sound and a short pleasant distance upon the broad Atlantic is to be desired rather than dreaded.

I was exceedingly amused and I think not a little instructed by dropping into Amory Hall last evening and taking an imaginary voyage on the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans, making a brief visit to St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and other smaller towns of note upon that father of waters, and on my route stopping a moment to examine specimens of Agriculture so interesting to humanity as some of our Southern Cotton and Sugar plantations, and witness some of the labors of the poor Slaves under the inspecting eye and in full view of the tax master. All this I was permitted to do by witnessing the exhibition of "Banvard's mammoth Panorama of the Mississippi." Doubtless the largest painting in the known world, painted on three miles of canvass, and embracing a view of country through which that river runs for over 1200 miles. It was truly a grand and magnificent exhibition and I would that time and room would allow me to enter more fully upon a description, but they will not.—The scene commences at the mouth of the Ohio river and passing up the Mississippi to St. Louis at the mouth of the Missouri, gives you an imposing view of the scenery of the west bank of the river till you reach that place, and including a view of that city and its suburbs: then commencing again at the mouth of the Ohio it passes down the whole length of the Mississippi to New Orleans, giving a view of the scenery of the east bank of the river and adjacent country, including the towns and cities to which I have referred, together with specimens of the numerous craft which are continually navigating that mighty stream, from the meanest temporary float of the poor emigrant or moving lumberman, to the most splendid floating palaces seen upon its waters, together with an occasional specimen of animals, waterfowls &c., found upon its borders. The scene was about two hours in passing, during which the succession of night to day, (with moon light scenes indiscribably beautiful,) was made some four different times, corresponding to the time the traveler would be supposed to be upon his voyage down. But I must close. All I can say to your readers is that if they ever come within a hundred miles of the exhibition of this splendid work of art and representation of some of Nature's noblest scenes, do not fail to see it.

Yours truly, H.

Hon. John Quincy Adams completed his 80th year, on Sunday the 11th inst.

Slave Hunting.

There are many extensive countries besides our own, where slaves are yet held in bondage. But we do not believe that one can be found on the face of the earth where runaway slaves are hunted over so wide an extent of territory. In the "Old Thirteen" we all know the practise was common. Even General Washington sent into New England to reclaim his own fugitives. Now, slaves are hunted through all the new States and Territories. Mr. Clay tried to get England to let us hunt them in Canada; but John Bull would not consent. But when we conquer a country, we of course take our "institutions" along with us. Many of the officers of the army took their "boys" along with them to Mexico as waiters. Gen. Taylor has several with him. But in all situations they are given to running away. Some of them camped at Matamoras, and joined the Mexicans. But, as we are fast conquering the country, we shall of course be able to follow them into the "Halls of the Montezumas." The following paragraph from a New Orleans paper shows that we can already pursue them successfully as far as Vera Cruz:

"The steamer Palmetto and Edith arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. The schooner Gen. Worth had also arrived with one company of volunteers. On the Palmetto a lady is said to have arrived from New Orleans, in search of a runaway slave. Her pursuit is represented as being successful."

Business of Americans.

The following advertisements appear in a London paper, copied from the American Beacon of June 21, published at Norfolk, Virginia:

"Cash for Negroes.—I will pay the highest cash prices for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. All those that have such to dispose of would do well to give me a call before selling. I will also attend to shipping of Negroes to any of the southern ports free of charge when left with me, as I have a private jail for the safe keeping of servants. For further information inquire at my office at Union Hotel, Union-street, or through the post-office.—G. W. APERSON."

"Negro Repository.—The undersigned has, at a very considerable expense, erected and fitted up, in a style of comfort and convenience, a commodious two-story building, in Union-street, second door east of Church-street, for the safe keeping and accommodation of Negroes, both male and female (the apartments being entirely separate,) which are brought to this market for sale. This building is admirably adapted to the object proposed, having airy and pleasant rooms, and every convenience which could be desired, besides large yards, walled in high, a capacious cistern, &c., which, whilst they secure the comfort of the Negro, likewise guarantee the most ample security for his safe keeping. In addition to boarding Negroes for sale, the undersigned proposes, keeping on hand from time to time, for sale, such Negroes as may be in demand in this market, embracing every description of house and field hands, male and female, young and old, that may be called for, and upon terms entirely accommodating. Besides the boarding and the selling of Negroes, he will also make exchanges, giving or receiving such boot as the difference in age, character, qualifications, and appearance may justify. The highest cash market prices given for Negroes of both sexes, at all times.—WM. W. HALL."

