

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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### VARIETY.

How THE CALICO IS USED UP.—The great wonder is, what becomes of the immense quantities of cotton goods made in this country, Rhode Island alone producing 100,000,000 yards. It's easily enough accounted for, by figuring a moment. Half of it is printed into calicoes. A female friend of our elbow, says the "Spring Fashions" for a dress requires 14 yards. Now, we don't wish to be inquisitive, with our female friends, and mention each article of their attire. Let them also figure and see if they can't make up 26 yards more, besides the outer garment. Here, then, we have forty yards of dry goods for a complete suit. None will deny, but they equal two full rigs a year. This gives them 80 yards each. This is one item of their consumption. Free Press.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Portsmouth Journal gives an account of an invention for applying steam and water power to propel common stocking looms, which has been made by John Pepper and applied in that town. On Wednesday one girl turned out from three looms 23 pairs of stockings, and 22 pairs of drawers. Twelve pairs of stockings make a girl's day's work on the common hand loom. The Portsmouth stocking factory has adopted this improvement.

The Liberty party of Massachusetts have nominated SAM'L E. SEWELL for Governor, and JOHN M. BREWSTER, for Lt. Governor.

The Washington Union says that not one cent of the "three million" Mexican service money has been drawn from the Treasury.

A clergyman of Virginia has just closed with a young girl, leaving his wife and children behind. The parties are said to be in Baltimore at the present time.

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT says, the South is relieved from one curse through the instrumentality of Slavery, and that is, all ultraisms in religion and politics.

TO CURE DIARRHEA.—Mix 32 drops oil of cinnamon; 2 fluid ounces of laudanum; 4 fluid ounces of compound spirits of lavender; 4 fluid ounces of tincture of rhubarb. Dose—A teaspoonful once in three or four hours for an adult.

A gentleman of this city has given the above recipe to hundreds, and it has always proved a sovereign remedy. The ingredients can be procured and mixed at any drug store.—Rochester Democrat.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—One of the grossest absurdities which characterize the American reports, is, that every American who falls in Mexico (although an intruder) is described as being murdered; while any Mexican, who may fall in the attempt to stay the progress of the enemy, is only killed. Every report that reaches us is marked with this egregious anomaly.—Dunfries Courier.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION IN A WHEAT WAREHOUSE. On Thursday last at Steele & Co., were loading a train of cars at Moreville, on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, one of the wheat spouts became stopped, which was found to be occasioned by the body of a laborer, named P. Clark, an Englishman, who was at work not ten minutes before in the wheat above the car. He was buried in a mass of wheat and when taken out was quite dead.—Gazette.

WHO WOULD GET MARRIED!—In Mexico, from the lowest class, the married fee to the priest, is not less than \$22.

## POETRY.

### The Aged.

I often think each tottering form  
That limps along in life's decline,  
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,  
As full of idle thoughts as mine!  
And each has had his dream of joy,  
His own unequalled pure romance!  
Commencing when the blushing boy  
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.  
And each could tell his tale of youth;  
Would think its scenes of love evince  
More passions, more unearthly truth,  
Than any tale before or since.  
Yes! they could tell of tender lays  
At midnight penned in classic shades.  
Of days more bright than modern days—  
And made more fair than modern maids.  
Of whispers in a willing ear,  
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;  
Each kiss, whisper far too dear,  
Our modern lips to give or speak.  
Of passions too untimely crossed;  
Of passions slighted or betrayed—  
Of kindred spirits early lost,  
And buds that blossom'd but to fade.  
Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,  
Elastic form and noble brow,  
And forms that have all passed away,  
And left them what we see them now!  
And it is thus, in human love  
So very light and frail a thing?  
And must youth's brightest vision move  
Forever on Time's restless wing?  
Must all the eyes that still are bright,  
And all the lips that talk of bliss,  
And all the forms so fair to sight,  
Hereafter only come to this?  
Then what are earth's best visions worth,  
If we at length must lose them thus?  
If all we value most on earth  
Ere long must fade away from us?

### MISCELLANY.

#### Three Ways of Managing a Husband.

BY MARY A. SMITH.

To those who have never tried the experiment, the management of a husband may seem a very easy matter. I thought so once, but a few years hard experience has compelled me to change my mind. When I married Mr. Smith, which was about ten years ago, I was not altogether blind to his faults and peculiarities; but then he had so many solid virtues that these were viewed as minor considerations. Besides I flattered myself that it would be the easiest thing in the world to correct what was not exactly to my taste. It is no matter of especial wonder that I should have erred in this, for Mr. Smith, while a lover, really appeared to have no will of his own and no thought of himself. It was only necessary for me to express a wish, and it was gratified. I soon found, much to my disappointment, that there is a marked difference between a husband and a lover; it was at least so in the case of Mr. Smith, and observation, since I have had my eyes open, satisfies me that it is so in most cases.

