

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.

POETRY.

LICENSE LAWS.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

"For so much gold we license thee,"
So say our laws—"a draught to sell,
I list bows the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gates of hell.
For public good requires that some,
Since many live, should live by Rum."

Ye civil Fathers! while the foes
Of this Destroyer seize their swords,
And Heaven's own hail is in the blows
They're dealing—will ye cut the cords
That round the falling fender they draw,
And o'er him hold your shield of Law?

And will ye give to man a bill
Divorcing him from Heaven's high sway,
And while God says "thou shalt not kill"
Say ye, "for gold, ye may—ye may"
Compare the body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bow!

In which is felt the fiercer blast
Of the destroying Angel's breath?
Which kills the victim the more fast?
Which kills him with the deadliest death?
Will ye the felon fox restrain,
And yet take off the tiger's chain?

The living to the rotten dead,
The God-containing Tuscan tied,
Till, by the way, on his bed,
The poor corpse carrier drooped and died—
Lashed hand to hand, and face to face,
In fatal, and loathed embrace.

Less cutting, think ye, is the thing
That to a breathing corpse, for life,
Lashes, in torture loathed and long,
The drunkard's child—the drunkard's wife?
To clasp that chry—to breathe that breath—
And no escape! O, that is death!

Are ye not fathers? When your sons
Look to you for their daily bread,
Look ye, in mockery, load with stones
The table that for them ye spread?
How can ye hope your sons will live,
If ye, for fish a serpent give!

O Holy God! let light divine
Break forth more broadly from above,
Till we conform our laws to thine;
The perfect law of truth and love;
For truth and love alone can save
Thy children from a hopeless grave.

Mercurius.

MISCELLANY.

THE WOODSAWYER.

BY D. C. COLEWORTH.

They wrong, who trust to looks alone,
Or from appearance judge;
Virtue may have her brightest throne
In him we make our drudge.

"I know my business is not looked upon by the majority, as so respectable as a trade, a clerkship, or a profession; but you know I was not put to a trade and have always been obliged to work at any thing I could find to do, to help support my mother."

"But you might find something else to do, besides sawing wood."

"What can I do at present, that would be as profitable? I have always told you that I did not intend to follow this business through life. Just as soon as I earn money sufficient, I shall engage in something else. Once you did not feel and talk as you do now."

"As I grow older, and associate more with young women, I perceive by their actions and language, that they do not respect young men, who dress meekly and are engaged in low employments."

"Why should you mind what they do or say? My business, if it is low, is an honorable one, and I earn every dollar I receive. I owe nothing. But the same cannot be said of many of those young men who dress extravagantly, display

gold rings and chains, and spend so much time and money in riding and other amusements."

"I don't know how that is, but they appear to get along well and always have money to spend."

"Appearances are very deceitful. You cannot tell how much grief it has caused me, to see the change that has been wrought in you the last few months. You do not meet me with your accustomed smiles and often seem indifferent when I can call upon you. It is solely on account of what other girls—and very foolish girls too—say, that you thus appear?"

"I confess I do not like your business, and since I have grown older and heard so much said, my mind has changed materially."

William Nelson was the son of a poor woman. From early life he was accustomed to work and earn whatever he could to support his parent. He would run of errands for the neighbors, bring water, wheel stones, or do any thing that would bring him a penny. Every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, before he went to play, he would take his basket and run down on Long Wharf or Portland Pier, where men were stubbing boards, and load it with chips for his mother. William was always industrious, both at home and at school. Master Paten often said he was one of his best scholars.

When young Nelson was fourteen years old, he left his school and exerted himself to get employment so as to be of some assistance to his widowed parent, and often found employment by the day, working hard for fifty cents. When he became a little older and a little stouter, he bought him a horse and saw and undertook the business of sawing wood. He went round among his neighbors and solicited their work, most of whom employed him. There were two or three, however, who depended upon Sam Freeman, a curious character, who made it his business to saw wood about town, never receiving any pay for his services.

The next door neighbor of Mrs. Nelson was a Mr. Richards, by whom William had often been employed. He not only saved his wood, but brought home his flour, provisions, &c. and the whole family appeared to be attached to the widow's son—none more so, than his young daughter Sarah. For years she had been accustomed to give him a slice of pie, a bit of cake, or an apple, whenever he went into the house, and she really appeared to be attached to the poor boy. It was certain William loved her, for many an evening has he employed himself in painting pictures or making boxes for little Sarah.

As William and Sarah grew older, their attachment for each other increased; he not thinking of his poverty, his patched jackets, or his low employment, and she not dreaming that show and parade make the man—that dress and fashion influence the heart, or that honest industry and poverty are a disgrace. But as Sarah mingled more in society and understood the manners and customs of the fashionable world, she began to look with more indifference upon the wood-sawyer; but still she treated him kindly and really seemed to be strongly attached to him. William was a likely boy and given to no bad habits; he had treasured in his mind a fund of knowledge, gleaned from useful works, which he had perused during his leisure time.

Nelson had become of age and was still attached to his early friend, but any one could observe that although Sarah loved him, she wished to give out the impression that such was not the case. Many of her female companions would sneer at her, throwing out some unpleasant remark about the wood-sawyer, while they were gallanted by the gay and the fashionable. Whatever was said, Sarah never lifted a word against her humble friend. She knew that he was good and she often contrasted the language that fell from his lips, with the conversation of other young men of her acquaintance, and she was struck with the difference. He was sensible and his language good and solid. They spoke the common topics of the day and criticised the dresses & the manners of others. On one occasion when Sarah was in conversation with a neighbor of his—Jane Waters—the latter remarked—

"I do not conceive how you can speak to that wood-sawyer. He appears to be a low bred fellow."

"What do you mean, Jane?"

"Mean?—why, Nelson associates with the low and vulgar—and then his business, you know, brings him in contact with a certain class that are not thought much of by people in general. I am surprised that a girl of your taste should have any thing to say to him."

"Jane, you surprise me. I know of no better hearted young man of my acquaintance than William. I have known him, as you are aware, from childhood, and I never saw a mean action in him, or heard him utter a passionate word. I know he is not as fashionable as many other young men; but his business will not permit him to be."

"Would you marry a wood-sawyer?" said Jane, laughing heartily—"now tell me, Sarah, would you marry a wood-sawyer? I know you have too much sense and respect for your friends than to think of it."

"I don't know what I should be tempted to do, if I had the offer."

"You know you would not disgrace your family and friends so much."

"There is no disgrace in marrying an honest man, my way of thinking. Let me ask you a question: would you marry a simple-headed fop?"

"Do you mean that as an insult to me, Sarah?"

"Not at all."

"I would marry a gentleman—one who had sense enough to keep himself decent, and pride enough to keep himself clean and tidy."

"Well, if you ever marry, it is my wish that you may get a good husband; but what I know of you, I fear you will be terribly deceived. I would rather have a man with a good mind and correct habits, with but one shirt to his back, than a person with fine exterior and plenty of money, possessing a base heart."

"You talk like a fool, I'm sorry to say, and we'll drop that subject now," said Jane, coloring as if in a passion.

"I wish to say to you, Jane, that I did not introduce the subject, and shall not get angry, whatever you may say against William. Although you have been waited upon by one whose conduct and manners I am displeased with, you cannot accuse me of treating him with but the utmost kindness. You have not thus been kind to young Nelson; he has seen it and so have I; but neither of us has complained."

"Well—I cannot treat him with respect. He is altogether too low for me to associate with."

"You may feel so, but I do not. Time perhaps may yet teach us some severe lessons. As I have often said to you, I prefer a kind and good heart, that I have known and tried, though dressed in rags, to a fashionable and foppish person, I know but little about."

"Every one to her liking," said the scornful Miss Waters, tossing her proud head, and turning up her nose.

A day or two elapsed after this conversation, when another female friend called upon Sarah, and spoke in like terms of William. The same day meeting one or two others, they expressed themselves in a similar manner. Who could wonder then that Miss Richards was depressed in spirits, and that she used the language at the commencement of our story, the next time she saw William? Poor fellow, he was sad indeed, and hardly knew what course to pursue. For a long time he had received ill treatment from the friends of Sarah, and unpleasant epithets had been heaped upon him, as he passed a long; but he murmured not, still pursuing the even tenor of his way.

The next time Nelson called upon Sarah, she appeared more depressed than he had ever seen her. On inquiry why she was thus cast down, she replied—"Ever since you were last here, I have been thinking of what I said to you and have condemned myself times without number. I have been spoken to by a number of my young companions, and what they said induced me to talk in the manner I did. I shall not heed them again, whatever they may say."

"I have been no less grieved than yourself. I knew something had been said, but by whom I knew not."

"Be assured, William, that I will not again wound your feelings. We have been intimate from childhood, and never before I believe has a word passed between us that caused the least painful emotion—and this will be the last."

Jane Waters and her lover were invited to a social party at the house of Sarah. John Elkins scarcely noticed William, and took occasion to show off his wit at the expense of Nelson, and the merriment of Jane & one or two kindred spirits. Occasionally you would hear wood-sawyer spoken loud enough for the company to hear; but William had good sense enough to heed it not. He treated them all with that respect which is due from one person to another. Just before the company dispersed, Elkins, Jane's beau, remarked to Nelson, loud enough to be heard by all—

"We have a load of wood at our store to saw, and we should like to have you come up to-morrow and saw it."

