

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity. Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause 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, December 29, 1841.

BARBARITY.—The papers are exclaiming against the barbarity of a law of Delaware, by which a young girl was recently sentenced to wear ten T's on her garments, and receive 210 lashes on the bare back for stealing ten times. The Delaware Gazette says:

"And this on a woman, a very genteel looking young girl! tied up to a post, her naked body exposed to the gaze of a lascivious crowd—stripped and seared! But enough—the theme is shocking. The barbarous law must be repealed. It is a crying disgrace to the State."

The court, and the citizens generally, interceded in her behalf, and the Governor pardoned her, so she will go unpunished.

We are gratified that some sense of decency, as well as of humanity, can be found in Delaware. But if it be barbarous to whip a girl at the whipping post on the bare back, when duly convicted of crime ten times in succession, what will the editor of the Gazette say respecting the thousand cases which occur among the slaves at the South, where "very genteel looking girls," at the caprice of their owners, are punished at the whipping post, on the bare back, without being guilty of any crime at all? Is not this a more "shocking" case?

As a specimen, read the following from the New Orleans Bee, of Oct. 6:

"Cruel Treatment of an Infant Slave.—Josephine Bonne, f. w. c., was brought yesterday before Recorder Bértes, charged with having cruelly treated her slave Mary. His honor went into a minute investigation of the circumstances attending this complaint, and assisted by Dr. Valletti, made a personal examination of the child. Her body was most shamefully abused, being covered with severe stripes and boils of clotted blood from head to foot, evidently showing a most outrageous mal-treatment on the part of her mistress. The case being thus clearly proved, his honor remanded the prisoner for trial before the criminal court, and fixed the amount of bail at \$500."

Will she be punished? We doubt it, when we see in the respectable papers of New Orleans, such advertisements as the following:

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 29.

\$5 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Thursday last, the 14th inst., the colored boy George, aged about 25 years; had on when he left a pair of blue cottonade pantaloons, and white shirt; a yoke around his neck with no horns, and a scar on his forehead. Any person that will lodge him in any of the city jails, or deliver him at my residence at the corner of Prytanea and Urania streets, will receive the above reward. Captains of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against harboring said slave under the severest penalty of the law.

BARDOR PHILIPS.

Corner Prytanea and Urania streets.

The value of the exports of the growth, produce & manufacture of the United States during the year ending September 30th, 1840, was \$113,895,801. The value of the cotton exported was \$63,870,467. Tobacco, 9,883,957. Wheat, Flour and Vegetable food 15,337,657.

The United States' Government, under the direction of Daniel Webster, has made the Amistad captives pay for the straw beds on which they slept in prison during the four months they were kept in prison by its order. This is pitifully mean.

In the United States are 2,500,000 slaves; in the Brazils 2,500,000; in the Spanish Colonies 500,000; in the French Colonies 265,000; in the Dutch, Danish and Swedish Colonies, and in Texas, 150,000; in British India, 1,000,000.

BOWING DOWN TO SLAVERY.—About six months since, we published an article with this caption, in which we took the ground that henceforth no man can be President or Vice President of the United States, or a member of the Cabinet, unless he is utterly opposed to all efforts for the abolition of slavery, and in favor of its continuance.—We showed that Messrs WEBSTER and GRANGER had been obliged to expurgate themselves, and henceforth every candidate on this subject would be placed on the Procrustean bedstead, and their opinions conforming to the Southern standard.

JOHN C. SPENCER, of New York, now Secretary of war, has been charged with abolitionism: The Madisonian, the organ of President Tyler, has come in his behalf with the declaration that he "had nothing to do with the Virginia controversy, and is UNTAINTED in the slightest degree with abolitionism!"

It appears by this, that Mr. SPENCER regards the great fundamental principles our forefathers put forth to the world, as "TAINTING" those who believe them. He, doubtless, expects, like Honest FRANK GRANGER, "to be ejected from the Cabinet, should he become an abolitionist."—He will do well to consider what has been the fate of his "illustrious predecessor."—No neutrals can now be tolerated. Proslavery or anti-slavery the Cabinet must be, and while the Whigs are in power, there can be no doubt which of these characteristics will be most prominently brought to view.

WHAT IS YOUR POSITION?—We have often had occasion to speak of both the great political parties as pro-slavery. To this charge they have respectively plead nothing. We supposed that the Democrats were so far wedded to Van Buren's system of servility to the slaveholders that they would be lost to all sense of shame on that subject, and would be perfectly content to endure the ignominy, provided they could, at the same time, possess the spoils. The result shows we were correct.

But we did think the whigs had some lingering feelings of shame, which would lead them ostensibly to avow themselves in favor of liberty, although they might be still endeavoring to reach the possession of the government by a compromise with slavery. But we have not yet been able to get them to make any declaration on the subject. We now intend to propound the inquiries to them once more, and ask them to answer in some way.

The great point for which the Liberty party contend are well known by our whig friends. On these points, gentlemen Whigs, we ask you, are you in favor of them, or opposed to them?

Are you ANTI slavery, Pro-slavery, or NEUTRAL? One of these three you must be.

Will you venture to answer, or do you think it is best to be silent?

