

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

"The inviolability of individual rights, is the only security of public Liberty."

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1842.

Volume I. Number 39.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Will be published every Wednesday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity. Any friend of humanity desiring to act as agent of Liberty, is authorized to act as agent.

ALL REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (post paid) to "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, Ann Arbor, Mich."

## Our Travelling and Local Agents,

THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, January 19, 1842.

## Laws of Slavery.

[CONCLUDED.]

In North Carolina, Any person may lawfully kill a slave who has been outlawed for running away, and lurking in swamps.

For hunting with dogs, even in the woods of his master a slave incurs thirty lashes.

In South Carolina, a slave endeavoring to entice another to run away, if provisions &c. shall be prepared to aid in such running away shall be punished with DEATH, and a slave who shall aid and abet a slave so endeavoring to entice another to run away, shall also suffer death.

In South Carolina and Georgia, if a slave harbor, conceal and entertain another slave being a runaway (even if it be his nearest relative,) he is subject to a corporal punishment to any extent not affecting life or limb. In Maryland 39 stripes is the penalty for harboring one hour.

A slave, for being on horseback, without written permission, incurs 25 lashes; for keeping a dog, the like punishment; for killing a deer, 20 lashes. In Maryland, for rambling, riding, or going abroad in the night, or riding horses in the day time without leave, a slave may be whipped, cropt or branded on the cheek with the letter R, or otherwise punished, not extending to life or limb, or so as to render him unfit for labor.

In Virginia, for stealing hogs, for the third offence, the slave shall suffer death. In Virginia, slaves are capitally punished for 71 crimes, while for none of these are whites punished more severe than imprisonment in a penitentiary.

In South Carolina, any person, white or colored, stealing the value of one dollar and seven cents, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

In Maryland, when any slave shall be convicted of any petit treason, or murder, or wilful burning of dwelling houses, it may be lawful for the justices before whom such conviction shall be, to give judgement against such slave, to have the right hand cut off, to be hanged in the usual manner, the head severed from the body, the body divided into four quarters, and the head and quarters set up in the most public places of the county where such fact was committed. A trial by jury, in some of the slave States, is allowed in capital cases: but is not allowed in any case, in South Carolina, Virginia, and Louisiana.

Slaves may be witnesses for or against each other, without any solemn oath or affirmation.

In South Carolina, a single justice may direct the cutting off of an ear of a slave for taking away, or letting loose, the second time, any boat or canoe from a landing or other place, where the owner may have made the same fast.

In Louisiana, inferior crimes alleged to have been committed by slaves, may be tried by a justice and three freeholders, and the justice and one freeholder may convict, although the other half of the court be in favor of acquittal.

In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, a valid emancipation of slaves can only be made by a special act of the Legislature. A slave owner must continue a slave owner, unless he can persuade the Legislature to let him set the captives free. In Georgia, the attempt to set a slave free in any other way, is prohibited under the penalty of \$1000, and the slaves attempted to be emancipated, shall still be slaves.

In Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia, any slave owner may emancipate by giving bonds for the maintenance of any slaves that may be unable to provide for themselves. In nearly all the slave States emancipation is prohibited, unless the person emancipating has sufficient other property to pay his debts.

## Constitution of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be called the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

ART. 2. The object of this society shall be the entire abolition of slavery in the United States of America, and the elevation of our colored brethren as MEN.—While it admits that each State alone has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate with regard to slavery within its own limits, its aim shall be to convince all our fellow-citizens by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slave-holding is a crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety and best interests of all concerned require its immediate abandonment.

ART. 3. Any person not a slaveholder, or engages in the traffic of slaves, may become a member of this society by signing its constitution.

ART. 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Secretaries, Treasurer, and five additional members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 5. The officers of this society shall be elected annually, and by ballot, and shall continue in office until their successors be elected.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee have power to fill any vacancy in their own body, shall keep a record of their proceedings, and report the same to the society at its annual meeting, which shall be on the first Thursday in June of each year. They shall make arrangements for the annual and special meetings of the society; shall raise funds for the promotion of its objects; direct the Treasurer in the application of them, and transact all other business not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

ART. 7. All moneys belonging to the society shall be paid over to the Treasurer as soon as collected, subject to the order of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer shall report at the annual meeting the state of his accounts, audited by the President, or one or more of the Vice-Presidents.

ART. 8. This Constitution may be amended, at the annual meeting of the society, by a vote of a majority of the members present.

The Constitution was amended at the annual meeting in 1840, by a vote as follows, viz:

"That that article recognizing it to be auxiliary to the American A. S. Society be repealed, and also that it shall be the duty of all the voting members of this society, to withhold their votes from all candidates for office, until they shall gain satisfactory evidence, that they are in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, and if elected to office, which shall vest them with the power to legislate, or to act in any lawful way against slavery, they will, in all cases, use it to the extent of the American Constitution."

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The Mississippians are charged with having voted for men who will deprive Hope & Co., and other wealthy individuals in Holland, of five millions of dollars, which is justly their due. But the people of the northern states vote, every year, for men who, through the agency of the laws, will commit forcible robberies, instead of mere omissions to pay, like that of the Mississippi case. And it is not a mere five millions, that our northern people vote to rob persons of; but it is more than fifty millions every year, that is robbed from the slaves; through the aid of northern legislators, and northern voters who elect them.—*Peas. Freeman.*

IMMORALITY.—The presbytery of South Carolina, at a recent session, unanimously resolved that the traffic in ardent spirits is immoral and wholly unbecoming the Christian character, and that all who persist in it, after proper admonition ought to be subject to discipline, as for any other crime.—*Jour. Com.*

So it is immoral to sell rum to a man, though it is not immoral to sell the man to a rumseller.

The Report of the Secretary of War states that the Army now consists of 10,694 troops, including 720 Commissioned Officers. 1838 Recruits are now required to complete its organization. During the last year 4,922 were recruited.

## Noble Sentiment.

Read the following extract from a letter of J. G. BIRNEY, dated Cincinnati, Oct. 6, 1836. Then think of the heartless elaborate defence of slavery and its abominations by HENRY CLAY, the slave breeder—the man who raises children to be sold in the Southern market! who practically supports that trade and system which would disgrace the mud cottage of an unlettered African Prince! Which of these men do you prefer for President of the United States?

"But, gentlemen, it is not only for the emancipation of the enslaved among us that we are contending; the very principles of republican freedom are menaced with overthrow! The liberty of those yet free is in imminent peril! Constitutional right—the freedom of speech and of the press—the trial by jury—are all beginning, even in the free States, to be openly despised and trampled on, by a strange union of our aristocracy and the lowest of the rabble. By such, are peaceable and law abiding citizens, who ask and use nothing which is not acknowledged, without dispute, to be their right, hunted from their homes, their property destroyed, and their families kept in continual alarm and jeopardy. Whilst our aristocracy would preserve the domestic peace of the South, they seem totally to disregard the domestic peace of the North. This very night, and for several nights previous, I and my family have been kept in constant apprehension of a violent assault being made on my house; of my person being exposed to the most painful and disgraceful inflictions; or of my being secretly hurried off to the South, where it is supposed certain and sudden death awaits every one who has pleaded, even as poorly as I have done, for the poor slave.