"Very well, sir, I will go with pleasure."

remarked William, "I am always glad of a job."

"I suppose you won't charge more than old Williams, or Boze, the negro?"

"O, no sir, I always charge moderate. I find it more advantageous. I am much obliged to you for the job."

In a few minutes the company had retired, when Sarah remarked to William—

"I was astonished at the impudence of Elkins, but more so, to see how calmly you bore it."

"Never mind, John has a lesson yet to learn in life, and the day may come when he will bitterly regret his course. He is not worth minding."

On the morning of the next day, William went early to the store of Mr. Foss, the gentleman with whom Elkins was clerk, sawed his wood, and received the pay. He observed, however, as he occasionally saw John and the other clerk, that no little sport was made of him, all of which he bore with his magnanimous spirit.

In process of time Sarah Richards became the wife of William Nelson, and Jane Waters the wife of John Elkins. Sarah's was a simple wedding, with a few friends to witness the ceremony, and she commenced house-keeping with but little furniture in a small dwelling, which her husband had bought, having laid by enough in a few years from his laborious business. But Jane made a great display on her wedding day, and hired a large tenement and had it filled with the best of furniture.

"What changes a few years produce!—As the wheels of time roll on, the poor of to-day become rich to-morrow, and the most wealthy end their days in poverty and rags. None can fathom the future; none can lift the veil and penetrate the secret recesses. Elkins, the husband of Jane, was set up in business by his father. He occupied one of the best Dry Goods stands in Middle Street, and for a while had a large run of business. But he became inattentive to his affairs, and spent a large portion of his time away from his store. It was said he gambled, and one or two of his friends had seen him disguised by liquor. Pursuing such a course he could not long sustain himself and was obliged to fail. In settling his affairs, it was found that he did not possess half enough to cancel his debts. Out of employment, for several months he might be seen hanging round the groggeries, till at last he removed into the country, his father purchasing for him a small farm."

Nelson prospered. By diligence and prudence, after a few years, he gave up sawing wood, and entered into business more congenial to his taste. By strict attention to his concerns he gradually accumulated property and was considered one of the first merchants in Portland. In his prosperity he did not forget he was once poor. The saw and horse that he used so many years, were placed in a chamber of his house, that if ever he should grow proud and treat others with unkindness, he might take a look at them and remember what he once was. No money would have tempted him to part with them.

Mr. Nelson had been in mercantile business for more than a dozen years, and during that time had not heard a word respecting Elkins. One morning on taking up the Advertiser, he read a paragraph, stating that one John Elkins had committed some crime in North Yarmouth, and was brought to the city and committed to jail to await his trial. "That must be my old acquaintance," said Nelson, "I will call to see him."

In a few days Mr. Nelson went up to the jail and entered the cell of Elkins. But he was so altered that he hardly knew him. The marks of intemperance were prominent on his face and in his tattered dress. Without making himself known, Nelson said—

"Sir, I have called to see some of the prisoners and I have brought you a few things which, perhaps, may be acceptable."

"I thank you for your kindness," said the prisoner.

Nelson made but little conversation; and was about to leave when the prisoner remarked,

"Do not leave me yet, sir. I have been here several days, and you are the first person I have seen excepting the jailer and one or two prisoners."

"You appear to have suffered a great deal in your life time, if I may judge from your appearance."

"Ah, sir, I have—I have—and a great deal of it is owing to intemperance and gambling. In early life my prospects were bright, but I ruined myself by bad associates."

"Have you no friends living?"

"Very few, sir; my parents have been dead several years."

"You have a family, I presume."

"I had once; but where they are now, I cannot tell. My wife left me on account of my habits, and it is more than two years since I have seen her. I understood that she was living with a friend of hers in Biddeford. O, sir, I never thought I should come to this, and the poor man put his hands to his face and wept. After a moment, he continued—

"If there was any hope for me, I know I should be a different man—but no, I am too old in sin—too degraded—have no friends."

"It is never too late, my friend, to reform," said Nelson. "When you again have your liberty, if you are really determined to be a different man, you can yet be happy."

"Sir, who would employ a person of such habits as mine have been?"

"I would employ you, if I were convinced of your reformation."

"Are you in earnest, sir?"

"Most assuredly."

"I thank you with all my heart, and a beam of hope lit up the countenance of the man, as if he had never before heard the words of kindness. 'This seems like a dream. Degraded, ragged, friendless as I be, you have promised me employment should I live to enjoy my liberty again.'

"Upon this condition you know, that you will be steady, and do your best to respect yourself?"

"I would with all my soul, and I feel more than I can express, the kindness you have shown me."

"Have you any acquaintances in the city?" inquired Mr. Nelson.

"Not any now. I used to be acquainted with a great many; but what has become of them I do not know. It is more than fifteen years since I was in the city before. There is one man—I always thought I should like to know what became of him."

"And who was he?"

"His name was Wm. Nelson; and he used to saw wood some twenty years ago."

"Why do you feel a more particular interest in him?"

"I'll tell you, although I feel ashamed of myself, and have repented of what I did times without number. He was a fine young man of excellent disposition, but poor, and was obliged to saw wood. I ridiculed him in company and before others—he bore it all without a harsh word or a single retort. Would to Heaven I had possessed a spark of his excellent disposition. I'd give worlds to see him and ask his forgiveness on my knees. Had I treated him well, I should not have suffered half what I have gone through. It has always troubled me."

"I know that man."

"You do? Pray tell me something about him. Has he prospered?"

"O, yes. He gave up sawing wood some years, and is now engaged in the mercantile business."

"If I thought he would speak to me and think it no disgrace to him, I would send him word to come and see me. Nothing would give me so much pleasure as to ask his forgiveness."

"He would grant it I know."

"Do you think so, sir?"

"I know so. And if he knew you had reformed, you would no where find so true a friend."

"I am more and more anxious to see him. Shall I trouble you to ask him to call and see a degraded being?"

"Mr. Elkins, you shall see your old friend, Mr. Nelson—he is here now—he is he who has been conversing with you—I am the wood-sawyer."

"Good heavens!—and the degraded being fell upon his knees, and wept aloud."

In a few moments he recovered himself, and in broken words and with streaming tears asked forgiveness of Nelson, which was as readily granted.

After remaining with Elkins two or three hours, Mr. Nelson left the cell, rejoicing that his friend had come to his senses at last, and devising a plan for his release and future welfare.

The crime that Elkins had committed was a trifling theft, while under the influence of ardent spirit. On the day of his trial no one appeared against him, and he was discharged. Nelson immediately took him to his house—gave him a new suit of clothes, and employed him in his store. Poor Elkins' heart filled with gratitude to his benefactor, and he exerted himself to the utmost to please him.

Few that see Elkins day by day know the sorrow that he endured, or feel the joy that continually thrills his happy bosom.—Portland Tribune.

From the Alphadelphia (Mich.) Times.

COST OF LAW.

No one would suppose now, on an examination of our statute book, that it would take half so long, as it really does, to procure a decision in a court of law, in any given case; and he could never divine the reason of the law's delay, if he was not initiated into the secret that the courts and the bar, in reference to practice as it is technically called, legislate in a great measure for themselves by means of making what are denominated Rules of Court. But for the purpose of showing the practical operation of the system, we will suppose that A the plaintiff, commences a suit against a defendant B on the 20th of December 1842, for \$110, balance due on a note of hand. The suit has to be made returnable on the first day of the May term of our Circuit court in 1843. Plaintiff A must file a declaration in 60 days after that session is closed, B must plead in 30 days, and he may plead the general issue, whether he has any defense against the merits of the suit or not. But we will suppose he affects to believe a little more should have been endorsed on the note. The replication, rejoinder, sur-rejoinder, demurrer, similiter &c. &c. according to the present rules of court, must follow one another once in ten days, so that all can be gotten through by the next term, though the written pleadings be as long as the Old Testament. It is now ready for trial in Nov. 1843; but the absence of a witness puts off the suit until May 1844, when if a word or letter be mis-stated in A's voluminous papers, which are a score from their great length and unmeaning particularity, he must pay all the costs, and commence anew; but if every thing be right he gets a verdict. The execution issues to be returned by the next Nov. two years after commencing suit. But is this the end? Perhaps not, for B may take up the case to the Supreme Court, sitting in Jan. 1845, on a writ of error, at which time he assigns errors, and A joins issue in this court; and the case is set down for trial at the next session of the Supreme Court, in Jan. 1846. On this trial the court finds an error of facts, which must be tried by a jury, and sends it back to be tried at the Circuit Court in May following. The Circuit Court finds that there is, or is not an error, which it certifies to the Supreme Court, before which the case comes in Jan. 1847. If there be an error of fact, the Supreme Court reverses the decision below, and A, at the expiration of more than four years, can commence a new suit. But if there be no error of fact, then the Supreme Court confirms the judgment below, and A can have an execution against B returnable in Jan. 1846, more than five years after commencing his suit. But now perhaps the sheriff returns the execution without the money, though B is well known to be rich, but his riches are in stocks, money on deposit, Bonds and Mortgages, notes, &c. &c. With all these the sheriff is powerless. Why it is so, you, the people, who make the laws, I suppose can tell. But why will you not trust the circuit or supreme court to make the money out of these effects of B, more than I can divine. But so it is, and A must now go into the Chancery Court and file what is called a creditor's bill, to get at B's property. What kind of a pursuit he will have is more than I shall attempt to tell you; but his journey through the mazes of this court, will not be likely to last less than two years, and it may be five or even more; but this again is not necessarily final, for an appeal may also be taken, at the end of the proceedings here, to the Supreme Court, and another delay occasioned of two or three more years. This will occupy ten years, at least, from the commencement of the suit, and if the Supreme Court now confirm the decision in chancery, this may be an end of it; but if it reverses the decision, it goes back again into the Chancery, to remain perhaps until the Millennium.

