

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1843.

VOL. 3, NO. 32.
WHOLE NO. 136.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by BECKLEY & FOSTER, FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if paid in advance, and at one time. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—For one square, one insertion, 50 cents. Each subsequent insertion, 20 cents. Legal Advertising by the folio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter made known at the office. All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid. Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

"AS THY DAY IS, SO THY STRENGTH SHALL BE."

Pilgrim! toiling feebly on,
Smitten by the torrid sun—
Hoping for the cooling rain,
Looking for the shade in vain;
Travel-worn and faint at heart,
Weak and weary as thou art,
Let thy spirit not repine,
Shade and shelter shall be thine;
Friendly hands to thee shall bring
Water from the cooling spring,
And the voice that lovest best
Call the wanderer to his rest!

Christian! toiling for the prize
Kept for thee beyond the skies—
Warring with the powers of sin,
Foes without and foes within—
Breathing now in rapture's air,
Verging then upon despair—
Trembling, hoping, filled with pain,
Yet rejoicing once again;
Shrink not from life's bitter cup,
God shall bear thy spirit up—
He shall lead thee safely on
Till the ark of rest is won—
Till thy spirit is set free:
"As thy day, thy strength shall be!"

BURLINGTON.

MISCELLANY.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

The following account of the Battle between the American frigate United States, and British frigate Macedonian, in the last war, is from a work entitled "Thirty years from home, or a voice from the Main Deck," by SAMUEL LEECH. Mr. Leech was laid at the time of the battle, on board the Macedonian, and his impressions of so terrible a contest are much more vivid than any thing gleaned from an official account:

The Sabbath came, and it brought with it a stiff breeze. We usually made a sort of a holiday of this sacred day. After breakfast it was common to muster the entire crew on the spar deck, sometimes in blue jackets and blue trousers; at other times in blue jackets, scarlet vests and blue or white trousers; with our anchor buttons glancing in the sun, and our black glossy hats, ornamented with black ribbons, and with the name of our ship painted on them. After muster, we frequently had church service read by the captain: the rest of the day was devoted to idleness. But we were destined to spend the Sabbath just introduced to the reader in a different manner.

We had scarcely finished breakfast before the man at the mast head shouted "Sail ho!"

The captain rushed upon deck, exclaiming "mast head there!"

"Sir!"

"Where away is the sail?"

The precise answer to this question I do not recollect, but the captain proceeded to ask, "What does she look like?"

"A square rigged vessel, sir," was the reply of the look-out.

After a few minutes, the captain shouted again, "Mast-head there!"

"Sir!"

"What does she look like?"

"A large ship, sir, standing towards us!"

By this time most of the crew were on deck, eagerly straining their eyes to obtain a glimpse of the approaching ship, and murmuring their opinions to each other on her probable character. Then came the voice of the captain shouting, "Keep silence, fore and aft!" Silence being secured, he hailed the look-out, who to this question of "What does she look like?" replied, "A large frigate bearing down upon us, sir!"

A whisper ran along the crew that the stranger ship was a Yankee frigate. The thought was confirmed by the command of "All hands clear the ship for action, ahoy!"

The drum and life beat to quarters; bulk-heads were knocked away; the guns were released from their confinement; the whole dread paraphernalia of battle was produced; and after the lapse of a few minutes of hurry and confusion, every man and boy was at his post, ready to do his

best service for his country, except the band, who, claiming exemption from the fray, safely stowed themselves away in the cable tier. We had only one sick man on the list, and he, at the cry of the battle, hurried from his cot, feeble as he was to take his post of danger. A few of the junior midshipmen were stationed below, on the berth deck, with orders, given in our hearing, to shoot any man who attempted to run from his quarters.

Our men were all in good spirits; though they did not scruple to express the wish that the coming foe was a Frenchman rather than a Yankee. We had been told, by the Americans on board, that frigates in the American service carried more and heavier metal than ours. This, together with our consciousness of superiority over the French at sea, led us to a preference for a French antagonist.

The Americans, among our number, felt quite disconcerted, at the necessity which compelled them to fight against their own countrymen. One of them, named John Card, as brave a seaman as ever trod a plank, ventured to present himself to the captain, as prisoner, frankly declaring his objections to fight. That of fier, very ungenerously ordered him to his quarters, threatening to shoot him if he made the request again. Poor fellow! He obeyed the unjust command, and was killed by a shot from his own countrymen. This fact is more disgraceful to the captain of the Macedonian, than even the loss of his ship. It was a gross and palpable violation of the rights of man.

As the approaching ship showed American colors, all doubt of her character was at an end. "We must fight her," was the conviction of every breast. Every possible arrangement that could ensure success was accordingly made. The guns were shot; the matches lighted, for although our guns were furnished with first rate locks, they were also provided with matches attached by lanyards, in case the lock should miss fire. A lieutenant then passed through the ship, directing the marines and boarders, who were furnished with pikes, cutlasses and pistols, how to proceed if it should be necessary to board the enemy. He was followed by the captain, who exhorted them to fidelity and courage, urging upon their consideration the well-known motto of the brave Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty." In addition to all these preparations on deck, some men were stationed in the tops with small arms, whose duty it was to attend to trimming the sails, and to use their muskets provided we came to close action. There were others also below, called sail trimmers, to assist in working the ship, should it be necessary to change her position during the battle.

My station was at the fifth gun on the main deck. It was my duty to supply the gun with powder, a boy being appointed to each gun in the ship on the side we engaged for this purpose. A woolen screen was placed before the entrance to the magazine, with a hole in it, through which the cartridges were passed to the boys; we received them there, and covering them with our jackets, hurried to their respective guns. These precautions are observed to prevent powder taking fire before it reaches the gun.

Thus we all stood, waiting orders, in motionless suspense. At last we fired three guns from the larboard side of the main deck, this was followed by the command, "Cease firing; you are throwing away your shot!"

Then came the orders to "wear ship," and prepare to attack the enemy with our starboard guns. Soon after this I heard a firing from some other quarter, which I at first supposed to be a discharge from our quarter deck guns; though it proved to be the roar of the enemy's cannon.

A strange noise, such as I never heard before, next arrested my attention; it sounded like the tearing of sails, just over our heads. This I soon ascertained to be the wind of the enemy's shot. The firing, after a few minutes' cessation, recommenced. The roaring of cannon could now be heard from all parts of our trembling ship, and mingling as it did with that of our foes, it made almost hideous noise. By-and-by I heard the shots strike the sides of our ship; the whole scene became indescribably confused and horrible; it was like some awful tremendous thunderstorm, whose deafening roar is attended by incessant streaks of lightning, carrying death in every flash, and strewing the ground with the victim of its wrath; only, in our case the scene was rendered more horrible than that, by the presence of torrents of blood which dyed our decks.

Though the recital may be painful, yet as it will reveal the horrors of war, and show at what a fearful price a victory is won or lost, I shall present the reader with those as they met my eye during the progress of that dreadful fight. I was

busily supplying my gun with powder, when I saw blood suddenly fly from the arm of a man stationed at our gun—I saw nothing strike him; the effect alone was visible; in an instant the third lieutenant tied his handkerchief round the wounded arm, and sent the groaning wretch below to the surgeon.

The cries of the wounded now rang through all parts of the ship. These were carried to the cockpit as fast as they fell, while those more fortunate men who were killed outright, were immediately thrown overboard. As I was stationed but a short distance from the main hatchway, I could catch a glance at all who were carried below. A glance was all I could indulge in, for the boys belonging to the guns next to mine were wounded in the early part of the action, and I had to spring with all my might to keep three or four guns supplied with cartridges. I saw two of these lads fall nearly together. One of them was struck in the leg by a large shot; he had to suffer amputation above the wound. The other had grape or canister shot sent through his ankle. A stout Yorkshireman lifted him in his arms, and hurried him to the cockpit. He had his foot cut off, and was thus made lame for life. Two of the boys stationed on the quarter deck were killed. They were both Portuguese. A man, who saw one of them killed, afterward told me that his powder caught fire and burnt the flesh almost off his face. In this pitiable situation, the agonized boy lifted up both hands as if imploring relief, when a passing shot instantly cut him in two.

I was an eye-witness to a sight equally revolting. A man named Aldrich had one of his hands cut off by a shot, and almost at the same moment he received another shot, which tore open his bowels in a terrible manner. As he fell, two or three men caught him in their arms, and, as he could not live threw him overboard.

One of the officers in my division also fell in my sight. He was a noble hearted fellow, named Nan Kivell. A grape or canister shot struck near the heart, exclaiming, "Oh! my God!" he fell and was carried below, where he shortly after died.

Mr. Hope, our first lieutenant, was also slightly wounded by a gummet, or small iron ring probably torn from a hammock clew by a shot. He went below, shouting to the men to fight on. Having had his wounds dressed he came up again, shouting to us at the top of his voice and bidding us fight with all our might. There was not a man in the ship but would have rejoiced had he been in the place of our master's mate, the unfortunate Nan Kivell.

The battle went on. Our men kept cheering with all their might. I cheered with them, though I confess I scarcely knew for what. Certainly there was nothing very inspiring in the aspect of the things where I was stationed. So terrible had been the work of destruction round us, it was termed the slaughterhouse. Not only had we had several boys and men killed or wounded, but several of the guns were disabled. The one I belonged to had a piece of the muzzle knocked out; and when the ship rolled, it struck a beam of the upper deck with such force as to become jammed and fixed in that position. A twenty-four pound shot had also passed through a screen of the magazine, immediately over the orifice through which we passed our powder. The schoolmaster received a death wound. The brave boatswain, who came from the sick bed to the din of battle, was fastening a stopper on the back stay which had been shot away, when his head was smashed to pieces by a cannon ball; and another man, going to complete the unfinished task, and was also struck down. Another of our midshipmen also received a severe wound. The unfortunate ward room steward, who attempted to cut his throat on a former occasion, was killed. A fellow named John, who for some petty offense, had been sent on board as a punishment, was carried past me wounded. I distinctly heard the large blood-drops fall pat, pat, on the deck; his wounds were mortal. Even a poor goat, kept by the officers for her milk, did not escape the general carnage; her hind legs were shot off, and poor Nan was thrown overboard.

Such was the terrible scene, amid which we kept on our shouting and firing. Our men fought like tigers. Some of them pulled off their jackets, others their jackets and vests; while some, still more determined, had taken off their shirts, and with nothing but a handkerchief tied around the waistbands of their trousers, fought like heroes. I also observed a boy named Cooper, stationed at a gun some distance from the magazine. He came to and fro on the full run, and appearing to be as "merry as a cricket." The third lieutenant cheered him along, occasionally, by saying, "Well done, my boy, you

are worth your weight in gold."