The Philosophy of Quarrelling.

There are several steps in quarrelling, which, with the great mass of men, follow each other in regular order. First, a difference of opinion, intellectually, on abstract points. Second, an expression of this difference in positive, and perhaps offensive terms. Third, an alienation of feeling, and withdrawal of confidence thereupon. Fourth, a difference in caution, practically. Fifth, aggressive hostilities commenced by open charges of "dictation, intolerance, falsehood or injustice." Sixth, a former faithful friend and brother is regarded as a "NEW ENEMY" with whom eternal war is to be waged as a duty. We were led to the consideration of these several gradations in every controversy, by reading the following reply of the Editor of the Liberty Press to a correspondent who exhorted him to be kind and liberal towards his seceding antislavery brethren of the "Liberty League."

"The Macedon Lock nominations have been made in a spirit of dictation and intolerance, which can never have our sanction or concurrence. Verily the Leaguers will keep along with the Liberty party, if only they may at will model our "basis," and dictate to our candidate! A grain of self-respect forbids this cringing policy, and this subjection of ourselves to the control of an overseership minority.

The suggestion of our brother to be at peace with the new party, is one with which we should prefer to comply. But when old associates leave us, branding us as moral cowards and recreants to the claims of humanity, it is no easy matter to pocket the offense, believing it to be

essentially false and grossly unjust. The whole League movement is based upon the proposition that the Liberty party is vitally and organically defective, and is unworthy of the support of true men.—We hope however that we shall be able to be forbearing towards our new enemy.—Ed. Lib. Press.

Democracy in England.

The Leeds Mercury of 12th ultimo contains the proceedings of a meeting of the electors and non-electors of Leeds, assembled to hear from the Parliamentary candidate elected by the Liberal Committee of that borough an exposition of his political principles. The chairman of the meeting, Edward Baines, M. P., introduced the candidate, Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, whose name, he said, had long been before the nation and the world, as a great and distinguished friend of his fellow-men, of every clime and color. The latter gentleman then addressed an assembly of from 8,000 to 10,000, and commenced by declaring that, holding that every one of his fellow citizens unconvicted of crime was entitled to the right of suffrage, he would not consent to be put in nomination for Parliament, if he had not the support and confidence of the non-electors, so unjustly deprived of a voice in choice of rulers. He was in favor of a total separation of Church and State—of entire freedom of trade—the abolition of the game laws, and those of primogeniture and entail.—He would abolish all oaths and capital punishment. He saw no necessity for supporting, at an annual expense of £20,000,000, a standing army and navy. He would allow no man in receipt of pay or pension from the Government to hold a seat in Parliament. He wished the people of Leeds to have a full understanding of his sentiments; but he would use no influence to obtain a vote. He deprecated the common custom of canvassing for votes; he would not solicit one, if his election depended upon it. We are glad to learn that there is every probability of the election of so thorough a reformer.—He has the support of the Leeds Mercury, the most influential paper out of London in the United Kingdom.—Era.

The Grand Reason.

The address adopted at the large public meeting, held in Knoxville, Tenn., to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, contains the following paragraph:—"We beg leave to offer one other consideration of transcendent importance.—If Gen. Taylor should be elected with the unanimity we expect, he may be enabled to dispel, at least for the present, and perhaps forever, that dark cloud impending over the safety and integrity of the Union, arising from an improper agitation and conflict of extreme opinions in the North and South, in regard to the domestic institutions (Slavery,) of the latter."

Every body knows how the South would have that cloud dispelled. The safety, the security, the prosperity of Slavery, is the only thing that will satisfy them. Gen. Taylor is their hero, and they do not scruple to say so.—Wash. Patriot.

Connecticut Homestead Law.

The following is a copy of the Homestead Exemption Law lately enacted in Connecticut:

Sec. 1. So much of a homestead or domicile, being the property of any one person having a family, as does not exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, and will reasonably and conveniently accommodate only such person and family, and such live stock as is now exempt by law, from warrant and execution, shall be, and the same hereby is, exempt from being taken by any warrant or execution for any debt whatever.