We have carried this suit farward, with as much rapidity, as the present system will permit. We have made no allowance for delays on account of defect in the pleadings of either party, or the court not reaching the case at the term assigned to it, or delaying a decision over one term, or the death of one or the other of the parties to the suit; any or all of which events might happen, and each add years to the delay.

Now if we suppose A to be poor, or in moderate circumstances (no uncommon thing in this country); and the property involved in such a suit was all he was worth, the delay itself would be ruinous, say nothing about the expense. But the least expense that could attend such a suit would be entirely beyond the means of a man in moderate circumstances, which is saying in effect, that our country does not provide justice for any but the wealthy; and they can start justice from others, but can not get it at all for themselves. It protects the rights of the strong, but leaves the weak to the tender mercies of the powerful.

From the London Punch.

ROYAL SPORTS.

We quote the following from the Times account of the royal visit to Stowe. PRINCE ALBERT, his host the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, PERL, and other magnates, full of the pleasures of sport, went forth at half past two, arranged for slaughter:

"The preserves (we are told) had been rigidly kept the season for the amusement of his royal highness, should he, as was fully expected, honor Stowe with his presence. Beaters to the number of about fifty, under the

command of an experienced hand, were made to enter at the extreme end of a thick cover, while the shooting party were stationed in positions from which the game might most conveniently be destroyed as they were driven forth into the open space of the park. The sports were appointed to drive back the hares which issued forth before the sportsmen took up their positions. It was barely possible to place his royal highness in the most favorable position, although he seemed to have the most fortunate one. So plentiful was the game, that abundant opportunities for displaying his skill were afforded to every gentleman of the party. Immediately after the beaters received the word of command they marched forward, keeping so close together, side by side, that their sticks might have touched. A regular running fire! Instantly commenced upon the devoted hares! They rushed from every quarter—so many—that it was often impossible to "stop" more than one out of a dozen. The ground immediately in front of the shooters became strewn with dead and dying; within a semicircle of about sixty yards from his royal highness, the havoc was evidently the greatest. The gun was no sooner in his shoulder, than the animals were dead.—In other cases wounded hares vainly endeavored to limp away, but every provision had been made to avoid the infliction of prolonged torture. Keepers were in readiness to follow up and kill such as were named."

"This brief sporting paragraph 'stirs the blood like a trumpet.' We endeavor to place ourselves in the situation of the royal marksman of mortal sin—of him whose 'gun was no sooner to his shoulder than the animal was dead.' We endeavor to participate in the swell of triumph that must animate his manly bosom, as if within a semi-circle of about fifty yards' from him, he beholds the havoc caused by his erring gun. Tell shooting the apple from his boy's head is a noble object to contemplate; but Tell, sinks to the value of the pipkin he shot at, in comparison with the mighty shooter of Stowe!"

"From the above, all men—unless they are disloyal 'mielegotten knaves,'—must henceforth concede that the highest pleasure of sport consists in mere killing; and this—alowing, we think, unless poollers and butchers are dull indeed towards their own interests, they will immediately profit by it. For instance, a poollter, who has heretofore killed his own live stock, may, at so much a head, expose his turkeys, geese, and fowls to 'the unerring aim' of sportsmen, in some convenient yard appointed for the purpose. Butchers, too, may save considerably in journeyman's wages. For whereas, Mr. GILBERT, the royal butcher, now pays plebeians to kill his mutton, veal, and beef,—he may reasonably ask a certain price of any true sports gentleman for cutting a sheep's throat—bleeding a calf—or with a massive pole axe, knocking down an ox!"

We had almost forgotten to record, that the prowess of Prince Albert indicated itself by the slaughter of 114 hares, 29 pheasants, and the only snipe killed."

We must further not omit to state, that our royal highness's return to the mansion, the band greeted him with the appropriate air of "See the Conquering Hero come!"

SUCCESS OF A YANKEE BOY.—Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the piano attachment, which has attracted the admiration of the musical world, is among us, having returned in the Hibernia. We understand that he has disposed of his entire right in the invention in Europe for six hundred thousand dollars, cash down. Before leaving this country he had sold the right for Massachusetts for ten thousand dollars, and for New York one hundred thousand. He thus receives seven hundred and ten thousand dollars—a pretty fair sum for a Yankee not yet thirty years old. Mr. C. has a handsome estate at Saratoga, where he resides.—Some ten years ago he advertised an exhibition in this town of a miniature steam engine and rail road car—tickets of admission twelve and a half cents. There were not a dozen present. He afterwards manufactured accordions with such tools his means enabled him to procure or borrow, and subsequently gave lessons on that instrument. His successful career since this is known.

Mr. C's Abolition was not the only attachment that he took out with him to Europe. He had formed a previous one for a young lady in his native town, whose father—worth his two hundred thousand,—forbade the ban, on account of the suitor's poverty. "I will have her yet," was the response of the young musician. "Never," indignantly shouted the father, "until you are worth more money than I am!" "I shall claim your daughter, sir, one day," was the bitter response of the Abolitionist. His wealth more than trebles that of the young lady's father, and as she has ever had an attachment for him, it is not improbable that the oddrite heart may soften and melt before the omnipotence of wealth.—N. B. Bulletin.

ROMANUS OF PENNSYLVANIA, who gets the State Department, bowed the knee so low to the dark spirit of slavery, that he was rebuked by Rives of Virginia, in the Senate. I learn all such pretended sympathy for the peculiar institutions of the South, said Rives. "I am a Southerner, but I am also an American, and will legislate for the national weal."—Boston Chronicle.

SELECTIONS.

POLK ON ANNEXATION. The following extract from Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address, exhibits his views on the subject of Annexation.

"The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world.—To enlarge its limits, is to extend the domain of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branches of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government can not be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union; new Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them.—As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is now that they are sparsely settled over an expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects.

Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to the Union at the earliest practicable period.

The Tontine Coffee House, N. Y.—This building was erected in 1794, by 295 subscribers, and is to belong to the last seven survivors. In 1839, ninety-five of the original subscribers were living. By a mathematical calculation it is not expected the number will be reduced to even until the year 1890.

The completion of the Michigan C. R. Road to St. Joseph will make the distance between Boston and Chicago just 84 hours.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

MR. POLK AND ABOLITION.

There is quite a difference among slaveholders in reference to their views upon Emancipation generally. Some of them, like Washington, Jefferson and others of the Revolutionary school, seem to have clear conceptions of the rights of their slaves and condemn and reprobate the whole system as wrong and wicked, while through the force of habit, education, and peculiar circumstances they continue to perpetrate that wrong. Others again appear to have no regard for equity and justice, so far as the rights of their slaves to liberty is involved, but they have sagacity and independence enough to reprobate the system as utterly at war with the general prosperity and financial interests of the country that tolerates it. Of this class is Mr. Clay. He labored for the prohibition of slavery in Kentucky, and since it has become the established policy of his State, he has repeatedly expressed his regret that a course so ruinous to its pecuniary interests was pursued. This theoretical conviction of his understanding, however, has not prevented him from being one of the most effectual supporters of the system.

The third class is of the Calhoun and McDuffie school. Its members are distinguished from others by their devoted and bigoted attachment to the institution itself; by the absence of liberal and enlarged views respecting it; and by the scowling looks and vigilant jealousy with which they regard every form of emancipation. Among this worst and most incorrigible class of slaveholders we must place the President of the United States. All his writings or speeches on this subject that we have seen betray a narrow and bigoted spirit, very far removed from the liberal views of Jefferson. His abusive letter to Hon. S. M. Gates, which we published last summer, gave satisfactory evidence of this. It appears from his Inaugural Address that he is disposed to use his influence as President to reprobate the doctrines of the Liberty party as "MORAL TREASON." He contends that "domestic institutions" must be suffered to remain in quiet, and if they shall be "disturbed or destroyed," he prophesies that the "dissolution of the Union" must follow. Mr. Polk may possibly live long enough to see and acknowledge his great mistake. In his Inaugural Address, speaking of the Union, he says:

"To preserve it the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of the Union can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences. It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the due destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections, institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy in believing that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed and continues to exist among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart burnings must be discontinued; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interest of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens, and should be avoided.—If the compromises of the constitution be preserved—if sectional jealousies and heart burnings be discontinued—if our laws be just, and the government practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed by it, we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

The Democratic party approve and support the naturalization laws of this country, which require five years previous residence among us by every foreigner. Yet the same party are very earnest to take in a whole nation of foreigners without a single day's probation! The Texans will all go to bed with full allegiance to the government of Texas, and awake transformed into American citizens, without taking any oath of allegiance, and without filing any previous declaration of intention. Again, it is contended that Europeans are especially ignorant of our institutions, and therefore unfitted for citizenship; yet by a mere residence of six months in Texas they become citizens of that country, and on its admission to the Union, will become citizens of the United States. Now, if the principle of naturalization to which we as a people have hitherto adhered, be a proper one in the case of individuals, why set it aside by making 15,000 or 20,000 foreigners into citizens without any pre-requisite whatever?

VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor has returned to the Legislature without his signature, eight bills appropriating in all 243,000 acres of public lands of this State for building the Railroads, and improving the navigation of the Shawansee and Kalamazoo rivers, and improving certain roads. The bill to extend the Central Railroad to St. Joseph appropriates 140,000 acres for that purpose.

He vetoes these bills, because the State is badly in debt, the whole liabilities for the present year, (should these bills become laws) amounting to the enormous sum of \$821,250; because the land scrip would become depreciated in value, and the contractors would ask the State enough more for doing the work to make up for the amount of the depreciation; because these bills propose to appropriate 7,000 more acres than the State owns; because the lands are virtually pledged for redeeming outstanding warrants formerly issued; because the amount proposed to be appropriated would only prepare the rail roads for the superstructure, and the State possessing no means to purchase iron, the whole would be lost, and various other reasons which appear to be amply sufficient to justify his action in the premises. As many persons have erroneous views of the state of our public works, and indulge in anticipations of large profit from them, we submit the following statement from the message of Gov. Barry, who has had the best opportunity for knowing their real condition.

"While I am in favor of extending the roads, I may be permitted at the same time to say, that I think their revenue has often been over-estimated. The Southern road has hitherto yielded no return for the investment made in its construction; but an extension, while it may not secure a net revenue equal to the interest upon the whole cost of the road, will increase that revenue by an amount greater than the interest upon the additional outlay, and at the same time, afford increased advantages to citizens in its vicinity and to the public.

In regard to the revenue upon the Central road, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that, finished to Kalamazoo or to St. Joseph, it will never yield a net annual profit exceeding six per cent upon the cost of its construction. The net annual proceeds of years past must not all be considered as net profits. A great portion of the road being comparatively new, allowance has not been made for repairs that ere long will be required for dilapidation now in progress, but yet not so far advanced as to require attention.—All the bridges must be re-built within a few years, and the whole superstructure renewed. At the present moment iron to the amount of \$100,000 or more is wanted to lay anew the track between Detroit and Ann Arbor, and many other items of repairs are required and would be made if the means for that purpose were at command. Such repairs, though now postponed, must ultimately be made, and their cost will be, of course a charge upon the receipts of the road.

It is highly probable, if not entirely certain, that to pay the interest upon our acknowledged public debt, when the same shall be adjusted upon the principles of the act of February 17, 1842, the revenue of the public works will not be sufficient, & that taxation will be indispensable. In my administration of public affairs, I have endeavored so to husband the resources of the State, that when this crisis arrived the burden of taxation would be as light as possible; and I cannot give my sanction to the bills returned, believing as I do, that should they become laws, they would interpose obstacles to the preservation of public faith, and increase the taxation consequent upon a deficiency of revenue upon the public works.

The approval of the bills would prevent the completion of the Central Railroad to Kalamazoo, the present year if not altogether. A large outlay has already been made upon this road between Marshall and Kalamazoo; it is now in a state of forwardness, and its immediate completion is of paramount importance. I doubt not, however, should the bills returned become laws, that land scrip would become so depreciated that contractors would in most instances abandon their contracts from inability to continue their work. I am also of opinion that the proposed appropriations would so far injure our credit abroad as to destroy all prospect and hope of obtaining the iron necessary to complete the road between the places mentioned.

The public can hardly appreciate the difficulties with which the board has had to contend for the last three years in constructing the public works, and particularly in obtaining iron and spike.—To individual efforts and assurances, over and above the discharge of official duty, the State is much indebted for the procurement of iron laid upon the Central road west of Jackson, and upon the Southern, west of Adrian.

It is easy to suppose illimitable ability in the State, without the supply of commensurate means, but all legislation based upon such illusion, is likely to be injurious in its character. The present embarrassment of the State is a sufficient il-

lustration of this; and the approval of the present bills would be but the continuation of a policy which should long ago have been abandoned."

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

The time for politicians of either proslavery party to cry out successfully, "Abolition is dying away—the next election will be the last of you"—has now passed. The onward progress of Liberty principles is foreseen and predicted by the ablest statesmen of both parties, and is anticipated with dread by the slaveholders. The following notice is from the Democratic Review, one of the ablest publications of that party. The proposal to recede the Federal District to Virginia and Maryland is in itself an evidence that the slaveholders are afraid to meet the issue of Abolition in the District fairly and fully.—They would put the District out of their hands for fear lest slavery should be abolished in its borders.

"We have room in the present article for but few words more. Now that the Twenty-Fifth Rule has been rescinded—now that Abolitionists feel themselves thus strengthened and stimulated—now that the overthrow of the Whigs has disengaged such vast numbers of persons from their former relations and objects, who constitute the recruiting material for that party—and now that the subject of slavery has been thus nationalized by its own very friends, in a mode obnoxious in so many ways to the public sentiment of the free States—there can be no doubt, that more vehement and powerful agitation of Abolitionism will take place than has yet been known. It will pour and press the new Congress, in the form of a demand for action more or less direct as the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. It will call for its abolition there—for the abolition of the slave trade—for the prohibition of the introduction of slaves into the District. These demands will be urged with a force that has never yet attached to them, in consequence of that collective national responsibility for the institution, in the eyes of the whole world, which has lately been spread over the whole North, East and West, by the South itself. We see but one way of quieting or avoiding this agitation of which that miserable poverty-stricken little Ten Miles Square must continue the fatal ground, opportunity and excuse. Let it be given back to Virginia and Maryland. It is perfectly useless to the Federal Government. If thought by any desirable, Congress could still retain sufficient contingent authority to serve for its own protection against mobs, if such dangers should ever arise. It could retain the ownership of all public buildings and property with ample guarantees of its independence, against any possible danger that could ever assail it."

KENTUCKY.

The prospectus of the "True American," the anti-slavery paper about to be established in Kentucky by C. M. Clay, is exciting considerable attention there. The Kentucky papers seem to be willing that the subject should be discussed, but think the time has not come for action respecting it. It is obvious that the paper will be regarded in that vicinity more or less favorably, according to the position it takes. It does not promise to start on very radical grounds. It is to be owned and published, in part, by slaveholders; it is to be devoted to "gradual and constitutional emancipation," and consequently opposed to immediate emancipation; it proposes that anti-slavery men shall not "cut loose from their old party associations"; it will "rigidly respect the legal rights of others"; that is, strongly condemn all interference with slavery in a manner contrary to the slave laws, like advising slaves to escape from their masters, &c. and we presume will advocate Henry Clay's principle, that "what the law declares to be property, is property." Such principles may, perhaps, be promulgated in Kentucky by her own citizens without exciting popular violence. However, we shall rejoice to see the subject of slavery discussed in Kentucky in any of its features.

In his address to the people of Kentucky C. M. Clay, says:

"A space of three counties deep, lying along the Ohio river, contains a decided majority of the people of the State, as well as the greater part of the soil. How long before slaves there, from obvious causes, will be utterly useless? Soon, very soon, will they find themselves bearing all the evils of slavery, without out any, the least remuneration."

The most obvious cause of this state of things that occurs to us, is the facilities the slaves have for escaping from their masters.—From personal conversation with various refugee slaves from this section of the State, we learn that those in the vicinity of the Ohio river are far better treated than such as are further south, because the masters are well aware that whipping, starvation, exclusion from religious privileges, &c. will be followed on the part of the more intelligent and valuable slaves by immediate desertion. It seems that Mr. Clay thinks this obvious cause, which we suppose to be running away, will soon render a large part of the slaves of Kentucky, "utterly useless."

It seems to be the object of the projectors to have as little apparent connection with the Liberty papers as possible. We notice, that a list of 87 papers, in all the States, is requested to publish the prospectus, and of these only one is a Liberty paper.

Mr. Torrey.—It may interest some of your readers to learn that the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who is confined in our penitentiary, for abducting slaves, is well. He is engaged in the spooling department, and is quite skillful already, getting through his task at an early hour, and devoting the rest of his time to reading. He received a letter from his wife on Wednesday, which the humane and gentlemanly warden of the prison gave to him. He eats hearty, sleeps well, and, as far as outward manifestations go, is not unhappy. I may be enabled, in a few days, to write you further in relation to this man.—Cor. of the Boston Atlas.

UNION OF ANTISLAVERY EFFORTS.

The following communication in the Liberator from J. Fulton Jr. of Philadelphia, a veteran abolitionist, and a member of the society of Friends shows the increasing confidence with which the Liberty party is regarded by the true hearted of the old organization Abolitionists.