GENERAL APATHY.—This gentleman of late figures very largely in the public papers. He is said to be decidedly Anti Whig in his principles, and it is alleged that he has the absolute command of more than 100,000 whigs, whom he has so effectually "mesmerized" that they are unable to stir hand or foot in behalf of the cause. It is said by some that his magnetizing operations have been thus far favorable to the abolitionists; but we caution our friends not to put themselves under his influences. Beware of him!

Queen Victoria, it is estimated, is the Sovereign of a hundred million of subjects, including India and Australia—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any one European Sovereign since the downfall of the Roman Empire.

BRITISH POLICY.—The retiring members of the recently dismissed English Cabinet, are to receive pensions for life to the total amount of 28,000 pounds sterling, or about 125,000 dollars per annum. British bayonets force this sum from the pockets of the unrepresented laborers.

It is said a society has been formed in Kentucky for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

The Mendians.

The Amistad Africans, thirty-five in number, embarked at New York on the 24th ult, for Sierra Leone, on board the barque Gentlemen, Capt. Morris, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Rev. Mr. Raymond, and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, teachers. From Sierra Leone they anticipate no difficulty in reaching their own country, which is believed to be at no great distance. The farewell of the missionaries and Africans was taken at the Tabernacle on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, in behalf of the committee, addressed the missionaries and teachers, and some other addresses were delivered.

Previous to their departure, they sent to J. Q. Adams, their distinguished advocate, who has refused all compensation for his services, a splendid Bible, as a testimonial of their regard. Mr. Adams returned a kind and appropriate reply. In a letter to Lewis Tappan, Mr. A. thus states his reasons for not having attended the public exhibition of the Africans:

"I have been unwilling to meet them in any public exhibition, which might have the appearance on my part of an ostentatious display of the service which it had been my good fortune to render them—a service of which I have otherwise but too strong a propensity to be proud, and of which I feel that all pride, and self approbation ought to sink into the sentiment of humble and fervent gratitude to God.—The silent gratulations of my own conscience, for the part I have taken in these concerns, are too precious to seek for the praise or to hazard the censure of public assemblies."

Life at the South.

The Concord Intelligencer, (Louisiana) gives the subjoined account of an affray which recently took place in that neighborhood:

"On the afternoon of the 8th ult. Mr. E. G. Collingsworth, the overseer of Marango plantation, in this parish, was cruelly assaulted by three runaway negroes, two men and a woman, one of the men and the woman the property of Dr. Gustine, the other man belonging to a Mr. Clark. The negroes jumped upon Mr. Collingsworth while in the field; and had he not been a strong, athletic man he would have been murdered on the spot.—The contest was principally between Mr. C. and boy of Gustine; the other two negroes having run away at the time that Collingsworth collared Gustine's boy. It seems, that after a struggle between these two, the negro got free from the grasp of Mr. C., and seized a shot gun near by.—This was a critical moment of life and death; Mr. C. wrested the gun from the negro, and as quick as flash they were clinched—the negro was strong, and in the struggle for power, Collingsworth was thrown upon the ground and nearly choked to death. In this situation, he felt for a pocket knife, and having succeeded in opening it, by the aid of one hand, he drove the blade fast and fierce into the back of the negro until he surrendered as a dead subject. The negro is dangerously ill, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery."

SLAVEHOLDERS POLICY.—Mr. Smithson, of London, who died a few years since, bequeathed the handsome sum of \$800,000 to the United States, for the establishment of an institution at Washington, whose object should be the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Three years since the money arrived, and being in British gold, was deposited in the mint at Philadelphia, whence it was transported to Little Rock, in Arkansas, and exchanged for bonds of the State of Arkansas, at par. These bonds have now sunk from par down to sixty-two per cent., thus diminishing the value of the legacy \$228,000.

This loss the Federal Government will of course be bound to make good. What have we to do with slavery?

Prece American.

True, and who knows how much lower they will fall? Bonds of Indiana and Illinois are selling in New York at 28 1-2 to 32 cents on the dollar. How many thousand dollars must Michigan contribute for her proportion of the loss of the Smithsonian fund?

MEXICO.—Mexico has undergone another revolution. After a prolonged struggle, Santa Anna has succeeded in overturning the government. Bustamante, it is said, is imprisoned and at the mercy of the conqueror, around whom have rallied the troops and commanders. A fatal epidemic was prevailing at Metamoros. The British Consul had fallen a victim.

From the Rochester Freeman.

"OUR GLORIOUS UNION."—We find in the papers the extract from a letter of John C. Calhoun, the beautiful democrat that he is, to his friends and constituents. It is quite significant; and those will be taught by it who have sense enough to be taught by any thing.—*Mass. Abolitionist.*

"If we do not take advantage of the present crisis—join the Administration in the course they are pursuing, AND BREAK DOWN THE COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF THE NORTHERN CITIES AND BUILD UPON ITS RUINS A COMMERCE IN THE CITIES OF THE SOUTH: WE MUST HAVE A SEPARATION OF THE UNION!!!

Be it remembered that this same "beautiful Democrat" was recently invited by the Democracy of New York to address them on matters pertaining to the interests of Northern laborers. MR. CALHOUN'S doctrine is that the laborers should be owned by those who employ them. Is not this a beautiful doctrine? How would our Michigan democracy like a practical application of it to their own persons and friends?

