

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

VOL. 6, NO. 46.
WHOLE NO. 306.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
Is published every Saturday morning by
FOSTER & DELL.

Terms of the Paper.
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year in advance; if not paid in advance, TWO DOLLARS will be INvariably required.
All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

Rates of Advertising.
For each line of breviter, (the smallest type), the first insertion, 3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising by the folio.
All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.
All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid.
SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

VARIETY.

The author of the work "Greece as a Kingdom," says: "I am acquainted with a lady of one of the first Athenian families, who, though only 25 years of age, already has sixteen children, (eight of them twins) of whom seven are still alive. It may scarcely appear credible in England, but there is now at Athens a venerable grandmamma in the person of a lady not yet 24 years old. She was married when 11 years of age, and had a daughter in the course of a year. That daughter married also, when scarcely 11, and has just become a mother."

A HOUSE SET ON FIRE BY WATER.
On Sunday the 24th ult., the dwelling house at East Dennis, occupied by Mr. David Farnsworth, was set on fire and narrowly escaped destruction, in consequence of a glass globe filled with water, and containing two small fishes, having been hung against a south window. The house had been shut up two or three days, and Mr. F. on approaching, perceived smoke issuing from the chimney. Five minutes elapsed before he got in, as he had to return to his father-in-law's, for the key. On entering he found one of the window curtains was burnt, and a covered easy chair standing by the window was in flames. After extinguishing the fire, he ascertained the cause. The glass globe filled with water hung where the rays of the sun fell directly upon it, formed a lens or burning glass, and a part of the curtain happened to be in the focus, was set on fire. Repeated experiments were afterwards made with the same globe. When filled with water and exposed to the sun, paper ignited; but when the water was turned out the same effect was not produced. If Mr. F.'s house had burned down every body would have said that it had been set on fire by an incendiary.—*Yarmouth Reg.*

SHRINKING AND SWELLING OF MEAT IN THE POT.
When children, we used to be told that pork, beef, &c., killed in the old of the moon, would shrink in the pot; and if in the new, that it would swell; and a great many good, honest farmers, religiously observed that waxing and waning quarters for their periodical butchering. That some meat shrinks, while others swell, is a fact too notorious for cavil; but that the moon is to be praised or blamed for this agency, we most fully deny. The true cause of these changes is found in the manner of feeding animals before slaughtering. An animal that has been long and well fed, until the fat has become fully charged with solid matter, will, on exposure to boiling water, absorb a portion of it, and consequently swell the dimensions of the flesh; while that which has been hastily or but partially fattened, will diminish in cooking from the abstraction of the juices which occupied the cavities or spaces between the lean fibres. This is the whole secret of the shrinking and swelling of meats. It will thus be perceived that one carcass of equal weight may differ materially in value from another of nearly the same apparent quality. Eggs from well fed hens are also much more rich and substantial than those produced by hens sparingly fed. The latter will invariably be found meagre and watery.—*American Agriculturalist.*

The Boston Chronotype says that a grand child of "Billy Gray" is now a pauper in the Alms House at Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Gray died about twenty five years since. He was twice Lieut. Governor of Mass., an honorable and for nearly half a century a highly successful merchant, the sails of whose ships whitened many seas. He was considered the wealthiest man in New England. The Chronotype reads a homily to rich men, against hoarding up wealth, and "toiling for heirs they know not who;" and advises them to use it in improving the condition of the poor, and thus enjoy the "luxuries of doing good" while alive.

A Whig meeting in Missouri has nominated John J. Crittenden for President.

POETRY.

The battle of Monterey seems to have greatly inspired the genius of the writers of poetry. We have published several articles on that event; and here is another:

Monterey.

A PICTURE BY GLORY—PLACED IN A NEW LIGHT BY TRUTH.

Strike the cymbals! Sound the clarion!
Tira, lara, lara, la!
Victorious chaplet wreaths each morion
Of the BRAVE at Monterey,
Cripples, scarce from death exempted,
Smile—we strew with flowers your way;
Timber legs and coat sleeves emptied,
Welcome! WRECKS of Monterey.

"Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal,"
Limb lopped heroes are your pay;
Glory has not made you nimble,
Laurel crowned of Monterey,
And the low eared and orphaned—
Fah! I forget them all to-day;
Shout ye down, with hearts unsoftened,
Their low wail for Monterey.

Widows—orphans—who would heed 'em?
Thrust them from our parent's ways,
Yell! the area of Freedom
Was enlarged at Monterey.
But when Mexico fields are darkened
With the slave lords' human prey,
Some will *hush*, that joyous hearkened
To the shouts of Monterey.

Palo Alto and La Palma,
Made our Christian nation gay,
And with hearts no whit the calmer,
We've rejoiced o'er Monterey.
But when Glory's debt is tripled,
Galled by taxes, we should say,
"Why were freemen killed and crippled
At accursed Monterey?"

Realms annexed—a new dominion!
Soon for these will trumpet bray,
While our Eagle spreads his pinion,
Westward, far of Monterey;
But with grief will be remembered
Tears wild glories of a day,
Should the North and South, dismembered,
Have their own RED MONTEREY.

MISCELLANY.

From the National Era.

The Washington Letter-Writer.

The rapid increase of that very interesting instrument of civilization, the Penny Press of the large cities of the Union, and the fast-growing desire for information throughout the country in general, have created within the last few years a numerous, and in the main, a most meritorious class of individuals at Washington, who are known as the "letter-writers." Formerly, in the good old days of newspaper indolence, it was customary for five or six of the public journals in a particular section of the country to unite in retaining the services of a correspondent at the seat of Government, who furnished them with merely a meager synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, occasionally, perhaps, venturing a timid expression of his individual opinions with regard to passing events and public measures. Three or four of such correspondents, who were generally also connected with the Washington papers, occupied at this time the entire field, and often realized for their labors, upwards of one hundred dollars per week. Now, the number of letter-writers is upwards of thirty, and their salaries vary from fifteen to five dollars a week. A few of the large papers, indeed—such as the "New York Courier and Enquirer"—pay handsome salaries, and secure the services of gentlemen of high character and talent; but the mass of the penny papers, the "New York Sun," or "Herald," for instance, pay their correspondents about six dollars a week—and it is really surprising to find how much intellect and industry can be obtained—for the wages of hoden.

The great mass of readers, who are every morning edified by the correspondence from Washington, which they find in their daily newspaper, have very little idea of the arduous labors of those by whom it is furnished. The poor letter-writer thus reaps as scanty a harvest of public gratitude as he does of dollars from his employer, who, by the bye, is continually boasting of the immense cost at which he obtains his Washington news. As soon as the House opens, which, during the greater portion of the session is at eleven o'clock in the morning, the letter-writer may be found at his post—one of the desks which are placed in the recesses between the columns outside the bar. Here he sits, making notes, till one or two o'clock, when he runs into the Senate chamber, and exchanges with one of his colleagues there his account of the House proceedings, receiving that of the doings of the Senate in return. He then hastens back to the House, and commences his letter for the evening mail, taking a note, at the same time, as no one but himself could, of what is meanwhile going on. Four o'clock is fast approaching; and if a prosy speaker, who is only talking for Buncombe, has possession of the floor, he obtains—whatever may be

its value—the letter-writer's heartfelt prayer for his lungs; if the contrary, a Western Senator's famous anathema could not equal in bitterness that malediction! Another rush to the Senate; and then what an effort to close up the letter!—But there has, perhaps, been a vote on some exciting question, and the "yeas" and "nays" must be copied. Off he flies to the room of the Clerk of the House, and there finds half a dozen of his colleagues struggling over the list. Confusion! He has only ten minutes, and the mail is sure to be lost! But by a terrible effort he makes out his list, and reaches the cars just in time to fling his package to the conductor, the train having that instant started for Baltimore.—Yet the labors of the poor letter-writer have hardly begun. There has been a secret session of the Senate, and he must find out the subject discussed with closed doors. In order to obtain this important piece of intelligence, he must see one of the Senators with whom he is intimately acquainted; and, hurrying as fast as he can to Coleman's, he is fortunate enough to find the great man at the bar, refreshing himself with a glass of brandy and water before sitting down to dinner, for the day is cold and his stomach is weak; and, as the letter-writer approaches, he justifies his indulgence by quoting for the hundredth time a portion of the Epistle of Paul to Timothy—the only portion of that Apostle's writings with which, we will venture to say, the gentleman has ever been known to meddle. However, the Senator is in a gracious mood, altho' it is before dinner, and, with a craftiness worthy of "Richelieu" himself, the letter-writer sifts out the invaluable item of news.