I have often been asked what were my feelings during this fight. I felt pretty much as I suppose every one does at such a time. That men are without thought when they stand amid the dying and dead, is too absurd an idea to be entertained a moment. We all appeared cheerful, but I know that many a serious thought ran through my mind; still, what could we do but keep a semblance, at least, of animation! To run from our quarters would have been certain death from the hands of our own officers, to give way to gloom, or to show fear, would do no good, and might brand us with the name of cowards, and ensure certain defeat. Our only true philosophy, therefore, was to make the best of our situation, by fighting bravely and cheerfully. I thought a great deal, however, of the other world; every groan, every falling man, told me that the next instant I might be before the Judge of all the earth. For this, I felt unprepared; but being without any particular knowledge of religious truth, I satisfied myself by repeating the Lord's prayer, and promising that if spared I would be more attentive to religious duties than ever before. This promise I had no doubt, at the time, of keeping; but I have learned since that it is easier to make promises amidst the roar of the battle's thunder, or in the horrors of shipwreck, than to keep them when danger is absent, and safety smiles upon our path.

While these thoughts secretly agitated my bosom, the din of battle continued. Grape and canister shot were pouring through our port holes like leaden rain, carrying death in the trail. The large shot came against the ship's side like iron hail, shaking her to the very keel, or passing through her timbers, and scattering terrific splinters which did a more appalling work than even their own death-giving blows. The reader may form an idea of the effect of grape and canister, when he is told that grape shot is formed by seven or eight balls confined to an iron and tied in a cloth. These balls are scattered by the explosion of the powder. Canister shot is made by filling a powder canister with balls, each as large as two or three musket balls; these also scatter with direful effect when discharged. What then with splinters, cannon balls, grape and canister, poured incessantly upon us, the reader may be assured that the work of death went on in a manner which must have been satisfactory, even to the King of Terrors himself.

Suddenly the rattling of the iron hail ceased. We were ordered to cease firing. A profound silence ensued, broken only by the stifled groans of the brave sufferers below. It was soon ascertained that the enemy shot ahead to repair damages, for she was not so disabled but she could sail without difficulty; while we were so cut up that we lay utterly helpless. We had braces shot away, the fore and main topmasts were gone, the mizzen mast hung over the stern, having carried several men over in its fall; we were in a state of complete wreck.

A council was now held among the officers on the quarter deck. Our condition was perilous in the extreme; victory or escape was alike hopeless. Our ship was disabled, many of our men were killed, and many more wounded. The enemy would without doubt bear down upon us in a few moments, and, as she could now choose her own position, would without doubt, rake us fore and aft. Any further resistance was therefore, folly. So, in spite of the hot brained lieutenant, Mr. Hope, who advised them not to strike, but to sink along side. It was determined to strike our bunting. This was done by the hands of a brave fellow named Watson, whose saddened brow told how severely it pained his lion heart to do it. "To me it was a pleasing sight, for I had seen fighting enough for one Sabbath more than I wished to see, again on a week-day. His Britannic Majesty's frigate Macedonian was now the prize of the American frigate United States.

War a proof that statesmen lack common sense.—If statesmen had a little more arithmetic, or were more accustomed to calculation, wars would be much less frequent. I am confident that Canada might have been purchased from France, for a tenth part of the money spent in the conquest of it, and if, instead of fighting us for the power to tax us, she had kept us in good humor by allowing us to dispose of our money, and now then giving us a little of hers by way of donation to colleges or hospitals, for cutting canals or fortifying posts, she might easily have drawn from us much more by occasional grants and contributions, than ever she could by taxes. Sensible people will give a bucket of water to a dry pump, that they may afterwards get from it all they may have occasion for. Her ministry were deficient in common sense; and so they spent some \$600,000,000, and after all lost what they contended for.—Benj. Franklin.

Knowledge is power.

SELECTIONS.

BIBLE POLITICS.

Few persons, probably, are aware how large a portion of the Bible is occupied with politics—political history, political maxims, political institutions, directions for regulating political conduct, for conducting popular elections, enacting, executing, and repealing laws, directions for the ruler, directions for the ruled, political promises, political predictions.—We can but hastily classify and allude to a few specimens.

1. POLITICAL HISTORY.—The origin and history of ancient nations. It is to the Bible that the student of political history must look for the most venerable political records of the past. And everywhere the Supreme Ruler of the nations is represented as interested in their affairs—as giving them laws by which their political conduct should be regulated—as rewarding conformity with these laws, and punishing violations of them; as raising up empires and casting them down—as moulding and wielding them for the promotion of his providential designs; for the high purposes of his moral government, and the interests of his spiritual kingdom.

One nation was selected, in a special manner, and placed directly under his own legislative, as well as providential, supervision.—What lessons of political wisdom are wrapped up in the history of that people! And the surrounding nations—all nations are represented as subject to the same general laws, as rising to glory, or sinking into infamy, according to their regard or disregard of those laws.

2. POLITICAL MAXIMS. How profusely and richly are these scattered throughout the sacred pages! In the writings of Moses, of David, of Solomon, of the prophets, of the historians of the kings of Israel and Judah.—The careful student of the book of Proverbs has learned deeper and more comprehensive lessons of political economy than can be found in all the volumes of the Adam Smiths, and Malthuses, and Jeremy Bentham's that have ever blotted clean paper, and darkened counsel by words without knowledge. The most sagacious statesmen of our own age, and of all ages, are, and have been, those who have most diligently studied the Scriptures. And the precise points wherein even these statesmen have failed of being wise and great, are the same points wherein they have departed from the Scriptures.

3. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.—Notice the full statement of the Hebrew historian and law giver. Among many things peculiar, local and transient, observe much more that is comprehensive, universal, ever lasting. As long as man lives on the earth, and has a social nature, it will hold true that all this Scripture, given by inspiration of God, is profitable for instruction in righteousness, that men of God may be perfected in good works.

4. POLITICAL DIRECTIONS. First. How to elect rulers: "Judges and officers shall thou make thee, in all thy gates, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, throughout thy tribes, and they shall judge the people with just judgment." (Deut. 16: 18.)

Second. Qualifications of rulers: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." (2 Sam. 23: 3.)

Third. The proper province and business of civil rulers: "They shall judge the people with just judgment." [See above.]—"Execute judgment between a man and his neighbor." (Jer. 7: 5.)—"Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor." (Jer. 21: 12.) "Rulers are a terror not to good works, but to the evil." "For he is the minister of God to thee, for good."—"A revenger, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." "For they are God's ministers attending continually upon this very thing." (Rom. 13: 5-6.)

In other words they are to guard inalienable human rights. This is their sole business, the extent of their authority, beyond and beside which they are not authorized to intermeddle with human affairs. This accords with the language of Jefferson: "The true foundation of Republican Government, is the equal rights of every citizen, in his person and property and in their management."

The rightful power of all legislation is to declare and enforce only our natural rights and duties, and take none of them from us.—No man has a natural right to commit aggression on the equal rights of another.—And this is ALL, from which the law ought to restrain him. Every man is under the natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the tax should enforce upon him. When the laws have declared and enforced this, they have fulfilled their function.

The idea is quite unfounded, that on entering into society we "give up any natural right."

Fourth. The duty of the citizen: "Let every soul be subject to high powers."—(Rom. 13: 1.) That is, to such authorities as, in the same connection, are described, authorities that are "not a terror to good works, but to the evil," &c. [See the foregoing.]

5. POLITICAL PROMISES AND PREDICTIONS.—"The king that faithfully judgeth the poor, his throne shall be established forever." (Prov. 20: 14.) "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." (Prov. 13: 34.) "Deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn, that there be none to quench it because of the evil of your doings." (Jerem. 21: 12.) "Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." "I will restore thy judges as at the beginning. Afterward, thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city."

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her converts with righteousness." (Ibid. 24, 27.) "The oppressed go free—break every yoke." "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth speedily." "And they that shall build the old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in." (Isaiah, 58: 6, 12.) "The nation and kingdom that will not serve me shall perish; yea, those nations shall utterly be wasted." (Isaiah, 60: 12.)

6. POLITICAL PREDICTIONS. To give a fair specimen of these, would be to transcribe a great portion of all the prophetic writings. They are to be found copiously in Deuteronomy, in Daniel, in Isaiah, and in Revelations of John. Jesus Christ himself uttered them, in addition to his discharge and inculcation of political duties. Hear it, ye clerical pretenders to a holiness that cannot preach politics—that cannot mingle with politics! Are ye more holy than Moses than Daniel? than John? than Jesus Christ?

In these and many other portions of Scripture which might be quoted if we had room, the intelligent Bible reader will observe political prayers, political praises, political worship! And the political poetry of the Scriptures—what shall we say to that! The song of Deborah, the song of Miriam, the songs of David—ay, and the song of Moses and the Lamb! Do Christians expect to sing that? A song of praise for political deliverances, political judgments. (Rev. 15: 3, 4.)—A similar specimen may be found in the 130th Psalm, which, to be fairly quoted, should be presented entire. The oft-recurring chorus celebrates the ever-during mercy of God to the human race, in the early and signal overthrow of ancient political tyrants; thus holding them up as a warning beacon to distant nations and coming ages, for the better protection and security of human rights, to the end of time. Eternity, perhaps, may reveal to us how truly the civil and religious liberties we now enjoy, came to us through the moral and political influences of that glorious song.

From the Philanthropist.

THE SUPREMACY OF GOD.

The responsibilities of leading minds in society are weighty. They see how blindly multitudes rely upon their guidance—what implicit faith they repose in their sayings—and it were well if in view of this, they would frequently submit their opinions to revision, and carefully re-examine the grounds on which they rest.

Progress is the law of the age. It is absurd to suppose that all truth has been discovered, or all modes of applying it exhausted. Hence, while we may reverence men of a past generation, still lingering among us, for their rich mental endowments and many virtues, it is unwise to take their opinions on trust. On some points the presumption is, that they will be in error, especially if men of strong intellects and stubborn wills. In fact, these very qualities which fitted them for leaders in the past generation, by stereotyping their early beliefs, incapacitate them for leadership in this generation.

John Quincy Adams is an example of the truth of this remark. He is a great man, a pure patriot—but he belongs to a former period. His views of laws, constitutions and policy took their shape and coloring from the public sentiment of his time, and such is the character of his mind, that age has but served to give to those views the character of fixed beliefs. But will any one say, that no advances have been made since his early prime, towards a juster appreciation of Principles and sound Policy?

For this reason, great as John Quincy Adams really is, and devoted as he has shown himself of late years in hostility to slavery, there is no want of respect in questioning the truth of some of his doctrines, or the soundness of his policy, on the question of slavery.