"But, notwithstanding the onset that is now making on our free institutions, by the thoughtless rabble of the cities and large towns, there is yet hope, and good hope too, in our country's pride, its honest yeomanry. They are yet untainted with the corruption that is at work in other classes, undermining all that is valuable in our government. They are not yet prepared to offer up a republic ruined and undone, to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the oppressor of his fellow; not to believe, as the slaveholders of the South would have us, that their system by which the majority are to be made poor and miserable that the few may spend their useless lives in indolent voluptuousness, is the true corner stone of the republican edifice; nor, that the laboring man can have no share in the politics of the country; nor, that the working class constitutes a dangerous element in the community; nor, that the employer ought to own the employed. No:—nor are they ready to surrender, at the imperious demand of the slaveholding South, the right that God gave them to investigate truth; to publish their opinions; to ask for a reformation of abuses; and, to petition their legislative servants, that a trade and a system, which for atrocious would disgrace the mud cottage of an unlettered African prince, may cease to be carried on, or to exist in the very purlieus of the Capitol of this cultivated and Christian nation. No:—thanks be to God, they are yet unpolluted—they neither desire for themselves, or their offspring, that they should be numbered either among the enslavers or the enslaved. In them is still the hope of the republic—the life of liberty. All they want to know is, how the country is endangered, that they may save it."

THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Evening Post and Journal of Commerce have received an account of the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the past year. The following are the results: EXPORTS from the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1841, \$132,083,946 IMPORTS do do 107,141,519 Excess of Exports over Imports, \$24,944,427 The excess of Exports over the Imports was nearly all in the trade with Great Britain.

DEMOCRACY.—American Democracy is about as impudent, profligate and Janus-faced as any thing to be found beneath the brave overhanging sky. The latest proof of this is seen in the invitation of the democrats (!) of Philadelphia to the Honorable Andrew Stevenson, (recently minister to the Court of St. James, and not only a slaveholder, but reputedly a slave-breeder,) to a public dinner in that city, on account of his firm and consistent devotion to republican principles!!! To enslave and breed human beings for the shambles is no stain upon democratic consistency!—*Liberator.*

The Sultan has refused to grant, at the request of the English government, permission to erect a Protestant church in Jerusalem.

## Internal Improvements.

The following extract from the Governor's Message, shows the condition of our public works.

1. The Central Railroad from Detroit to St. Joseph; the whole length 198 miles estimated cost, \$2,100,160.26. The amount appropriated on this work is \$1,300,000.00. Amount expended \$1,063,484.41, leaving an unexpended balance of \$236,515.50.

2. The Southern Railroad from Monroe, on Lake Erie, to New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan; length 179 miles; estimated cost \$1,918,509.47. Amount appropriated \$750,000.00; expended on the work \$668,988.55, leaving an unexpended balance of \$881,011.45.

3. The Northern Railroad from Port Huron on St. Clair River to Lake Michigan in the county of Ottawa; length 201 and a half miles; estimated cost \$1,509,515.75. The amount appropriated on this work is \$150,000.00, of which has been expended \$77,916.58, leaving the unexpended balance of \$72,083.42.

4. Havre Branch Railroad from Havre to Monroe; length 13 miles; estimated cost \$73,515.86; appropriated \$20,000.00; expended \$9,10.84; unexpended balance \$19,089.16.

5. Clinton and Kalamazoo canal from Mt. Clemens to the mouth of Kalamazoo river; whole length 217 miles; estimated cost \$4,119,814.00. On this work have been appropriated \$330,000.00, and expended 332,918.34 making an excess of expenditure of \$2,918.34 above appropriations.

6. Saginaw canal; length 13 64—100 miles; estimated cost including improvements of Red River, \$186,259.62; appropriated \$62,000.00; expended \$52,749.98; balance of appropriation unexpended \$9,259.62.

7. Sault St. Marie Canal; length 7-8 of a mile; the estimated cost of which is \$112,544.89. On which has been appropriated \$50,000.00, and expended \$3,041.86, leaving an unexpended balance of \$46,758.14.

8. Canal around Grand Rapids, about 1 and a half miles in length. The estimated cost on the North side is \$46,495.90 and on the south side \$31,964.10; appropriated \$25,000.00; expended \$219.37 unexpended balance \$24,780.62.

9. Improvements of Grand and Maple rivers; cost estimated at \$99,989.90; appropriated \$30,000.00; expended \$22,552.35; unexpended balance \$7,417.65.

10. The improvement of the Kalamazoo River; estimated cost \$9,799.00; appropriated \$8,000.00; expended \$6,241.56 balance unexpended \$1,748.44.

11. Improvement of St. Joseph river; estimated cost \$271,558.20; appropriated \$25,000.00; expended \$2,974.69, leaving an unexpended balance of appropriation of \$21,025.31.

12. Improvement of the state salt springs; there has been appropriated out of the internal improvement fund for this purpose the sum of \$25,000.00, of which \$20,144.42 has been expended, leaving an unexpended balance of \$4,855.68. The attempt to obtain water possessing qualities suitable for making salt has thus far proved successful.

13. La Plaisance Bay railroad, from Monroe to La Plaisance bay, a distance of four miles. The amount appropriated and expended on this work is \$34,113.00, a further sum have been expended of which account has not been rendered.

14. Detroit and Grand River road.—This is an ordinary road for the improvement of which for travel the sum of \$5,000.00 has been appropriated, and \$487.87 expended, leaving a balance appropriated of \$4,512.13.

15. Flint and Saginaw turnpike. On this road have been appropriated \$5,000.00 and expended \$3,876.61, leaving a balance unexpended of \$1,123.39.

16. There has also been appropriated out of the internal improvement fund, for instruments and surveys made in 1837 \$20,000.00, and expended \$37,625.99, making an excess of expenditure over appropriations of \$17,625.99.

Our whole system of internal improvement it will be seen, embraced about 590 miles of railroad, about 233 miles of canal and the improvement of five rivers. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$10,480,275.76, though probably their real cost, were they completed, would not be less than \$15,000,000.00; the amount appropriated is \$2,842,113.00, of which have been expended \$2,329,266.32, leaving an unexpended balance of \$512,846.68.

The "glorious uncertainty" of the law is in few instances so plain and palpable as in New Orleans. In that city, the law sends a man to the calaboose for being found drunk, and while there, the law supplies him daily with a gill of whiskey!

THE SABBATH.—The Prince de Joinville left Boston Harbor on Sunday morning, and gave a national salute while the bells were ringing for church. The salute was returned by the American shipping.

## From the N. A. S. Standard.

## Kidnappers Foiled.

OBERLIN, Nov. 24th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Standard:

An incident has just occurred here, which excites considerable interest. It was on this wise: a few evenings since, seven travelers, two men and five women arrived at our village, from Kentucky.—They had been but nine days from home; yet as they were abolitionists, the anti-slavery stages, which they exclusively patronized, traveled, generally, during the night, they had been so broken of their rest, that they stopped a few days before they went on to Canada, their place of destination. They did not put up at the public inn, but took private lodgings, which were kindly provided by the hospitality of their friends. From several circumstances which occurred, and inquiries that were made as to their whereabouts by strangers, it is believed that their southern friends, or some of their agents, were anxious to see them, but the travelers were of opinion that, under some circumstances "old acquaintance should be forgot," and had no wish to see them.

It was ascertained, however, that although they were disappointed in their visit here; yet they were not to be easily frustrated in their intentions, but were lying in wait for them on the road they were expected to take. It was, therefore, deemed advisable, that two of our citizens should take a carriage last evening, and ride out on that road, accompanied by seven or eight colored persons; part of whom, wrapped up in their cloaks, might be mistaken, in the night, for women. They had gone but a mile or two, before a horseman came up with them and rode by, Jehu-like, in the same direction they were going. Nothing else unusual befel them, till they reached Elyria, a place about eight miles distant. It was now near eleven o'clock, and the village was asleep, except the people at one tavern. Just as they were passing this, the door flew open and lawyer Benedict, with a score of biped curs, rushed out. Some seized the horses and cried out, "Stop! stop! stop!"