Sec. 2. That whatever structure, apartment, tenement, addition or repair, made from time to time in reference to said homestead or domicile, as shall only be reasonably necessary to accommodate as aforesaid (though said homestead or domicile may hereby, in some slight measure, become enhanced in value,) shall in like manner be exempt from any warrant or execution for debt: Provided, That all structures, apartments, tenements, additions or repairs not reasonably necessary for the accommodations aforesaid, may be liable to be taken and disposed of for debt, duty or tax, in the same manner as if this act had not passed: Provided, That the provisions of the act shall extend only to the exemption as aforesaid of said homestead or domicile, and to such structures, apartments, tenements, additions or repairs, as are acquired or made from and after the passage of this act, and provided, also, that all existing laws exempting property from execution and warrant for debt or taxes, shall not be affected by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

PREPARATORY STUDY.—Before any man sets out to invent perpetual motion we recommend his practising the trick of getting into a basket and lifting himself up by the handles. When he succeeds at that he can go ahead with perpetual motion with some prospect of success.

Slave Case in New York.

The papers contain notices of the arrival of a Brazilian vessel at New York, and the efforts to liberate certain persons on board held as slaves. The questions involved seem to be of much importance. The following paragraph from the Tribune will give some idea of the nature of the case.

"Judge Daly's decision in this case will probably be given this forenoon.—The worst that can be expected is that the two boys, who are admitted by the captain to be slaves, but who are also claimed to be part of his crew, may be surrendered as sailors under the provision of the treaty: but when it is known that they have never had their names attached to the ship's articles as seamen, in conformity of marine laws of all nations, or received a cent's wages for six years services on board, it is plain that this plea is false, and, as we believe, will prove a futile one, to evade the statute which sets free all slaves voluntarily brought into this state as soon as they set foot upon our soil. In the case of Maria, who has signified her wish to continue with her mistress, though as we believe through false views of what is contemplated in the proceedings to secure her freedom, no effort has been, or will be made, beyond the plain duty of informing her that she is in a free state and entitled to her liberty, should she choose to avail herself of it. The cases of the two boys are far different: they have had a long and bitter experience in slavery, and have an intelligent view of the blessings of freedom, for which they earnestly long. They have constantly expressed this feeling, and have manifested the greatest repugnance at each day's delay of the proceedings, fearing that they might be proceeding again to the tender mercies of the slave master—a fate compared with which death itself would be preferred, as they have repeatedly declared. They declare that they have been cruelly treated during the voyage, having been repeatedly flogged by the captain; and once stretched at full length upon a gun with hands and feet secured to receive the punishment. In some cases Da Rocha has been compelled to inflict the blows upon his fellow slave. Since their arrival in this port Da Costa has been knocked down by the captain, beaten upon the face and head till he was nearly blind, and then confined in the store-room under a strong lock, with his hands tied behind him, for four days, for three of which he was deprived of food, in company with Da Rocha, and all for having dared to ask the privilege to go ashore for a short time on Sunday to see the town.

It is said that in case the slaves are set at liberty the American government will be required to pay for them. This is simply ridiculous.—Tribune—Friday.

"THE SLAVE CASE.—Judge Daly this forenoon denied the application of Mr. Jay for a hearing as the counsel from the first engaged on the part of the slaves. He also denied a motion of Mr. Jay to withdraw the writ, and rendered a decision remanding the slaves to the custody of their master. The decision, he said, is based on the return of the master of the vessel (which was not sworn to, by the way,) stating that the men formed part of the crew, regularly shipped in Brazil. The Judge considered that although our laws will not recognize slaves as forming part of a crew, yet the present case must be judged on the laws of Brazil. As to the young woman, the Judge said he made no order in relation to her, as she acknowledged she is not restrained of her liberty. The case, we understand, is to be taken before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court on certiorari. The men, it said, "as part of the crew," have entered actions against the Captain for assault and battery, in being severely flogged and ill-treated on asking to be allowed, for the purpose of a walk, to go on shore.—Id. of Saturday.