One of the passages we alluded to in his speech, with a view to comment upon it, was the following:—

Speaking of the clause in relation to the slave trade,

"Mr. Adams said that wicked and criminal as this clause in the constitution was, he had sworn to sustain it, and he did sustain it by his vote, because he would not violate a compact—that the laws of God were imperative, but that there were cases in which the laws of God were set at naught by human compacts, of which this was one."

Mr. Adams here distinctly recognizes the doctrine, that though a human law shall set at naught the law of God, and therefore be wicked and criminal, it is the duty of man to obey it. It is a doctrine which respect for Mr. Adams forbids us to characterize in such language as we could wish; so offensive is it to Reason, so revolting to the majesty of the Supreme Ruler. It virtually degrades the Divine Law Giver, and places a corrupt mortal in his stead. It places a corrupt mortal in his stead. It assumes in fact, for man a prerogative which does not belong to God himself, that is, the power to change the eternal nature of Right and Wrong, which is naked blasphemy—or it assumes that it may be right for man under certain circumstances to do wrong—which is an absolute contradiction. The voice of reason, the voice of conscience, the majesty of God, Divine Revelation, and the blood of all the martyrs who have perished under Jewish fanaticism, and heathen superstition and christian intolerance, choosing rather to obey God than man, cry out in thunder-tones against the doctrine.

Protestantism is a revolt against the claim of Infallibility set up by the Catholic Church, its ruling elements are, the absolute supremacy

of God's law, and the absolute inviolability of the rights of conscience. But, if in place of Church infallibility, I must submit to the claim of State infallibility, what have I gained? I have only exchanged tyrants. The doctrine of Mr. Adams is an assertion of state-infallibility, precisely identical in principle, with that of church infallibility. Against both the genius of Protestantism wages deadly war, and in so doing, contends for the sacredness of conscience, the supremacy of the Almighty, the true foundations of morality.

A church is an organization of corrupt and fallible men, and possesses no qualities which belong not to its constituent elements. The infirmities and vices of many, can never make a perfect whole. A state is an organization, under another form, of corrupt and fallible men; and is characterized by the vices and virtues of its constituents. Individually these have no claim to infallibility—collectively they can have no better claim. The laws of one, the ordinances of the other, for the sake of order, are to be respected, when they do not conflict with the statutes of the Supreme Ruler—but, when they do so conflict, the individual must assert his independence, and maintain his allegiance to God, whatever be the consequences. Otherwise, he defies man and humbles God.

As to the binding nature of an oath, no oath to do wrong, can be obligatory. The men who bound themselves by an oath neither to eat nor drink till they had murdered Paul, would have added to their guilt by its fulfilment.

Oaths are for confirmation. They but confirm prior obligations. They cannot set them aside. They Divine Law Giver had Paul's enemies under the perpetual obligation to do justice. It was absurd and wicked for them to call God to witness their supposed disregard of this obligation; and the fulfilment of the oath would only have added the criminality of consummation to the wickedness of intention. Any other doctrine would put it in the power of any man, at any time, by simply calling God to witness, to release himself from all obligation to obey any of His laws!

We have done with this monstrous doctrine. We hope the Boston Courier blundered in thus reporting Mr. Adams. But, we fear it is all too true. The same doctrine here broached, is the doctrine which has led the Gazette, the Chronicle, and a large portion of the press of the country, to denounce the resolution of the Buffalo Convention. It is time that it should be driven back to the Pit whence it originated.

Who gets the money wasted in war?—When Maine was mustering her forces for the border conflict, she sent a man to Boston for the purchase of provisions, which he bought as a premium on his vanity in vaunting himself as the agent of a State on the eve of war, at a large advance on the market price, and then charged nearly \$700 for services which occupied about one week!

But the Florida war caps the climax. The late William Ladd, when on a tour to Washington, learned from some of his fellow travellers, just returned from Florida, that the corn dealt out there to the horses in the service of the United States, cost an average of one cent a kernel.—Another gentleman, himself the gainer, told him, that an old schooner, which cost him only \$1400, was chartered to carry provisions from Charleston to Florida, for the army; but not being immediately wanted, the vessel remained at anchor with the allowance of \$50 a day.—After it had continued there at this rate for two or three months, long enough to pay for the vessel itself several times over, he purchased another to employ in the same service, and was, at the time of the interview, reaping the profits of such enormous charges. In another case, the owner of an old steamboat, wanted for some special service, offered to sell her for \$11,000, but the agents of the government declined the offer, and employed the vessel till they had paid for her use nearly \$200,000! Mr. Ladd, on visiting Washington, mentioned to one of the Auditors, some facts of this sort, as illustrations of what the war in Florida was costing; but the Auditor shook his head significantly, and said, "You have not got at the whole truth, by any means. I understand it, for the money all goes through my department, and the country would be astounded at the waste of money in that war."

In fact, the war in Florida was continued for the special benefit of those who were making money out of it. Every body in the vicinity knows this; and it was asserted even in administration papers of the day, that men, actually furnished the Indians with arms and ammunition to carry it on!—Lib. Standard.

The Weekly.—A New Orleans paper deprecates the increase of vice in that city, robbery, forgery, fraud, theft, &c. &c. The same paper advertises a military parade, a cock fight, a horse race, and a performance in the theatre on the Sabbath. Let him not deprecate the one while he encourages the other, for of necessity the one must follow the other. Let him denounce races, fights, theatre, public dinners, and Sabbath violations,—let him keep, and encourage others to keep the Sabbath, and the crimes complained of will cease—not other wise.—Ot. Era.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

THE STATES.

MICHIGAN.

The vote of Lenawee County stands for Barry 1913, for Pitcher 1260, for Birney 196, for Porter 184. The vote of Lenawee last year was 147.

The average Liberty vote of St. Joseph County was 116. The vote of this county and Lenawee added to the aggregate we gave last week, makes the total from the counties heard from, 2513. The whole vote of the State, we think, will amount to nearly 2700.

The following is an official statement of the votes given in the First District, at the late election, for the gentlemen named, as candidates for Congress.

Table with columns: Dem. Whig, Abolition, McClelland, Howard, Porter, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Monroe, Wayne. Rows show vote counts for each candidate and county.

We must urge upon our friends to make vigorous efforts to secure what Alvan Stewart calls the "Town Power"—that is, a permanent Liberty majority in a town, so that it shall be known and recognized habitually as a Liberty town.

Table with columns: Dem. Whig, Liberty, White Lake, Lyons, Highland, Commerce, Rives, Springport, Union, London. Rows show vote counts for each candidate and town.

These and many more towns can soon be carried by systematic, persevering efforts.

KENTUCKY.

The Philanthropist adduces the following facts to show that the people of Kentucky, though silent, are not asleep on the subject of slavery, and that nothing but the want of a common understanding prevents open and decided anti-slavery action.

"A gentleman in one of its populous counties, well known, and at this time in a public station, writes to us in a letter dated October 31st, as follows:

"I am decidedly anti-slavery. Your paper converted me some years since."

And again—"The Liberty party movement is dreaded here more than anything else you have done; and is destined to be the most powerful auxiliary in the hands of Providence for the overthrow of American slavery."

There is no reason for dreading it.—It seeks a noble end, by constitutional means. We hope yet to see the day, when a Liberty party shall unfurl its banner in Kentucky.

Another gentleman, a native of one of the South Western slave states, travelling through Kentucky, in a letter written in one of the central counties, and dated October 23rd, speaking of the appearance of some of the houses he visited, says—

"In two of these houses did we see the paper printed by our mutual friend, Mr. Bailey. At Creek, I found a man who had been made one of us, by the Doctor's 'Facts for the People,' and he was check-off of Judge Jay's address to the non-slaveholders, and William Birney's statistics of the distribution of the offices of the Federal Government. He complained bitterly that the non-slaveholders were ruled politically, by the slaveholders—spoke of Cassius M. Clay as the greatest man in Kentucky, and inquired particularly for news from the free states. He said that many of his neighbors thought as he did about slavery," &c.

Not long since, a gentleman in Kentucky made application to us by letter, for a large number of tracts for gratuitous distribution in his section, as the people there were anxious to have all the light possible on the subject. Another from that state called at our house the other day, and supplied himself with a considerable number of copies of our paper. And still another, of the same state, of most substantial character, requested us to republish in tract form for circulation, the address of President Young of Danville College, Kentucky.

These are all discreet, sober-minded, respectable citizens of Kentucky, deeply interested in its welfare, and fully impressed with the necessity of acting with wisdom and patience. We wish them abundant success in their efforts to diffuse light."

The following item from the Bowlin-

green, Ky. Gazette, exhibits the lamentable state of ignorance that must prevail in a slave-holding community:

"A Fact to be Noted.—The Superintendent of public schools, in a speech made at this place last week, stated that in two counties not far distant from this, and where great opposition is made to the establishment of common schools, it was ascertained by an examination in the clerk's office, that more than one half of the males who had married in those counties, within the past year, and had executed their marriage bonds, had made their mark, instead of signing their names, and that also one half of their securities in those bonds were unable to write. In a county like ours, where learning and intelligence should be as pervading and inspiring as the air or light of heaven, such facts reflect upon the character of our population. In several counties of Europe no one is permitted to marry who cannot read and write, and penalties are imposed upon fathers who neglect the education of their children. Shame, shame to Kentuckians, that so little interest has been shown to the great cause of education, that so many of their sons and daughters are permitted to grow up in ignorance."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Atlas gives complete returns of the Representatives elected thus far. They stand 176 Whig, 125 Democratic and 108 no choice. Last year, 176 Whig, 176 Democratic and 56 no choice.

There is some doubt still how many Senators have been elected by the people. The Atlas thinks the most probable result is 11 Whigs and 3 Locofocos—in all 14 only, leaving 26 vacancies, which will also be filled by Whigs, as the House is Whig.

The "Scatteration vote" is put down by the Boston Post at upwards of 9,000, being a gain on last year of nearly 9,000. All of these except about 100 are supposed to be Liberty votes. In many towns, the Liberty party has the ascendancy.—Thus in Salisbury, the vote rose from 51 to 110, and on the second day the Whigs and Democrats voted not to send. In Georgetown the vote stood, Liberty, 133, Whig, 86, Democratic 73.

Our Whig friends are every where complaining that the Liberty party is adverse to them, and hence they say we are uniting with the Democrats for their destruction. The truth is, we pursue a uniform course, without favor or partiality for either; for, as we have said a hundred times, we do not think either party worthy to be sustained. An evidence of our impartiality is found in this election. Will our Whig friends look at it? Last year the Whig members of the House numbered 176, the Democrats 176; no choice 56.—This year the Whigs have precisely the same number as the last, showing the Liberty party has been no injury to them, while the Democrats have fallen down to 125 members, no choice 108. Why have the Democrats lost 51 members? So far as the Liberty party has exerted any influence, it would seem to have been decidedly adverse to the Democrats.