"My own course, touching the anti-slavery question, is but slightly changed within the past three years. True, till within a year past, I feared a separate political organization was not the better way, and had written and spoken much against it previously to 1841; but, at the fall election of that year, I with many others voted for LEXYON, his candidate for Governor, not being able to vote for either of the others. Meanwhile our Liberty friends multiplying in every quarter clearly evinced, that this mode of action was more than any other measure feared and dreaded. Then came our Hundred Convention Lecturers, Gay, Bradburn, White, Remond, Douglas, and Monroe, rather more than a year ago,—all of them testifying to the faithfulness and efficiency of Third Party in every district of country they passed through, excepting New England; which was followed by the 'Decade Meeting,' at which S. S. Foster took the lead in passing resolutions, designed to heal all past difficulties between our contending friends, and that that party should henceforth be regarded as an anti-slavery instrumentally,—which seemed at the time to give very general satisfaction to all present, including the long and well known opponents of such a party! To add to my increasing favor for a separate organization, politically, was the reception, for some time previously, gratuitously, from a friend in Cincinnati, of a copy of the Philanthropist, whose editor, I secretly discovered, was a man of great power as a writer, and great amability as a man—standing aloof from all denunciatory controversy with friends of the cause, with Christian dignity of bearing, which won my confidence, love and admiration. Since this period, a large number of copies of his paper have been introduced into our county, and I believe it is universally admired by those who read it.

Thus the way was opened to a favorable consideration of the subject, and our voting friends generally, in our own county, united upon a separate ticket at the late election, headed, for Congress, by DANIEL POTTS, JR., that high-toned, dignified and uncompromising abolitionist, who, for eight years, represented our District in Congress, stood by to countenance and support in the Senate Chamber, the intrepid MORRIS, when he delivered his famous reply to Clay, in 1839,—and who, I believe, has been the only thorough abolitionist who has, in better times, at least, had a seat upon the floor of the House.

In our county, those who have thus organized are, perhaps to a man, 'old organizationists.' They have felt that the movement has been productive of good, and being solely desirous of serving the slave, they feel disposed to give it a fair trial—being ever ready to abandon the course the moment they shall see a better pointed out. A better, as yet, they have failed to see, with Liberator, and Standard, and Freeman to instruct them."

A BILL TO MODIFY THE LICENSE LAW.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That at each annual township meeting hereafter to be held, the inspectors of township elections shall furnish, for the reception of the ballots of qualified voters, an additional box, to be kept open, and the ballots therein deposited to be canvassed, and the result ascertained and declared, in the same manner with other votes cast at such election.

SEC. 2. There shall be written or printed upon the ballots deposited in said box by the qualified voters, the words "license," or "no license," and, if upon canvassing the said votes, it should be found that a majority of the votes given were inscribed "no license," the township board shall be thereby prohibited from granting any license during the year, next ensuing, for the sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind.

SEC. 3. If upon such canvass, it should be ascertained that a majority of the votes thus cast, were inscribed with the word "license," then the township board may, in their discretion, grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, according to the provisions of existing laws therefor.

We notice that Temperance men in several of the States are urging their Legislatures to alter or repeal the License laws.—The petitions to the Maine Legislature have twelve thousand signatures. The cause of Temperance has been discussed for about twenty years, and public opinion is now nearly matured in regard to the extent of the evil, and the appropriate remedy. In ten years more, the whole matter will be disposed of, and legislation respecting it be placed on a permanent basis. On subjects of this kind, the course of public opinion which sets in after full discussion by the mass of the people, is irresistibly onward. The reformation of public sentiment in reference to Lotteries may be cited as the harbinger of that which will take place in regard to intoxicating drinks.

Gerrit Smith writes from Peterboro, March 5: "The little town of Smithfield, in which is the village of Peterboro, continues faithful to the cause of Liberty. Two years ago, the Liberty ticket in this town beat each of the other tickets. Yesterday, it beat the Democrats and Whigs combined. Last spring, the Democrats and Whigs combined against us; and beat us by a majority of twenty.—This spring, they have repeated their combination; and we have beaten them by a majority of forty-eight. Every man on our ticket is elected."

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

We find in the Albany Argus an extended notice of the report of the Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison. It presents many valuable facts and suggestions in relation to the management of persons. We think the following extracts will interest our readers:

A new system has been introduced at the Mount Pleasant and Auburn Prisons, and with the most gratifying effects.—The Board remark:

"In April last, they entered upon a new mode of government; and they are rejoiced to have it in their power to state that the happiest results have attended the experiment. In the female prison, the whip is never used; and in the male prison, now only as a last resort; and the consequence of the change has been, that while among the males the number of lashes has diminished from one thousand one hundred and ninety-five a month to about two hundred, the number of offences against discipline has decreased from one hundred and thirty a month to fifty; and in the female prison from forty-seven a month to eleven. And in the mean time, the Inspectors are assured by their officers, by the contractors, whose interest would make them particularly vigilant on this subject, and by their own careful observation, that order, industry and obedience, have been fully maintained among the prisoners; and they are confident in the hope that when the outer ward shall be completed, so that solitary confinement for short periods can be resorted to as a means of punishing the refractory, the use of the whip can be dispensed with, save only perhaps as a last resort in extreme cases."

The keeper, Mr. Eldridge, thus speaks of the practical results:

"We have recourse to the lash only when it is ascertained that every other and milder way has been resorted to without effect.

"We have, in several instances been successful, after placing the convict in absolute solitude during the day and night, and have almost as often heard them ask to be released from their confinement and return to their labors, promising at the same time to submit to every thing that our discipline requires.

"With another class of men, we adopt a different mode of treatment, such as showering them, changing their employment, and taking from them a part of their food, and sometimes by depriving them of their bed, &c.

"If, however, the convict has received either or all of the above punishments without producing the desired effect, then the whip is applied as the most effective means of enforcing submission.

"The lash is calculated to arouse all the baser passions, and leading to hatred and revenge, whilst the former subdues without blunting the morals of the man already fallen in his own opinion."

A classification of the convicts is also suggested, in order to make a separation between the more and less depraved. It is well known that among the bad, there may be worse. The Board remark:

"The hope of reward is a more powerful, as well as more beneficial incentive to good conduct, than the fear of punishment; and as far as was practicable, this principle has governed us. It would, however, be most effectual, if the prisons were so constructed as to allow of a classification of the inmates. They could then elevate themselves by good conduct, step by step, until they could effectually in the prison, learn the lesson so important to them outside, that virtue is sure of its reward. So, too, by bad behavior, they could sink themselves from grade to grade, until by the severity of the sufferings they should bring on themselves, they should also learn the equally important lesson, that vice is as sure of its punishment."

In the female prison, this principle of classification has been carried out, and with such cheering results, both in a moral and financial point of view, that they consider its efficacy settled by experience. But the most important recommendation is, that of furnishing the convicts with proper books to read, accompanied by daily instruction, by means of competent teachers. It is now well understood, that when convicts are deprived of the means of reading and all conversation, their minds of necessity vegetate thoughts which "refer only to the evil of their past lives, or to the dark gloom of the future." It is pertinently remarked by the chaplain of the prison that:

"The inmates of penitentiaries must re-enter society, and, if unreformed, however obsequious they may have been during their confinement, they will again, most assuredly, commit depredations upon the persons and property of society and the feelings of their friends. Hence not only the well-being of society, and even self-interest itself, combine to recommend reformation as the paramount object of penitentiary punishment."

"That they be authorized to employ some competent teachers, whose whole time should be devoted to the task. If any inference can justly be drawn from experience in the female prison, it would, in increased order and industry of the prisoners, be in a financial point merely, the most profitable investment that could be made of the money, while to the moral condition of the convicts, and the prospect of their future usefulness in life, it would be of incalculable advantage."

This method has been tried among the female convicts, and with the most cheering success.

"In addition to the chapel and funeral services, and the library, they have the advantage of a Sunday school, and daily instructions by the matrons.

"The benefits of the government introduced into that prison do not stop here. By producing in the minds of the convicts an impression that their welfare is cared for, that they are not hopelessly lost, and that their efforts at reformation will be met in a kindly and an encouraging spirit, new aspirations after goodness and purity are produced in them, new thoughts awakened, and new and better lives aimed at."

In relation to the results of the introduction of books, the Board emphatically remark:—"It is clearly demonstrated to us, that to the introduction of these books we owe much of the good order and cheerful industry which prevail." The keeper remarks from his daily observation, that it has done much to diminish the number of violations of our discipline, while "on the Sabbath day you can scarcely pass one cell in one hundred without seeing its inmate ardently engaged in reading his library book. Consequently this indulgence, in feasting their minds, (or a majority of them,) was so favorably received, that all noises hitherto indulged in by them, such as whistling, singing, talking, and thumping of their banks and furniture, have almost entirely ceased."

By the present laws of New-York, discharged convicts can only receive \$3 in money and \$10 in clothing—an amount so very small that it leaves them in many cases entirely destitute before they reach their former homes, and thus exposing them to the most trying temptation that human nature can endure.