"Where is your authority for stopping us on the highway," demanded the driver. "Here is the constable," they replied.—Meanwhile, Benedict and some others crowded around the carriage, and tried to raise the curtains; but the passengers inside held them down, till at last they got them up a little way, and then they shouted merrily, "Here they are! two men and five women! just what we wanted—just what we have been looking for." By this time, they had got the carriage to the tavern door; and Benedict, who felt the seven hundred dollars reward already in his hands, stalked about as large as life.—When they came up to the door, he cried out "let the ladies get out first! Out with the ladies first!" All were duly escorted into the bar-room and put into custody; but it was found there was no woman among them. The driver was desirous to go to the house of an abolitionist, who lived beyond the tavern; but in the tumult, the team turned round, and to get them headed the right way again, he was obliged to drive around the square. As he came back, and passed by the inn, he saw some men in pursuit. They probably supposed he had been after the women, and had them on board. Starting his horses into a quicker pace, he soon left the footmen behind; but it was not long before Benedict and the constable, mounted on horseback, came in hot haste, and called out, as they rode up, "How many have you got?" "Satisfy yourselves," said the driver. The constable looked in, and turning to Benedict, says "They are not here.—What shall we do now?" "Set spies at every place. We must catch them," replied the contemptible jackal. Having rode on some distance farther, they presently returned with three ruffians, armed with clubs who had doubtless been watching at a corner which the party would have turned, had they taken another road.

Having returned to the tavern they examined the men and selected two, which they thought would answer the description telling the rest "You are at liberty now and may go away." "No" they replied, "We will go only as we came together." Being confident that they had clutched, at least a part of their prey, they desired to finish the business as soon as possible; so Justice Birch was called up at two o'clock at night and the two men were brought before him. Benedict produced a handbill, describing some fugitives, and offering a reward of seven hundred dollars for them; and he also showed a document authorizing him to act as a blood-hound in tracking out and seizing these men and women. Four witnesses were called, who testified that they had known the men as residents of Ohio for a year or two. The justice then said "The handbill describes the slaves as having escaped on the 9th of November; but the witnesses testify that they have known these men for a year or two; these, then, can not be the fugitives.

I decide, therefore, that they are free." Benedict and his accomplices were completely crestfallen. Friends and foes ridiculed them, for the disgraceful farce they had acted. The pitiful wretches hung their heads and sneaked about like sheep killing curs: though, it is true, the dogs follow vastly the more honorable calling. But what became of the travellers? ask you. They started a little while after their friends and proceeded on their way, quietly and unmolested. By this time, they have doubtless, arrived safely in Canada.

Yours for the true and the right.  
JOHN H. BYRD.

#### Genesee County.

The following communication shows our principles are steadily advancing in this county. Let the Signal have a general circulation, and the cause will soon be triumphant there.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs Editors:—You will find enclosed two dollars for the Signal. The short time I have been a subscriber to your paper I am fully convinced that it is such an one as should be patronized by every friend of the cause it advocates. Many say as a plea for not subscribing for the Signal, that the times are so hard they cannot afford to. But would it not be better for such to curtail their expenses other ways, and to give two dollars in aiding in the glorious cause in which you are engaged, besides receiving in return a fund of information, which will be more than an equivalent for that they may bestow.

It is cheering to learn of the onward march of the glorious cause of Anti-slavery—that those deep rooted prejudices which have acted as a great hindrance to the advancement of our cause, are fast giving way, and that the Northern people are becoming more favorably disposed towards the principles we advocate. Although much has been done, yet much more is to be done. There are many, who pretend to love the slave and greatly desire his liberation from the galling yoke of slavery, yet they openly avow that they are opposed to the present movements of the abolitionists. Such persons need light. They are ignorant of the great principles we, as a party, maintain. How shall such be informed on this subject? 1st. By lectures. Much can be done this way; and this section of country is destitute of public lecturers. We need some one or two to go through here and lecture from place to place and present this subject before the people. 2. By periodicals. The information contained in the news of the day ought to be presented to be read by the people. If such cannot be induced to subscribe for such periodicals, let those that do, use some effort to place in their hands their papers, after perusing them themselves. 3. By personal efforts. There are none but have their influence. Let that influence be directed for the good of this cause.

I notice the annual meeting of the Michigan Wesleyan A. S. Society is to be held in your village next Wednesday. It would give me great pleasure to attend the meeting, but business will prevent. Being a member of the Methodist Society, it gives me pleasure to hear of the efforts my christian brethren are making in the cause of emancipation.

It is to be lamented that we as a church are so backward in this cause; but we do not despair as long as we have some whole hearted brethren who have taken this cause in hand, and are willing to face the opposition of the great majority of the church.

Respectfully yours,  
R. D. HAZELTON.  
Flint, Jan. 6, 1842.

Mr H. has sent us the full returns of the election for Genesee County, which we are obliged to condense for the want of room. The Liberty vote for Governor, L. Governor, and Senators was respectively 56, 56; 68 and 62. For Representative 69;—County Commissioner, 81. Liberty votes were given in 4 out of 9 towns. Flint gave 30, and Genesee about 25. The whig vote for Governor was 399: the democratic, 350.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At a full meeting of the colored people of Washtenaw county, Michigan, held on the evening of Monday, Dec. 20th 1841, at the house of Mr. J. W. Brooks in the town of Pittsfield, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to all Colonization whatever, whether American or Foreign, and that, as our fathers fought side by side with the white man for national liberty we are entitled to all the benefits of the revolutionary contest.

Resolved, That we plant ourselves upon the broad principles of the Declaration of Independence, as upon an immovable basis, although the benefit of those principles has to a great extent been denied us, yet the foundation remains, viz: That ALL men are created free and equal, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published in the Signal of Liberty.

STEPHEN JACOBS, Ch'n.  
T. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

A negro named Lyttleton has been sentenced at New Orleans to receive seventy five lashes upon his bare back, and to wear an iron collar with three prongs for three months, for striking a white man.

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, January 19, 1842.

#### LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Michigan.  
For Vice President,  
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS,  
LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at MARSHALL, on WEDNESDAY the second day of February next. A general attendance is earnestly requested, as business of much importance will come before the Society. We presume the hospitality of the friends of Liberty in Marshall, will be extended to all who may come.

We are authorized to say that James G. Birney, will be present at the Annual Meeting, if the pressure of his private affairs does not prevent.

The Anniversary of the State Temperance Society takes place at Marshall on Tuesday, February 1.

#### PETITIONS!!

Those who intend to forward petitions to the Legislature, should do it now.

It will be impossible for us to publish the manuscript sent us by A. M. D. on account of the great pressure of matters that cannot be postponed.

#### DONT FORGET!!!

The annual meeting takes place at MARSHALL, the first WEDNESDAY in FEBRUARY. The State Temperance Society meets the day previous. Brethren, let us have a full delegation from all parts of the State. Let Detroit be well represented—and Oakland—and where is Lenawee, that was formerly the head and front of this enterprise? Let the Western Counties pour into their metropolis a full delegation. Mr. BIRNEY has promised to come if he can. Should the sleighing be good, we shall hope to see at least one Court House full, and perhaps two. Let none wait for an appointment or invitation, but just harness your team, and having taken in a load of your neighbors—come on!