The following from the Emancipator, contains good advice to all Liberty men. We have nothing to do with the other parties only to let them alone.

"One important result of the election is, to narrow down the contest at the next Presidential election. The electoral vote of Massachusetts now lies between James G. Birney and Henry Clay. Unless the people choose Liberty electors next fall, the Legislature will choose Clay electors. Every vote given for any other than Birney's ticket, is a vote for Clay. The Democratic candidate is out of the case, and the Democratic party in Massachusetts may govern themselves accordingly. They must manage their own affairs as they think best. The course of the Liberty party is straight forward, just as it would be were the Whig party in the same predicament. Next Monday there will be another and final trial in several of the defeated towns, to choose representatives. We have only one word to say to our friends—and that is, keep straight along and do all you can to return true Liberty men. We have nothing to do with the other parties only to let them alone. It is no object to us to defeat the Whigs by strengthening the Democrats, any more than it is to crush the Democrats by helping the Whigs. Make no bargains—no pledges. It is their business to attend to their party interests, without our interference. Our candidates should make no bargains, no pledges, such as agreeing to support one of the other parties in all measures not conflicting with the Liberty party. All such bargains are embarrassing and ensnaring, and give occasion to suspicions. Remember, that we are a party, and should stand impartial between the other parties, and that all the strength given to either of them is only prolonging the struggle."

NEW YORK.

Official returns from a portion of the counties give an aggregate of 13,352 Liberty votes. The remaining counties gave last year 1836 votes; and the whole vote of the State on Senators will probably be about 16,000. The aggregate for County tickets is somewhat more. The vote in many towns is now so large that it will be seriously felt by the other parties at each town election. The vote in the towns of Madison County, amounting to 1,763, we published last week. W. C.

FOOTE WRITES FROM PLATTSBURGH:

"Below I give you the result of the abolition votes as far as heard from. Champlain, 157; Chazy, 149; Moons, 135; Plattsburgh, 100; Beekmantown, 90; Anselme, 29; Sarana, 30;—692. Peru, Black Brook, and Ellenburgh remain to be heard from—from these I expect to make the number near 800. Is not this cheering?"

The Albany Patriot says the next Assembly will consist of 92 Democrats and 36 Whigs, which is precisely as parties stood last year. The Democratic majority is about 20,000. It is stated that the whole vote of New York at the late election, is 80,000 less than in 1840.

VERMONT.

We learn from the Emancipator that the legislature have acted in full and with almost absolute unanimity, on the several points recommended by the Governor—thus showing that the Constitutional scruples have been removed, or rather, that the pro-slavery darkness has been dispelled, which prevented decisive action last year; and showing also, that the efforts of the Liberty party have indeed united the other parties, to meet all our demands, so far.

Resolutions were adopted by the Legislature against the annexation of Texas, in favor of the speedy abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia in support of the right of petition, and also the two following:

Resolved, That we desire the speedy abolition of slavery throughout the whole land; and that we will use all just and lawful means within our power, to accomplish that end.

Resolved, That the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury, are sacred and inviolable, and cannot lawfully be denied, even by State Legislatures, to any human being in the land, irrespective of color or condition; and that we regard all laws passed by our sister States denying these rights, as unconstitutional and void.

The last resolution, it will be observed, covers very broad ground. These resolutions were adopted in the House unanimously.

The bill for the further protection of Personal Liberty, forbidding the citizens of Vermont to assist in detaining or carrying out of the State any person claimed as a slave, passed the House by a vote of 167 to 5. One of the five was "a glorious Democrat!"

The Senate returned the bill with an amendment saving officers of the Federal Government in the State, and persons acting under them. Mr. Whittemore explained that one object of the word "citizen," was to prevent persons in this State from becoming agents of slave-holders.—Mr. Folsom thought the amendment destroyed the bill. The amendment was agreed to.

The Vermont Freeman relates an incident that occurred at a dinner given to Col. Johnson. Col. J. P. Miller, the Grecian Hero, was called on for a toast. After a few remarks in praise of the Colonel, he said:

"Vermont must respect and honor him for what he had done, but before she could fold him to her political bosom, there must be another great act performed, which would be explained by the sentiment he was about to give. Mr. President, I give you as a sentiment—

'The extinction of American slavery.'

The toast was received with deafening applause, and the gallant and generous Colonel from Kentucky, for once, I am sure, has heard a little of abolition in New England. It passed off well, and we have not heard of any offence being taken."

LOUISIANA.

In a late article, we alluded to the prodigious amount of crime and bloodshed perpetrated in this State, and especially in New Orleans. The following article from the N. O. Tropic develops one great reason of this amount of crime—the utter ignorance of the mass of the people. No wonder the city needs an armed police. One hundred public scholars in 50,000 people!

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The very excellent public schools of the Second Municipality, were visited last week, by the Mayor of the city, and several intelligent and public spirited Aldermen of the First Municipality, accompanied by our worthy citizen and long and excellent public instructor, Mr. G. W. Harby, Principal of the Public Schools of the Third Municipality, with a view of ascertaining, by actual observation, whether the system adopted for their government, would advantage the First Municipality, in an effort being made there to organize a more efficient system of Public Education; and we are pleased to learn from the respectable visitors, that nothing could be more satisfactory than the excellent state and condition in which they found these useful seminaries.

More than one thousand scholars are now in the Public Schools of the Second Municipality, out of a population of 25,000; while in that of the First, there are not more than 100 out of a population of 50,000! Surely such a disparity ought not to exist, and we are right glad to know that the important subject has obtained the favorable attention of the ex-Attorney General, and now Alderman Roselius; himself thoroughly convinced of the great wants of his constituents, there is great reason to believe further and important improvements in it will speedily manifest themselves under his enlightened and energetic advocac'y."

OHIO.

The Philanthropist has a table of the Liberty votes at the late election amounting to 7,446. The official vote for Con-

gressmen, canvassed at Columbus, makes the Liberty vote somewhat less.

The following compliment from "the more favorable party, will doubtless be fully appreciated:

A Whig Convention in Elyria has sent greeting to their Liberty friends, in the following style:

"The Liberty party—a natural daughter of Whiggery, betrayed and abandoned with a darkee, followed, overtaken, and seduced by a lokee fokce—having received a sound beating from the old lady, she is left for the present at the head of Salt River, and there to weep in silence, her feet standing on slippery rocks while fiery billions roll below."

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.

Our last exchanges bring us O'Connell's reply to the Cincinnati Repealers in full. It seems that what we published was but a portion of it; but as it had a proper beginning and conclusion, we supposed it was the whole document.—However it comprises the most material parts of it. It is being published quite extensively. It was read at a full meeting of the Cincinnati Repeal Association. This Weekly Herald says:

"The Court House was full. When we reached there, the Secretary was reading O'Connell's letter. The first thing we remarked was, the disposition of the people to applaud the sentiments of the writer. It was a scathing letter—but, its severest oburgation of recent Irishmen was listened to with profound attention and respect, while its denunciations of slavery were frequently cheered. The portion of it justifying by the argumentum ad hominem, the escaping slave in seizing a horse or boat to aid his flight, was applauded by shouts of laughter.—Suffice it to say, O'Connell obtained a victory.

Not a soul in that house dared breathe upon his fair fame. One man undertook in a tone of complaint to repeat certain epithets applied by O'Connell last summer, to the apostles of slavery, but sticks began to rattle, and one loud and continued "hurrah! for O'Connell," mingled with hisses, warned the unlucky wight that he had perpetrated a blunder."

Resolutions were then adopted by acclamation, highly complimentary O'Connell, and full of zeal for old Ireland.

O'Connell will now stand higher than ever in the estimation of philanthropists and statesmen. His unwavering fidelity to the cause of universal freedom has gained him the confidence of the friends of Liberty every where, while the firmness with which he has resisted all attempts to draw him into violent resistance to the Government, demonstrates that whether he shall be successful in achieving the liberties of Ireland or not, he has the first indispensable requisite for a political leader—the ability to persevere in his plans without being influenced by the complaints of friends, or the insulting taunts of enemies.

TRACTS.

The New England Anti-Slavery Tract Association have issued a circular, announcing that they will supply the United States with Tracts, on the following plan:

"During the coming year, it is proposed by the Association to issue fifty-two tracts, written by fifty-two different men, whose talents will give them a character worthy the consideration of all the scholars and statesmen of our country. The system of town associations for the weekly and gratuitous distribution of these tracts, will disseminate them through all the free States, and the slave States also, provided they are willing to receive them. Provisions are arranged and depots are to be established which shall furnish them to every town between the St. Johns and the Mississippi, at the same low price of \$1 for 1,200 pages, or 5-6ths of a mill a page. To every one in New England we shall address our circular, to which is appended a Constitution and a subscription paper for a Town Tract Association. We hope this Constitution will be adopted by every town in the free States, and associations formed for the distribution of these tracts, which may be readily procured from the State depot, or its county branches. The location of these depots will be made known through the Emancipator as fast as they are established.

As these fifty-two tracts will make a volume of valuable statistics, as well as powerful, concentrated argument, we would recommend to those who receive them to preserve them for binding. The first numbers of the series will be published some time in December; and the different depots will be immediately furnished, to supply orders from the surrounding towns. Tract No. 1 will contain the whole of that beautiful little work of Longfellow's—POEMS ON SLAVERY.

ELIhu BEARrr, Editorial Correspondent.—Worcester. JULIUS L. CLARKE, Corresponding Secretary.—Worcester. JOSEPH W. ALDEN, Publisher.—Boston, Massachusetts."

They recommend that Tract Societies be formed in every town, each member to contribute annually twenty-five cents for tracts for gratuitous circulation.

Four slaves, pilots of Ocracoke, N. C. lately sailed north in master's boat till they came ashore in a free State, and made their way to Canada. They were advised to take their master's boat by northern sailors, and it is supposed they obtained their notions of the propriety of such an act from Gerrit Smith's famous "Address to Slaves." One of the men had a notion of taking a voyage to South Carolina, in the same boat, to bring off some of his relatives. Who can tell the mischief that will result from Mr. Smith's advice?

JUDICIAL PREJUDICE.

It is astonishing to what extent all classes of people suffer their prejudice against color to incite them to acts of injustice against the colored man. Among the bar-room loungers and their kindred spirits, to see a colored man, and to insult him on account of his color are two things that usually accompany each other.