Immediately under a leading editorial of the National Intelligencer, overflowing with free sentiments, appeared an advertisement for the sale of a slave woman! A specimen application of the teachings promulgated by the venerated instructors of seventy years ago, upon a certain memorable day, a few hours journey from the very spot! In connection with this occurrence, the remembrance of a recent circumstance is suggested.—In the business centre of our city, open to the view of the scores of respectable and refined passers by, of both sexes, almost constantly promenading and riding past this spot, upon an unenclosed portion of ground, owned by the General Government of the United States, a negro woman was last week sold at public auction. Her owner had lately purchased her, but having soon discovered her to be un sound, he on this occasion, offered her for sale. The crowd, upon the invitation of the seller, examined her in this public position. She was purchased by the most infamous wretch in our city! And this vile performance transpires unrebuked by a single journal of the place, excepting the National Era.—Washington Cor. of True Democrat.

The War.

We have abundance of news items from the war, of little interest, but nothing that we can at all rely upon.

PHYSIOLOGY, ANIMAL AND MENTAL: applied to the preservation and restoration of Health of Body and Power of Mind.

We have read this work through with much attention. There is nothing Stoical, gloomy or forbidding about it.

At the Chicago Convention, Horace Greely was called on for a speech. We give a paragraph as a sample of sentiments highly honorable to him.

I am not now for the first time an enthusiast in the cause of internal improvement. It is to me the cause of human progress and of advancing civilization.

The papers speak of a pamphlet of some 40 pages on Sectarianism, recently published by Gerrit Smith.

The final deductions of his argument are—1. The terms of salvation are the terms of church membership.

Our subscribers in Vermontville are informed that our papers, as we have good reason to believe, are regularly sent to Marshall post office on Saturday.

A SINGULAR LAW CASE.—Our friend Beebe, of New York Mills, keeper of a Temperance House, and an observer of the Sabbath, has been sued for refusing to take in and feed a man's horse on Sunday.

The French Government has ordered that scientific men in all the departments shall examine microscopically every fortnight, the growing potatoes in the several districts, with a view to discover if the plant be again tainted, and the cause, if such a calamity again arise.

The City of Puebla.

Gen. Worth's army took possession of the city of Puebla on the 15th of May.—It is 76 miles from the city of Mexico.—It has about 50,000 inhabitants.

The amount collected in the United States for the suffering in Ireland, is thus far about \$400,000. This is set down as a glorious fact; and who doubts its being so?

More Troops for the War.—It is stated that the unfavorable intelligence received from Mexico, was the cause of the President's recall to Washington.

In Paris, lately, a couple of rival vegetable vendors, male and female, got into a quarrel, and undertook to outdo each other.

Gen. Taylor may be said emphatically to be a man of letters, as he has already written a half dozen in relation to his being a candidate for the Presidency.

The largest bell ever cast in England is on board one of the British ships below Quebec. It is from the foundry of Messrs. Mears, White Chapel, London, and weighs twenty-five tons.

LUTHER'S MARRIAGE.—Catherine Von Bora was a beautiful girl, of noble birth, who having fallen in love with a poor student of Nuremberg, had been condemned by her parents to the cloister.

James N. Buffum of Lynn, a well known Abolitionist, happening to live in a street through which Mr. Polk and suite were to pass in making their entree into that place, caused a flag, on which was inscribed in large letters, 'No union with Slaveholders,' to be attached to his chimney.

Charles Naylor, late member of Congress from Philadelphia, died recently in Mexico of brain fever. He was in command of a Philadelphia company.

VARIETY.

THE ABUSE OF ETHER.—A late number of the London Times publishes a letter from a philanthropic correspondent, denouncing a fatal habit which it seems has sprung up in the Great Metropolis of using the new agent of ether in the same way that the drug opium has been taken—for the purpose of pleasant exhilaration—to all intents intoxication.

Prices.—An illustration of the fluctuation in prices of breadstuffs, is told as follows by the Albany Statesman, of Saturday morning:

On 'Change, yesterday morning, a Western farmer, who had been tempted beyond the safe and quiet confines of his broad and productive acres into the uncertain whirlpool of the grain market, offered a lot of 6,000 bushels of handsome Western flat Corn.

A 'YOUNG IDEA' LEARNING 'HOW TO SHOOT.'—The Editor of the Monthly Rose tells a good story of a young whaler in Nantucket, whom he saw through the half-open door of an out-of-the-way house, while he stopped for a glass of water.

The little urchin, some six years old, had fastened a fork to the end of a ball of yarn which his mother was holding, which he very dexterously aimed at an old black cat quietly dozing in the corner.