Chuckling over his good fortune in penetrating the deepest recesses of Executive mystery, the letter-writer thinks of dinner. It is now just nine hours since he swallowed a cup of cold coffee, and in the interval the only pabulum which he has had time to obtain has been three pickled oysters and a half a dozen glasses of Monongahela at Foy's grog shop in the Capitol basement—the solids bearing to the fluids by which they were accompanied about the same as Falstaff's pennyworth of bread did to his many gallons of sack. Having dined—the process being terminated more abruptly than usual by an unfortunate quarrel with one of the waiters, respecting the right of exclusive possession of a devilled turkey—our friend struts into the bar room, to gather the news and accept invitations to drink. Having prosecuted both these objects to the fullest practicable extent at the "National," he follows them up still further at "Brown's," loses not sight of them at the "United States," and perhaps does not feel satisfied till after he has driven them to the utmost extremity at "Fuller's." It is now near midnight, and the letter-writer is ready to commence the epistle which goes by the mail in the morning. So, ordering a jug of hot whiskey punch and a shilling's worth of cigars, our friend lights a candle, dropping an extra one into his pocket, and proceeds to his room. Cursing the waiter who has allowed his fire to get down, he stands for some minutes in a brown study, silently regarding the fast-dying embers. He is attempting to extricate the events of the day—the proceedings of Congress and the intelligence which his evening researches have obtained—from the apparently hopeless confusion in which they now repose in his brain. He scratches his head, and making a desperate effort, looks as wise as General — when he tries to collect himself in the House about eleven o'clock in the morning; but all will not do, and so he applies himself to the jug, when a smile, stealing over his features, announces that "his friend and pitcher" has rendered potential aid. So he lights a cigar, and cheerfully seating himself at the little green table which fulfils all the purposes of writing desk, washstand, toilet, and escritoire, he seizes a pen, and dashes away till five closely-written pages of foolscap lie spread out before him. The sheets are folded, enclosed in an envelope, and left on the table, where the packet is soon afterwards found by "John," who conveys it to the bag at the railroad depot. It is now three o'clock in the morning, and convincing himself, by reversing its mouth, that the jug is entirely empty, the letter-writer flings himself on his bed, and in five minutes is wrapped in his epistles of yesterday—in peaceful oblivion.

Such is the daily life of a letter-writer at Washington! And yet, day after day, some of these gentlemen write a column of matter, full of correct information, sound political knowledge, intelligent strictures on measures and men, and that prescience of coming events which can be obtained only by an extensive experience, aided by the most sober and dispa-

sionate thought. It is quite true, that amongst the letter-writers are men of little talent & less principle; but their abilities and character are in keeping with the journals for which they correspond. They are the fabricators of astounding pieces of intelligence, and invent the startling "still later" news from Washington, which is ushered forth with flaming capitals, and swells the mid-day chorus of the news boys. In their hands also is the retail trade, in the scandal and gossip of a city, proverbial for the filthiness of the one and the fatulence of the other. They are continually making changes in the Cabinet, recall the foreign ministers, and make and revoke appointments at their sovereign pleasure. They pump Mr. Martin Renahan every morning, and know all the secrets of the White House, from the attic to the basement cellar. At least, we may say of them, as his master says of Francis in the old play—

I dare be sworn thou hast been in the battery,
Steeping thy curious humor in fat ale,
And in the butler's attic—ay, or chatting
With the glib waiting woman, o'er her comb—
These bear the key to each domestic mystery.

These industrious emissaries of an "Independent press" are very fond of the society of those Congressmen and other officials, who—what shall I say?—who "won't go home till morning." *In vino veritas* is one scrap of Latin which they are able to understand; and they lose no opportunity in these cases of testing the maxims. Well, indeed, may they say—

Nay, fear not me, for I have no delight
To watch men's vices, since I have myself
Of virtue nought to boast of—

and so the member's suspicions being perfectly lulled, he readily slakes the letter-writer's thirst for "items" and grog. But the gentry we have been describing do not by any means constitute the majority of the letter-writers at Washington. The respectable press of the chief cities of the Union is represented by able and intelligent writers, and their influence on legislation and the movements of political parties is as great as it often is salutary. They keep a sharp eye upon the leading men of both parties, and comment on public measures with much greater freedom at all times, and often with more intelligence and justice, than the editors of the journals to which they contribute. Hence it is that the politicians entertain a wholesome dread of the letter-writer, and fear a castigation from him much more than they do one from a party editor, who is not always so well informed as his correspondent, and therefore does not know where to strike with the greatest effect; is never so moderate, and therefore less dangerous; whilst, being constantly liable to the accusation of fierce partisanship, his censure is easily turned off, as a matter of course. The rivalry amongst these gentlemen in procuring the earliest intelligence of all political movements is productive of most salutary effects. Political intrigue is thus rendered infinitely more difficult and hazardous, and the public are enabled to watch the whole game. Now, this constant surveillance, exercised at the seat of Government by practiced and intelligent writers for the public press, has much more to do with the purity and integrity of our institutions than many imagine. Wisdom did indeed utter her voice when it was said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and the solemn warning cannot be too often repeated. Let the records of the sayings and doings at Washington cease to be minute and universally diffused—let the public eye relax in its watchfulness—let the interest in every political movement no longer come home to the bosom and business of every man, and it needs no one to arise from the dead to foretell the speedy influx, not of more corrupt, but of more successful ambition, the rapid accumulation of public grievances, and the inevitable sequence of bondage or revolution.

Increase of Starvation in Ireland.

After an absence of nearly a week from Skibbereen, I passed through that town on Thursday last. By two respectable inhabitants I was assured that the mortality, so far from diminishing, had up to that day appeared to increase. One of these gentlemen told me positively, that one day during a week he had counted no less than fifteen funerals. On leaving Skibbereen the coach was circled round by at least from fifty to sixty women, all of whom appeared in the most extreme destitution, and who appeared to pay particular attention to a gentleman who was about leaving Skibbereen for Cork. On making inquiry as to this gentleman's name, I was informed that it was Inglis, and that he held the station of Commissary General, and that he was

sent down specially by government to investigate the condition of the people of this district. By chance I happened to travel with him on Thursday last, and during my journey, received some important information regarding the effects of the present mortality, and the operations of the relief and soup committees. He related to me several incidents connected with the present destitution of the town, and alluded to one particularly, which, even in this abode of destitution and misery, is so singularly shocking as to require a more lengthened notice.

On Sunday, (20th Dec.) a young woman with difficulty entered the public streets from one of the narrow and ill-formed lanes that compose the outskirts of the town; with tottering steps and tremulous voice she besought the charity of the passer-by; but for some time her solicitations were useless, and from continued absence of food, and consequent exhaustion, she fell in the street, and remained there for a short time unable to rise or even to speak. She was shortly after removed from the place where she fell; after the proper restoratives had been supplied, the poor sufferer was conveyed to the wretched cabin that she called her home. She there informed the charitable persons in attendance, that her father and mother had died within the two previous weeks, and at the same time directed their attention to a heap of dirty straw that lay in the corner, and apparently concealed some object under it.—On removing this covering of straw, the spectators were horrified on beholding the mangled corpses of two grown boys, a large portion of each of which had been removed by the rats, while the remainder lay festering in its rottenness. There they remained, perhaps, for a week, or it might be for a fortnight, unknown and unheeded, the wretched relics of poor mortality, on which these loathsome creatures had nightly held their disgusting banquet. Such a fact and such a state of society, communicated to me by a responsible official of the present Government, requires in this place neither remark nor comment; indeed I must do the gentleman the justice to say that he evinced a generous sympathy in the distress of which this incident is but one of the results. From the same unquestionable source, I learned that the deaths in the town of Skibbereen alone, for the 3 weeks previous to my second arrival, amounted to 169, and these, in almost every instance, of insufficiency or total abstinence from food.—*Cork Examiner.*

Napoleon's Divorce.

Napoleon at this moment stood on the very highest pinnacle of his greatness.—He was now, in fact, the Emperor of Europe, and all the kings who surrounded him were but the governors of the remote provinces of his empire. But he was childless. He had no heir to perpetuate his name, and to inherit his power. He therefore resolved, most insanely for his influence and his fame, to divorce Josephine, the wife of his youth, and seek a bride of royal blood, who would associate with his name all the pride of ancestral renown. For Napoleon was well aware that mankind are generally even more fascinated by ancestral glory, than by individual heroism. In this case he, however, grievously misinterpreted his own position, and by the repudiation of Josephine, who had greatly aided in the advancement of his fortunes, he accelerated his own downfall. The grandeur of Napoleon's fortune, and the solidity of his throne were now such, that he could choose at his pleasure from all the princesses of continental Europe.