DESPOTISM IN DISGUISE.—The following Resolution was adopted by the Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—

"Resolved by the Erie Annual Conference, That while it disclaims all intention of interfering with any man's private opinion, and while, as the Discipline says 'we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery,' we judge it incompatible with the duties and obligations of Methodist preachers, to spend their time delivering abolition lectures, contributing to getting up abolition meetings, or attending abolition conventions, or circulating abolition petitions."

Such a resolution against 'abolition,' in the estimation of some, looks very well. But, let us apply the same opposition to the cause of Temperance, and see how it would work.

"Resolved, by the Erie Annual Conference, That while it disclaims all intention of interfering with any man's private opinion, and while we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of intemperance, we judge it incompatible with the duties and obligations of Methodist preachers, to spend their time in delivering Temperance lectures, contributing to get up Temperance conventions, or circulating Temperance petitions."

The Conference certainly had just as good right to its veto upon the Temperance cause as upon the cause of Human Rights, and the time will come when it will be just as popular for a Conference to do the one, as the other.

But how ridiculous for the Conference to preface such a vote with a disclaimer about a man's private opinions!

Z. Watchman.

Said Daniel O'Connell in a numerous assembly: "When an American comes into society he will be asked, 'Are you one of the thieves, or are you an honest man? If you are an honest man, then you have given liberty to your slaves; if you are among the thieves, the sooner you take the outside of the house the better.' The very coarseness of this invective, in the mouth of the great Agitator, indicates the temper of the British population on this subject."—*Jay's Inquiry.*

The London Banker's circular, says that the British subjects will lose four millions sterling, by the failure of the United States Bank. The small population of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey will lose £290,000, being equal to a levy of three or four pounds on each man, woman and child in those islands. Who pockets all this.

The Banks in New Orleans have discussed the propriety of resuming specie payment; but have concluded to defer such a operation till some future time.

Like the Banks in other States, they probably intend to put off the evil day as long as possible.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS recently delivered a lecture before the Massachusetts Historical Society, in which he discussed the war between England and China and affirmed that according to the principles of international law, the war, on the part of England, was a just one.

No Compromise.

The following, from the Emancipator, expresses our views exactly. Read it, and think of it!

Let there be no bargains, no compromises. If we are to succeed at all, (and he who thinks or says we shall not, consigns his country to an early overthrow,) it will be by our firmness in adhering to the original purity of our designs and the openness of our proceedings. The party which was down last year and which has with such unexpected rapidity regained its ascendancy, was conscious that its overthrow was caused by its ostentatious devotion to the interests of slavery, and yet its unprincipled leaders are preparing again to pledge the "Democracy" of New York to go all lengths that the slaveocracy may require. The party which has which has now been so suddenly prostrated, while we have been rising, will now be very likely to seek to throw its arms around our neck to sustain its sinking fortunes by our buoyancy. Hands off!—Let it sink as it must, but let it not sink us. Our own principles will sustain us, if we cling to them without compromise.—Preserve us from any alliance with either of the present great parties. We want their men, as converts to our principles, and devoted supporters of our objects, but we do not want either of the parties, as such, to cozen us to our ruin, that they may use our strength in the furtherance of their narrow schemes, and then sacrifice us and our objects on the first occasion. Let men join us by adopting our principles, and to aid in the accomplishment of our objects, and then we shall know them. We carry our cause not to the "regencies" and "quats" of intriguing politicians and "leaders," so called, but to the PEOPLE, the true democracy of all names and parties. In this course, all we ask is a fair field, and no favor from slavery or its abettors. As to the heartless traders in politics, let the dead bury their dead. One of the great parties which in its mad career after power trampled down at once the slave and his advocate and the true interests of the country, is now virtually annihilated—Let it stay annihilated, as a party, while the friends of true liberty go on and annihilate the other.

There is where we stand, and where our opponents of all classes may know where to find us. If any ask us what we are going to do, we answer "Do just as we have done, go straight along, with a firm step and steady progress to our object, nominate our own men and keep nominating until we elect them, which will be sooner than you think, but stand perfectly impartial between the two proslavery parties.

A MODEL REPUBLIC.—Gov. Elisworth, in his last address before the Connecticut Legislature, has the following remark:—Connecticut presents a republic which secures more good and avoids more evil than any other political community of ancient or modern times. All the public statutes, after two hundred years' legislation, are contained in a single volume, the annual expenses do not exceed eighty thousand dollars; the State owes nothing, possesses a school fund of more than two millions of dollars well invested, yielding an annual income of one hundred & thirty thousand dollars.

Compare this fact with the following:

COAT.—It is stated that the coat in which Prince Estherhazy visited the courts of Europe, cost over £200,000. It may not be generally known, however, that to support this extravagant expenditure, he screws the marrow and victuals out of 300,000 of his serfs, who work without intermission all the year round, and for this incessant toil receive the miserable pittance of five sous a day, and withal think themselves happy if they can see the sun shine without being taxed for it.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—We forgot one of the attempts of our whig friends to promote abolition (!) till an exchange paper reminded us of it.

"A bill was introduced at the Extra Session of Congress, to raise 2,600 TROOPS for the Florida War, and this under the dominancy of men, who have for years ridiculed that war, and declared their ability to finish it in a month! They tried it five months, and then demanded 2,600 more troops!