DR. JUDSON'S HOUSE BURNED.—A letter from Dr. Judson, dated Rangoon, March 2d, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain in which his effects were left, had been set on fire and burned to ashes.

A SPECIMEN OF WESTERN DEMOCRACY.—On the 1st instant, an act of the General Assembly of the pretended Democracy of Missouri went into operation, which forbids all persons to keep school to teach any negro, whether free or slave, or mulatto, to read or write, in that State.

"PRISONER OF WAR."—A Pennsylvania volunteer on his return from Mexico, brought home as a trophy of one of his victories, a beautiful Mexican girl, to whom he has been married.

The durability of oak may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old; and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any account is oak—and which existed 400 years before Christ.

A Norwegian newspaper is to be established in the town of Norway, Racine county, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Sentinel, in making the announcement says:

"The Norwegian settlements in the West are already numerous and growing rapidly. There are now in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa twenty such settlements, and sixteen of them within the limits of this Territory.

The King of Holland has strongly recommended the Emperor of Japan to throw open his country to Europeans, so as to not run the risk of being bombarded into civilization like the Chinese.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION.—NEGROES.—The Sangamon Journal contains full reports of the debates and votes. Mr. Bond, on the 24th ult., offered a resolution providing a separate article, forever prohibiting free colored persons from settling in the State, and preventing owners of slaves from setting them free in Illinois, under effective penalties.

The papers announce the death of Joseph C. Neal, the author of the Charcoal Sketches. He died at Philadelphia, on the 18th instant, after a few hours illness.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, July 31, 1847. The weather during the past week, has been remarkably cool for the season.—We hear that most of the spring crops have been much benefited by the recent rains, and look very promising.

In New York, July 27, Flour was in demand at \$5.50 to \$5.62.

Showing the price of Wheat in Ann Arbor, for each week, for the year ending July 24, 1847.

Table with columns for date and price of wheat. Rows include dates from July 31, 1846 to July 24, 1847, with prices ranging from 56c to 78c.

By the preceding table, it will be seen that the average price of wheat in Ann Arbor for the first 26 weeks of the year was 59 cents; for the whole year, 70 cents.

Taking the prices of the year together however, farmers have had no great occasion for grumbling. At the time of last harvest, Flour was as low in New York as it had been at any time during the 20 years previous: nor was there anything at that time in the commercial horizon to indicate more favorable prospects.

The great error in the judgment both of speculators and farmers, consists in the narrowness of their views. The amount of square miles on the globe annually sowed to wheat is immense, extending through many varieties of climate and country; and in the nature of things, it is not possible that the Wheat crop should fail in all these countries at once.

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whereas the probability is that the market will commence here at a price not exceeding 62 1/2 cents.

One great source of these exorbitant expectations is found in the looseness of common conversation, and of newspaper reports, respecting the crops.

The great and sudden fluctuations in the price of grain give to transactions in it very much the aspect of gambling.—and the same elevation of prices which makes the fortune of one, may ruin another. All cannot make fortunes by the same speculations; and in the general scramble, it appears to us that farmers, as a general principle, would do well not to sell their crops at a price less than the average price of past years, and to sell as soon after that average price is attained, as the prospect may seem to render advisable, not holding on, however, for a long time thereafter, for very high prices.

THE address before the Missionary Society in the University will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday August 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. E. Cheever of Tecumseh.

THE address before the Literary Societies will be delivered in the evening of the same day, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the same place, by Geo. C. Bates Esq.

THE address before the Alumni, will be delivered at the same place on the evening of Commencement day, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. J. G. Atterbury.

MARRIED. On the 8th inst. by M. Allen, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH, Printer, formerly of this place, and Miss SARAH ANN PEXTON, of Scottsville, N. York.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS. Opposite each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

- W S Beach, 2.00 to 232 or Feb. 23 1846
A Adams, 1.50 to 326 or July 21 1817
J M Skinner, 2.00 to 326 or " " 1847
L Greene, 1.00 to 343 or Nov 20 1847
Geo. Marshall, 1.00 to 346 or Dec. 11 1847
Joseph Bywater, 1.50 to 353 or April 10 1846
W Carpenter, 1.00 to 353 or Feb 18 1846
A Armstrong, 50 to 325 or July 19 18 7