THE VOTE.—Our readers have doubtless noticed by our last paper that the Liberty vote for Governor in this State, according to the returns to Detroit, was 1214—Whether they were all properly returned, or whether a portion of those given for Mr. Fitch were returned "scattering," as is sometimes practised, we cannot say. As it is, the vote falls a little short of what we anticipated at the time of the election, tho' it is nearly double what we expected when we issued the first number of the "Signal." But we are not disposed to complain. An increase from 325 to 1214 in twelve months is not so bad these times, when both the slavery parties find a falling off in the number of their votes. A proportionate increase next year will give us 3279 votes for liberty. Shall we not do it with all ease? The seed among our Farmers takes root immediately, and yields a rich return: but the cultivation of the cities and villages is a hard business.

#### Wesleyan A. S. Society.

We would call the attention of our readers to the doings of this society, which we publish to-day.

We had the pleasure of participating in the deliberations of this Society at its late annual meeting. The number in attendance was not large, but they were "simon pure"—men deeply devoted to the cause of God, and the rights of the oppressed. Their motto was "first pure, then peaceable." The discussions brought out by the resolutions that were introduced, were of the most interesting character, showing the connection of the church with slavery, and the duty of all who love God, and desire the prosperity of Zion, to labor incessantly for the overthrow of the vilest system of cruelty and oppression that ever saw the sun—American Slavery. They followed in the wake of the World's Convention, in withdrawing all christian fellowship from those who continue in the practice of slaveholding.

The Missionary Society, having no connection with slavery, which was recommended by the meeting and the organization of which was commenced pursuant to a call for that purpose, immediately after the adjournment—we think will meet with the approbation of the anti-slavery friends in this State. And those who have long refused to give their substance to the old societies will now cheerfully contribute to the new organization, with the entire belief that their offering is not mingled with the price of blood. We are exceedingly rejoiced to be able to record the fact, that Methodist abolitionism is on the advance in this State. This is a large and respectable denomination of Christians, and should

they as a body take hold in earnest of the cause of emancipation the vile system of slavery would receive a shock from which it would never recover. We felt while attending the meeting of this society that the spirit of the sainted Wesley was hovering around us, and had he been permitted to speak he would have said, Go on in the name of God, I say go on, until the church called by my name is pure from the shocking abomination of slavery, and the world redeemed from its deadliest curse.

#### State Legislature.

IN THE HOUSE, JAN. 8.—Petitions were presented by M. Lothrop, of 164 legal voters of Kalamazoo County, praying that the right of trial by jury be extended to every human being. Referred to the committee on Judiciary, together with the following resolutions offered by Mr. Lothrop:

1st. Resolved, That the committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether, in their opinion, the existing laws are sufficient to protect the personal liberty of every citizen and stranger within the jurisdiction of this State.

2. Resolved, That if, in the opinion of the committee, the laws now in force, are not sufficient for that purpose, they be required to report a bill to this House, that in their opinion shall effectually secure the same.

Petitions were presented from Washtenaw and Livingston, praying that Bank stockholders may be made personally responsible.

The bill to repeal the suspension act was sharply debated. It was proposed that any Bank refusing to pay specie, should forfeit its charter, and any officer of a bank who shall sell any bullion while refusing, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years. Some thought these provisions unnecessarily severe. The bill was engrossed for a third reading.

IN SENATE, Jan. 10.—The Senate passed through its several stages a bill to cut down the pay of members to \$2 per day. But its character was changed by repeated amendments, and now it provides for no reduction of pay, but declares the session shall not sit longer than 60 days. Messrs. Kingsley and Shearer advocated \$2 per day. Mr. Fuller was for reduction. Mr. Walker was for \$3. Mr. Hewitt for \$3 for 43 days and \$2 dollars afterwards. After considerable discussion, the blank was filled with the word "three." The amendments were adopted in gross—yeas 10, nays 7. The amendment limiting the session to 60 days, was adopted—yeas 10, nays 6.

IN THE HOUSE, Jan. 11.—Mr. Norvell reported concerning the securities held by the State against the Morris Canal Company, representing it to be doubtful whether the State will ever realize any thing from them.

IN SENATE, Jan. 11.—Mr. Fuller called up the resolution instructing our Senators and Representative in Congress, to oppose all abridgment of the right of petition.—And the original resolution came up with an amendment which had been attached to it some days ago, instructing them also to oppose the passage of any Bank or Fiscal Agent by Congress.

Mr. Greenly moved its adoption. Mr. Fuller called for a division of the question. He said he had introduced the original resolution. He was no Abolitionist. The right of petition he considered a sacred right. Its connection with abolition movements was only incidental.—Though no abolitionist, he was opposed to slavery. He regarded it as a foul blot upon our national escutcheon. He wished to see the people left to the free exercise of their rights in regard to it. After some further debate in regard to dividing the question, Mr. Bell moved that the whole matter be laid on the table, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 14, nays 3.

IN THE HOUSE, petitions were presented by many members. Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, brought in a report, declaring that no new law is necessary to secure justice to all classes of citizens. (Mr. Hanscomb moved to lay the report on the table, as he wished more time to examine and perhaps report upon it.)—Carried.

IN SENATE, Jan. 12.—The bill to repeal the suspension act was adopted. Petitions were presented from citizens of Farmington for a jury trial law, and for an alteration of the constitution, relative to the elective franchise.

Mr. Fuller called up the resolution in-

structing our Senators and Representative in Congress to oppose all abridgment of the right of petition, and also to oppose the passage of any bank or monied corporation. Mr. Fuller called for a division of the question. The chair, after considerable debate, decided that in the present stage of proceedings on the resolution, it being on its final passage, the question was undividable.

Mr. Fuller appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Gidley moved that the resolution be referred with instructions to strike out all after the enacting clause. A message was received from the House that they were now ready to meet the Senate in Joint Convention, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer for the unexpired term, when Mr. Greenly moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

The two houses then met in joint convention, when the vote stood for State Treasurer, for John J. Adam, 57, for G. W. Jermain, 9.

JAN. 14, Mr. Kingsley presented petitions from citizens of Washtenaw praying for a law securing a jury trial, and for an amendment of the constitution relative to the elective franchise. Referred.

IN THE HOUSE, the pay of the members was discussed. A motion to limit the pay of members to 60 days was lost, yeas 23, noes, 27. A motion to limit the pay to \$2.50 per day was lost—the bill then passed.

January 15, the bill to abolish the office of State Printer, passed.

#### Congressional.

This august body has been occupied for sometime, with long and heavy discussions on the Tariff. Being very much fatigued with business, both houses adjourned over from Thursday to Monday on Christmas week in order to keep the holidays. And on New Years, the President received an immense assemblage of visitors of all kinds, countries, and conditions.

Efforts are making to get the Bankrupt law postponed to next July, with the calculation that it will thus be finally defeated.

The fiscality is represented as going the way of its predecessors with great rapidity. It will probably soon be consigned to its last abode.

A great number of private matters have been put into shape and set on their passage through both houses.

A member, (we forget his name,) stated that there was a deficiency of \$260,000 in the treasury this very day, and nothing to pay the most trifling expenses with. Yet the Southern members talk hard of going to war with England!

#### WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

IN THE SENATE.—Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, presented the memorial of the New Orleans Insurance Company, stating that they had insured a number of slaves (38) shipped in the Formosa from Richmond, which vessel was wrecked and the slaves set at liberty by British authorities at Nassau; that they had paid the policy of insurance; and now pray for relief from the government.