CINCINNATI.—Kentucky may beat us in stump-orators and New York in cunning politicians, Virginia in abstractionists, and Pennsylvania in fat horses New Jersey in buckwheat cakes, and Indiana in Hoosiers—and other States in other things,—yet we challenge the world to a comparison in the mechanic arts, and manufacturing, so far as they have been undertaken by our citizens. *Cin. Republican*

The National debt of Texas is put down at 11,602,127, including the appropriation of the last Congress, and 1,000,000 of bonds hypothecated by Gen. Hamilton.

Congressional.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1841.

Rules—Abolition Petitions.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. W. Cost Johnson for the government of this House, until it should be otherwise ordered.

The previous question having been moved, Mr. Fillmore rose, and after some remarks, requested Mr. Johnson to modify his proposition so as to fix a definite time for the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Adams interrupted this conversation by demanding of the Speaker the reason why he (Mr. A.) had been put down by the previous question yesterday, while debate was now tolerated?

The Speaker explained that this was not in order, because the previous question was now moved.

Mr. Adams. Well, sir, if this matter is to be settled by trickery, the sooner we know it the better.

Mr. Stanley said, the gentleman from Massachusetts was entirely wrong in this affair, though he might be right nine hundred and ninety-nine times in a thousand.

He corroborated the statement of the Speaker.

Mr. Proffit, on the other hand, supported Mr. Adams' view of the matter, and said there was something very singular in this business.

Finally, Mr. Cost Johnson adopted the suggestion of Mr. Fillmore, and modified his resolution so as to provide that the Report of the Committee on Rules be taken up on Monday next.

The Resolution thus modified, prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Philanthropist.

I have just learned a curious circumstance respecting the proceedings and report of the celebrated committee on Rules, appointed at the Extra Session. That committee was composed of six slaveholders, and three members from the free states, Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, being the chairman.

"Any member assaulting another person on the floor of the House shall be expelled therefrom."

"Upon the presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions, or other papers relating to slavery, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid on the table."

Thus it will be seen that the committee have recommended a gag even more comprehensive than Johnson's, for it includes all papers, petitions, and motions, in any way "RELATING TO SLAVERY."

Another Gag.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

As soon as the reading of the Message was finished, and the vote to print 10,000 copies disposed of, Mr. W. C. Johnson brought forward his motion in regard to the rules of the House, with a modification, so that the Report on the Rules is made the special order of the day for Thursday, and every day afterwards, until it is disposed of.

and the vote, being by yeas and nays, stood 97 to 95. So the House is again gagged.

Before the vote was taken, one of the Southern members moved an adjournment on the ground that so many Southern members were absent; but on receiving a wink, he withdrew his motion.

Another gentleman in the District would have been more acceptable to the body of his party, but unfortunately for him he had taken so prominent a stand against the Abolitionists, that to nominate him would have been sure to lose their votes and secure a defeat; and therefore, Gov. Morrow was taken up, on purpose to satisfy the Abolitionists of his District, and was chosen.

The four Southern members who voted against the gag, were Butts and Stuart of Va., Underwood of Ken., and Arnold of Tenn. Total 95. Seventeen Northern men were absent, and twenty-three Southern. 63 slaveholders voted for the gag on the people of the North.

Yeas, Whig, 4 Dem. 30 34 Nays, " 72 " 19 91

When President Tyler was applied to in behalf of the Mendians, to provide for them a passage in a government vessel to their native land, he was informed that he knew of no provision of law which would enable him to comply with the request.

How it alters the Case.

"The Marshal of the United States for the district of Connecticut, will deliver over to Lieut. John S. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes late of the Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody, under process now pending before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut. For so doing this order will be his warrant."

"Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January A. D. 1841.

M. VAN BUREN."

The design of the above order was that they might be conveyed to Cuba on government expense and by government authority. But when they wish to be carried to Sierra Leone, there is no provision of law. How it alters the case. If any one can inform us whence the provision of law to send them to Cuba more than to Africa, we shall be very happy to receive the information.—N. E. Ch. Advocate.

THE INDIANS.—An arrangement has been made by the United States with some of the Indian tribes of the North West, which needs only slight modifications to secure permanently the rights of these oppressed people. The Indians have agreed to settle down as husbandmen; and the United States have pledged the right of citizenship and a patent for a farm of 100 acres to each Indian who shall have cultivated his land for three years.

COOL BUT ROMANTIC.—A young couple, respectively dressed, threw themselves into the river from Arch street wharf, Philadelphia. They were rescued by some ferry-men, and looked very foolish and very wet. They were handed over to the guardians of the night.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. Wednesday, December 29, 1841. LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Michigan. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

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.

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.

ANNUAL MEETING. The Anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at MARSHALL on WEDNESDAY the second day of February next.

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

It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress, that the Gag has been temporarily renewed, with some prospect of its being adopted for two years to come.

Who among us will now deny that the slave power governs the nation? It says that the petitions of fifty free electors of this County shall not be received by the House.

RECAPITULATION. 1st. Slavery is sustained by Law. 2nd. Law is made by Law-makers. 3d. Law-makers are made by the votes of the people.

AN ABOLITIONIST IN JAIL.—The papers state Joseph Bryant, one of the most respectable citizens of Brooke county, Virginia, has been arrested and cast into jail, on the charge of having aided in the escape of certain runaway slaves.