The divorce, for the sake of marriage with another, was however a fearful subject for Napoleon to brook to Josephine. The rumor of her approaching degradation had for a long time filled the heart of the Empress with the most terrible forebodings. Still, neither party ventured to introduce the topic, which now filled the ears and occupied the tongues of all Europe. They dined together one day, in the deepest embarrassment; and not one word was spoken by either, during the repast, Napoleon exhibited marks of the strongest agitation; a convulsive movement, accompanied with a hectic flush, often passed over his features; and he seemed afraid to raise his eyes to the Empress, except by stealth. Josephine was equally embarrassed and agitated, and had all the day been weeping. The dinner was finally removed untouched, neither having tasted a morsel, Josephine has described the scene which ensued. "We dined together as usual. I struggled with my tears, which, notwithstanding every effort, overflowed my eyes; I uttered not a single word during that sorrowful meal; and he broke the silence but once, to ask an attendant about the weather. My sunshine I saw had passed away; the storm burst quickly. Di-

rectly after coffee, Bonaparte dismissed every one and I remained alone with him. I watched in the changing expression of his countenance, that struggle which was in his soul. At length his features settled into a stern resolve. I saw my hour was come. His whole frame trembled; he approached, and I felt a shuddering horror come over me. He took my hand, placed it upon his heart, gazed on me for a moment; then pronounced these fearful words—Josephine! my excellent Josephine! thou knowest if I have loved thee! To thee, to thee alone, do I owe the only moments of happiness I have enjoyed in this world. Josephine! my destiny overmasters my will. My dearest affections must be silent before the interests of France. 'Say no more,' I had still strength sufficient to reply; 'I was prepared for this, but the blow is not less mortal.' More I could not utter. I cannot tell what passed within me. I believe my screams were loud. I thought reason had fled. I became unconscious of everything, and on returning to my senses, found I had been carried to my chamber. On recovering, I perceived that Corvisart was in attendance, and my poor daughter weeping over me. No! no! I cannot describe the horror of my situation during that night. Even the interest which he affected to take in my sufferings, seemed to me additional cruelty. Oh, my God! how justly had I reason to dread becoming an Empress!

The fatal day of separation at length arrived. After the painful scene was over, Josephine, in silence and sorrow, retired to her chamber. The usual hour of Napoleon's retiring came. "He had just placed himself in bed, silent and melancholy, while his favorite attendant waited to receive orders, when suddenly the private door opened, and the Empress appeared, her hair in disorder, and her face swollen with weeping. Advancing with a tottering step, she stood, as if irresolute, about a pace from the bed, clasped her hands and burst into an agony of tears. Delicacy—a feeling as if she had now no right to be there—seemed at first to have arrested her progress; but forgetting everything in the fullness of her grief, she threw herself on the bed, clasped her husband's neck, and sobbed as if her heart had been breaking. Napoleon also wept while he endeavored to console her, and they remained for some time locked in each other's arms, silently mingling their tears together. After an interval of about an hour, Josephine parted forever with the man whom she had so long and so tenderly loved.—On seeing the Empress retire, the attendant entered to remove the lights, and found the chamber silent as death, and Napoleon sunk among the bed clothes as to be invisible. The next morning at 11, Josephine left the Tuilleries forever.—*Abbott.*

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The Wilmot Proviso.

The following brief extracts will show the views of a portion of the Democracy on the Slavery Question. Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, now proceeded with an able speech upon the three million bill. After a few words in defence of his reasons for offering the amendment at the last session of Congress, he now came to the gist of the question and said:—

Soon will I have my arm drawn from its socket that I will yield one jot or tittle of the principle I maintain against the establishment of slavery in a free territory. Were it a question of compromise, I might yield and advise the North to yield again as she has so often done before. It was a question of abstract right, one which admitted of no compromise.

Mr. W. asked for resistance to the powers and usurpations of Slavery. He had voted for the admission of Texas, Slavery and all. We had been told that there should be two free States and two slave States, but there was nothing but Slavery there now and there would be nothing else. We had been told, too, that California was now a part of this Union.—So it was, and as it was free so it should remain. It was free from slavery under Mexico. Let it be free from slavery under us. It had been affirmed that this was not the time—but Mr. W. contended that it was the time, and now or never.

Mr. W. said that if Northern men yield now, they would ever be compelled to yield. The south uttered a burning sarcasm against the north when it presented a united front upon this subject. If the free States were thus manfully and independently united, they would present a noble front. Slavery, Mr. W. regarded as a great political and social evil, and he said this with no marked feeling against Slavery, nor any sympathy with

Abolitionism. He was no more an Abolitionist than the editor of the Union was a Hartford Convention man.

Mr. W. said that when the original States were formed there were seven Free States and six Slave States, and these with about an equal population.—The free States now have four times the population and prosperity, and all from having free labor.

After some remarks on other questions, Mr. Wentworth observed:—
"The Wilmot proviso also received my support before my last election, as it did that of an overwhelming majority of the Democrats from the non-slaveholding States of this Union. The most of the free States have instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives to support the doctrine of that proviso.—Those instructions from New York and Pennsylvania just arrived had only fifteen votes opposition in both houses in both States.

"The cry that this proviso should come up as a separate bill, on its own merits, is as deceptive as was the kiss of Judas. Its friends have tried every honorable means to bring it before the House, and they still are anxious to take it up by itself, and then, when both Houses have passed it, and the President has signed it, its friends will be the last to embarrass the three million proposition. I call upon men making this cry, to show their sincerity now while they have the opportunity, and I promise to aid them. I remember that Texas was rushed into the Union ahead of Oregon by a like deceptive cry. That secured, half of Oregon was given away. When Northern men objected to so much slave-power in Texas, the cry was, 'Oregon will balance it!' Now, half of Oregon is gone to Great Britain, and the slave-power claims the balance. Look at the vote in this House! It was purely sectional. And yet, with the fact staring us in the face that the Senate committed have moved to strike out the free clause in the Oregon bill, we are again asked to 'lie low and keep dark.' upon the subject of slavery in California. I will do no such thing. On the contrary, I proclaim the alarm to the North, and tell it that, whilst the Wilmot proviso passed this House at the last session, there is danger, great danger, that the Hercules efforts made here to defeat it will prevail. The eyes and noses on Mr. King's proposition show its fate when taken by itself; and it now must go with the three million bill, or free labor is shut out of the California forever."

The Liberty Party.

To the Liberty organization we shall give our support, regarding it as one means in the series designed by Providence to accomplish the final extinction of slavery. Its power consists in single-eyed devotion to the one idea. It is not a universal reform party. The principles it advocates are all comprehensive in their scope, and must exert an expansive influence on the minds of its members, disposing them to regard with favor all movements designed to advance the interests of the many, and abate the pretensions of the few; but its great duty is to apply these principles to the one evil, which has prevented the religious organizations, and overmatched the political parties of the country, thwarting to a great extent, their efforts for its good. It stimulates discussion; and, by directing anti-slavery sentiment to the ballot-box, consults the genius of the American people and their institutions, and gives to this discussion a conservative and practical power, at the same time that it brings the great doctrines of human rights to bear upon the other parties in the way in which they can be most effectually reached.—How it will ultimately accomplish its work, whether by forcing one or both of these parties to adopt its peculiar principles, or by breaking them up and causing new political organizations, cannot be foreseen; but, it is sufficient for us to know that under the pressure of its influence, conjoined with other agencies, there has been a steady advancement of public sentiment towards healthful action on the question of slavery.

In politics, we belong to the State, rights school. Far more danger in our opinion, it is to be apprehended from usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, than faction on the part of the States. The power of the former, its immense patronage, the extent of its administrative functions, the magnitude of the interests committed to its care, make it a formidable centre of attraction, constantly tending to draw influence and consequence from the States. So impressed are we with this danger, that, in questions of power between the States and the Central Government, our sympathies incline to the former, as, in all doubtful questions between the States and the

People, our sympathies go with the latter.

As a party (we have already remarked) the power of Liberty men consists in their one idea of slavery, and its extinction.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, March, 6.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

A Lesson from an Enemy.

Sometime since, we happened to be in company with a prominent Whig—a gentleman of acknowledged talents and a popular orator, who has ten addressed Whig mass meetings in this State.

Take an example in our State affairs. Several years since, the Locofocos came out furiously against all Banks.

A Northern Calhoun Wanted. Dr. Bailey, after listening to Calhoun's speech on the Mexican War, which was received with profound attention, exclaims—

"Would to Heaven the cause of Freedom had a Calhoun for its defender!—Safely might it then be intrusted to Congress. There are men of equal intellect in the Senate from the North, and of superior oratory, but not one of them all is his equal in unswerving fidelity to a principle, sleepless vigilance in guarding an interest, an iron will in pursuing an object."

It cannot elect all its candidates or carry by direct majorities all the measures it has in view.

Belonging ourself to a party which was decidedly in the minority, we listened to these remarks with considerable interest; and while we were cogitating how far the principles laid down were true of the influence of the Liberty party, the conversation took a slide into Abolitionism, and our friend took occasion from the course of the Liberty party, to confirm his doctrine of minority.

And how had this mighty revolution in public opinion been achieved? Why, by a very small body of men, scarcely a thirtieth part of the voters of the nation, banded together under the name of the Liberty party.