This short-sighted law is evidently at war with the whole penitentiary system of New-York, and therefore the Board strongly and convincingly remark:

"Instances have come to the knowledge of the Inspectors, of discharged convicts who have left the prison with sincere desires to lead honest lives, and who have evinced their sincerity by enduring the severest privation for want of employment, when it has been apparent to them that by committing crimes their wants would be well supplied; and they have not been surprised to find former prisoners returning upon them with the true and ready excuse 'we were compelled to steal to save us from starvation.'"

OHIO BANKING.

We find in the Ohio papers the act chartering the new State Bank, which met with a "monster" of no ordinary dimensions if we may judge by the prodigious length of the bill which describes it. We have not the courage to attempt to read it; but we are informed by our exchanges that it makes one State Bank with branches in each district, and at the same time authorizes a system of free banking on the stock of the State, similar to that of New-York. The bill authorizes the issuing of twenty millions of dollars in paper; exempting stockholders and directors from individual liability, and from taxation on their capital, except on the profits; allows a large issue on small bills, &c.

The Democrats are raising the cry of "Repeal," and intend to make it the prominent issue of the party. The parties being so nearly divided in that State, the risk of repeal is considerable, and will undoubtedly be a serious difficulty in inducing capitalists to go into the operation.

THE CINCINNATI HERALD, in view of the indications of a discussion of the slavery question in Kentucky, says:

While such is the state of things in Kentucky, it becomes the duty of good citizens in both Ohio and its sister State to deprecate an unfriendly tone on the part of the press in either State, in speaking of the citizens of the other. Much more ought to be resolutely avoided, so pleasant collision to be resolutely avoided, so far as may be possible. We earnestly hope that no citizen of Ohio may subject himself to punishment under the laws of Kentucky, &c.

If this goes to make the citizens of Ohio "nicely mouthed" towards the slaveholding citizens of Kentucky, we dislike it. The slaveholders very well know that in the language of abolitionists, there is unfriendly feeling only to their wickedness. We cannot gain their respect by complimentary expressions or a studied avoidance of that indignant tone which they know true humanity must prompt. We, too, hope no citizen of Ohio will subject himself to the clutches of slaveholding law; but we pray that thousands may render themselves liable to the penalty of such law. Nothing does more to bring on the decision, or to bring it to a favorable result, than what they call "slave stealing." Success to it.—Bost. Chron.

Professor Ingraham, of Maine, is one of the most prolific of American writers. It is said that he turns out two novels a week, for which his usual allowance is fifty dollars each. But they are doubtless forgotten as soon as read.

DELIA WEBSTER.

Miss Webster has returned to Vermont. Previous to her departure, the Frankfort Commonwealth says she had an interview with Gov. Wesley, of Kentucky, to whom she stated, that although opposed to slavery in the abstract, she was not and never had been an abolitionist, but was in favor of Colonization; that she was hostile to all agitation of slavery out of the slave states; that she designs to convince the intermeddlers of the North of the folly and injustice of their doings; that she has a high respect for the people of Kentucky, and she intends to convince them that she is not only innocent of slave stealing, but is entitled to their confidence and respect, and she manifested "a most intense solicitude" to recover the good opinion of so generous a people.

It appears that Fairbank was secretary of the Oberlin Clay Club during the last campaign, and Miss Webster being a Colonizationist, their alleged misdoings cannot be laid at the door of Abolitionists. The people of Kentucky have been punishing, not their fanatical enemies, but their friends!

The Pennsylvania Freeman, in an article on Annexation says of Senator Merrick, of Maryland: "When he rose last week to speak on the subject, 'Oliver Oldschool' says he commenced by protesting 'most solemnly that he had sought Divine aid on this great question; that he had gone devoutly to the throne of grace and prayed for light, and he hoped that those with whom he had heretofore acted and from whom he must now differ would 'gently scan his brother man.'"

The few words told the whole story. Every body in the Senate Chamber knew what was to follow. And yet this same fellow who had so piously 'sought the Divine aid,' declared in the course of his remarks, that he was in favor of annexing Texas because it would strengthen the South against the North, the slave States against the free States. The answer Mr. M. received from the 'throne of Grace' was doubtless that he ought to exercise a careful vigilance over the divine institution of Slavery! Was there ever such blasphemous mockery?—Penn. Freeman.

Dr. Hudson, Abby Kelley, and other Old Organization lecturers on Abolition have recently visited Delaware. Strong symptoms of mobs were exhibited on one or two occasions, owing, it is said, to the violent attacks of the speakers upon the pro-slavery ministers and churches. The Delaware Journal has an extended notice of the lectures, partially justifying the mobs on these occasions, but declaring that the people of Delaware are willing to hear and discuss the subject of slavery with propriety and decency.

Immediately after the late election there were many speculations in the Whig papers relative to the cause of their defeat. In the following paragraph, C. M. Clay attributes it to the ground taken by Henry Clay, and endorsed by the Whigs at the North, that slavery—a temporary institution—should make no difference in reference to admitting Texas—a permanent acquisition. Is not Casius right?

It is far from my feelings and purposes, now, to reproach Mr. Clay—to whom I am under many obligations, which can never be cancelled, both as a man and a statesman—yet I believe the great Whig party north of the line is prepared now to admit, that in losing the moral power of opposition to Texas, as a slavery question, we lost all!

An anonymous writer in the Utica Liberty Press, who claims to have had a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Seward, says he has recently visited that gentleman, and that Gov. S. is about coming out publicly and joining the Liberty party. This statement is unsupported by any proof, and is contrary to the late avowals of Gov. Seward that he should adhere to the Whig party.—That he should come out with an address to his fellow Whigs urging them, as he has before done, to make "the broad ground of Human Liberty," the basis of their party organization may not be improbable. But we expect nothing from him beyond this.

The Democratic Review has the following notice of the "Twenty first Rule" of the House of Representatives. Its permanent abrogation is a presage of large and speedy advancement to the Liberty cause, and of defeat and disaster to the Slaveholders.

FIRE.—On the 22d of January last, the dwelling house of William Castle of Salem, in this county, was burned to ashes together with one child, a little girl about 17 months old, and all the furniture of the family. Will the Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

We find in the Livingston Courier, a notice of a public discussion to be held in the Presbyterian Church at Howell, on the 14th instant on this question:

Would the immediate Abolition of Slavery, in the United States of America, be expedient—and is the course pursued by the Abolitionists calculated to expedite its abolition?

E. F. Gay Esq., takes the affirmative, and Charles P. Bosh the negative.

Some members of churches are very unwilling to contribute funds for a missionary society that employs slaveholders to preach the Gospel to heathen. But why are not slaveholders as fit to preach the Gospel to foreign heathen as to native Americans?

The Natives run a separate ticket in Rochester, N. Y. Their candidate for Mayor came within six or eight votes of an election.

The State Journal (Whig) proposes to spoil Texas as a Slave-market by abolishing the Internal Slave-trade. A very good idea. But how many of the Whigs will help do it? Count them, neighbor, and you will find that practically interfering with slavery is no part of Whiggery.

The Ohio American is the name of an able Liberty paper, published at Cleveland, Ohio. The proprietors have just issued proposals for a daily paper at five dollars a year. The location of the paper promises a good support to a daily. It will make the second daily Liberty paper in Ohio.

In the recent slave case of Hopper, at Cincinnati, Judge Reed re-affirmed the former decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, that a slaveholder who brings a slave into Ohio immediately loses all legal control over him and the slave may go where he pleases.—Slavery is a territorial regulation. If there has been no escape, there can be no recaptation.

No doubt you "are as much opposed to Slavery as anybody;" but ain't you opposed to Abolition than you are to Slavery?

Enlarged Philanthropy.—Evangelizing the heathen abroad, and heathenizing our brethren at home!

O. C. Comstock Jr. has been re-appointed Commissioner of Internal Improvements by the Governor and Senate.

Ira Mahew, of Monroe, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in the place of O. C. Comstock, whose term has expired.

ANN ARBOR, March 21, 1845.

The Wheat market remains as last week. Seventy five cents are offered for an article of good quality. Flour retails at \$4.00.

The weather has greatly changed within a few days. The warm and pleasant breezes of Spring have been exchanged for the rigor of winter. The ground has again become frozen to a considerable depth.

For the Signal of Liberty. MECHANICS TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A casual visitor at this meeting, on the evening of Monday last, I was forcibly impressed by the moral effort of the Young Mechanics of Ann Arbor. It was the dedication of their leisure moments,—of their intellect and information to a cause which lies at the base of all others.

The speakers acquitted themselves with very great credit. Their matter was excellent, and their language good. The statistics of Temperance in Ann Arbor given by the first speaker shewed great industry, and afforded a valuable, though startling, commentary on the habits of the village.

To stay the course of intemperance; to reclaim the fallen; to restore husband to wife; parent to child; to bulwark our republic with the betresses of intelligence and morality; to encourage industry; promote education; and open to the outcast the door of re-union with society and his God, are the noble and appropriate deeds of beings endowed with conscience and reason—such was the laudable effort of these Young Men. How infinitely superior such an evening's dedication, to one spent in frivolity or perhaps vice! To a soldier it gave a most favorable indication of Ann Arbor tendencies, and classed this effort of her Mechanics, among the best he had witnessed in the temperance enterprise.