There was a good many little things in Mr. Smith which I had not noticed before marriage, that I made up my mind to correct as soon as I had an opportunity to apply the proper means. He had a fashion of saying "Miss" for "Mrs.," as "Miss Jones" and "Miss Peters" for "Mrs. Jones" and "Mrs. Peters." This sounded exceedingly vulgar to my ears, and I waited almost impatiently for the time to come when I could use the prerogative of a wife for its correction. He had an ungrecful way of lounging in his chair and half reclining on the sofa, even in company, that was terrible. It made me uneasy from head to foot. Then he said, "I shew it to him" for "I showed it to him"—"often" for "often"—and "obleged" for "obliged." Besides these there were sundry other things that worried me not a little. But I consoled myself with the reflection that when I became Mrs. Smith all these little matters would vanish like frost in the sunshine. I was, also, doomed to be mistaken; but let me give my experience for the benefit of those who are to come after me.

We had been married just ten days, and I began to feel that I was really a wife, and had a right to say and do a little as I pleased, when Mr. Smith said to me when we sat quite lover-like on the sofa in the evening,  
"I met Miss Williams as I came home this evening."  
"For mercy's sake, Mr. Smith! don't say Miss when you speak of married women. It is excessively vulgar." I was not aware that I had spoken in a very offensive way, but I noticed an instant change in Mr. Smith. He replied with some dignity of tone and manner,  
"I ask your pardon, madam; but I did not say Miss. I am not quite so ignorant as all that comes to."  
"Oh, yes, Mr. Smith, but you did say it," I replied, quite astonished at this unexpected denial.

"Excuse me for saying that you are in error," he returned drawing himself up. "I never say Miss for Mrs."

"Why Mr. Smith! You always say it. I have noticed it a hundred times. I believe I can hear pretty correctly."  
"In this instance you certainly have not."

Mr. Smith was growing warm, and I felt the blood rushing to my face. A rather tart reply was on my lips, but I bit them hard and succeeded in keeping them closed.

After this Mr. Smith was very particular in saying, when he spoke of a married woman to me, Misses. The emphasis on the second syllable was much too strongly marked to be pleasant on my ears. I was terribly afraid he would say "Misses," thus going off into the opposite extreme of vulgarity.

This first attempt to put my husband straight had certainly not been a very pleasant one. He had shown, unexpectedly to me, a humor that could by no means be called amiable; and by which I was both grieved and astonished. I made up my mind that I would be very careful in future how I tried my hand at reforming him. But his old repeated 'he show it to me,' and 'obleged,' soon fretted me so sorely that I was forced to come down upon him again, which I did at a time when I felt more than usually annoyed. I cannot remember now precisely what I said to him, but I know that I put him into an ill-humor, and that it was cloudy weather in the house for a week, although the sun shone brightly enough out of doors. His "show it to me," and "obleged," were, however, among the things that had been, after that. So much was gained; although there were times when I half suspected that I had lost more than I had gained. But, I persevered, and, every now and then, when I got 'worked up' about something, administered the rod of correction.

Gradually I could see that my husband was changing, and, as I felt, for the worse. Scarcely a year had passed before he would get into a pet if I said the least word to him. He couldn't bear anything from me. Still I felt by no means inclined to give him up; was by no means disposed to let him have his own way. It was clear to my mind that I had rights as well as he had; and I possessed resolution enough to be ready to maintain them. His self will and indifference to my wishes roused in me a bitter and contentious spirit; and, in an evil hour, I determined that I would make a struggle for the mastery. An opportunity was not long delayed. The Philharmonic Society had announced one of its splendid concerts. A lady friend, who had frequently attended these concerts, called in to see me, and, by what she said, filled me with a desire to enjoy the fine musical treat that had been announced for that very evening.

When Mr. Smith came home at dinner he said, before I had time to mention the concert—  
"Mary, I have taken a fancy to go and see Fanny Ellsler to-night, and as there will be no chance of getting a good seat this afternoon, I took the precaution to procure tickets as I came home to dinner. I would have sent the porter with a note to know whether there was any thing to prevent your going to-night, but he has been out all the morning, and I concluded that, even if there should be some slight impediment in the way, you could easily set it aside."