Believing in the old Roman maxim—Fas est ab hoste doceri—let your enemy teach you—we have written out the remarks of this gentleman, as our friends may be more disposed to listen to the voluntary testimony of a political opponent, than to what might be considered the partial representations of friends.

A Northern Calhoun Wanted.

Dr. Bailey, after listening to Calhoun's speech on the Mexican War, which was received with profound attention, exclaims—

"Would to Heaven the cause of Freedom had a Calhoun for its defender!—Safely might it then be intrusted to Congress. There are men of equal intellect in the Senate from the North, and of superior oratory, but not one of them all is his equal in unswerving fidelity to a principle, sleepless vigilance in guarding an interest, an iron will in pursuing an object."

The Liberty party of Detroit have nominated Joseph D. Baldwin for Mayor, and Charles M. Howard for Justice of the Peace.

Starvation in Ireland.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ann Arbor held pursuant to public notice on the evening of the 24th of February, at the Court House, Rev. Chas. C. Taylor was called to the chair, and C. Clark appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. R. Percy, Esq., a committee consisting of W. R. Percy, Esq., E. L. Fuller, Esq., and E. P. Gardner, Esq., were appointed to report permanent officers of the Irish Relief Association of Ann Arbor.

The Committee reported For President, Rev. C. C. TAYLOR; Vice Presidents, HOB. DONALD MCINTYRE, C. N. ORMSBY, Esq., WILLIAM O'HARA, and LUKE DALY.

The meeting was addressed by E. P. Gardner, Judge McIntyre, R. S. Wilson, C. Clark and others, in spirited remarks, evincing a determination, to respond in a proper manner to the demand made upon our sympathies in this terrible crisis.

On motion of E. L. Fuller, Esq., C. Clark, Esq. was requested to collect and present to the next meeting such information as he can command in relation to the starving condition of Ireland and other countries of Europe.

On motion of Judge McIntyre, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to present to an adjourned meeting, resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and the committee upon this subject, viz: Donald McIntyre, Esq., Jas. W. Stansbury, Esq., Geo. Sedgwick, Esq., R. S. Wilson, Esq., E. Clark, Esq.

On motion, E. Clark, Esq. a committee consisting of Prof. Agnew, Judge Dexter, Edward Clark, Houston Van Cleave and C. Van Huson, were appointed to prepare a circular to be sent into every town in the county of Washtenaw, inviting co-operation in the benevolent work to which this Association is devoted.

On motion of E. P. Gardner, this meeting adjourn to Saturday evening the 27th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, at the Court House.

C. C. TAYLOR, Ch'n. C. CLARK, Sec'y.

Relief for Ireland.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Ann Arbor, held at the Court House on the evening of the 27th February, 1847, Rev. C. C. Taylor, President, being absent, the meeting was called to order by Judge D. McIntyre, First Vice President.

The chair laid before the meeting, the following circular from the Executive Committee of the citizens of Detroit, addressed to the President of this meeting, which was received:

CIRCULAR. Detroit, Feb. 26, 1847.

Sir—At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Detroit, held on the 25th instant, the undersigned were appointed an Executive Committee, to address their fellow-citizens in the several counties in the State, with a view to the formation of auxiliary committees, and the adoption of such measures as might seem best adapted to enlist the sympathies and obtain the contributions of the people of this State, in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland.

Washington Burley, has been appointed by us Consignee, and all articles addressed to him, with letter and schedule explanatory, will be duly cared for, and will be uniformly marked "From Michigan to Ireland."

Charles C. Trowbridge has been appointed treasurer, to whom any contributions may be sent.

We suggest the importance of the adoption of a systematic plan, by which the contributions of each county may be accounted for separately.

The Pontiac Railroad Company have generously offered to transport free of charge, all provisions given in that part of the State for this purpose; and the Michigan Central Railroad Company have offered to transport several hundred barrels in the same manner.

The warehousemen of this city have proposed to receive and store gratuitously,

ly, and as far as they have power, send to Buffalo without charge, all articles received at this depot.

C. C. TROWBRIDGE, HENRY LEDYARD, EDMUND A. BRUSH, THEO. ROMEYN, WILLIAM GRAY, Executive Committee.

The meeting then listened to an array of facts upon the condition of Ireland, collected and read by Judge C. Clark, appointed for that purpose at a former meeting.

Judge D. McIntyre, chairman of the committee appointed at the former meeting, to prepare resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

"A cry of human misery & distress has gone forth from the hills and glens of Scotland, and from the hamlets and cottages and crowded cities of Ireland. At first it was faintly heard in the distance, but is daily becoming louder and more urgent; it proceeds from thousands, ay, millions of fellow beings, bound to us by the ties of universal brotherhood, from whom the earth has withheld her usual increase, and who would gladly labor to earn bread for themselves and their starving families; but even this privilege is denied them; (the low rate of wages being so disproportionate to the high price of provisions, that laborers who can get work, though regularly paid, cannot with their whole earnings procure sufficient food to keep life in themselves, much less to support their famishing wives and little ones.)

It comes from thousands of famishing fathers and mothers and children, from brothers and sisters and from our kindred and friends, all involved in one common calamity; it has been reiterated in thrilling tones by the Ladies of Dunmonway, in the county of Cork, and has been echoed from the bosom of the mother who occupies the throne of Great Britain, and has found its way across the Atlantic to the hearts of American fathers and mothers, and sisters and brothers.

It has come to us while our granaries and storehouses are filled with the rich and superabundant productions of our own fair Peninsula, and has told us that a civilized and christian people, nearly eight months in advance of their uncertain harvest, is suffering all the awful horrors and excruciating pangs of starvation; that already hundreds of our race have fallen into untimely graves, and other hundreds have been reduced to ghastly skeletons and frightful maniacs, the victims of a prevailing famine and its attendant pestilence; that when casting about for relief from the gnawings of hunger, the survivors have beheld blight and mildew resting upon many of the fairest and most fertile portions of Europe, and have found their population enduring the same severe trials as themselves, and the nations of the Continent terrified by apprehensions of similar impending evils; while in these United States, (that land of unmerited blessings, which have ever been a home to the emigrant and an asylum to exile,) and whither many of their kindred and friends have fled in pursuit of those comforts and that happiness which were denied them at home,) there is enough and to spare of that which they need to save them from perishing with hunger.

We have heard this cry and our hearts have been moved with pity and compassion towards the sufferers, and with gratitude to the Giver of all good, that while our neighbors and friends across the ocean are languishing and dying for lack of food, we, with no better claim on His beneficence than they, have been made the recipients of a superabundance from which to supply their wants, alleviate their distress and dispel the gloom of despair which now enshrouds them, and we unhesitatingly acknowledge our obligations to extend relief to suffering humanity whenever it may be, without regard to distance or country, or complexion, or climate. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Messrs. Donald McIntyre, George Sedgwick, William O'Hara, Edward Clark, and Caleb Clark, of Ann Arbor, be appointed a general Executive Committee for the county of Washtenaw, to receive contributions and forward the same, or the proceeds thereof in provisions, to the scene of suffering.

Resolved, That Messrs. Guy Beckley, George Hill, Luke Daley, Wm. R. Percy, William Stubbs, Thomas Cullen, William Kinsley, John Newbery, Martin H. Cowles, Bethuel Farrand, Orrin White, and Daniel B. Brown, be appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions and make collections from the citizens of Ann Arbor, and to deliver the same to the general Committee.

Resolved, In order that all our citizens may have an opportunity "to cast their gifts into this treasury of love and good will," that it be recommended to the several towns in this county, immediately to appoint committees to receive contributions and to make collections in their respective towns, to be forwarded without delay to the general committee at Ann Arbor, and it is earnestly hoped that "the rich will contribute liberally of their abundance," and that "those whose means are less will remember the benediction bestowed on her who of her pittance cast in two mites."

Resolved, That Messrs. C. C. Taylor, D. McIntyre, C. N. Ormsby, Luke Daley, William O'Hara, E. P. Gardner, and M. H. Goodrich, officers of the meeting, were appointed a committee of publication, to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the several towns in the several newspapers in this village.

On motion, the above report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

On motion, a subscription, which was presented by Judge C. Clark, was adopted, and about eighty dollars subscribed immediately, nearly fifty of which was paid in cash.

On motion, it was Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at the call of the general Executive Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. C. M. McIntyre, V. P. Presiding. C. N. ORMSBY, LUKE DALY, Wm. O'HARA, } Vice Pres'ts. E. P. GARDNER, M. H. GOODRICH, } Secretaries.

Relief for the People of Ireland.

The Executive Committee hereby give notice that a Depot for provisions has been established at Gen. Clark's warehouse, and that contributions in Flour, Pork, &c., will be received there and forwarded free of storage.

Flour, fine or superfine, Pork, flour barrels, and pork do, are wanted. D. MCINTYRE, GEO. SEDGWICK, C. CLARK, W. O'HARA, E. CLARK, Ex. Committee.