It is to be hoped that these young men will persevere. They sowed broadcast, many valuable truths. These fell on fallow soil.—Be theirs the care to watch their growth; to tend; to cultivate; and in due season they will gather an abundant and honorable harvest.

It was gratifying to see so many ladies in attendance. It augurs well for the cause, and for themselves. On none does the cause present such claims. The evils of intemperance, which so afflicts society, fall with the scourge of the pestilence on the domestic circle. The mother, the wife, the daughter are its victims. Let their presence ever uphold the arms of laborers in their behalf.

A DETROITIAN.

For the Signal of Liberty.

BRITISH EMANCIPATION.—IRISH AID.

Editor of the Signal:—Your last number contains a useful statement of the progress of British emancipation. It is not

generally known, that its consummation was achieved by Ireland. In 1801, the Irish act of Union went into operation.—It added 100 Irish members to the Commons. Wilberforce has stated that not one of these ever voted against emancipation. The cause thus gained 100 votes and accordingly, though every previous effort had failed, the first trial after 1801, namely, in 1804, succeeded in the commons. The justly noble act of British Emancipation owes its success to Irish support, the majority of 1804 being less than 100. Ireland is entitled to the proud boast, that while many of England's members voted for slavery, not an Irishman could be found to fellowship with them on so ignoble a platform.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to add, that Ireland was the first European nation to denounce slavery and to give it up. The fact is of history record & was beautifully quoted by Mr. O'Connell. It appears that after the invasion of Ireland by England, the Irish assembled in Convention to decide what the national sin was which called for the punishment of such an invasion. It was decided to be—connection with slavery—and that slavery was a sin. From that hour Ireland had no participation with it. The authority for this interesting fact will be given in another number.

When to these facts are added the stand invariably taken against slavery and the Irish Church, and by the great Exponent of present national follies—O'Connell—the credit is certainly due to Ireland of being—as she claims to be by her repeal agitation—a nation devoted to Liberty and to the rights of man irrespective of sect, country, or color.

S. Detroit, March 17, 1845.

Congressional. The Oregon Bill was lost in the Senate on the 3d instant, by a strict party vote. A bill for the improvement of the Harbors of the North and West was pocketed by Mr. Tyler. This will be quite a grievous disappointment to the western people; but if they will vote for Slaveholders they cannot complain. Among the appropriations were a considerable number for Michigan and Lake Michigan, and one of \$100,000 for the Sault Ste Marie canal. Such is the closing up of the career of "Tyler too!" Such the consideration displayed by him for the interests of the many thousands who shouted for him in this State.

The National Intelligencer, says of the last night of Congress:

"One incident of the night which we delight to record, was a decisive victory over the executive veto, being the first such victory ever achieved in this government. A bill had passed both houses, and been sent to the president, to forbid the construction of revenue cutters at the executive pleasure, without the previous authority of Congress. This bill was returned by the president to the Senate, in which body it originated, with his objections, the vote was, yeas 40, nays one.—On reaching the House of Representatives, it was again passed by that body, yeas 126, nays 31. So, passing both bodies by more than a two thirds vote, it has become a law in defiance of the veto."

Mr. Bancroft has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury.

State Legislature. The Legislature have concluded to adjourn to-day. The Senate were occupied quite a number of days with the case of contempt to which we referred in our last. The history of the affair is briefly this. Mr. Williams, of Saginaw, was required to appear as a witness in the U. S. Circuit Court, but refused because he was exempted by the State Constitution, while serving as a Senator. Whereupon Judge Wilkins sent an officer to arrest him in his seat, and bring him to the Court forthwith; but Mr. Williams concluded to go voluntarily. But the Senate, being jealous of their dignity, and without any great deliberation, caused the Judge, Clerk of Court, and the officer who had brought the precept, to be arrested and brought before them, to be tried for contempt. After several days discussions, it appeared that Mr. Davidson, the officer, had suddenly departed for York State on urgent business and his case was handed over to the next Legislature. The Clerk of the Court was excused, because he had not intended any disrespect to the Senate; and the case of Judge Wilkins was referred to a committee of seven, who reported, very wisely, that no further action was necessary. The Senate accepted the Report, and concluded the whole farce by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, Judge Wilkins had jurisdiction in the matter of the case of arrest of the Hon. G. D. Williams, but not the person of G. D. Williams, but as the communication of Ross Wilkins has purged him in the case; Therefore, resolved, that no further proceedings be had in the case.

The Senate have passed a bill to regulate the militia, simply providing for the abolition of militia musters, and the enrollment of the militia by the assessors.

Dr. Denton made a report on expunging the word "WOMAN" from the Constitution; Mr. Pratt made a minority report. We have not seen either of them.

The Internal Improvement Bills, which were vetoed by Gov. Barry, were lost on their final passage.

The colored people have petitioned the Legislature for the incorporation of the Grand River Institute, a Seminary commenced by them for the colored youth. We subjoin the following debate, that the sentiments of the several members may be duly appreciated by

their constituents. Let those who could sneer at the degradation of an oppressed people, and defend the iniquitous legal provisions which now exist against them, be remembered.—They are quite an honor to "Modern Democracy."

The bill to incorporate the Grand River institute for the education of colored youth then came up.

Mr. Stone moved its postponement until May 1, on the ground that there was not time to discuss it thoroughly.

Mr. Ecklee opposed the motion. There was no occasion to lose time, as the bill was framed from that which had been passed for the establishment of a school at Ann Arbor which had been thoroughly discussed.

Mr. Murray saw no reason for such a bill and objected to the establishment of such institutions, as the number of colored youths in the State was very small.

Mr. D. Johnson hoped this would be a test vote, as it was of no use spending half a day in the discussion of this bill.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas 15, noes 31.

The amendments made in com. of the whole were struck out.

Mr. Wyman moved its indefinite postponement. Lost.

Mr. D. Johnson moved to strike out section 11. He was surprised that the majority of the House should be in favor of incorporating such an institution. He did not think there was a sufficient number of colored persons in the state to keep up such an organization.—Its design was to convey individuals from other states, and educate them here for a special purpose. He believed that nine-tenths of this class in the state were yet uneducated in reading and writing, and asked the reason of incorporating such an institution as this.—He should be greatly surprised if the legislature passed the bill.

Mr. Pratt thought the reasons brought forward by Mr. D. Johnson against the institution, were the best that could be brought forward in support of it. Very few of the colored youth could read and write, and there were prejudices against admitting them into common schools. He should vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ecklee replied to Mr. D. Johnson, and saw no impropriety in having the institution supported by other states, although its projections could simply support it. Even a move to raise a degraded class to mental elevation was worthy of approval.

Mr. Carter hoped that those gentlemen who had so much regretted the loss of time in discussing this bill would let it alone. It would have been passed by this time if they had not meddled with it.—He thought the bill a good one, and knew not the reason of Mr. D. Johnson's antipathy to that unfortunate race. It was proper that some place should be provided for their elevation; and it ought not to be said that any portion of the people in the state of Michigan were unable to read or write. A great number of the people were in favor of this enactment, and the Legislature ought not to turn their backs upon them. He was not disposed to turn a deaf ear to the wishes of 8000 voters of Michigan, whatever he might think of some of the measures of the abolitionists.

Mr. Wyman offered an amendment, changing the location of the institution. Lost.

Mr. Bancroft offered an amendment prohibiting the admission of white youth.

Mr. Hays offered an amendment to the amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Bancroft, to the effect that the corporation might open a law and medical school, for the education of colored youth in the legal and medical professions.

Mr. Bancroft saw no reason to mix up abolitionism with the bill. The colored population had claims upon society, and something ought to be done to raise them in the scale of being. He was opposed to amalgamation, and should regret to see black and white mixed up together. He was disposed to do something for the colored people, and should support the bill.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. A. S. Johnson offered an amendment, subjecting the property of the institution to taxation. Adopted.

Mr. Hays hoped that all would be struck out after the enacting clause. He had not that sympathy for the race which had been manifested by Mr. Carter, nor did he expect to get any abolition votes. He was opposed in the outset to granting that race any privileges, or passing any laws which should cause their emigration into this state. He saw no reason why they should always be legislating for them, and was opposed to any law granting them privileges which they did not already enjoy. He could sympathize in their physical condition, but did not believe that these institutions would tend to their elevation. They could never stand on a par with the Anglo-Saxon race. There would always be prejudices against them, and their education would only tend to make them more miserable. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Galloway offered an amendment, making the institution a branch of the Oberlin institution in Ohio. Lost.

Mr. Ecklee replied to Mr. Hays, and said that neither this legislature nor any other had spent time in legislating for this race. We were commanded to do to others as we would they should do unto us, and this was the reason why he advocated this measure. He had no expectation of gaining abolition votes.—Neither the people of Michigan, nor of the United States, would lose any thing by raising this degraded race. It was noble even to endeavor to elevate them from their present position. If the blacks were inferior in intellect to the whites, it was a good argument why we should take them under our care, and help them as much as possible.

The bill to strike out was lost—yeas 19, noes 25.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish the office of Acting Commissioner and reduce the salaries of public officers, was indefinitely postponed, yeas 13, nays 5.

General Intelligence.