Mr. Barrow moved the reference of the memorial to the committee on Foreign Relations; and made some excited remarks on the subject. He said the question as to the right of the British government thus to take the property of our citizens must be settled. The Southern people would no longer submit to these aggressions.

Mr. Calhoun said he had repeatedly raised his warning voice on this subject and he now called the attention of Congress and of the country to it.

The case of the Enterprise was fresh in the memory of all, and the still graver case of the Creole was to be considered.—He spoke of the course of Great Britain on this subject as a dangerous innovation on our natural rights and dignity; and condemned the feebleness of resistance which our Government had opposed to it.

Mr. King also spoke of the grasping ambition and haughty arrogance of England, and said it was high time to resort to some other appeal than to her sense of justice.

Mr. Preston, as chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, said the committee would give the subject their attention. It was now, and long had been, the subject of negotiation with England. He thought the position of England wholly untenable, and could not but believe that she would yet relinquish it. He could not believe that any collision could grow out of it, and he trusted that the enlightened ministry of England would, after the discussion of the question, review their course in relation to it.

Mr. Rives said there was no necessity for a report on this subject, and no propriety in the present discussion; for the subject was one of a pending negotiation.—It was true that England might yield to our demands and reverse her rule; but he thought it became us to put the country in a state of defence, instead of leaving its

honor and interests to the mercies of any foreign power. He felt, in the face of all these questions now pending between us and Great Britain, deeply impressed with the importance of preparation to assert and defend our national rights. He alluded to the case of the Creole as likely to produce much excitement and exasperation in this country.

Mr. Calhoun said there would be no danger of any war, if the government would take energetic steps to settle these questions.

Mr. Barrow insisted upon the necessity of a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations upon this case. If the Government would not protect the rights of the South, the South would take her rights in her own hands and send out from her ports cruisers which would destroy Nassau and all those places where these obnoxious expeditions were fitted out!

The petition was referred.

Leavitt in his Emancipator remarks:

In all this debate, or rather declamation, for it was all on one side, not a single Northern Senator uttered a word. Not a voice from the free States muttered or peeped. Bates and Choate, Prentiss and Phelps, Evans, Huntington, Woodbridge, all as inert as scared kittens. Even Porter, who dared to vote alone on Calhoun's resolutions when his party was in a minority, now that he is in a majority would not risk the interests of the party by appearing to doubt whether it was the duty of the nation to go to war for these slaves, or whether we had in fact any ground of complaint at all. It would be too disrespectful to that learned body of Senators to suppose them so ignorant of the law as really to fall in with the insane pretensions of the slaveholders. Why, then, did they not speak? Let the people of their States, let their constituents, their neighbors, ask them by letter now, and in person when they get home, why they did not speak. Why did they allow the next steamer to carry out to England the impression that the American Senate, an integral branch of the treaty making power of this government, are UNANIMOUS in the determination to go to war for these slaves, unless Great Britain will change her policy! Change her policy! It is not her policy that stands in the way, it is her law—the fundamental law of personal liberty, the habeas corpus; and our Senate causes it to go forth that unless Great Britain will neutralize and emasculate habeas corpus, we will wage war! Horrid! Are these men content to rest under that responsibility, of thrusting this most unreasonable and intolerable claim into the already irritated mind of the British nation? And then to think of the same men uttering these threats of war, who the day before were proclaiming our utter unpreparedness for war and our actual inability to make preparation for the want of available resources of money or credit in the treasury.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1836, Mr. Stewart a member of the General Assembly made the following statement before that body assembled, the truth of which was not then denied, nor has it been since, "Thousands and thousands of our fellow creatures are writhing under the lash, often inflicted too by ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church. In this Church a man may take a free born child, force it away from its parents, to whom God gave it in charge, saying "Bring it up for me," and sell it as a beast, or hold it in perpetual bondage, and not only escape corporeal punishment, but really be esteemed an excellent christian. Nay, even ministers of the gospel and doctors of divinity, may engage in this unholy traffic, and yet sustain their high and holy calling. Elders, ministers, and doctors of divinity are with both hands engaged in the practice."—The church "is all life and nerve in matters of doctrine, and on some points where men may honestly differ,—while the sins of a crimson dye are committed in open day, by MEMBERS of the Church, with perfect impunity."—Liberty Standard.

Horrid Murder.—A most horrid murder was perpetrated about five miles from Athens, Tenn. on the 15th ult. A negro boy, about eighteen years old, servant of Mr. McMahan, in the absence of his master, brutally murdered his mistress, Mrs. McMahan, and her daughter, about twelve years of age. The murder was perpetrated by cutting the heads of each of the unfortunate victims nearly off with an axe. A little child, when the sad event was discovered, was found fondling about its murdered sister. The negro had not been taken.—Baltimore Patriot.

Horrid Affair.—A Mississippi paper gives an account of the murder of a whole family named Welson at a small village called Hainsville. The atrocious act was committed by a negro slave, in revenge for some small chastisement he received at the hands of one of the family, whom he immediately killed with a broad axe, and followed up the act by slaying the sister, the father, the mother, and an infant child.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is said, says the Baltimore Clipper, that Don Pedro Blanco, the great slave dealer on the African coast, has been in New York, and also in Philadelphia and Baltimore, within the past month, and has been instrumental in having a vessel purchased in New York, fitted out and loaded with a cargo for Africa, suitable for the slave trade.

We have on hand several communications which shall appear as soon as possible.

**For the Signal of Liberty.**  
**ANNIVERSARY OF THE MICHIGAN**  
**WESLEYAN ANTI-SLAVERY**  
**SOCIETY.**

The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Methodist Church in Ann Arbor, January 12, 1842; at ten o'clock, A. M. The meeting was called to order, by the appointment of S. P. MEAD, Chairman, and W. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary, pro tem.

Prayer by Rev. G. Beckley.  
 On motion, it was Resolved, That all persons who may be present and are with us on the subject of Slavery, be invited to act as corresponding members of this meeting.

Moses F. Collins, Dr. T. Hoskins and W. M. Sullivan, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

Dr. T. Hoskins, G. Beckley, S. Felch, S. D. Noble and W. W. Willets, were appointed a committee on business.

On motion, the following persons were nominated a committee on the Missionary question, viz: G. Beckley, H. Dwight, D. Hilliker, J. W. Brooks and H. Lyon.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock. Met at 1 o'clock in pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Samuel Bebens. The Report of the corresponding Secretary was then read and accepted.

The committee relative to the proposed Missionary organization, reported as follows: "That they have considered the question of Missions with deep and serious attention, and have deliberately come to the conclusion that a Missionary Society should be pure—uncontaminated by the price of blood, and eternally hostile to Slavery and oppression in all its forms, and inasmuch as the Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church manifestly sustains Slavery first, by receiving slave holders without reproof; second, by receiving the contributions of slaveholders into its Treasury without hesitancy, and third, by appointing slaveholders to its chief offices. We therefore recommend to the friends of the slave in this State, the organization of a Missionary Society having no connection whatever with slavery." Adopted unanimously.

Committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

- President.**  
 Rev. G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor.  
**Vice Presidents.**  
 HENRY DWIGHT, Washtenaw.  
 SILAS POMROY, Jackson.  
 J. D. BALDWIN, Detroit,  
**Corresponding Secretary.**  
 V. MEEKER, Leslie.  
**Recording Secretary.**  
 S. P. MEAD, Plymouth.  
**Treasurer.**  
 Dr. T. HOSKINS, Scio.  
**Executive Committee.**  
 W. M. SULLIVAN, Jackson,  
 M. F. COLLINS, Washtenaw.  
 Wm. BARNUM,  
 J. DIMOND, } Detroit.  
 H. P. HOAG, }

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

On motion, it was Resolved that S. P. Mead, W. M. Sullivan and S. Felch, be appointed to nominate delegates to the contemplated Worlds Convention.