The Wilmot Proviso.

We are pleased to find a very general response to this movement from the working classes of the Northern Democracy. The Missouri (Mich.) Advocate has a well written article on the subject from a correspondent, fully sustaining Mr. Preston King, and rebuking the doughfaces of our own Legislature. We extract a sentence or two:

"The Democracy of the North is aroused, its march is onward, and the great States of New York and Pennsylvania lead in the van and beckon Michigan to follow; but she seems not to understand! She is behind the age! The refusal of the present Legislature to discountenance the further advance of Slavery, shows most evidently that instead of belonging to the Progressive Democracy, our Democracy members are really 'progressing backwards.'"

The voice of King, and Grover, and Pettit, and Wilmot, and others no less distinguished in the democratic ranks, has lingered in the breeze, and its sound has not yet reached their ears. That men should be found in such a time as this, opposing a restriction so salutary as the one referred to, was soe to be expected! Must we still be taunted by the Federalists of our times, and see the fingers of scorn pointed at the Dough that still adheres to our faces?

The most formidable opposition to the further advance of Slavery, is not with the whigs in Congress or out of it, but with the true democrats who have always proved themselves faithful to the party and to liberty; and those of our State Legislature, whose lack of discretion has led them to adopt a different course of action will soon find they are off the track, and that the signs of the times are at variance with that part of their political creed."

A full meeting of the Democracy of Wayne County, New York, fully sanctioned King's course. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That it is our irrevocable determination not to consent to the establishment or allowance of involuntary servitude, except for crimes, in any new territory of the Union, however acquired; and we will use all proper exertions to aid in establishing this great principle of human liberty, as the settled policy of our government.

Resolved, That we respect the dignity of labor, and in the name of the farmer, mechanic, and laborer, we protest against its degradation—we will never give our consent that a barrier shall be drawn around any new territory to be added to our Union, impassible by us, except upon the condition that we and our children shall be forced to hold slaves, or stand on the same level with them. We therefore hail the introduction of the "Wilmot proviso," as the "white man's proviso," and we will take our stand upon it now, and at all times, whenever free territory is to be acquired by the blood or treasure of our citizens."

We notice that Messrs. Hunt & McClelland of this State, voted for the Wilmot Proviso, while Chipman, as was to be expected, voted against it. Mr. McClelland made some remarks upon it, of which we find the following notice in the Era:

Mr. McCLELLAND then addressed the Committee. He contended that the prohibition of slavery from territory, when acquired, was constitutional; and that it had been the invariable practice of the Government to prohibit it. He designed to show, in the next place, that the ordinance of 1787, from that time to the present, had been considered constitutional;

that it had been so recognized by Mr. Madison; that it had been ratified by Congress and sanctioned by various judicial decisions, and, finally, he would state the reasons which impelled him to vote for the Wilmot proviso.

The proviso, as amended, is in the following words:

"Provided, further, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided, always, that every person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States such fugitive may be lawfully claimed, and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

That our readers may see how completely party lines were annihilated on this question, we give the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill at length from the New York Com. Advertiser, the Whigs being distinguished by italics.

YEAS—(FOR THE PROVISIO.) MAINE—Dunlop, Hamlin, McCrate, Sawtelle, Scammin, Severance, Williams; 7.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Johnson, Moulton, Norris; 3.

MASSACHUSETTS—Adams, Abbott, Ashmun, Grinnell, Hale, Hudson, King, Rockwell, Thompson, Winthrop; 10.

RHODE ISLAND—Arnold, Cranston; 2.

CONNECTICUT—Dixon, Hubbard, Rockwell, Smith; 4.

VERMONT—Collamer, Dillingham, Foot, Marsh; 4.

NEW YORK—Anderson, Benton, Campbell, Carroll, Collins, Culver, DeMatt, Ellsworth, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Holmes, Hough, Hungerford, Hunt, Jenkins, King, Lawrence, Lewis, Maclay, Miller, Mosley, Nevin, Rathbun, Ripley, Russell, Seaman, Smith, Wheaton, White, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth; 33.

NEW JERSEY—Edsall, Hampton, Rank, Sykes, Wright; 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—Blanchard, Buffington, Campbell, Darragh, Ewing, Garvin, Ingersoll, Levin, McInaine, Pollock, Ramsay, Ritter, Stewart, Strohm, Wilmot, Yeast; 16.

DELAWARE—Houston; 1.

OHIO—Brinkerhoff, Cummins, Delano, Faran, Fries, Giddings, Harper, McDowell, Perrill, Root, Schenck, Starkweather, Thurman, Tilden, Vance, Vinton; 16.

INDIANA—Cathcart, Henley, Kennedy, McLaughly, Pettit, T. Smith, C. W. Smith; 7.

ILLINOIS—Henry, Hoge, Wentworth; 3.

MICHIGAN—Hunt, McClelland; 2.

Total 115; (114 from Free; 1, Houston of Delaware, from a Slave State.)

NAYS—(AGAINST THE PROVISIO.) NEW YORK—Strong; 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Black, Broadhead, Erdman, Foster, Ingersoll, McClean; 5.

OHIO—Cunningham, Morris, Parish, Sawyer, St. John; 5.

INDIANA—Owen, Wick; 2.

ILLINOIS—Douglass, Ficklin, McClelland; 3.

MICHIGAN—Chipman; 1.

MARYLAND—Chapman, Ligon, Long, Perry.

VIRGINIA—Atkinson, Bayly, Beinger, Brown, Chapman, Dromgoole, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Johnson, Leake, McDowell, Pendleton, Seddon, Treadway; 15.

NORTH CAROLINA—Baringer, Briggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbins, Dockery, Graham, McKay, Reid; 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Black, Bart, Holmes, Rhett, Sims, Simpson, Woodward; 7.

GEORGIA—Cobb, Haralson, Jones, King, Lumpkin, Stephens, Toombs, Towns; 8.

ALABAMA—Bowden, Chapman, Cottrell, Dargan, Hilliard, Houston, Payne; 7.

MISSISSIPPI—Adams, Ellet, Roberts, Thompson; 4.

FLORIDA—Brockenbrough; 1.

LOUISIANA—Hartmanson, La Sere, Morse, Thibodeaux; 4.

for the extension of Slavery. So much for the more favorable party.

The six New England States, it will be observed were entirely unanimous on the question.

The Famine in Ireland.

A lady who formerly resided in Pennsylvania writes from Ireland to a friend in that State,—

"I have taken the liberty to put your name as the transmitter of relief to us, for time will not admit of my asking you about it—for at the moment of my writing the dead and the dying are around us, and unless the Lord in mercy stay his hand, this country will soon be one wide charnel house. All local means are inefficient. All the resident gentry (for many have fled from the horrors they could not relieve) are straining every nerve to keep alive their famished neighbors. My sister and I, who are now sole residents of D. minor, buy Indian meal at the enormous price of £18 per ton in Cork, and sell it out at our kitchen at a reduced price to our starving neighbors, and give it to those who can not buy—but our own means are too narrow to permit us to continue this much longer.

Oh! my dear friends, in your blessed land of plenty you can not conceive our misery. People are dying by hundreds; in the next parish to ours the dead are without coffin. The prospect before us is fearful. An unusually early and severe frost set in; clothing, bedclothes, all pawned for food, and the suffering of cold added to hunger. The pig, (the Irish cat's wealth,) the fowls by which many lived, gone, starved, and in many cases drowned by the owners when they could feed them no more. Oh! if you saw the sight I saw yesterday; above two hundred men, tattered, looking more like skeletons than human beings, with despair on every feature, toiling on a road they were making, and not one probably having tasted food since the day before; and in the mountain wilds, the women and children perished by hundreds. A man's day's hire will hardly earn what keeps himself alive, and though an Irishman would give his last morsel to his child, yet he must keep it himself, for if he perished, his family must perish with him."

From the War. The New Orleans papers represent the conduct of the volunteers in that city as perfectly outrageous. The Tropic says:

"On Tuesday last a young man named John Leborio, was shot as he was returning from a fishing excursion in the lower part of the city, by one of a party of volunteers by whom he was shot. It appears that they demanded what fish the young man had taken during the day, and on his refusing to do so shot him dead.

The same day, a slave, the property of Madame Veau, was met in Parliament street by some of the same volunteers, and stabbed so severely that he died in a few hours after. What the slave had done or how he came in contact with them, we could not learn."

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes a letter from a gentleman in the army at Monterey, dated Jan. 5, 1847, from which we extract the following:

"Capt. Cutler gets along as usual—drunk one half his time. He was in the guard-house last night—a punishment which a common soldier takes as very disgraceful—and what should a captain think of it! There was a time once when every man in the company would freely have laid down his life for his sake; but things have changed since we left Louisville."