The members of some Christian churches shut up their brethren in a "negro pew" during life, and shut them out of their burying ground when dead. The politicians shut them out from all participation in civil government, and political privileges, and subject them to the dominion of laws they had no voice in making, to trial by jurors whom they had no part in selecting, and to sentence from judges in whose appointment they had not the remotest influence. Subject to all these disabilities, they surely ought to be entitled to justice in the execution of the laws under which they live. But this hateful prejudice against color often influences the minds of judges and jurors, and is productive of the grossest injustice.

An instance of this occurred at the recent session of the Criminal Court in this place. A colored man named John Kading was found guilty of stealing an old pair of stockings, and some other articles, the value of which was proved to be 50 cts. For this crime he was sentenced by Judge WITHERELL to FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT at hard labor in the State Prison. This sentence is considered in this vicinity to be an outrage on justice. The punishment ought to bear a just proportion to the nature of the offence, and the amount of injury inflicted on community. White criminals are not punished with such severity. A man in this county who shot another deliberately with a rifle, and rendered him a cripple for life, was sentenced some time since, to only three years imprisonment. Rathbun, of Buffalo, whose forgeries involved the ruin of many families, was sentenced for five years. The individual who killed a man lately in Marshall, was sent to the Penitentiary for five years. From comparing these and other sentences with that pronounced upon this colored man, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the offender suffers at least three years for his color, and not more than two years for his crime. We are no advocates for the exemption of colored persons from punishment for crime; nor do we think judicial sentences should be condemned in the public papers for trifling reasons; but this case is regarded by the public generally, and, as we are informed, by the greater part of the bar of this County, as a flagrant violation of justice, well deserving of public reprehension.

A NATIONAL BANK.

Daniel Webster is often quoted as having said sometime since, that a National Bank was "an obsolete idea," and John Q. Adams used the same expression in his late Dedham speech. It will be seen from the following extract that Mr. Webster remains of about the same mind respecting a National Bank. This Whig fashion of waiting till the people "call" for a thing to be done, before any efforts are made for its accomplishment, is a new political fashion. It does not sound like the Whiggery of 1840! Why does not Mr. Webster thunder in the ears of the people, and stir them up to call in earnest? Let not the Liberty party get into this plan of waiting for a call from the people before they do any thing.—Rather let each Liberty man call as loud as he can for what he wants, and get as many to join him as possible. But to the extract:

"I do not say, I have never said, continued Mr. W. that a United State Bank is indispensable. It is necessary that the Government of the United States take care of the currency in some way, and I speak only of a Bank as a means we have tried, and for 80 years at least out of forty, with success. It is now 7 or 8 years since I said, as I am now convinced, that both banks were productive of good, but that I had made up my mind that it was not worth while to urge the charter of another bank until there was a decided call for it from the people. And I have said more recently that a bank of the U. S. founded on private subscriptions, and authorized to make private discounts is entirely out of the question. Things are changed very much since the days of the last bank. Many State institutions have sprung up, and many of the States, as our own, derive a large part of their revenues from taxes upon the bank capital within their respective limits. But I am perfectly willing and prepared to maintain that a bank on the old model is perfectly constitutional, and if the time should ever come when the people shall think that such a bank is required, it will have my hearty concurrence. I do look upon an institution of that sort as good for the country; but more for the sake of controlling the currency than for furnishing discounts to individuals."

John Quincy Adams was received at Cincinnati with distinguished honors. On laying the corner stone, Mr. Adams concluded his address with these words:

"This CORNER STONE I now lay in the United States of North America, in the State of Ohio, in this city of Cincinnati, on the 9th day of November, 1843. And now I ask a blessing from Heaven on the Observers and Members of this Society, on the people of this city, of this State, and the United States of North America."

We find the following article in the Detroit Advertiser:

"Where the Money Goes.—The New York Herald says that our Abolition neighbor up in Saginaw, James G. Birney, Esq., the anti-slavery candidate for Presidency, receives from the American Abolition Society a salary of \$2,200, besides his travelling expenses. Who would be a candidate for President and sympathize with poor darkey for twenty-two hundred dollars per annum? Benevolence, now a days, is a good trade—many persons have found it out.—St. Claw Banner."

Our contemporaries both in the slave and free States, are more liberal in attributing plenty of funds to abolitionists than the truth will warrant. Mr. Birney receives no salary from any Abolition Society. Neither has he a plantation from which he can derive wealth by the robbery of his fellow men, like his Presidential competitors, Messrs. Calhoun, & Johnson. He preferred emancipating some thirty or more slaves choosing rather that they should labor for themselves, than serve him without wages. Mr. Stewart in a note published in the Advertiser respecting this article, justly remarks:

"It is not true that James G. Birney receives from the American Abolition Society, or from any other quarter, any salary, much less the sum stated, \$2,200. He may occasionally receive contributions towards travelling expenses when called from home to lecture at a distance, and for this reason, at Mr. Birney's annual efforts have reduced him from comparative wealth to the necessity of working, as at present, on a farm in a remote locality of this Western State, for support of himself and family, and because principle, not hope of office prompts his lectures. I had supposed that the acts of Mr. Birney in emancipating some twenty or thirty thousand dollars of 'slave property,' and in devoting his time, talents, and means to wipe out the stain of slavery, until he became reduced to his present straitened circumstances, were too notorious to require mention. It seems, however, that I am mistaken, and trusting, that you will not hesitate to remove any false impression, your paper may, however, unintentionally on your part, give a version of the real fact, 'Where the money goes?'"

EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION.

We are happy to hear the press speaking out on this subject, although we cannot subscribe to all the views advanced concerning the proper scope of legislation. We intend to say something on this when we can find time. The following from the Albany Argus contains much truth:

"EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION, is one of the greatest political evils of our nation: from this source has arisen more real evil, and lasting injury to the body politic, than from any other. The Representatives should be deeply convinced of the great truth, that the best government is that which governs the least, and act in accordance with such a conviction. The legitimate objects of legislation lie within a very narrow compass. The wants of the people which legislative action can supply, are very limited. For the purposes of legislation, mankind should be regarded as natural, and not as artificial beings—their wants and necessities as originating in nature, and as better supplied by natural, than artificial results. The current of trade always runs the freest when unobstructed by legislation.—The channels of commerce always widen and deepen in proportion as they are untrammelled by legal restraints; agriculture and manufactures always succeed the best when fostered by individual enterprise, untrammelled by legal enactments.

Excessive legislation has often originated from a mistaken opinion, too commonly cherished, that mankind were made for laws, instead of the great cardinal truth, that laws were made for man. The tendency of true democratic principles, is to check the evils of excessive legislation, to restrict by the force of principle, legislative action, to leave the business of the country unfettered by legal restraints, unimpeded by fictitious, artificial means, which always, in the end, embarrass the commerce of the country, ruin manufactures, lessen the productions and reduce the great staple commodities of the agriculturist."

THE POST OFFICE.

The Emancipator has an article on this subject, in which the English system of penny postage is highly recommended. Mr. Leavitt says:

"Observation in that country authorizes the assertion that the English Post-Office system is the most perfect and beneficent piece of governmental machinery on earth. It comes to the neighborhood of every man's door, and proffers him the privilege of conferring with his friends in the most distant part of the kingdom, or in another street of the same town, for a penny. That is the system to be adopted here. Some of the Whig papers are lauding Mr. Briggs for his efforts to reduce postage to five cents for fifty miles, and ten cents for greater distances. But to say nothing of the fact that the bill was reported too late to be voted on, it was utterly defective and unstatesmanlike. It was merely a reform of the old system. We can have as cheap postage as they have in England.—Why, then, should we seek to repair the old tottering edifice of the old system, when we have before us a perfect model, already amply tested by Experience. The British Post-Office system will for ever prevent all bloody revolutions, while it adds immeasurably to the moral power in favor of all popular reforms. A similar system in the United States would forever prevent a dissolution of the Union, while it would greatly accelerate the peaceful abolition of slavery, and spread over every section of the country every social improvement that may arise in any part. Let us then arouse the nation with the cry—

FOR THE LIBERTY PARTY AND TWO CENTS POSTAGE!"

On the other hand, the Philanthropist has an article on the same subject in opposition to the penny system. It contends that the Post Office department in this country and in England are differently circumstanced in several material points. The cost of mail transportation is greater with us, as our mails supply a surface of 1,100,000 square miles, while that of Britain extends to only 116,700 square miles—a space of about one tenth as large.—The population of England is about 27 millions; while that of the United States is only seventeen. Deduct from these nearly three millions for the slaves and free colored people of the South, and we have but 14,000,000 left, a population about half as great, extended over a surface ten times as large. If the free States had a Post Office establishment of

their own, a reduction of postage to very low rates would be judicious; but if we must contribute an annual bonus towards carrying the mails of the Slaveholders, our rates of postage must be high enough to raise a sufficient sum, for that purpose, over and above the expenses of our own mails.

GOV. SEWARD AND SLAVERY.

Some persons having entertained a mistaken solicitude respecting the anti-slavery bias of Gov. Seward, he wrote a letter just before election, dated Auburn Nov. 4, setting the public right on this matter. It seems he is an anti-slavery Clay Whig—at any rate, he professes to be such. He says:

"You are therefore at liberty to publish, in any way you think proper, that while I adhere, and expect to adhere as long as I live, to my published principles and sentiments concerning Slavery, I still adhere just as firmly, and expect to adhere just as long to the Whig party and its candidates, through all changes of time and circumstances. I shall do this for the simple reason, that I regard the Whig party as the party through whose action wise measures and efficient legislation must chiefly be secured."

He then states that he was the author of a recommendation, issued by the State Whig Committee, to the Whig delegates to the National Convention to vote for Mr. Clay—and that recommendation was issued at his suggestion and in his language.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted by the Legislatures of 1842-45, and submitted to the people at the late election for final action, has been ratified by an overwhelming majority, probably by ten to one of those who voted upon it. The following, therefore is now a part of the Constitution of Michigan:

"Every law authorizing the borrowing of money, or the issuing of State stocks, whereby a debt shall be created on the credit of the State, shall specify the object for which the money shall be appropriated, and every such law shall embrace no more than one object, and no such law shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at a majority election, and be approved by the majority of the votes cast for or against it, at such election; all money to be raised by the authority of such law, shall be applied to the specific object stated in such law and to no other purpose, except the payment of such debt thereby created or increased. This provision shall not extend or apply to any law to raise money for defraying the actual expenses of the Legislative, the Judicial, and State officers; for suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion, or defending the State in time of war."—Free Press.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This distinguished veteran was received at Cincinnati with the greatest enthusiasm. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Observatory was performed on a very rainy day; notwithstanding which a great multitude were present.—The speech was deferred till the next day when it was delivered in Wesley Chapel. In the evening he was present at the Ladies Tea Party, got up in splendid style for the express purpose of honoring him. Here in Shires Amphitheatre he was greeted by thousands of both sexes.