Now this I thought too much. To go and buy tickets to see Fanny Ellsler dance, and take it for granted that I would buy every thing aside to go, when I had set my heart on attending the Philharmonic Concert!

"You are a strange man, Mr. Smith," I said. "You ought to know that I don't care a fig about seeing Fanny Ellsler. I don't relish such kind of performances. You at least might have waited until you come home to dinner and asked the question. I don't believe a word about the good seats all being taken this morning. But it's just like you! To go and see this dancer toss her feet about was a thing you had made up your mind to do, and I was to go along whether I liked it or not."  
"You talk in rather a strange way, Mrs. Smith," said my husband, evidently of fended.

"I don't see that I do," replied I, warming. "The fact is, Mr. Smith, you seem to take it for granted that I am nobody.—Here I've been making all my calculations to go to the Philharmonic to-night, and you come with tickets for the theatre. But I can tell you plainly that I am not going to see Fanny Ellsler, and that I am going to the Philharmonic."

This was taking a stand that I never had taken before. In most of my efforts to make my husband go my way, he had succeeded in making me go his way.—This always chafed me dreadfully. I fretted and scolded, and all that sort of thing, but it was of no use. I could not manage him. The direct issue of 'I

wont' end 'I will' had not yet been made, and I was some time in coming to the resolution to have a struggle fiercer than ever for the ascendancy. I fondly believed that for peace sake he would not stand firm if he saw me resolute. Under this view of the case I made the open avowment that I would not go to the theatre. I expected that a scene would follow, but I was mistaken. Mr. Smith did, indeed, open his eyes a little wider, but he said nothing.

Just then the bell announced that dinner was on the table. Mr. Smith arose and led the way to the dinner table with a firm step. Before we were married he would not have dreamed of thus preceding me! I was fretted at this little act. It indicated too plainly what was in the man.

Dinner passed in silence. I forced myself to eat that I might appear unconcerned. On rising from the table Mr. Smith left the house without saying a word.

You may suppose I didn't feel very comfortable during the afternoon. I had taken my stand, and my intention was to maintain it to the last. That Mr. Smith would yield I had no doubt at first. But as evening approached, and the trial-time drew near, I had some misgivings. Mr. Smith came home early.

"Mary," he said, in his usual pleasant way, "I have ordered a carriage to be here at half past seven. We mustn't leave home later, as the curtain rises at eight."

"What curtain rises? Where do you think of going?"  
"To see Fanny Ellsler of course. I mentioned to you at dinner time that I had tickets."

"This was said very calmly."  
"And I told you at dinner time that I was going to the Philharmonic and not to see this dancer." I tried to appear as composed as he was, but failed in the attempt altogether.

"You were aware that I had tickets for the theatre before you said that," was the cold answer he made.  
"Of course I was."  
"Very well, Mary. You can do as you like. The carriage will be here at half past seven. If you are then ready to go to the theatre, I shall be happy to have your company." And my husband, after saying this with a most ungracious manner, politely bowed and retired to the parlor.

I was on fire. But I had no thought of yielding.

At half past seven I was ready. I heard the carriage drive up to the door and the bell ring.

"Mary," called my husband at the bottom of the staircase, in a cheerful tone, "are you ready?"  
"Ready to go where?" I asked on descending.

"To the theatre."  
"I am ready for the concert," I answered in as composed a voice as I could assume.

"I am not going to the concert to-night, Mrs. Smith. I thought you understood that," firmly replied my husband. "I am going to see Fanny Ellsler. If you will go with me I shall be very happy to have your company. If not I must go alone."  
"And I am going to the Philharmonic. I thought you understood that," I replied, with equal resolution.

"Oh! very well," he said, not seeming to be at all disturbed. Then you can use the carriage at the door. I will walk to the theatre."  
Saying this, Mr. Smith turned from me deliberately and walked away. I heard him tell the driver of the carriage to take me to the Musical Fund Hall; then I heard the street door close, and then I heard my husband's footsteps on the pavement as he left the house.—Without hesitating a moment for reflection, I followed to the door, entered the carriage, and ordered the man to drive me—where? I had no ticket for the concert; nor could I go alone!

"To the Musical Fund Hall, I believe, madam," he said, standing with his fingers touching the rim of his hat.  
I tried to think what I should do. To be conquered was hard. And it was clear that I could not go alone.