The New Orleans Tropic of the 25th says:

"On Saturday night and during a part of the Sabbath, it rained in torrents, and the country around the city is deluged. The 2d regiment of Mississippi and the 3d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, were encamped at the Battle Ground, a few miles below the city. Those brave men, who abandoned the pursuits of civil life and all the endearments of home and friends, to aid in the prosecution of the war, were exposed to a pitiless storm and drizzling rain. Instead of comfortable quarters being furnished them by the officers charged with this duty by the government, they were encamped on a piece of ground submerged and up to their knees in mud and water.

We have been waited on by a gentleman attached to the company of Philadelphia Rangers, who informs us that the company to which he belongs, as well as the Cameron Guards and Stockton Artillerists, have lost nearly all their blankets and other property, having been swept away by the waters. The state of things is shocking to humanity.

About two hundred of the Pennsylvanians have left the camp and have come up to the city. Fifteen or more left last evening on one of the steamers for home, sweet home! and we are informed that many more will start by the first opportunity."

Tampico dates of the 16th, have been received at New Orleans, with intelligence of the loss of the ship Ondaca, about 30 miles south of Tampico, having on board the 2d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, under Col. De Russey.

The troops got safely on shore, and have since arrived at Tampico, except the captain of the ship. It is said, but not believed, that part of the volunteers fell into the hands of the Mexicans. On hearing of the loss of the Ondaca, the steamer Undine, with the 2d artillery on board, was despatched from Tampico to render assistance. The Undine had not returned. But it was rumored that this company were cut off by a body of 800 of the enemy's cavalry, and another rumor is that the Mexicans attacked the volunteers after landing, and that this led to a dispersal of our forces and a forced march to Tampico.

A detachment composed of 80 Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry was cut off when 30 miles beyond Saltillo by Gen. Mowen. They formed an outpost, and were surprised and taken prisoners without resistance. Major Portland, C. M. Clay, and Major Gaines were captured. The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and 10 dragoons, with despatches from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor is confirmed. The despatches are said to have contained the whole plan of our operations. Young Ritchie was *lassoed*, and dragged across a cornfield. An officer of the Ohio regiment, supposed to be Lieut. Miller, had been murdered near Chihuahua, and awfully mutilated.

Gen. Scott was to embark immediately on his destination to Lobos, a distance of 75 miles from Vera Cruz. The attack on Vera Cruz, it is supposed, will take place about the 1st of March. News in regard to the volunteers on board the Ondaca is less favorable than was expected. A detachment sent to their assistance is said to have been made prisoners, and all the volunteers of Capt. Magrader's forces had started for the wreck, and the whole brigade are said to have followed. The main body of the volunteers who were wrecked had certainly not reached Tampico. At last accounts from them they were engaged in conflict with a body of the Mexicans, far superior in numbers and equipments.

The U. S. ships Statesman, Pretence, and Catharine were off the bar at Tampico on the 9th inst., filled with troops. The Mississippi volunteers were on the Statesman, suffering terribly from sickness, and dying daily in great numbers. The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded.

Gen. La Vega had been appointed to command Vera Cruz.

The Congress of the state of Vera Cruz had called on its people to resist, at all hazards, any invasion of the Americans; also, a decree authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan in 48 hours, by force, or voluntarily.

There are some further accounts of the capture of Chihuahua. The Mexicans admit that over 100 of their number were killed.

This is the Mexican report, and it states that the Americans were in possession of El Paso, with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry on the 27th ult. The loss on each side is not stated.

The Vera Cruz Indicator, of the 31st ult., says: "Gen. Savage meditates an attack on Tampico, yet the Mexican troops are all represented to be in a deplorable situation."

The latest from the volunteers of the Ondaca is that Gen. Cos arrived off the wreck with 1000 troops from Aspan, and ordered them to surrender, which was refused. An engagement took place, lasting till 10 o'clock at night—result unknown—and Gen. Cos has stationed advanced cavalry and infantry to prevent reinforcements. General Pillow's brigade had been sent by Gen. Patterson to their relief.

The United States have opened a recruiting office in Detroit for the enlistment of soldiers to serve during the war with Mexico. The officer advertises for "able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being above 5 feet 3 inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow-citizens." Here is a chance for the Democratic patriots, who are so zealous for the war, to show their love of country by enlisting in the ranks. Those Whigs also, who condemn the war, yet go for supplying all the men and money the President may ask for, can enlist for \$7.00 a month, and agreeably to the plan of Mr. Jacob M. Howard, and the War Whigs of Detroit, go to Mexico and fight the battles of Slavery, and then, after their return, discuss the merits of the War.

We have commenced sending bills to the subscribers who are in arrears one year or more. The bills are filled out to No. 312, the conclusion of the volume. Any errors in them will be cheerfully corrected the first opportunity. We hope for an immediate response.

We are unexpectedly obliged to cut short our report of Legislative and Congressional proceedings by a pressure of other matters. We will bring up the arrears in full next week.

Gov. Felch has resigned his office of Governor, to assume that of Senator.

Ann Arbor Literary Association.

The Lecture of Prof. Hinman, of Albion, before this association, last Tuesday evening, like the previous lecture by Prof. Ten Brook, was truly a brilliant performance, and his large and highly intelligent audience were richly rewarded for their attendance. His subject, Education, or the necessity of a proper Education for the West, was treated in a masterly style of eloquence, rendered still more interesting, by a pleasing delivery. The whole lecture showed an intimate acquaintance with the classics, and when he spoke of the West as the battle field between Popery and Protestantism, he seemed to touch on a thread with which he was familiar.

Prof. Ten Brook's Lecture, the opening one of the season, gave great satisfaction for its enlightened and liberal views, its pungent wit, and chastity of style. Our citizens should not deprive themselves the pleasure of listening to such Lectures.

The debate next Tuesday evening, from its general interest, and the known ability of the debaters, ought to secure a full attendance.

State Liberty Fund.

Ma. Editor:—Please acknowledge the following sums as received to the State Liberty Fund.

- From Middleville, per J. C. Goodrich, \$1.00.
Richmond, Macomb co. per J. Sabine, \$3.00.
Paid to Mr. S. M. Holmes at the State Meeting at Kalamazoo:
Paw Paw, R. D. Gurnsey, ch'n, \$5.00
Hiram Jacobs, Sturges Prairie, from N. Nickerson, ch'n, 1.00
Isaac Taylor do do 2.00
S. L. Babbin, Schoolcraft, N. M. Thomas ch'n, 1.50
Chas. Henry, do do 1.00
Jonas Allen, do do 1.00
J. D. Cabb, do do 1.00
D. T. Pierce, do do 1.00
H. Smith, do do 50
\$14.00

Please make the following corrections to a former report. The following persons are reported to have paid—the report should have been subscribed, but not yet paid.

- J. D. Zimmerman, Union City, \$5.00
Elder Twiss, 1.00
J. W. King, Genesee co., 5.00
John P. Marsh, of Kalamazoo, subscribed \$5.00 not formerly reported.

The subscribers to the Lib. Fund at the late annual meeting or formerly, are requested to remit their subscriptions to the undersigned as speedily as possible, in order to enable the Committee to discharge certain pressing obligations resting upon them on behalf of our common cause.—Sums of One Dollar and upwards may be remitted at any time by mail, addressed to H. HALLOCK, Detroit.

On behalf of the Com. H. HALLOCK.

We think that the holding of a human being in involuntary servitude, and himself and his children as property, is such a palpable violation of the principles of justice, and of the duties men owe to community and to their Maker, as should, under any ordinary circumstances, prevent freemen from bestowing their suffrages upon the perpetrators of such a wrong. And our reason is, that men who do this act, cannot be trusted generally with power, where that power can be wielded for the advancement of slavery; the temptation to abuse it being too great to make it safe to trust it in their hands. But while we would not thus put power into their hands, we would not regret the aid of such as are willing to join with us in constant and efforts to overthrow slavery.—Ohio True Democrat.

The war news from Mexico seems to be rather indefinite and vague. We shall probably have full particulars shortly.

We have on hand a part of Senator Corwin's celebrated speech against prosecuting the war; and also a speech and resolutions of Calhoun on the Slavery question, which we shall publish as soon as we find room.

The Legislature have not yet located the Capital any where, and the whole matter is in doubt. They will probably adjourn by the end of this month, and perhaps before.

Members of Congress who receive eight dollars a day besides heavy mileage, receive and send letters through the mails free of charge. The soldier who permits himself to be shot at seven dollars a month, can't receive a letter from his wife or sister, unless the postage is paid in advance. Is this right?

A very extensive carpet factory has recently gone up at Auburn, N. Y., which will involve, it is supposed, an expense of \$100,000. It is five stories high, and in proportion—is designed to carry 90 power looms, and produce 1800 yards of carpeting per day.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the SENATE, Feb. 24, Mr. Denton offered a resolution of instruction to the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to amend the revised statutes that stays of execution on judgments before justices of the peace be as follows: for sums of \$25 and under, three months; all sums over \$26 and under \$50, six months; sums over \$50 and under \$75, six months; and on all sums over \$100, fifteen months; the time, in each case, to be reckoned from the commencement of the suit.