The Cincinnati Herald says: "Mr. Adams seems amazed at the overwhelming demonstrations of regard by which he is every where met in Ohio.—So used has he been to cursing, that the blessings of a whole people take him by surprise."

We trust the old patriot will feel refreshed and encouraged by these demonstrations of affectionate confidence, manifested not by politicians because he has offices to bestow, but by THE PEOPLE, because they revere the man. These tokens of respect are but a presage of the judgment of posterity.

The authors and abettors of the repeal of the Adultery Law will yet be exposed notwithstanding the suppression of the journals of the House. The Detroit Advertiser names Mr. LITTLEJOHN, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as the author of a report in favor of abolishing the punishment of adultery. The Advertiser says:

"We hazard the assertion that Mr. Littlejohn did make a report of that character, for we have a confident recollection of hearing him do it. A bill providing, as we understood it, for abolishing the punishment against fornication, adultery and rape, was referred to the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Littlejohn, reported back this bill at a subsequent day, recommending that the rape clause should be stricken out, and leaving the remainder to stand."

An Indiana paper thus holds forth concerning the lynching of Abolitionists:

"When Abolitionists took the broad ground of moral suasion, we then thought there was a chance for success; but since they have quit that and gone to stealing, we think they have wasted instead of bettered the condition of the slave. We do not blame the slaveholder in standing up in defence of his rights—rights given him by law; and so far as we are concerned it is immaterial, whether or not, every stealing abolitionist he can lay his clutches on, he ties up and gives a good sound lashing, to the tune of 'ay on McDuff, &c.'"

The Capitol, at Washington, has the following paragraph:

Wm. A. Harris, Esq. Ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, but now hailing from Booneville, Missouri, is here, and now expects to be elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Harris stands a fair chance of election. He is a Southerner, and is from Virginia, and is probably a Slaveholder—three desirable qualifications for obtaining office.

The opponents of Capital Punishment in Massachusetts are about making a vigorous effort to induce the Legislature to abolish the system.

The visit of Gen. Riley to Jackson was signalized by a rumseller turning his liquors in the street.

For the Signal of Liberty. CASS COUNTY.

Agreeably to request, I hereby furnish the result of our election, as near as ascertained. It can be contrasted with 1844, which was for Liberty from 7 to 8 votes; this year from 53 to 60. Our whig neighbors complain that we are working against the interest of the slave; if so, I think they who make such fair pretensions to benefit the slave will pardon us, for I feel assured for one, that the mass of the Liberty party act from principle full as much as either of the pro-slavery parties.

I cannot conceive how a true Republican can conscientiously support a slaveholder directly or indirectly, and much more one who is known to be a duellist. It appears evident that some disregard their own interest of the North, for the idea is prevalent among all parties, that we have been duped and swindled by the South, and that the Liberty party is bringing forward subjects that have long been neglected, and are of vital importance to the North, and that they, as a party, are, as it were, the salt of the earth, and are struggling in a righteous cause, and will ultimately succeed. To desire office is not criminal, but to change one's political position or to retain it merely for office, when convinced of his error, is degrading to persons of every station.

Some have fallen back that were considered fully determined to stem the tide of opposition, alleging that their favorite party had been abused by some editorial remarks in the Signal of Liberty. To such it may justly be said, do right, and if others more forward in the ranks do wrong, rebuke them kindly, and show them their faults, considering we are all liable to err. It has been repeatedly and confidentially asserted that one of the editors of the Signal of Liberty uniformly votes the Loco-foco ticket, notwithstanding his zeal in the Liberty cause. I am unwilling to credit the assertion, and hope the facts will be publicly known.

REMARK.

The slander that either of the Editors of the Signal advocates the claims of a political party, and yet votes for its direct antagonist, should scarcely be worth denying, were it not that some persons are simple enough to believe such reports without the least particle of proof. This story is utterly untrue. And since some individuals seem to have a great curiosity respecting the former political course of the Editors, we have no objection to state our experience for their special gratification. One of the Editors voted for Martin Van Buren in 1836, which is the only time that he has ever voted a Democratic ticket for any office. The other never voted a Democratic ticket, but so far as he supported either party, he acted with the Whigs until 1840. Both the Editors voted the Liberty ticket that year, and every year since, at all elections, for every office, and expect to do so until Slavery shall be abolished.

The Whig vote for Governor in Cass County was 531, Democratic 510, Liberty 55. The vote for Remont, for Congress was 60; for Hinckley and Elliott, for Representatives, 54 and 53, for Crumb and East, Coroners, 55 and 27. Last year the Liberty vote was 10 or 11. Thus it "dies away"!

We learn that Chorr who was convicted of murder last week, is to have a new trial before the Circuit Court during the present month.

The Liberty vote in Van Buren County was eleven. The Democratic majority is reported at 90.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 2, 1843. Flour has fallen a little in New York. Nov. 24, Michigan sold for \$4.50, with a prospect of further decline. Wheat in our village brings 57 cents, while Flour retails at \$3.25.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the last arrival we gather the following items.

In the London election, for the choice of a Member of Parliament in place of Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Pattison, the anti-ministerial, and anti-corn law candidate, was chosen by a majority of 165 votes, over Mr. Baring, the Ministerial, and Conservative candidate.

Sir Robert Peel, the Premier has been making a great speech at Tamworth on practical farming. The speech sounds the approach of great and speedy changes in what is called "protection to agriculture." The is no direct allusion to the Corn Laws, but his earnest exhortation to all engaged in husbandry to depend upon themselves alone.

O'Connell has issued a new address to the people of Ireland, breathing a dauntless spirit. At a meeting in St. Andrew's Ward, on Monday, he made the following declaration:

"Give me six months of perfect peace, and I'll give you my head on a block, if at the end of that time you have not a Parliament in College Green!"

At the first meeting in Conciliation Hall Mr. O'Connell began thus—

I wish that the first sentence which I have to utter in this Conciliation hall, formed now as it is into an assembly, shall be the truth, that there is but one way to obtain the repeal of the Union, and that is by strictly peaceable means—Cheers.

My second sentence, and the only one I shall utter before I hand in money, is

that the Repeal is certain." (Deafening applause.)

The repeal movement is still going rapidly forward—and its coffers are swelled weekly by thousands of pounds. The country is extensively occupied by troops, ready to oppose any rebellious movement at the outset. The trial of O'Connell and other repealers, arrested, was about to take place. Judge Burton had delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, the general tone of which is decidedly in favor of the charges which have been preferred by the Government against Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the repealers, for "conspiracy and other misdemeanors."

As the Judge is what is termed a "constitutional lawyer," the tone of his charge has somewhat alarmed the repeal party. The indictments, it is said, covered 87 pages of parchment—and occupied seventy hours in reading. Daniel O'Connell was to defend his own cause—and it was thought that Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished members of the Government, would be summoned as witnesses.

Matters appear more peaceable in Wales, where a special commission has been opened for the trial of the parties connected with the late Rebecca riots.—The proceedings occupied three days.—One of the ringleaders was found guilty, and sentenced to twenty year's transportation; the others to small terms of imprisonment. The punishments have all been mild, with the exception of the principal offender.

The Queen has paid a visit to Cambridge, where she has been received by the learned gowmsmen with every demonstration of loyalty. The University conferred upon her consort the honorary distinction of Doctor in Civil Law.

General Intelligence

FEMALE LABOR IN ENGLAND.

In England, the compensation for female labor is even less, much less, than in any part of this country. A late number of the London Times, contains some facts which are enough to make humanity shudder. It seems that in consequence of the onerous effect of the poor rates, the inmates of poor houses, paupers, have been employed on a large scale, at almost a mere nominal compensation, to make articles of clothing, thus throwing many worthy and industrious women out of employment, or compelling them to labor for almost nothing, and promoting the very object which it was the wish to discourage, pauperism; for the poor women, thus deprived of employment, have no resources but to apply to the poor houses for a wretched subsistence.

The shirt-making establishment in Cornhill, London, of Silver & Co., employ 3000 females, and they state that in consequence of the low prices paid to the work-house establishment they were constrained to reduce the prices they formerly paid, to meet the evil.—The prices which they now pay for making shirts, are as follows: Striped cotton shirts 6s 10d or 20 cts per doz. Printed full fronted, 2 6 60 Common white ditto, 5 0 120 Better do do 10 0 250

It thus appears that the poorer quality of shirts are made at the large and regular establishments, at one cent and seven mills a piece! In the work house, the price paid is two cents for making shirts! And the reduction in price for making other articles of apparel, is in proportion.

It is stated in another English paper, that in the town of Dudley, the wages of a woman for manufacturing 1205 round headed bob nists, are 5 8 4 d.; these are made with a hammer weighing 1-4 lbs. Each nail receives twelve blows before it is completed, and consequently the poor woman has to raise the enormous weight of 18,000 lbs. in order to earn that small sum!

The compensation for female labor in this country is deplorably low—but in Great Britain it appears to be much worse. We hope that the meetings in this city, by calling public attention to the subject, will result in good—indeed we doubt not that such will be the case. If it does not tend directly to increase seamstress wages, it will be because that kind of labor is overstocked. But we doubt not that other suitable employments for females will be found, that will, in a great measure mitigate the evils which are so justly complained of.—Mercantile Journal.

PEMMEKIN.—Does the reader know what Pemmekin is? Should he not be so informed, we will tell him; that Pemmekin is a name given to the previously innoxious mass formed for the nourishment of the sailors who went under Capt. Parry's command to the North Pole—a concentration of the nutritious qualities of meat, so powerful, that 50 pounds of beef make about a square inch of it—as much of it scraped as will lie on a shilling will feed a fellow six feet high and four feet broad for twenty-two hours; its great merit is, of course, its portability; and its utility must be evident to the most inveterately prejudiced landsman, when he comes to consider that Jack can carry a quarter of a bullock in his tobacco-box, and stow away half a dozen hams and a fillet of veal in the fob of his trousers.

A Manufactured article.—A merchant in England having imported a mummy 9000 years old, the custom-house could not call it a raw material; so after much debate, they voted it a manufactured article. It was valued at £400, and being pronounced a manufactured article, he had to pay £200 or 50 per cent duty upon it.

Substitute for Cream.—Beat up the whole of a fresh egg in a basin, and then pour boiling tea over it gradually, to prevent its curdling. In flavor and richness, this preparation closely resembles cream.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas. PARIS, Oct. 31st, 1843.

The King was seventy years old on the 6th, and is the first of the Bourbon race who ever attained so advanced an age. He can but congratulate himself on the state of tranquility and prosperity which he has brought about by his wisdom and capacity to govern. The marriages of his children have united his family with those of the most powerful sovereigns in the world. No attempts have been made of late to assassinate him.