The Business committee reported the following resolutions which were taken up separately and discussed with spirited remarks from G. Beckley, Dr. Barnes, W. M. Sullivan, S. P. Mead, Dr. T. Hoskins and others. They were unanimously adopted.

Whereas slavery with all its complicated wrongs exists in, and is tolerated by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, therefore

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all who love the church and desire its prosperity to seek by all "wise and prudent means" its purification from this "complicated villany."

Whereas "Slavery is contrary to the LAWS OF GOD, MAN, AND NATURE, AND HURTFUL TO SOCIETY; CONTRARY TO THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE AND PURE RELIGION and doing what we would not have others do unto us," therefore

Resolved, That we withdraw all christian fellowship from those who after having been reproved continue in the practice of this great sin.

Resolved, That the indefatigable labors sacrifices and sufferings of "Sunderland, Scott & Co.," in the cause of human rights entitle them to our warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of another "World's Convention" to be held in London in 1842 or 1843 and that we appoint a delegate.

Resolved, That wrong voting on the subject of slavery greatly tends to neutralize our moral suasion against it.

Resolved, That G. Beckley, Dr. T. Hoskins and S. Felch be a committee to draft a memorial to the Michigan Annual conference in reference to matters pertaining to the action of the General Conference of the M. E. Church on the subject of abolition, and report the same to our next annual meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at half past 8 o'clock. Prayer by W. M. Sullivan.

Thursday morning half past 8 o'clock. A. GILLET in the chair; prayer by Rev. D. Heliker.

Committee to nominate a delegate and substitute to the "World's Convention," reported Rev. G. Beckley of Ann Arbor, delegate, and Rev. E. Smith of Pittsburgh,

Pa. as a substitute.

Resolved, That we respectfully memorialize the Michigan Annual Conference in our organized capacity to erase from their Journals those resolutions upon their records which embarrass any of their members from uniting with us in the promotion of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That we request those members and ministers of the M. E. Church who are abolitionists in the bounds of this State to petition and remonstrate against those odious resolutions.

Resolved, That unless those resolutions are erased from the journals of the Michigan Annual Conference, we shall feel under no obligations to support or sanction the members of that body as ministers of that Gospel the design of which is to produce "peace on earth and good will among men."

On motion the resolution was laid on the table.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly recommend to all the friends of the slave in the Methodist E. Church in Michigan, on all suitable public or private occasions to deal with their brethren in their respective churches with great christian fidelity on the crying sin of slavery and pro-slaveryism in the church, even at the hazard of persecutorial expulsion.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the friends of the slave, in the Methodist Episcopal church, to withhold all contributions from the Missionary society of said church.

Resolved, That as Methodists we are bound to receive and support those ministers which are appointed to our respective circuits and stations by the authorities of the church.—Rejected Unanimously.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Signal of Liberty," and that a collection be lifted for the purpose of obtaining extra copies of the "Signal" containing these proceedings.

A collection amounting to ten dollars was then taken up.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this Society be holden in Ann Arbor the second Wednesday of January 1843.

Prayer by Dr. Barnes.  
 On motion adjourned.

AMASA GILLET, President.  
 W. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.  
 Ann Arbor, Jan. 13th 1842.

**THE REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.**

In the good Providence of God we have been spared to assemble in our first Annual Meeting. In an examination of the present state of abolition in the Methodist connexion throughout our State, we have much for which we should bless God, upon whom we depend for success. We have had an organized existence but one year, during which time we have seen hundreds of Members of the Methodist church, and members too of first respectability—members whom the church in days past have delighted to honor, arousing from their criminal apathy toward the enslaved of this country, to be indifferent no more until they witness the triumph of our holy enterprise, or until they arrive at that region where the "slave is free from his master, the wicked cease to trouble, and the weary are at rest." During the year past owing to the low state of our funds your corresponding Secretary has been unable to devote more than half his time exclusively to the service of the society. In the six months of service, however, he has been able to deliver upwards of two hundred lectures and sermons setting forth the claims of the objects which has banded us together in different parts of the following counties, viz: Jackson, Eaton, Ingham, Washtenaw, Livingston, Oakland, Wayne, Monroe and Lenawee. In the report of the Treasurer you will observe that our finances has been kept good considering the extreme pressure of the times. The circular ordered at our first meeting was published as soon as could be after adjournment, and four hundred copies gratuitously distributed throughout the State. It is but just however, that your Secretary should call your attention to the exclusiveness of our constitution in determining the membership of our societies. It has been and yet remains a formidable barrier to our success. I refer to that article which requires membership in our societies to be dependent in all cases upon membership in the M. E. Church. This is productive of the following difficulties with others which I might mention.

1st. It affords no protection to the reputation of its own members. The moment by an inflexible integrity to the principles of our society, a member may incur the displeasure of one who has at his disposal membership in the M. E. Church, and is expelled in that Church, he summarily meets the same fate in our society.

2d. It indirectly pledges its members to acts of injustice toward each other. It is injustice toward a brother to refuse him succor and help when he needs it most, he needs it most when he receives the brand of expulsion for believing and acting with Mr. Wesley that "Slavery is a complicated villany," but at that time we cannot with our present constitution afford him any associated support.

3d. It indirectly pledges its members to unite in a prosecution that may be got up against a member whose active abolitionism has been offensive to avowed opposers in the M. E. Church. We virtually say to the opposers of abolition in the M. E. Church expel that offensive member, and we will right or wrong, give our associated sanction.

4th. It sanctions the usurpations of some of the officers of the M. E. Church which have wrested from abolitionists their disciplinary rights and immunities. In one sense instead of being an inflexible resistance to wrong, it is the abettor to tyranny.

These, with other objections growing out of the same cause require an amendment to our constitution. Something should be done systematically by way of petition and remonstrance to call the attention of the Michigan Annual Conference to the following odious resolutions which stand upon the records of that body.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of this conference to refrain from agitating the church by forming abolition societies, in or out of the church; or by attending Methodist Anti Slavery Conventions.

Resolved, That Zion's Watchman is Anti methodistical in its general course, and that it is the duty of the members of this conference not to patronize or circulate it.

Resolved, That those preachers which take a course calculated to injure our official periodicals, to give place to abolition or other periodicals, violate their obligations to the church, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Ministers thus pledged to hostility to our friendship toward the enslaved, present themselves to us, as the instructors of our children and families in the doctrines of the Gospel. This has been borne with sufficient long. It is but just however to say, that it is probable there are members of that body not aware of the existence of these resolutions. Let them know it by petition and remonstrance at their next session.

In common with the lot of all mortality, we have experienced some sad inroads made into our numbers by the hand of Death during the past year. Among them we find our friends and fellow-laborers, D. W. LOCKWOOD, of Ingham County, and Geo. SHEPHERD of Eaton. They were both distinguished for their attachment to the principles of our society, and some of us present, remember the valuable aid rendered us in the formation of our society by the presence and counsel of the former. Why they should be taken at this time is an inscrutable Providence. And however painful it may be with us to part with their valuable services, it becomes us in submission to the will of the Common Father of us all, to each of their departed worth to say

"Child, thy Father calls; go home." They could have left behind them no better evidence of their preparation for the bright "abode of the blessed" so far as practical christianity is concerned, than their interest in the welfare of universal humanity.