Mr. Lathrop moved to strike out the words "from the commencement of the suit," and insert the words "from the rendition of the judgment."

Mr. Denton moved to amend the amendment so as to add two months to the stay on each sum named above.

After some debate between Messrs. Denton and Eldredge,

The question being on the amendment to the amendment, it was lost—yeas 5 nays 13.

Mr. Allen then moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that for all sums over \$50 the stay shall be for six months. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Lathrop to insert the words "from the rendition of judgment," in lieu of the words "from commencement of the suit," was then agreed to and the resolution passed.

On the House, Feb. 25., amendments to the Constitution were discussed in Committee of the whole. On motion of Mr. Adam, double Senatorial districts were adopted.

Mr. Britain offered a substitute for the resolution he had previously offered, that no act of Incorporation shall be passed by the legislature except for purposes strictly municipal, which was adopted.

The committee rose and reported back to the House, and amendments concurred in.

Mr. H. W. Taylor submitted his substitute which was negatived, yeas 23, nays 34.

Mr. H. W. Taylor offered an amendment providing for biennial instead of annual sessions which was carried.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment that the Supervisors of each county shall district their county into single districts, which was lost.

Mr. Noble moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was carried. He said it appeared to him more proper for the supervisors to district their own counties than the legislature, but there was a provision that districts might be made with reference to county lines. That he thought would result in evil, though a more equal distribution as far as enumeration was concerned, and though fractions might be unrepresented, yet thought the evil would be less than breaking up of county lines.

Mr. C. H. Taylor moved to amend so as to give to each organized county at least one member.

Mr. Britain moved to amend by adding, the territory now embraced in the counties of Houghton, Marquette, Schoolcraft and Ontonagon shall be omitted to at least one representative. Lost.

The question recurring on Mr. Edmunds' proposition,

Mr. Turner said he thought it would be better to leave the districting to the legislature instead of the supervisors.—They might fail to do it in a legal and proper manner, which would give rise to contests for seats in the legislature, it would have a great tendency to bring a great deal of trouble and political agitation into each county. The representatives would come here with a full view of the matter. It would take less time to do the business here than there, and it would seem to have a more binding effect. To leave it to the supervisors would be making it liable to contingencies. It would save time and difficulty by having the districts fixed by the legislature.

Mr. Edmunds believed that the action of the Supervisors would be more acceptable to the people than the action of the legislature; each township would be represented at the board which would not be the case in the Legislature.

Mr. Upton thought it would be likely to open a door for difficulties and give rise to many questions of contested seats.

Mr. Goodwin said the proposition of the committee was based on population, it had no regard to county lines, it left the State a broad field for districting, this would be controlled by county lines and then by township lines, this would break up the symmetry as popular representation. The object was to get a representation dependent on population.

Mr. Hollister said people were usually attached to their own counties, the interests of two counties might be different, with a district composed of parts of two counties, there would be strife to get the member in their own county, in its practical results it would be found objectionable. Mr. H. was in favor of preserving county lines and in favor of having the districting done by the board of Supervisors.

After some further debate, the amendment was adopted yeas 36, nays 22.

In SENATE, Feb. 26, the Senate again took up the bill to regulate the construction of mill dams and mill races, (Mr. Coe having been sent for) and the bill was further discussed by Mr. Balch in its favor.

The question was then taken and the bill was lost by a tie vote—yeas 10, nays 10.

Mr. Fenton then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and the question being taken, it was lost, yeas 10, nays 10.

Mr. Balch, on leave, reported a joint resolution relative to the revision of the judiciary laws of 1846, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

[The resolution suspends the judiciary system until 1848 and raises a commission to be selected by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention to revise the judiciary system.]

Mr. Cook, on leave, introduced a bill to exempt a quantity of land, as the homestead, from forced sale in certain cases.—Read twice and ordered to be printed.

The amendments to the charter of the Michigan Insurance Bank coming up

Mr. Eldredge offered an amendment that the bank be not allowed to pay out any notes of other banks except those of New York and New England.

Mr. Denton was opposed to allowing them to pay out any notes except their own. It is by paying out other notes that banks get up an unwholesome circulation and enables them to keep out a circulation larger than is safe to the bank. If the state stock system is to be the great panacea for all the evils of banking, Senators would do well to recollect that in every bank thus secured, which failed, a depreciation of the notes followed. The plan he wished adopted, would keep specie in the vaults and thus prevent suspension.

Mr. Lathrop said that the great fault had been that banks had been tied up so tight that the courts would not enforce the provision. It is notorious that the present charter of the Insurance Bank prohibits the paying out of notes of other banks, yet the bank daily did so, and thus public convenience over-rode the law.

Mr. Denton. Fraud and cupidity over-rode the law.

The question was taken on Mr. Denton's substitute and lost, yeas 7, nays 14.

Mr. Lathrop then moved to amend the motion so as to allow the paying out of notes of banks in this state similarly secured.

Mr. Denton opposed the motion. He looked upon it as the uniting together of all the insolvent banks of New York, New England and Michigan. No solvent bank would ask such an amendment.

Mr. McReynolds favored the amendment. He looked upon these things as restrictions. We were not legislating to create a bank charter, but were imposing restrictions upon them.

Mr. Bush. I go against all bank charters.

Mr. McReynolds. I do not. On that subject I am a soft. Mr. McR. then went into an argument in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Denton said that last winter he endeavored to make this bank give state stock securities, and he was still in favor of it, but at the same time he was not willing to throw off all other guards and let them go free, as he might be, were he in his politics a soft, as Mr. McR. avows himself to be. Four-fifths of the losses in this state were caused by other banks taking the notes of the insolvent ones, as was the case with the River Raisin and the Oakland County Banks, and giving them a currency which the note holders would not give them had it not been for the fact that they were aided in getting out a circulation by other banks.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Denton, Eldredge and Balch.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, to allow the bank to receive and pay out the notes of other banks secured in like manner, and was carried, yeas 13, nays 7.

The amendment as amended was agreed to, yeas 12, nays 8.

Mr. Denton offered an amendment requiring the bank to give state stock securities for the issues of any bank whose notes they use for circulation.

In support of this, Mr. Denton said that the bank could procure the notes of other banks for one per cent and use them instead of their own notes and thus evade and cheat the law. They would issue no notes of their own, but would put in circulation those of other states and thus bring about the state of things Senators so deeply deplore, that of filling up the channels of circulation with notes over which we have no control.

The question was then taken and carried—yeas 12, nays 8.

Amendments to the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank were discussed.

Mr. Denton moved to amend the bill by striking out a portion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to make the directors liable individually for all the issues, instead of a limited liability. Carried.

Mr. Fenton offered an amendment providing that if the bank refuse for ten days to redeem its notes, (provided it

refuses to secure the bill holders by state stock,) it shall forfeit its charter.

Mr. Kibbe moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost—6 to 14.

Mr. Balch moved to amend the amendment so as to make the bills redeemable at both the bank in Detroit and the branch. Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Fenton, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Denton offered an amendment that after the 5th of November, 1848, the bank shall not put in circulation any notes unless registered and countersigned by the treasurer. Agreed to.

Mr. Denton then offered an amendment prohibiting the said corporation from putting in circulation the notes of any other incorporation whatever. Lost—yeas 9, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Schwarz, the Senate took up the bill repealing the law amendatory to the several acts in relation to licenses and to repeal sections 27 to 29 inclusive, of chap. 41 of the revised statutes.

The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading was carried, yeas 12 nays 7.

The question being on the passage of the bill it was carried, yeas 12, nays 9.

In the House, Feb. 26, the day was mostly consumed in discussing amendments to the constitution—the pay of members, biennial sessions, &c. The members found themselves at the end of the debate just where they began.

We have lost sight of the War resolutions of late, although in the forepart of the session they figured in every day's proceedings. The following notice of their end and of their originator, we find in the correspondence of the Oakland Gazette:

"The 'War resolutions,' which have been pending ever since the second day of the session, and cost the people over four thousand dollars, have at last been disposed of by the Senate—swallowing the antislavery amendments, (added in the House,) after refusing them some half dozen times. I presume the valiant author, Col. McReynolds, is now partially relieved, after showing Polk by the original resolutions how low he was willing to stoop to white-wash him. As I intimated to you some time ago, Mc. is after an appointment from head-quarters, and introduced those head resolutions to show Polk that he was a dough-face of the Simon order. The following is the programme of the efforts—1st introducing the resolutions, and of making windy speeches for their passage—2d giving a 'bird supper' to the members the second week of the session—3d by means of the supper securing the signature of the members to a recommendation of himself to the President for a commission in the army—4th, forwarding the papers to head quarters, and 5th, waiting the result in anxious suspense. The fifth act he is now in, which will probably last some little time.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Several events of much interest have recently transpired in Congress. We will briefly refer to some of them.