The ancient nobility are returning to Court, and the Government and people are rivalling each other in efforts of national amelioration. The construction of long lines of rail roads can but give an impulse to commerce, and never in my humble opinion, did France seem destined to enjoy such an unrivalled degree of prosperity, power and grandeur.

Gen. Boyer, the Ex-President of Hayti, with his mother, nephew, and children, are at the hotel Victoria. His wife died on the passage here, and he has secluded himself since his arrival, although the most marked and flattering attentions have been paid him, by those of the Ministers who are in Paris. All of them have called on him in person and one of the objects of the mission now fitting out to Hayti, is to endeavor to procure him a pension. As he is almost jet black, this seems rather strange to an American, but color makes no difference here. The first French dramatist, Alexandre Dumas, is a full blooded mulatto, yet he is received at Court, and wears some half dozen decorations—and at the law and medical lectures the shades are as varied as at a meeting at the Marlborough Chapel, much to the dissatisfaction of the students from our Southern States.

MR. BURKE'S VIEW OF THE NECESSITY OF PARTY ORGANIZATION.—Whilst men are linked together, they easily and speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. They are enabled to fathom it with common counsel, and to oppose it with united strength. Whereas, when they lie dispersed, without concert, order, or discipline, communication is uncertain, counsel difficult, and resistance impracticable. Where men are not acquainted with other's talents, nor at all practised in their mutual habitudes and dispositions by joint efforts in business, no personal confidence, no friendship, no common interest, subsisting among them, it is evidently impossible that they can act a public part with uniformity, perseverance, or efficiency. In a connexion, the most inconsiderable man, by adding to the weight of the whole, has his value, and his use; out of it, the greatest talents are wholly unserviceable to the public. No man, who is not inflamed by vain glory into enthusiasm, can flatter himself that his single unsupported, desultory, unsystematic endeavors, are of power to defeat the subtle designs and united cabals of ambitious citizens. When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unperceived sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.

Chinese Dandy.—The following description of a Chinese exquisite, is from a new work on China, by P. Dohel, formerly Russian Consul to China, who has been a resident in that country for many years: "His dress is composed of crapes and silks of great price, his feet are covered with high heeled boots of the most beautiful Nankin satin and his legs are encased in gaiters richly embroidered, and reach to the knee. Add to this an accented shaped cap of the latest style, elegant pipe richly ornamented, in which burns the purest tobacco of the Fo-Kien, an English watch, a tooth-pick suspended to a button by a string of pearls, a Nankin fan, exhaling the perfume of the tselolona, (a Chinese flower) and you will have an exact idea of a Chinese dandy. The Chinese dandy, like dandies of all times and countries, is seriously occupied with trifles. He belongs either to the Quail club or the Cricket club. Like the ancient Romans, the Chinese train quails, quarrelsome birds, intrepid duellists, whose combats form the subject of senseless wagers. In imitation of the rich, the poorer Chinese place at the bottom of an earthen vessel two field crickets. These insects they excite and provoke until they grow angry, attack each other, and the narrow field of battle is soon strewn with the claws, antennae and corslets. There is between the Chinese and old Romans all the difference that there is between the combats of the crickets, and the terrible combats of the gladiators.

Protection of Colored Seamen.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Messrs. John A. Maybin, of N. Orleans and R. F. Hunt, of Charleston, agents for that commonwealth under a resolve of last winter, to represent the rights of colored citizens of Massachusetts who may be restrained in those ports when arriving there as seamen with power to test the question before the U. S. Supreme Court. A great injustice is done to merchants and ship owners, by imprisoning and detaining colored seamen, until the vessel sails. The resolve was the result of a petition from the most respectable ship owners of Boston, and has no relation to the question of abolition. The agents selected are said to be gentlemen of elevated and philanthropic character.—Journal of Commerce.

Inoculating Cheese.—What will the ingenuity of man not contrive? A method has been discovered of inoculating Cheese; or in other words, of transposing the character of an old cheese into a new one. This rather curious idea is brought forward in a communication to the Agricultural Journal, by John Robison, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Society, of Edinburgh. "If it be required," says he, "to communicate to a cheese the flavor and appearance of an old one, it may be done by the insertion in the new cheese of proportions of the old one containing the blue mould.—The little scoop which is used in samples of cheese, is a ready means of performing the operation by changing ten or a dozen rolls which it extracts, and placing them to disseminate the germ of the blue mould all over the cheese. "A new Stilton cheese treated in this way and well covered up from the air a few weeks becomes thoroughly impregnated with the mould, and generally with a flavor not to be distinguished from the old one. I have sometimes treated half a Lancaster cheese in this way have left the other half in its natural state, and have been much amused with the remarks of our friends on the striking superiority of the English cheese over the Scotch one. "If this ingenious plan be found really successful on repeated trials by others, Mr. Robison will deserve our thanks for bringing it forward. The next invention we shall hear of will probably be that of inoculating legs of mutton, and turning them into beef.—Maine Farmer.

Rights of Suffrage in Ohio.—The Village Register, Salem, Ohio, gives an account of a decision on the right of suffrage, in the court of that county: "A man named West, of Green township, in this county, of a dark complexion, and apparently somewhat mixed with African blood, was not permitted to poll a vote in 1842, and had sued the Judges of the Election. It appeared in evidence that his father was a white man, and his mother a mulatto. The counsel for the plaintiff showed that the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio recognized the right of all persons more than half white, to all the rights of citizenship. It was admitted on the side of the defendants, that the presumption should always be, that an applicant at the polls was entitled to a vote till the contrary was made to appear: yet the decision of the jury was that there was no cause for action."

According to this it becomes the citizens of Ohio to wear white complexions, for it may be difficult to prove in all cases one's white origin, even though his blood may be as immaculate as the purest. Such decisions render ridiculous the jury that makes them.—N. Y. Tribune.

Frederika Bremer.—The celebrated Swedish lady, admired throughout the reading world as the authoress of the beautiful series of works—"The Neighbors," "Nina," &c. has been lately visited by one of the Editors of the N. Y. Express, who is now travelling in Europe. He speaks of her in strong terms of eulogy, as a gifted and admirable woman.—She spoke in language of admiration of America, but took occasion to condemn warmly the frightful anomaly of our SLAVERY, as a sin and scandal. It is indeed a curious fact that nearly every foreign author who is popular in the United States is an ultra abolitionist.—Essex Transcript.

The foreign correspondent of the New England Puritan, writing from Rome under date of April, states that the top of the renowned Trajan's Rock of Roman history is now occupied for a garden—the Palace of the Caesars is owned by a rope-spinner, and used for rope-walks—whilst the Forum, where was thundered forth the eloquence of Cicero—

The Forum, where the immortal accents glow, And the eloquent air breathes, burns with Cicero's is now a cow market! What a satire on human pride and greatness, is thus traced by the finger of time!

The bull fights in Spain continue to be a principal source of amusement; and it is said that no political party in the ascendant dares risk its popularity in neglecting to provide for this old national entertainment. It has always been numerous and eagerly attended.

Law.—Horne Tooke used to say that law in his opinion ought not to be a luxury for the rich, but a remedy for the poor. When told that the courts of justice were open to all, he replied—"So is the London Tavern to such as can pay for entertainment."

Cheap enough Indeed.—A Mr. Jones, of the Bowers, N. Y. offers to clothe gentlemen for one hundred dollars—per annum, giving them four suits of clothes, each consisting of one dress or frock coat, two pairs of pantaloons, and two vests. As the newspapers say—comment is needless.

Jonathan Swain, a quaker, was summoned before the grand jury of Union county, Indiana, but refused, on grounds of conscience, to be sworn or affirmed. Judge Perry ordered him to jail, there to remain until he would consent to affirm, or be otherwise discharged.

The Vanzanti Case.—We learn that Governor Seward is to appear as one of the counsel in the case of Vanzanti, which is to come before the Supreme Court, at its next session.

Week before last a number of Bears were seen in this vicinity. One was killed which, when dressed, weighed 290 lbs. The meat sold readily at 8 cents.—Gen. Dem.

The following paragraph is from the pen of Michael Walsh, one of the "un-terrified democracy" of the city of New York. Speaking of the nominating committee of the Tammany party in 1841, he says: "Three of them have been since sent to the State prison for burglary; eleven to the Penitentiary for petty thefts; three committed suicide; one lives round the Tombs, by swearing men were in Ohio when they committed crimes in this city; another died of delirium tremens on the Five Points; and nine have been convicted and fined for playing thimbles on race courses."—Liberator.

Population of France.—The population of France as shown by the census taken a short time ago, amounts to 34,494,975. The late census, in 1836, gave 33,450,910. The department of Seine contains upwards of 1,000,000. It would appear that in less than a century and a half, the population of France has been nearly doubled, but this augmentation has been very slow indeed as compared with what takes place in Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and even Russia.

The financial resources of the State of New York may be thus stated in round numbers. The next revenue of all her Canals, over the cost of maintenance and superintendence, is \$1,500,000; her revenue from auction duties is \$200,000; and her revenue from the Salt duty is \$100,000, in all \$1,800,000—equal to a capital of 6 per cent. of \$30,000,000. The total debt of the State is \$25,500,000.—Cin. Guz.

The Black Circular.—The Columbia South Carolinian of the 19th inst. says: "We have private information which leaves no doubt that the British Government have despatched a circular to its different consuls in the Southern States, calling on them for full and minute information respecting the slaves in those States, their number, treatment, condition, &c."

Recipe for making Cistern Cement.—Ashes two parts, three parts clay, one part sand, mixed with oil, will make a cement as hard as marble, and impenetrable by water for ever.

IS THE LIBERTY PARTY MADE UP FROM THE WHIG RANKS ONLY?—Look and see. In Massachusetts, the towns heard from this far, gave last year 101,026 votes; in this year 103,658—Increase 2,632. In these towns, the whigs have gained 2590—the Democrats have lost 2,422—the Liberty vote has gained 2,164. How much do the Whigs in Massachusetts sympathize with Liberty?—Countryman.

Cincinnati continues to grow with almost unparalleled rapidity. There have been erected in that city during the present year, 267 frame and 726 brick buildings—in all 1,003; 173 buildings are now in various stages of forwardness. The buildings of this year are greater in number than the whole city included twenty-eight years ago; and the Gazette remarks that the disparity is still greater in regard to elegance and value.—The buildings erected during the last four years, exceeded in number, and still further in importance and character, the entire buildings of Cincinnati only fifteen years ago.