THE SOLICITOR OF THE UNITED STATES Bank has commenced suits against every person indebted to the Bank, in the U. S. District Court.

Eaton County.—The Liberty vote for Governor and Lieut Governor, was 18; Bellevue gave 5; Tyler 6; Eaton 1; Oneida 5; Kalamo 1. Number of votes given for Governor, 507. Whig majority, 46.

SLAVE CASE.—Four fine looking, well dressed colored men recently called for supper at the tavern in Portersville, 33 miles from Pittsburgh. Before they had come eating, six bloodhounds of slavery came in and bound them hand and foot, threatening instant death if they resisted.

The existence of slavery at the Capitol of this Union is a damning stain to our National escutcheon, and should be wiped away. That man who will support the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, is an enemy to his country, her institutions, and all mankind.

TRANSCENDENTALISM.—This is a long word, but it is becoming common, especially in the New England papers.

J. C. JACKSON sums up the doctrines of the Liberty Party in regard to voting, as follows:

3d. Must have our own. 1st. Must agree to vote together, or 2nd. Each vote for himself. 3d. Union is strength.

Are any of these positions doubtful? AN ABOLITIONIST IN JAIL.—The papers state Joseph Bryant, one of the most respectable citizens of Brooke county, Virginia, has been arrested and cast into jail, on the charge of having aided in the escape of certain runaway slaves.

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METHODIST TESTIMONY.—The following appeared in the Dublin Register, Ireland, in answer to the representations of James Caughey, an American Methodist Minister.

"Thirdly—Thou answered me, the Methodist body in the free States had done all it could for the abolition of slavery, but that it was almost powerless to effect any thing. Allow me to ask thee what is the meaning of the following resolution, which I have taken from amongst many others, issued by the Methodist body in the free States?"

We understand that certain very shrewd calculators upon political affairs, have discovered that the Liberty party has now arrived at its maximum, and that the very presages of success which have attended it during the present year, are but the indications of its approaching dissolution.

We are inclined to think the wishes of these gentlemen have had some influence upon their conclusions: for it is an established principle of human nature, that men are much inclined to believe that for which they strongly hope.

"After this election it will be the last of you."—This was the cry last fall: and lo, the liberty party, so far as the States have voted, have augmented their vote five fold.

The amount of flour exported from Michigan in 1841 is estimated as follows, in the Free Press:

Table with 2 columns: From location, Barrels. From Monroe and Toledo 85,000; From the Western Rivers 85,000; From Detroit, 170,000; Total, 340,000.

A New York Editor says: "In all the places in the West where I had an opportunity of observing, it is common for travellers to drink rum and use profane language."

GEORGE THOMPSON, lately made the following declaration in a public meeting in England:

There are six millions of our countrymen who never taste wheat bread from month to month, and year to year, not because the hand of God has not supplied it, but because odious and unnatural laws prevent it from coming to our shores.

Mr. JAMES CURTIS of Ohio, is lecturing to the population of England on the capacity and willingness of America to supply England with an abundance of bread stuffs in exchange for her manufactures.

A LESSON.—In Ashtabula County, Ohio, are many true hearted abolitionists. They met together Sept. 23, and nominated a very respectable ticket, but just before the election, every one backed out, so that those abolitionists who went to the polls had no candidate to vote for.

The Synod of Cincinnati, (Old School) have recently adopted a resolution, by vote of 39 against 30, enjoining on all the subordinate judicatories, the duty of exercising discipline on all those who justify slavery by appeal to the scriptures.

GOVERNMENT.—To govern men, there must be either soldiers or schoolmasters, books or bayonets, camps and campaigns, or schools and churches—the cartridge box or the ballot box.

The Mercer (Pa.) Luminary gives an account of a slave case which recently occurred there. Two slavehunters had been in chase of some fugitives who had taken a portion of master's goods with them. Having been unsuccessful in their hunt, they concluded they would make amends by seizing two colored men whom they supposed to be fugitive slaves. Accordingly, they procured a justice of the peace to endorse the warrant which had been taken out for those who had already escaped to Canada, and on this warrant they arrested a colored man, beat him with clubs, bound him fast, and hurried him off to slavery without any examination or trial whatever. We commend this case to Gov. Barry, who thinks colored people are seldom or never claimed and carried into slavery unless they really are fugitives from slavery. But, Governor, who can tell whether a man is a slave to another unless the fact be proved? How can you or any other person tell whether or not this man was really a slave or a freeman, seeing the fact was not inquired into? And ought not every man's liberty to be secured by a jury trial?

Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondent writes:—"THE SOUTH IS FULL OF ANTI-SLAVERY. When the North is strong and decided, it will burst like a flame in the South."

SHAMEFUL.—Out of the great number who participated in the recent riots at Cincinnati, only two have been indicted, and they both plead guilty, and were fined in the large sum of one dollar each! They were both Kentuckians.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 25, 1841.