The analysis of the Wilmot Proviso will be found at length in another column. That the bill cannot pass the Senate with that Proviso in it, is certain. But the vote is valuable as showing the progress of antislavery feeling through the Free States.

John Wentworth of Chicago, commonly known as Long John, from his great height—has had a falling out with the Executive and his organ. Some little time since, John had the presumption to oppose the favorite recommendation of the Executive for taxing Tea and Coffee. Whereupon Father Ritchie of the Union laid on the lash severely to whip him into the traces, & published against him a sentence of virtual excommunication from the party. John thereupon attempted an explanation in the House, the report of which was badly done by the reporters of the Union; whereupon Mr. Douglas, John's colleague, moved that the reporters be expelled the House. Some debates occurred very interesting to the engaged, and amusing to the spectators, when the matter was dropped.

The Editor of the Union has also been expelled the Senate by a vote of the Whigs of that body, aided by Calhoun and Butler of S. C., and the Florida Senators. His offence was that he was not respectful enough in his comments on the action of the Senate, and that he had allowed a correspondent to call the Senators who opposed the prosecution of the war, "Mexicans," "traitors," &c. Whereat the said Ritchie is crying out lustily for "the freedom of the press!"

Mr. Calhoun's speech we gave in substance last week. In the debate on expelling the Editor of the Union, Mr. Turney of Tennessee referred to Mr. Calhoun as an aspirant for the Presidency and the head of a third party. Mr. Calhoun denied that he was an aspirant for the Presidency. He had never upon his heel refused to secure the bill holders by state stock.) it shall forfeit its charter.

Mr. Kibbe moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost—6 to 14.

Mr. Balch moved to amend the amendment so as to make the bills redeemable at both the bank in Detroit and the branch. Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Fenton, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Denton offered an amendment that after the 5th of November, 1848, the bank shall not put in circulation any notes unless registered and countersigned by the treasurer. Agreed to.

Mr. Denton then offered an amendment prohibiting the said corporation from putting in circulation the notes of any other incorporation whatever. Lost—yeas 9, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Schwarz, the Senate took up the bill repealing the law amendatory to the several acts in relation to licenses and to repeal sections 27 to 29 inclusive, of chap. 41 of the revised statutes.

The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading was carried, yeas 12 nays 7.

The question being on the passage of the bill it was carried, yeas 12, nays 9.

In the House, Feb. 26, the day was mostly consumed in discussing amendments to the constitution—the pay of members, biennial sessions, &c. The members found themselves at the end of the debate just where they began.

We have lost sight of the War resolutions of late, although in the forepart of the session they figured in every day's proceedings. The following notice of their end and of their originator, we find in the correspondence of the Oakland Gazette:

"The 'War resolutions,' which have been pending ever since the second day of the session, and cost the people over four thousand dollars, have at last been disposed of by the Senate—swallowing the antislavery amendments, (added in the House,) after refusing them some half dozen times. I presume the valiant author, Col. McReynolds, is now partially relieved, after showing Polk by the original resolutions how low he was willing to stoop to white-wash him. As I intimated to you some time ago, Mc. is after an appointment from head-quarters, and introduced those head resolutions to show Polk that he was a dough-face of the Simon order. The following is the programme of the efforts—1st introducing the resolutions, and of making windy speeches for their passage—2d giving a 'bird supper' to the members the second week of the session—3d by means of the supper securing the signature of the members to a recommendation of himself to the President for a commission in the army—4th, forwarding the papers to head quarters, and 5th, waiting the result in anxious suspense. The fifth act he is now in, which will probably last some little time.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, March 5, 1847.

The Wheat market once more has an upward tendency. Buyers to day are offering 70 cents.

into a support of this war, because he saw then what we all now see, and the end is not yet. The Presidency is a respectable office, but he would rather be an independent Senator, acting for the good of the country, than to be President of the United States, especially if he were to be elected as our Presidents had been for several years past—indeed, he might say for many years.

Mr. Turney charged it upon Calhoun that he was a Whig in 1836; turned Democrat in 1837: had brought on annexation and through that, the war: now opposed the prosecution of the war, and had always been on both sides of every public measure.

Mr. Calhoun, in reply, said that whatever his friends might do, he would not accept the Presidency unless it was the voluntary offer of the American people, and then it would be from a sense of duty and not from any aspiration for the office. I have, said he, a far higher ambition; it is to do my duty without reference to parties. Whether my life will make good this assertion, I leave it to time to decide; but I speak with a conviction of its truth. The Senator has only specified one case against me at this session. I did not vote for the Lieut. General; I am not alone in that act. There is not a measure, perhaps against which the American people are more unanimous.

Mr. C. with some farther remarks on this point, returned to the question of Texas annexation, and he would go into this matter now to some detail, if the Senate would agree. (Cries of go on! yes, yes, go on!) He objected to this undertaking at first, because the Administration was weak (Mr. Tyler's)—it had, perhaps no friends in the Senate, and but two or three in the other House. He objected to coming into the State Department then, but his nomination had been unanimously confirmed before his remonstrance had arrived. The Administration was weak and that was a strong reason against attempting the Annexation at that time.

But he had learned that there was a conspiracy between the World's Convention at London and the Abolitionists of England, by which a fatal blow was proposed to be given to Slavery, and it was to be struck through Texas. England ascertained that Texas was about to be annexed to this Union and he had had information of a letter from the World's Convention to Lord Aberdeen, in which it was suggested that a fatal blow might be inflicted upon Slavery in the United States, in an acknowledgement and support of the independence of Texas, on condition that she would agree to the abolition of Slavery. There was no time, therefore, to lose. It was a case of necessity.—Hence the Tyler treaty. As to that treaty naming the Rio Grande as a boundary, it did no such thing. It left the question all open.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, March 5, 1847.

The Wheat market once more has an upward tendency. Buyers to day are offering 70 cents.

In Detroit, March 4, Flour was sold freely at \$3.94 to \$4.00.

In Buffalo, March 1, the best Flour brought \$4.57. Wheat, \$1.00. Corn was held firmly at 55 cents.

New York, Feb. 26, 4,000 barrels Genesee Flour sold at \$7.00, to arrive at the opening of the canal. Wheat, \$1.37 to \$1.50. Corn, 97 to 1,00 cents.

NOTICES.

WOODSTOCK INSTITUTE, Dec. 11, 1846.

We the Trustees of the Woodstock Institute, met at the said Institution, and having examined the books and accounts of Prior Foster, General Agent thereof—and that we have found them correct—would authorize him to circulate a petition for a charter for said Institution, for the benefit of our colored inhabitants and others.

S. R. HATHAWAY, Monroe, JAMES GRIGGS, Woodstock, JOSEPH HEWITT, " RICHMOND HATHAWAY, R. T. L. P. KRISSE, Esq. Adrian, Trustees.

Emigrants to the South AND WEST should be provided with Dr. Osage's Indian Cholagogue. By the use of this remedy, during acclimation or sojourn, as is called, the danger from attacks of Ague and Bilious Fevers, is entirely avoided. The stranger is peculiarly exposed to these diseases in their most insidious forms, and should not risk the change of climate without the protection which the Cholagogue affords. To be found at MAYNARDS, Agents for the proprietor.

Young Men's Association of Ann Arbor.

The next regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock. Subject for debate:

"Resolved, That the Government of these United States ought immediately to withdraw their forces, now in Mexico, to the north bank of the Rio Grande."

DISPUTANTS.—Affirmative, John N. Walker, and Charles Tripp. Negative, W. S. Brown, and M. H. Goodrich.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Christian nations have each one peculiar trait by which they may always be distinguished from each other, for instance.

The Italians fiddle upon everything. The Frenchmen dance upon everything.

The Germans smoke upon everything. The English eat upon everything. The Yankees talk upon everything.

The New York papers state that a crisis in money matters is apprehended in England, but that it cannot affect extensively this country.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the names, residences and business, of those who are advertised in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

S. W. FOSTER, Thrashing Machines, Sci. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.

ELDER & Co., Tannery, Detroit. J. GRISWOLD & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. W. R. BERRY, Bookbinder, Ann Arbor.

C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. C. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit. E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. M. L. LAURENCE, Licensed O. G. Long Lake. J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.

KNAPP & HAYLAND, Mechanics, Ann Arbor. D. BARNEY, Temperance House, Detroit. MISS J. B. SMITH, School, Ann Arbor.

C. F. HARRISON & Co., Druggists, Battle Creek, Mich. COOK & REYNOLDS, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.

W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. BROWN, Shoemaker, Ypsilanti. M. WATKINS, Merchant, Ann Arbor.

H. W. WELLS, Hardware, Ann Arbor. J. SARGENT, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. D. BOKNET, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

SANFORD & BROTHERS,