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.
H. Krause, Oak Bark, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARDS, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAVILAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Seio.
E. H. GORR, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
WM. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. PIQUETTE, Gold Pens, Detroit.
D. MINTYER, Insurance, Ann Arbor.
W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewelers, Dexter.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hair, &c., Detroit.
BECKLEY & THOMAS, Merchants, Ann Arbor.
R. B. GLAZIER, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Seio.
COMSTOCK & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit.
J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. BURNER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. F. SPALDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
D. BARNY, Temperance House, Detroit.
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
J. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
J. M. BROWN, Store, Ypsilanti.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BURNET, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVENS & ZUGS, Upholsters, Detroit.
WM. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
S. FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TILMAN, Cabinet Ware, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann Arbor.

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. We have the Wholesale agency of this justly celebrated medicine. Two gross just received. 324 MAYNARDS.

BRICK.—We have on hand 300,000 first quality Brick, and prepared to furnish any quantity wanted, very low for cash. 324 MAYNARDS.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE Medical Companion.

By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau. PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN. (Third Edition, 18mo. pp. 250 Price \$1 00) 25,000 COPIES SOLD IN 3 MONTHS.

The great demand for this important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married females will here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, vigor, beauty, elasticity of body, and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands are, in whose hands this book has not yet fallen.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated? as also the causes; and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meet this question.

This work is destined to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands. To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages, so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge, whereby the suffrage to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obtained.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no case has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office 129 Liberty street, N. York.

For sale by all the principal Booksellers in the United States. Agents in Detroit, C. MORSE & SON; Ypsilanti, E. SAMSON; Ann Arbor, W. R. PERRY, Perry's Bookstore. 247-3-1.

THE FARMER'S COOK STOVE! Something New.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those about purchasing cook stoves to an entirely new pattern—a supply of which he is now receiving. They are AIR TIGHT,

and have a Summer Arrangement by which most of the culinary operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furniture is perfect and complete, comprising nearly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the past winter, and already it has become the most popular stove in the Eastern States.

A full assortment of the Premium Cook, Box, and Air Tight Stoves, kept on hand. Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WORK, in all its branches, done to order, and supplies of ware constantly on hand. HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, 24th July, '47. 326

FARMERS! ATTENTION.

20 DOZ. Blood's Cradle Scythes, 20 " Wadsworth's " " 30 " Blood's Grass " " 15 " Jenk's " " 10) Burnett's, Rogers' & Currier's Cradles, 100 Lamsom's Grass Scythes, 10 doz. Tower's Hoes, 1 90 lbs. Coil Chain from 3-16 to 5 8 in. 40 Log Chains, Hay Knives, Bush Hooks, Hay, Barley, and Manure Forks, and all other Farming Utensils, just received and for sale at Detroit prices at the Ann Arbor, Upper Town, HENRY W. WELLES. July 1st, 1847. 325

5 TONS "Swedish" IRON, 10 " " " " 30 " " " " " 30 " " " " " Together with a full and complete assortment of Iron, Steel, Carriage Trimmings, Blacksmith's and Wagon Maker's Tools, just received at the Ann Arbor, Upper Town, HENRY W. WELLES. July 1st, '47. 325

Call and Settle! THIS is to notify all persons indebted to the late firm of Harris, Fairbridge & Co., and H. B. Harris & Co., that their notes are left in the hands of James B. Gott, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for collection. As these firms are now dissolved, it is absolutely necessary that their outstanding matters should be settled as soon as practicable. H. B. HARRIS, Ann Arbor, July 12th, 1847. 325 3/4

SUGARS.—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Pow'd, St. Croix, and Porto Rico Sugar, all of superior qualities, extremely low. 324 MAYNARDS.

WINE.—And other Spirits warranted pure, a large supply for medicinal purposes only at 324 MAYNARDS.

OLD PORT WINE—which we recommend particularly to invalids for its quality—a good supply at 324 MAYNARDS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—The stock is now complete, among which may be found every article wanted by families or physicians. Please to recollect that every article sold by us is warranted to be genuine. 324 MAYNARDS.

100 OUNCES QUININE, for sale low. Physicians can depend on all times on finding a supply on hand at 324 MAYNARDS.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Glue, &c. A large stock for sale low at 324 MAYNARDS.

SOAP, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES always on hand very cheap at 324 MAYNARDS.