Messrs. Ex. Committee.—I observe that you have published my communication in the 'Signal' of Dec. 15th, entitled CANADA MISSION, with the following editorial notice: "We publish to day the communication of W. M. SULLIVAN at his special request, and he will of course be considered responsible for its spirit, and for the truth of its statements." I am not aware that I made a special request in relation to the publication of that article, any more than others, that I have submitted to you for the purpose. I supposed that my communication appearing over my proper signature made me responsible "for its spirit and for the truth of its statements." I make it an invariable rule to publish nothing that I am unwilling to bear in the entire authorship. The impression is made in your notice that there is impropriety in the spirit and the want of truth in the statements of my letter. Of this I am not aware. I supposed you knew me well enough, to know that I am ever willing to correct any thing improper in the spirit, or incorrect in the statements of all that I submit for the press. I should have chosen that you would have specified in the wrongs of my letter rather than to have noticed it in a way which evidently causes your readers to examine it with numberless suspicions. I am not so sensitive in respect to your notice as it affects my authorship, as I am with the embarrassment it may occasion to an holy project. While I award to you gentlemen, to you all and to each, the utmost purity of purpose, I feel that the manner you have noticed my letter is some what unbefitting the spirit that should actuate brethren laboring to promote the same good cause. I do think that abolitionists have enough to encounter from their avowed opponents, without obstructing the labor of each other, either directly or indirectly.

Affectionately yours,
W. M. SULLIVAN.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Senatorial Convention.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Dec. 21, 1841.

At a convention of the Liberty Party of the fifth Senatorial District, met pursuant to a call at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Saturday, the 18th day of Dec. 1841, to nominate a candidate for the office of Senator, to fill the vacancy of John S. Barry, resigned; John P. Marsh was called to the chair, and G. L. Prindle, appointed sec'y. On motion, Resolved, That all persons present, friendly to the Liberty Party, are invited to participate in the proceedings of this convention.

The convention then proceeded to the choice of a candidate for the office of Senator, and after an informal balloting, it was unanimously resolved, that John P. Marsh, be the candidate.

On motion of Wm. Woodruff, Esq. Resolved, That each county be requested to appoint a corresponding committee of three for the purpose of more efficient organization throughout this District.

On motion of Wm. Wheeler, Esq. Resolved, That each county composing this District, shall be entitled to 6 delegates in convention, and that the next Senatorial convention be held at the Court House in Kalamazoo.

On motion, Resolved, That all the papers of this District be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

On motion, the convention adjourned, sine die. JOHN P. MARSH, Chm'n.
G. L. PRINDLE, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Sectarianism.

GENTLEMEN:—An anonymous article appeared in the 24th number of the Signal entitled, "Slavery and the Church," in which the cloven foot of sectarianism appears too conspicuous, to escape a passing notice.

The writer commences as follows—"It is objected by some candid and intelligent Christians, that slaveholders should not be excluded from the communion and membership of Churches in the free States, because there are among them sincere Christians who honestly think it right to hold property in man, and such ought not to be excluded. They think every real Christian is entitled to a place in the Lord's family." "Now we believe their whole difficulty lies in a misapprehension of the objects of Church discipline and a fallacy in the proposition with which they start."

Far be it from me to apologize for slavery, or the slaveholder—I would be one of the very last to defend his claims to church membership. But candor compels me to acknowledge that I am one of those who embrace and believe the fallacy contained in the proposition that "every real Christian is entitled to a place in the Lord's family." To the law and to the testimony—"If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—Isa. c. 8 v. 10. It is because the mists of error, ignorance, prejudice, or superstition have darkened their understandings and beclouded their minds.—What then are the requisitions of that unerring rule in reference to this subject, which the writer referred to would be slow to discard. Mere human assertions are poor authority, especially when opposed to Scripture. Romans c. 14, v. 5, "Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations." Sam. c. 15, v. 7 vs. inclusive, "Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be like minded one toward another according to Christ Jesus: That ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Whereupon receive ye one another as Christ also received us to the glory of God." Mark c. 10, v. 40, "He that receiveth you receiveth me, and he that receiveth me receiveth Him that sent me."

Such then are the positive injunctions of the sacred volume relative to the proposition which the writer under review declares to be "a fallacy." These passages, and numberless others, clearly establish the truth of the "proposition that every real Christian is entitled to a place in the Lord's family,"—a truth discarded by bigoted sectarians, but which nevertheless the great "Head of the Church" will defend and maintain before an assembled Universe. "The whole difficulty lies," then, not in a misapprehension of the truth on the part of those who start with this proposition—but merely in "a fallacy" in the opinion of this writer. Certainly, if there be an error in the proposition with which these anarchists (in the opinion of this writer) start, it is not that "every real Christian is entitled to a place in the Lord's family"—but the error lies in supposing that slaveholders are such—are sincere Christians. Now it is conceived (in opposition to the opinion of this writer) that Scripture proves that every real Christian is an obedient Christian. Proof, 1st John, c. 3, v. 6, "Whosoever abideth in Him, sinneth not: whosoever sinneth hath not seen him, neither knoweth him." Also, John c. 15, v. 40, "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you."—Now it is believed that no enlightened Christian will deny that slavery is prohibited by the golden rule, and the second command. But perhaps you reply, "True and here lies the difficulty," "Christian slaveholders are unenlightened in regard to the sinfulness of slavery." Admitted, and what follows? Why, one's duty is to endeavor to enlighten and instruct him relative to the sinfulness of slavery, and not to exclaim in the true spirit of sectarianism, "Stand by thyself for I am holier than thou art." But having exerted ourselves, in true Christian charity, to the utmost, to divest him of his dark prejudices, and to induce him to repent of his heinous sin, should he still persist in his wickedness, what then? Why reject him; deny him a "place in the Lord's family." On what account? because his title to a place in that family is unsupported by the requisite evidence that he is indeed Christ's. How can he be a Christian who has not the great and fundamental law of love written in his heart? Thus we arrive at the conclusion, that the inference of the writer, with which he closes his argument, is unwarranted.