Let us awake to the magnitude of our work. A life-time we shall find too short to accomplish all for which we have set out.—Faithfulness and integrity should be our chief characteristics. We have "a strong consolation" in Him who has condescended to declare the infamy of his nature on our side by calling himself the "GOD OF THE OPPRESSED." He has said "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy now will I arise saith the Lord. I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him." Respectfully submitted.

W. M. SULLIVAN.  
 MISSIONARY MEETING.

In pursuance to a call published in the "Signal of Liberty," sundry persons of different denominations assembled in the Methodist Church in Ann Arbor on Thursday the 13th inst., for the purpose of the organization of an Anti-Slavery Missionary Society. The meeting was organized by calling S. B. Treadwell to the chair, and appointing S. P. Mead Secretary.—Prayer by J. W. Brooks.

On motion, Resolved, That we now proceed to the organization of a Missionary Society. Whereupon the following was presented and adopted by the Convention.

**PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

Whereas, God has unsealed the fountains of life and salvation to this lost world and made it the imperious duty of his church to "preach the gospel to every creature," and whereas it is vital to the honor and success of the Gospel that its promulgation among the nations of the Earth be entirely disconnected with oppression and in no way be made directly or indirectly to sanction sin, and whereas the leading Missionary societies of our Nation support and sanction American Slavery we therefore form ourselves into an association under the following

**CONSTITUTION.**

ART. I. This Association shall be called the Union Missionary Society of the State of Michigan.

ART. II. The object of this Society shall be to evangelize those portions of the globe, which are most destitute of the Gospel.

ART. III. Any person who is not a slaveholder, may become a member of this Society by subscribing to this constitution and paying annually not less than fifty cents. And any person paying ten dollars or upwards at one time, shall become a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary Treasurer and five managers, to be annually elected by the Society.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of this Society in collecting its funds, selecting its fields of labor, appointing its officers, missionaries and agents to particularly discountenance Slavery, and especially by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor.

ART. VI. The duties of the officers of the Society as contemplated in the fourth article, shall be those of the same officers in similar Societies.

ART. VII. Auxiliaries whether male or female, general or local may be formed

upon the principles laid down in article third and fifth of this Constitution.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society by a vote of a majority of members present.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the convention adjourn to meet in Marshall to complete the organization by the appointment of officers on the first Wednesday of February next at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. B. TREADWELL Pres't.  
 S. P. MEAD, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the last "State Journal" there is an article headed "Ann Arbor Post Office," in which the editor says "the change of location will accommodate both villages admirably," and "produces universal satisfaction." Now the editor of the Journal must have been under the influence of supreme selfishness or he never could have penned such a sentiment.

We are unwilling to impute to him willful falsehood. But it does appear to us that the slightest acquaintance with the feelings and wishes of the inhabitants east of the rail road, with reference to the location of the post office, must have saved him from a wretched mistake.

Let the editor of the Journal visit Lower Town and make himself acquainted with our wishes and he will find that not one in ten are stupid enough to tamely surrender their rights.

A general knowledge of the facts must convince all disinterested persons that three fifths of all who receive their mail at the Ann Arbor office would be better accommodated to have the office located at the depot, and thus save to the people a large item of expense in transporting the mail to and from the cars.

Had the people been consulted the office would have been located at the depot, which is by far the most central spot.

We hope the editor of the Journal will not render thanks to the "enterprising and accommodating Post Master," for the people east of the Rail Road until they invite him so to do, which will not be at present, for they have nothing for which to thank him. They have not, knowingly, relinquished any of their rights. There has been duplicity practiced upon them and nothing but stern necessity will make them submit to it for any considerable length of time. At any rate they have no thanks to bestow for the removal of the Post Office to its new location. Many, who petitioned for the present "enterprising and accommodating Post Master," did it with a perfect understanding that if he was appointed the people should be consulted and the office located to the satisfaction of the majority. THIS WAS NOT DONE.

MANY CITIZENS,  
 East of the Rail Road.

**NOTICE.**

The Presbytery of Marshall will open the sessions of its annual meeting on the last Tuesday (25th) of this month, in the Court House in Marshall, at 2 o'clock, P. M. with a sermon by the moderator. The Churches will recollect that the Sessional Records, accompanied by full statistical reports are to be presented at this meeting. A full and punctual attendance of all the ministers and elders is greatly desired.

ELIAS CHILD, Stated Clerk.  
 Albion, January 19, 1842.

**THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN,**

Devoted to the interests of protestant Christianity, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. "Knowledge is as the light of heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly." For six years, this paper has been gaining in the confidence of the public. Its character as an independent, literary and religious journal, is now fully established, as is evident from its circulation among all classes of the community. Those who desire

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Free from those features of sectarianism, which are so offensive to the spirit of Christianity—a paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the community need to be informed—a paper open, especially to the claims of suffering humanity, may be assured that no efforts will be spared to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of able and intelligent correspondents, whose communications will enrich its columns from time to time, on natural and revealed theology, revivals, missions, human rights, temperance, education, sabbath and common schools, moral reform, health, agriculture, geology, physiology, natural and mental philosophy, music, reviews of books, &c.—In a word, it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this or any other country.

The seventh Volume commenced January 1, 1842. The price is only two dollars a year, in advance; and this is sufficiently low to put it within the reach of all.

Reader, you have a personal interest in the New York Watchman! For, he who has a heart to know his whole duty, whose soul thirsts for information on all those subjects most directly connected with MAN'S highest happiness, will find assistance in the columns of this paper.

The WATCHMAN is published every Saturday, at 126, Fulton street, New York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."  
 THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

J. JONES & SONS.  
 Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 33-1f

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

**TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."**

It is well known to all the subscribers of the "Signal," that for nearly nine months, this paper has been regularly and promptly issued. During that time, a debt of no inconsiderable amount has been incurred in the mechanical department, which must be met, and MET IMMEDIATELY. Reader! the small pittance which will cancel your subscription for the present year, will aid us very much. And we do earnestly hope that this APPEAL for HELP!!! will meet with the same prompt response, that has characterized this publication since its commencement. Who will be the first to respond? Deposit the amount of your subscription with your Postmaster, and he will remit it to us free of expense.

Those who cannot make it convenient to forward the money to pay for their paper, before the first of February, can send the amount by their delegates attending the State Convention, which meets at Marshall on Wednesday, the second day of February next, where we shall be happy to meet them.

N.B. All those indebted for the Michigan Freeman, (and there are many,) are earnestly requested to cancel their indebtedness without further delay.

**THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.**

The undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well), and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

—ALSO—

CAST-IRON MILLS for grinding provender, at the rate of six to eight bushels per hour, with two horses or by water.

—ALSO—

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.  
 Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-ly

**MORTGAGE SALE.**

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated, July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in liber five of mortgages at page two hundred and eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

Notice is therefore hereby given that on Thursday the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, will be sold at public auction the premises in said mortgage described, being all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and bounded and described as follows: it being the west half of the southwest quarter of section number seven, in township number one south of range number four east, containing eighty one and thirty one hundredths acres of land.

FRANCIS M'CONIN, Assignee.  
 L. H. HEWETT, Attorney.  
 Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

**TAILORING BUSINESS!**

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has recently opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley, & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop.—Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particular invited to call.  
 Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841. tf

PORK AND WHEAT wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.  
 Ann Arbor, Dec 21, 1841. 26 tf

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES.—Cash will be paid at all times for TIMOTHY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town.) F. DENISON.  
 Dec. 29, 1841. 36-tf

"NO REPUDIATION."  
 STATE SCRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers for a few days.  
 J. JONES, & SONS.  
 Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 1841

CASH FOR WHEAT.  
 F. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.