The effects of slavery on the poor white people of the South, are thus forcibly depicted by a writer in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier:

"Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us, who, in this land of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina, from birth to manhood, who has never a month in his life has not for some part of the time been stined for meat.—Many a mother is there who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread, and much more with meat; and if they be clad in comfortable raiment, it is at the expense of their scanty allowance of food."

"It is perhaps not generally known that there are twenty thousand white persons in this State who can neither read nor write. This is about one in every thirteen of the white population. That we are behind the age in agriculture, the mechanic arts, industry, and enterprise, is apparent to all who pass through our State."

"Our good city of Charleston speaks a language on this subject not to be mistaken; she has lost one thousand of her population, according to the census of 1840, while her sister cities have doubled and quadrupled theirs."

Grounds of Divorce.—In New York, conjugal infidelity is the cause of divorce. In Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, the judicial decree must be affirmed by a two thirds vote in Legislature.

A special law is required in Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to authorize a divorce.

In Connecticut, divorces are granted for wilful desertion for three years with total neglect of duty.

In New Hampshire, joining the association of Shakers, and remaining with them during three years, is a good cause of divorce.

In Pennsylvania, wilful and malicious desertion for three years, is a cause of divorce. In Maine and Ohio, habitual drunkenness for three years, is a cause of divorce.

In Indiana and Missouri, habitual drunkenness for two years, is a cause of divorce.

A CHINESE STATESMAN'S OPINIONS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. The Chinese minister, Keying, thus comments upon Mr. Cushing's treaty, in a paper which is translated in the Hong Kong Gazette of Nov. 9th. We give a specimen. It is very complimentary to Mr. Cushing.

The original copy of the treaty, presented by the said minister, contained 47 stipulations. Of these some were difficult of execution, others foolish demands, whilst several of the most important points of the treaty were omitted on the list. The sense of it was moreover so meanly and coarsely expressed, the words and sentences were so obscure, and there was such a variety of errors, that it was next to impossible to point them out.

Your slave Keying therefore directed the treasurer Hywang and all the deputed Mandarins, to hold interviews with (the American envoy) for days together, to discuss the matters verbally, and severally decide what stipulations ought to be granted or rescinded, lessened or increased.—Thus 34 regulations were agreed on.

We clearly pointed out whatever was comprehensible in reason, in order to dispel their stupid ignorance, and to put a stop to (delusive) hopes. Whilst expatiating with strictness upon the most binding of the statutes, we were obliged to polish those passages which were scarcely intelligible, so as to render the sense somewhat more obvious, in order to remove all ambiguity; and only after four times altering the copies, we adopted (the paper.)

Right About Face!—Mr. Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, New York, among the earliest and most devoted temperance men, was in his youth one of a club of fifty young men who were in the habit of meeting at a public house to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." After awhile, however, Mr. Delavan was led to reflect upon the folly and danger of his course, and one evening while on his way to the club, he suddenly stopped, and said aloud, Right-about-face! And he did right-about-face, and went in another direction.—The first block of buildings Mr. Delavan erected in Albany, was on the corner directly in front of where he formed this noble resolution. Forty-three of the club became drunkards, and only three are now living in respectability.—Organ.

An interesting slander suit has recently been tried in Cincinnati. The plaintiff proved that he lost his sweetheart in consequence of the slander, and the jury at the last accounts were trying to make up their minds how much a sweethearts was worth.

Four Millerite preachers were recently arrested and brought before a Justice in Maine on the charge that they were idlers and vagabonds, and he sentenced them to ten days confinement in the House of Correction. They have appealed to the District Court, where, we do most sincerely hope that his decision will be sustained.—N. Y. News.

Factories.—At Buffalo there is a cotton factory moved by steam, the building 50 by 90 feet, employing 200 persons, the company having a capital of \$20,000. The cotton will be brought from the South by the western route. The company will furnish brown sheetings, batting and wicking as cheap as the eastern manufacturers, and will turn out 50,000 yards of cloth per week. At Rochester, a company is organized, with a capital of \$100,000, to establish a cotton factory.

The Legislature of Ohio, have at last agreed upon a Bank Bill. We have not seen its provisions. It ought to be the best banking system in the world, for the Legislature had before them the experience of their predecessors, and of all ages and countries, and were entirely untrammelled by connexion with any previous charters.

The Travelling President of a Republic.

Either the sovereign people of this country are great rogues, or their chosen President something that deserves a harsh name.—Mr. Polk, in his late triumphant journey to Washington, did not visit Columbus, the capital of Ohio, and the State Journal gives a reason which reflects on the honesty of the people or the President. He was afraid that certain family slaves he had with him would be abducted. Now, if this property is his, then the people of Ohio contemplated a large robbery. If it is not his, then the people had a perfect right to restore to the rightful owners what he was unjustly holding from them.—The conclusion is, that somebody is a thief.—A. S. Standard.

Liberty Ticket.

Ann Arbor Nomination. For Supervisor, SUMNER HICKS.

For Township Clerk, CONVERSE J. GARLAND.

For Justice of the Peace, GEORGE W. JEWETT.

For Township Treasurer, JAMES GIBSON.

For Assessors, GEORGE HILL, WILLIAM ALLEN.

School Inspector, CHARLES TRIPP.

For Directors of the Poor, CONRAD CRAPP, ROBERT DAVIDSON.

For Commissioners of Highways, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, BARKER COY, JOHN BIRD.

For Constables, WILLIAM JAMES, THOMAS LAMBERT, DANIEL SMITH.

NO LICENSE.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

John Allen, \$1.00 to 25th, or Mar. 14, 1846
Abbott & Beecher, 2.00 to 20th, or Mar. 10, 1846
Jas. Barber, 2.00
S. Day, 3.00
Dr. Huntington, 1.00 to 25th, or Mar. 7, 1846
C. Williams, 1.00 to 25th, or Mar. 7, 1846
S. Williams, 1.00 to 25th, or Mar. 7, 1846
J. Weston, 1.00 to 26th, or Apr. 25, 1846
J. G. Farr, 2.16 to 24th, or Jan. 19, 1846
S. A. Andrews, 3.00 to 23d, or Oct. 6, 1845
J. Waterhouse, 3.00 to 30th, or Feb. 27, 1847
G. C. Spafford, 3.45 to 23d, or Mar. 7, 1845
S. Baker, 2.50 to 23d, or Apr. 18, 1846
J. Moore, 1.00 to 23d, or Apr. 18, 1845
H. A. French, 1.00 to 24th, or Jan. 5, 1845
E. Gordon, .54
James Kingsley, 1.00 to 25th, or Mar. 14, 1846
E. Hicks, 2.00 to 26th, or Apr. 18, 1846
S. Hicks, 2.60 to 26th, or Apr. 18, 1846
G. Baker, 2.00 to 26th, or Apr. 18, 1846
J. Beckley, 2.00 to 26th, or Apr. 18, 1846
R. & J. Walker, 2.60 to 26th, or Apr. 18, 1846
S. Skinner, 2.00 to 26th, or Apr. 24, 1846

MARRIED.

In Lyon, Feb. 20th, by Rev. C. G. Clark, of Webster, Dr. J. M. TEN ERCK, to Miss ELIZABETH N. PLATT.

DIED.

Of consumption, at Saline, on the 18th of March, FRANKLIN NEWTON CASE, aged 22 years, 2 months and 4 days, son of Wm. and Betsy Case. He was a youth of rare talents, and of a sound, penetrating mind. He had a high sense and regard for all the social and moral duties of his life. He selected for his funeral text that unequalled rule of Ethics: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." He was a warm philanthropist. When but 17 years of age his feelings were strongly enlisted in behalf of the poor, oppressed, downtrodden slaves of our Slave States. Those who have listened to his private conversations and arguments; to his public debates and public addresses on the equal unalienable rights of men, on emancipation, on the propriety, policy, and necessity of the Liberty organization, can best attest his untiring zeal in the cause of freedom.—He was highly respected by all his acquaintances, and his death is much lamented. He commenced the study of law at the age of 19, and read with great success for a time, but debility and sickness frustrated all his future prospects.

Com.

STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber, about four weeks since, a black satin vest. It is supposed to have been taken by an impecunious man, a stranger who was about here at that time, and has probably pawned it either for money or liquor. As one who will give information concerning the vest and its whereabouts, I will reward the vest and apply reward him for his trouble. S. E. BROWN.

March 21, 1845.

Sheep Shears.

OF a superior quality for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist.

HAS removed his office to Croge & Jewett's Block, first floor of the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs.

THE TETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable. Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



REBIRTH RESTORATIVE

THIS Medicine is a sure, safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Galls, are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a judicious use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate of its extraordinary composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough and change the expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, no matter attended on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the repeated use of this Medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is given to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physician. The fact of no one single instance of its doing harm, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well-known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, No. 77 Prince Street, New York.

Principal Office, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson st., New York, has appointed W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Druggists, agents for Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, February 3, 1845.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Beckley & Hicks is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, by note or otherwise, are to make payment to Guy Beckley, who is authorized to receive it, and has become obligated to pay all debts due from said firm.

GUY BECKLEY, SUMNER HICKS. Ann Arbor, March 6th, 1845.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they will continue the Mercantile business at the Store recently occupied by J. Beckley & Co. where they will at all times be found ready to wait on those who may feel disposed to favor