Newspapers in Europe.—Wilmer, and Smith's European Times give a complete list of all the newspapers published in Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.—There are no daily papers published, we believe, in any part of the world except London, Paris and the United States. In London there are 12 daily papers, 6 published in the morning, and 6 in the evening, also 4 tri-weekly, 7 semi weekly, 74 weekly, and 21 monthly. In Liverpool there are 10 newspapers, all published once a week. In the other cities and towns of England there are 204 papers, all published weekly except 1 at Manchester, which is published semi-weekly. In Scotland there are 23, and several of those at Edinburgh and Glasgow are semi-weekly tri-weekly journals.—(20 are published in Edinburgh, 15 in Glasgow, 5 in Aberdeen, 5 in Dumfries, 4 in Dundee, 2 in Inverness, &c.—Ireland has 23, of which 21 are published in Dublin, and 7 in Belfast, several of them tri-weekly. There are 193 reviews and magazines published in Great Britain.

In France there are 56 newspapers, 24 of which are published daily and 22 weekly. In Italy there are 6 newspapers—in Germany there are 29—in the whole Russian Empire only 9—in Holland 15—in Belgium 9—in Spain 6—and in Portugal 5.

A Hint about Washing Calicoes.—Put in a small quantity of salt—say a table spoonful to a common sized tub of suds—and the colors of printed calicoes will remain as bright as before they were washed. So says a Liverpool paper.

It is stated as a fact worthy of notice, that there are only four lawyers in both branches of the Legislature of Vermont.

There are 831 convicts in the Sing Sing prison.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from Nov. 20, to Dec. 1. L. Green, 2, Rev. S. Chase \$1, T. P. Gurney, \$1, W. H. Spence \$1, P. M. at Jackson \$9, T. Draw \$1, C. Gurney \$3, of which \$6 is credited to W. Crumb, I. Wicks \$2, W. Chamberlin, \$2.

Without female society, it has been justly said, that the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, the end without comfort.

The Tramount Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of twenty per cent., payable on demand.

MARRIED. November 29th, by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. LYMAN SPERRY, and Miss HARRIET REED, both of Ann Arbor.

DIED. On the 9th of November, 1843, at his residence in Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Michigan, STEPHEN DAMAN, formerly of Massachusetts, and late of Ann Arbor, aged 50 years.

Mr. Duman espoused the cause of Anti-Slavery at a very early period. He was a warm hearted Abolitionist, both morally and politically. He boldly and fearlessly defended his sentiments at all times and in all places. He suffered much through his last and lingering sickness, but his end was joy and peace.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We have a class of this description on our books. We have furnished them the Signal regularly for a considerable time, as good as we could make it, typographically, intellectually, and otherwise. No pains have been spared, on our part to render it what it should be. We have done our duty, and many of our friends have appreciated our labors, and promptly remitted to us our dues! These have our thanks. But to our DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS we have a proposition to make. Many of you are indebted to us from two and a half to five dollars, including the present volume. Now if such will send us, free of expense, four dollars or or before the time of our State Anniversary, (Jan. 9th) it shall answer in full for two years.

But if we send an agent to collect the amount due us, it is but reasonable that we should expect the full amount according to our terms. Now, friends, what say you! Shall the funds be forth coming and we enabled thereby to cancel our debts that weigh heavily upon us, or shall we be left to labor and suffer on, embarrassed and crippled in our enterprise for the want of the small sums which you are in DUTY BOUND to send us? A word to the wise is sufficient. We wait your response.

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE. THIS valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the following complaints, viz: Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Disordered Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms and loss of Appetite, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, cures pain in the side, Stomach and Breast, Colds and Coughs of long standing, Hoarseness, shortness of breath, Nervous complaints, &c. which is frequently the effect of disease. Its virtues surpass any thing heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance;—two bottles have been known to cure this afflicting disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence, in removing nervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that it may be administered to the infant with safety.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor. Numerous certificates might be given were it deemed necessary. Let the following suffice: CERTIFICATE. This certifies that I have tested the beneficial effects of "Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative" in my family, (having used it for years), and witnessed its healing properties in numerous instances among others. I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable medicine; and if by so doing the diseased are induced to try it, I have the satisfaction of believing that I have rendered them an important service.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843. G. BECKLEY. 32-3w.

DR. JEWETT would respectfully give notice that he performs all operations for the permanent preservation of the TEETH. He would invite attention to his new and peculiar method of plugging Teeth, by which the fillings almost invariably remain, rendering them durable as long as needed.

THE best METALLIC INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, inserted on private or gold plate so as to combine all the requisites of beauty and utility. Diseases of the gums and sockets scientifically treated, and Tooth Ache cured without the pain of extraction. All operations warranted. Advice gratis. Undoubted and satisfactory results. He may be found at the office of Dr. Wells, or enquire at Col. Geo. W. Jewett's, Upper Town.

Ladies will be attended at their dwellings if so desired. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843. 31-3w.

Strayed FROM the subscriber, in the town of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the 1st of August, a medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old last Spring, high horns, which have been bored for distemper. Whoever will give information where said Ox can be found, will be reasonably rewarded.

HANNIBAL LEE. Green Oak, Nov. 13, 1843. 30-3w.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

Read the following astonishing cure of a Fever Sore: FROM JOSEPH LEE. WESTLEVILLE, Erie Co., Pa. } Myself, 27, 1840. } I have been Co. Sufferer, for twenty-two years afflicted with a Fever Sore on one of my legs, and have frequently applied to medical gentlemen for medicine to cure it, but I have never found any thing to effect the desired object until I obtained a box of Dean's Chemical Plaster. Since, I can now say to you that in one hour the Plaster relieved the pain and in less than two weeks it effected a cure. My leg is now perfectly sound, and I can most cheerfully recommend the Plaster to be a safe and valuable remedy for Fever Sores, and would advise all that are afflicted as I have been to try for themselves the healing virtues of this invaluable Plaster.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH LEE. } For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper. } E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town), by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Upper Town. } CHRISTIAN EBERHARD, } 49-1y

Attention Ladies, SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, SREELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. November 18, 1843. 30

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Aprons, Checks, Bagging, Burlaps, Dispers, Crails, Muslins, Fustians, Mose Slings, Satinets, Sheet's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fanny Cassimeres, Wolverine Costings, Alpaca Lustrs, Changeable Stripes, Do. Fancy Alpaca, Grapes, India Cloth, Mount De Laine, Parisian, Chosans, Shawls, Rob's, Boys' Cardinals, Damask Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt, and Flot Over Coatings, Blankets, Knives, and Superior BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. All of which Goods will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we shall our Friends to give us a Call before Buying. WANTED, POT ASH, WOOLAND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the

UNITY OF INTEREST. NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in general to the fact that they, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches. They will be always on hand, two doors West of the Waterhouse, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who favor them with their patronage may be sure of satisfaction. No pains will be spared in making their garments fashionable, comfortable, and durable. They feel confident from past experience, and from the attention which they pay to their business, that they cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction, and are determined not to be outdone by any establishment west of New York. N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and strict attention will be paid to the orders of the customer. P. S. We like to have forgot by the way to mention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4. 28-3w. NOBLE & SPRAGUE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

Notice. M. NOBLE would respectfully remind his customers, that as he has taken a partner, and is making new arrangements in his business, he wishes for an immediate settlement with all who are indebted to him. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-3m.

S. PETTIBONE, SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office, Court House Square, Ann Arbor, June 19, 1843. 8-11.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXCUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the SIGNAL OFFICE. 15-11.

SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. H. BECKER. 15-11.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her late Patent for Hair, Caps, Closures, and Dressers; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewise renders them their sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation of it for establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-11.

\$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir, \$50,000 WORTH!! Worse yet, judging from appearances, \$75,000 WORTH!!! CALL at G. Ward's old stand, where they can talk understandingly, and sell Goods so that a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 under the present system. VIATOR. Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1843. 27-11.

Strayed FROM the subscriber, in the town of Saline Red Oxen, the 20th of July last, two yoke of Red Oxen. One yoke were of large size, and one of them a pale red, with a rope around his horns when they went away. The other yoke were of middling size, and one of them had a white spot in the forehead, and some white on one of his hind legs. They are about ten years old. Whoever will return said oxen, or give information where they may be found, to Mr. Ford, or to Mr. Van Huse, in Saline village, or to the subscriber in the town of High Land, Oakland county, shall be liberally rewarded. HIRAM BARRETT. October 2, 1843. 23.

Axes FOR sale, Wholesale or Retail, by Green Oak, Nov. 13, 1843. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! D. Hill, Agent of the Etina Insurance Co., will insure property against loss or damage by Fire on reasonable terms. Oct. 23, 1843. 27-11.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country, that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson street, one of the High Land, Oakland county, shall be liberally rewarded. HIRAM BARRETT. October 2, 1843. 23.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843. 30

Attention Ladies, SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, SREELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. November 18, 1843. 30

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain sums of money with the interest thereon secured by a certain indenture of Mortgage...

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS. OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

TO THE PEOPLE! JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple DRY GOODS...

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS! MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS...

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them cheap for cash...

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE. THE winter term of this institution will commence the first Wednesday of November, next, and continue 15 weeks...

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain sums of money with the interest thereon secured by a certain indenture of Mortgage...

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. McFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

CHANCERY SALE. DANIEL H. SCULLY, vs. MARY SCULLY. In Chancery, 2d Circuit.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. T. L. Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS...

NEW GOODS!! HAVING retired, not from business, but from the old stand, where the Goods formerly made, and I have been able to purchase such goods...

Wool Potash, Flour, & all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment. ABBOTT & BEECHER, 124, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Woolen Cloths. from the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6 Cloths, Sarcinets, Cassimeres, &c. at low prices.

REPAIRING. T. L. would wish to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village...

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dums, chill fever, and the various diseases peculiar to low prairies.

Anti-Slavery Books. A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are for sale at this office, very cheap. Call soon, before they are gone.

JOB PRINTING. OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signs Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND. HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call...

Millinery & Dress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON. RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages...

BOOK BINDING. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL. NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this well known establishment.

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Murder & Suicide! PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store.

STOCK OF GOODS. selected and private sales, embracing nearly every article in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit.

RAIL ROAD TEMPERANCE HOUSE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan and Washington streets...

Peters Pills. 'Tis fun they say to get well with them. ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever they continue to buy them. Peters Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases...

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS! MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS...

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effective remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Liver Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlatina, Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.

DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER. For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Root, Niles, J. C. Lawrence, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING!! HALLOCK & RAYMOND. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of READY MADE CLOTHING...

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

HALTSEAD'S BRISK PILLS. THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and safety.

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. J. R. WALKER would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has received the receipt of the fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been selected and furnished by two of the best tailors in the United States...

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?

Attention, Invalids. WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew David's or HERBEEV PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use?