I cannot conclude without noticing the artful manner in which this Sophist attempts to justify all the sectarianism in the universe, or at least as much of it as is embodied in his favorite creed. After attempting an illustration of his arguments by an exhibition of what he denominates "the application of the rule to similar cases," instances in the example of some churches in excluding "distillers and rum sellers from fellowship," he says the same observation applies to the Sabbath, baptism, the Lord's supper, &c. Among many "observations," it is not very obvious to which the writer refers from the obscurity in which all are enveloped; but I suppose he will not deny his intention to assert that, "every real Christian whose opinions relative to the Sabbath, Baptism, the Lord's supper, &c." do not coincide with his own, both he and the church have a Bible right to exclude from fellowship, on the ground that all such occupy a position

similar to "distillers, rum-sellers, slaveholders, &c." I have no reason to doubt that there are a great many genuine Christians who would be driven, by the application of this sweeping rule, to the necessity of forming a separate community; thus extending the evils of sectarianism and perpetuating error. For if "truth is stronger than error," both left free to contend for victory, truth is triumphant; consequently the sectarian is accountable for the prevalence of those very errors (I do not say sins) which he had aimed to subvert. The writer's assertion, however, relative to the point in question, being based upon the sophism "that real Christians may be excluded from fellowship," which has been exposed and refuted by Scripture authority, falls with it. But I would propose for the special benefit of this writer, if he will appear over his own proper signature, and the columns of the "Signal" can be obtained, to discuss with him any or all of the following propositions, supporting the affirmative, viz: All written creeds (except the Bible) are productive of more evil than good. 2d. Sectarianism is the greatest sin in the world. 3d. Water Baptism is not essential to salvation. 4th. Its administration or reception in any form, is not obligatory on any individual, unless in consequence of convictions of duty on the part of such individual. In case the writer in question decline, this challenge is respectfully extended to any clergyman or layman of any Christian denomination in this State. What say you, gentlemen, will you open the columns of the "Signal" for the publication of brief articles on any of the preceding topics?—Your readers might be amused, if not edified thereby, and you, I think, ought, in conscience, be the very last to "Gag discussion." More especially on a subject of such vital importance to the success of abolition as anti-sectarianism, for I think the proposition susceptible of demonstration, that slavery could not exist a single year, were it not for the support derived from sectarianism. Nay more, that profanity and intemperance, war, licentiousness, with all other sins that degrade man and disgrace the world, would speedily share a similar overthrow, and Satan's kingdom be quickly demolished, and the glory of the latter day be ushered in to bless a world dark and benighted, but nevertheless ultimately destined for such a transcendently glorious change through the omnipotent power of truth.

In conclusion, since pro-slavery and sectarian Bibles seem to be in high repute, permit me to quote one or two verses of the latter for the "edification, exhortation, and comfort" of our sectarian brethren.—Mark, c. 12, v. 25, "And Jesus knew their thoughts and said unto them, every kingdom except Christ's, divided against itself, is brought to desolation, and every city and house" except mine "divided against itself, shall not stand." 1st Cor. c. 1, v. 10, "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions" except sectarian, "among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment," except in non essentials.—Eph. c. 4, v. 2, 3, "With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," except where you may conceive that church order and church discipline would thereby be subverted, in that event, you may divide and subdivide into as many sects and parties as there are individuals in the church, for no two think exactly alike, nor hold precisely the same tenets, and how can two work together except they be agreed!

Yours for the suppression of all vice and the promotion of pure morality and "undefiled religion" on earth.

J. P. WEEKES.

Sylvan, Dec. 7, 1841.

NOTE.—We have no space in the Signal for the discussion of the topics enumerated above; and we must therefore decline the offer of our correspondent. The Signal is an anti-slavery, and not a sectarian paper. We have admitted the communication of Mr. Weekes, because it was offered in reply to one previously published, and both sides have now been heard.—Ed. SIGNAL.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs. Editors.—I have deliberately come to the following determination, which I wish to make public through the columns of the "Signal," viz: That I will not drink Brandy, Rum, Gin, or Whiskey again while life shall last.—Reason—It is destructive to my PURSE, CHARACTER and HEALTH.

M. LANG.

Northfield, Dec. 21, 1841.

Who that has made himself acquainted with the untold miseries produced by drunkenness, and the astonishing havoc of property, character and health caused by the use of the "waters of death," but would wish abundant success to our friend above, and all who have formed similar resolutions. May the cause of total abstinence continue to progress, until intemperance is swept from the land.—Ed. Signal.

Accounts from St. John, state that Temperance has spread like a wildfire in St. John. The total pledge has been administered to 2000 in a fortnight by Dr. Fleming and Rev. Mr. Walsh.

Foreign.

ACCOUCHMENT OF THE QUEEN—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The most important British news which the Arcadia brings is that of the birth of a Prince, an Heir to the British Throne.—This event took place on Nov. 9th; Tuesday, and has ever since been the almost absorbing topic.