POETRY.

New England.

[BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.]

Land of the forest and the rock—
Of dark blue lake, and mighty river—
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career; the lightning's shock;
My own, green land forever!

From the Free Labor Advocate.

Slave Hunting.

On the evening of the 6th ult. a young man by the name of — happened to be travelling in company with two persons of color, a man and a woman, in the Western part of Delaware County.

horse at some distance from the house, and resolutely, though no doubt indiscreetly, placed himself among them; and a scene took place, the bare recollection of which causes him to shudder.

While thus engaged, some of the company cut his stirrup leathers, threw his saddle over a fence and pulled the bridle off his horse.

JANATA.—The price of day labor is from 31 to 37 cts. per day; of job labor, from 50 to 75 cts. per day, very rarely rising as high as 75 cts.

If, notwithstanding the low rate of wages—low when compared with those of the United States; though high when compared with those of Europe—the high price of land and provisions, and the anxiety of the proprietary body to retain them upon the estates, the laboring population are "rapidly passing into the condition of small freeholders and farmers," they cannot be lazy, idle vagrants.

Mr. Adams has already taken the field for the abolition petitioners—on the first day of the session. The Index says, "He was dressed in a Geneva skull cap, and seemed about taking holy orders. At any rate, he looked like the high priest of abolition in the United States, and of British tyranny in China.

The Baptists in the United States and the Canadas, number 578,703.

American Ladies' National Magazine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842.

The most splendid and valuable Monthly Periodical ever published. The only magazine devoted to Ladies and conducted by members of their own sex.

EDITED BY Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Morton M'Michael, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, L. A. Godey.

CONTRIBUTORS TO EACH NUMBER. Miss C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee Henez, Mrs. E. C. Embury, T. S. Arthur, Theodore S. Fay, Mrs. E. F. Ellet.

In announcing to his numerous patrons and the public at large, his arrangements for the year 1842, the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book, takes occasion to acknowledge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand monthly; being a larger edition than has ever been printed of any other work of any description in America.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to impart to the Lady's Book a high literary and moral tone, and for this purpose he has, without regard to cost, procured the aid of the most eminent writers and, for several years past, has committed its editorial supervision to Mrs. J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and Miss E. Leslie, ladies of whom not only their own sex, but the whole country, have reason to be proud.

Mrs F C Embury, Mrs H B Stowe, Mrs F S Osgood, Mrs S. Smith, Mrs M H Parsons, Mrs J. Thayer, Mrs A M F Annan, Mrs C L Hentz, Mrs E F Ellet, Mrs E C Sedman, Mrs M Dupuy, Mrs M Duncan, Mrs V E Howard, Mrs M St Lond, Mrs E Allen, Mrs C W Esling, Mrs S E Parley, Miss M B Snow, Miss E Leslie, Kate Franklin.

Maria Edgeworth, Mrs S C Hall, Mary R. Milford, Mrs Holland, Mrs C B Wilson, Mary Howitt.

Epes Sargent, W. G. Simms, Esq. Geo. P. Morris, Professor Ingraham, Jos. R. Chandler, Professor Dumity, Robert Morris, Professor Frost, Finy Earle, M. D., Professor Walter, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Park Benjamin, Esq. E. Halden, R. S. Mackenzie, A. M'Kain, T. S. Author, Esq. L. F. Tasistro, H. W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, Jos. C. Neal, E. G. Squier, Hon. R. T. Conrad, J. M'Lellan, Jr., Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Jas. Aldrich.

With such aid, it is not too much to say, that the Literary Department of the Lady's Book will surpass any thing that has ever been or can be attempted.

embroidery were given by him; the first colored plates of fashion were given by him; the first music was given by him. These are things to which he would not refer, if some of those who have essayed to follow in his footsteps, not content with imitating all his designs, even to the form of his book, the size of his type, and the color of his cover, had not foolishly put forward claims to originality, and attempted to found a right to an exclusive merit on doing that which they have borrowed from his example.

In order to give the greatest attractiveness to the subjects of his embellishments, the Proprietor has given orders to various American Painters, of established reputation, who are now engaged in preparing expressly for the Lady's Book, numerous original pictures, on National and Historical events, some of which are nearly completed, and soon will be in the hands of the engraver.

He has also established a correspondence in London, through which he will receive early proof impressions of the finest prints executed in that metropolis, and will thus be constantly supplied with an immense variety from which to make suitable selections as well as a series of pictorial illustrations of Shakespeare; two of which, Anna Pege and Master Slender by Leslie, and Katharine and Petruccio, by Catermole, and are now nearly ready.

Determined to gratify every possible variety of taste, the proprietor has also made arrangements for a series of the most superb Mezzotints ever executed in this country, several of which are already engraved, and will be given to his subscribers, as soon as a sufficient number of impressions can be taken to supply his immense edition.

In order to procure these various embellishments in season, the proprietor has made permanent arrangements with the following eminent engravers, all of whom are now engaged in executing steel plates for the Lady's Book.

New York. Philadelphia. A L Dick, W E Tucker, N Gimberede, J B Neagle, W H Jackman, J B Forrest, J G Duane, W H Ellis, A Jones, E Humphreys.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.—One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, will be its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union, by the first day of the month of publication.

CLUBBING.—Lady's Book, 1 year, and People's Library, 1 year, \$5.00 Lady's Book and Young People's Book, 5.00 Do Amateur's Musical Library, (containing 200 pages of new and beautiful music.) 5.00 Do Scott's Novels and People's Library, 1 year. 10.00 Do Scott's miscellaneous works and People's Library, 1 year. 10.00 Do All Scott's Works, complete in 10 vols. and People's Library, 15.00 Do Thiers' History of the French Revolution. 10.00 Do Pictorial Library, 1 year, and People's Library, 1 year. 10.00 Do and Young People's Book, 10.00 Lord Bacon's works; Thiers' History of the French Revolution, and Waverley's Novels, in 5 vols. 20.00 Do Thiers' Revolution and Scott's Works, complete in 10 vols. 25.00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of this publication is three dollars per annum—two copies, one year, in advance, five dollars. Those of our friends wanting to subscribe to the best Two Dollar Weekly Family Newspaper, published in this city, can be

accommodated as follows: Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, sent for 5.00 Five copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr. 10.00 Five copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 yr. and Lady's Book, 1 year. 10.00 Eleven copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr. 20.00 Thirteen copies of the Lady's Book, 1 yr. and Walter Scott's Novels, complete, or his miscellaneous works, whichever may be preferred. 30.00 In all cases where money is remitted for "Clubbing," the most liberal allowances will be made. The money, in all cases, to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work will be continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to 4 dollars.

THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE; WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18 TO \$25 PER COPY. Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND.

New, cheap and valuable publication.—Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

Together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an examination of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

An examination of this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of YOUNG PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing valuable relating to oriental manners, customs, &c. and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending directions to the Publisher.

The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Ann Arbor. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank summons, subpoenas, Executions, &c.—For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

Wood! Wood! Wood! WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL. A. McFerrand, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. E. Child, Eaton. W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids. R. H. Ring, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones, Grass Lake. Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth. Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison, Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester. R. L. Hall, Tecumseh. L. Noble, Pinckney. Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co. I. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co. Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids. R. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. Henry Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co. S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kal. Co.