The Queen according to all accounts, bore her sufferings with uncommon fortitude and patience. Her joy was unbounded when told that the infant was a son.—The dutchess of Kent was the unwearied watcher of her daughter's bed during the whole day. Prince Albert declared himself the happiest of men; and the joy of the palace was perhaps as great as is ever accorded to humanity.

The event was announced to the Metropolis, in the midst of the festivities of its greatest civic celebration—for it was Lord Mayor's Day. The holiday was, of course rendered doubly joyous and splendid.

In the evening there were many brilliant illuminations at the west end of the town; and at the Theatres "God save the Queen," was sung by the whole company, the audience standing and joining in the chorus. Additional verses noticing the birth of the Prince, were added extempore.

Great rejoicings took place all over the kingdom. The Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and Chapels on the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

The discontent among the laboring classes throughout Great Britain, is every day increasing, and the discussion upon the Corn Laws, and the Poor Laws, is growing more warm. There seems to be much excitement prevailing in France, Spain and Holland.

The waters in the different parks in London were covered with ice, and there was a strong inclination of a severe winter. Incendiarisms and highway robberies were spreading in England very rapidly.

KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHY.—One of the latest religious newspapers of London, and one of the ablest and most intelligent journals, speaks of the "State of Cincinnati, in America." It is not strange that British writers are ignorant of the theory of our government, when they cannot learn even the names of the States. It would be difficult to find a schoolboy in this country who would make such a blunder as to speak of the "kingdom of Liverpool," but it is not long since we read in a London paper an account of a destructive fire in a city in the "State of Mobile."

TWO VICTIMS TO HONOR.—Two respectable persons of Johnsonburgh, Ky. The cause was as usual—a woman, and a Dr. Nottis challenged Mr. Bradwick, a lawyer. They fought at twelve paces, with rifles, and both shots were fatal. Another instance of the effects of the infamous code of honor.

GOOD.—A very respectful memorial, signed by sixty ministers of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been sent to Mr. Tyler, protesting against the President of a Christian Republic holding slaves, &c.

The Abolitionists of Ohio, have appointed a State Convention at Columbus, December 29th, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and organize for the ensuing fall election.

Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the second Wednesday of January next to commence precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue through the day and evening. Let every member of the Methodist Episcopal church in this State, who loves the cause of the poor slave, and wishes well to Zion, be in attendance. We bid them a hearty welcome to our village, and will do all in our power to make them comfortable while among us.

Let those choice spirits who during the past year have felt it their duty to secede from the church come up to our solemn feast. We shall rejoice to receive them as fellow laborers in the cause of emancipation.—Come, brethren, to the rescue! to the rescue! G. BECKLEY.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 14th, 1841.

Anti Slavery Missionary Meeting.

We, the undersigned, believing it to be our bounden duty, not only to withhold our contributions from Missionary Treasuries which in any way sanction the sin of slavery, but to devise new channels for our Missionary appropriations; to make an effort for the mental and moral good of the colored people of Canada, would hereby respectfully invite our brethren of every denomination, to meet with us in Ann Arbor immediately after the adjournment of the anniversary of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society, which will probably be at noon on Thursday, to organize a Missionary Society. We say to each, and to all of you holding similar sentiments, come on! In the name of God we say COME ON!

W. M. SULLIVAN,
Dr. V. MEERER,
S. P. MEAD,
J. THAYER,
S. BEBBER,
T. CRANE.

MARRIED.

At Dayton, (Ohio), on Tuesday morning, Dec. 7, by Rev. Dr. Waterman, Mr. JOHN COBURN, of Urbana, (Ohio), to Miss ELIZABETH SULLIVAN, of the former place.

Being intimately "associated," to say the least, with one of the above parties in our earlier days, we must be permitted to wish them a merry Christmas! and a happy New Year!!—Printer of "Signal."

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1842—just received and for sale at this office. Price 6 cents single; 75 cts. per dozen.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.

PORK AND WHEAT wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841. 26-1f

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. 36-1f

ROCHESTER CITY STORE;
Four Story Brick Store, Ann Arbor, (Lower Village.)

THIS DAY RECEIVED,
20 Pieces Beaver & Broad Cloths, from 18s to \$7.00
20 " Cadet Broad Cloths from 12 to 16s.
30 " Satinett & Sheep's Grey " 4 " 12s.
40 " Fr. Eng. & Ger. Mereno " 44d. 12s.
40 " Saxony & Muslin DeLanes 18d. 5s.
200 " Fr. Eng. & Amer. Calico 8 to 31d.
10 " Ladies Camblats d'ble widths 5 to 7s.
Silks and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silk Shawls, Silk Mantillas, Dress Shawls, Gloves and Hosiery; with a full assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine, and they will then be convinced that they can buy Dry Goods as cheap at the Rochester City Store, as they can in any Eastern City or Village.

ALSO,
READY MADE COATS,
made in the latest style.
A. PARDEE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 28, 1841.

THRASHING 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 THRASHING 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 Thrashing 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.
Scioto, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

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

CLOTH DRESSING!

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that they are prepared to dress a few hundred pieces of cloth in the best style, and on the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction to their customers. Send on your cloth without delay.

J. BECKLEY, & Co.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 1841. 241f

Produce of every Description,
RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 26.