"No," I replied, grasping hold of the first suggestion that came to my mind.—"Drive me to No.—Walnut street!"  
I had directed him to the house of my sister, where I thought I would stay until after eleven o'clock, and then return home, leaving my husband to infer that I had been to the concert. But long before I had reached my sister's house I felt so miserable that I deemed it best to call out of the window to the driver, and direct him to return. On arriving at home, some twenty minutes after I had left it, I went up to my chamber, and there had a hearty crying spell to myself. I don't know that I ever felt so bad before in my life. I had utterly failed in this last vi-

gorous contest with my husband, who had come off perfectly victorious.

It was clear that I had not been able to manage my spouse; determined as I had been to correct all his faults, and make him one of the best, most conciliating, and loving of husbands, with whom my wish would be law. Still I could not think of giving up. The thought of being reduced to a tame, submissive wife, who could hardly call her soul her own, was not for a moment to be entertained. On reflection it occurred to me that I had, probably, taken the wrong method with my husband. There was a touch of stubbornness in his nature that had arrayed itself against my too earnest efforts to bend him to my will. A better way occurred. I had heard it said by some one, or had read it somewhere, that no man was proof against a woman's tears.

On the present occasion I certainly felt much more like crying than laughing, and so it was no hard matter, I can honestly aver, to appear bathed in tears on my husband's return between eleven and twelve o'clock from the theatre. I cried from vexation as much as from any other feeling.

When Mr. Smith came up in the chamber where I lay, I greeted his presence with half a dozen running sobs, which he answered by whistling the "Cacovienne!" I continued to sob, and he continued to whistle for the next ten minutes. By that time he was ready to get into bed, which he did quite leisurely, and laid himself down upon his pillow with an expression of satisfaction. Still I sobbed on, thinking that every sighing breath I drew, was in spite of his seeming indifference, a pang to his heart. But from this fond delusion, a heavily drawn breath, that was almost a snore, aroused me. I raised up and looked over at the man; he was sound asleep!

A good, hearty cry to myself, was all the satisfaction I had, and then I went to sleep. On the next morning I met Mr. Smith at the breakfast table with red eyes and a sad countenance. But he did not seem to notice either.  
"I hope you enjoyed yourself at the concert last night," he said. "I was delighted at the theatre. Fanny danced divinely. Her's is truly the poetry of motion."

Now this was too much! What had I gained? Nothing as I could see. After breakfast Mr. Smith came up to the chamber, and seeing my face buried in a pillow weeping bitterly—I had increased the flow of tears on hearing him ascending the stairs—said in a low voice—  
"Are you not well, Mary?"  
I made no answer, but continued to weep. Mr. Smith stood for the space of about a minute, but asked no further question. Then, without uttering a word, he retired from the chamber, and in a little while after I heard him leave the house. I cried now in good earnest.—When Mr. Smith came home at dinner time I was in my chamber, ready prepared for a gush of tears. As he opened the door I looked up with streaming eyes, and then hid my face in a pillow.

"Mary," he said, with much kindness in his voice, "what ails you? Are you sick?" he laid his hand upon mine as he spoke.  
But I did not reply. I meant to punish him well for what he had done as a lesson for the future.  
"Are you not well, Mary?" he asked again.

I was still silent. A little after I heard him moving across the floor, and then the chamber door shut. I was once more alone.

When the bell rung for dinner, I felt half sorry that I had commenced this new mode of managing my husband, but as I had begun I was determined to go through with it. He'll at least take care how he acts in the future," I said. I did not leave my chamber to join my husband at the dinner table. He sat his usual time, as I could tell by the ringing of the bell for the servant to change the plates and bring in the dessert. I was exceedingly fretted; and more so by his returning to his business without calling up to see me, and making another effort to dispel my grief.

For three days I tried this experiment upon my husband, who bore it with the unflinching heroism of a martyr. I was forced, at last, to come to, but I was by no means satisfied that my new mode was a failure.

A few weeks of sunshine passed—I must own that the sun did not look so bright, nor feel so warm as it had done in former times—and then our wills came once more into collision. But my tears fell upon a rock. I could not see they made the least perceptible impression.—My husband maintained his ground like a hero.

At last I gave up in despair. Pride, self-will, anger—all were conquered. I was a weak woman in the hands of a

strong minded man. If I could not love him as I wished to love him, I could at least obey. In nothing did I now oppose him, either by resolute words or tears. If he expressed a wish, whether to me agreeable or not, I acquiesced.

One day, not long after this change in my conduct toward my husband—he said to me.

"I rather think, Mary, we will spend a couple of weeks at Brandywine Springs instead of going to Cape May this season." I replied, "Very well, dear," although I had set my heart on going to the Capes. My sister and her husband, and a number of my friends were going down, and I had anticipated a good deal of pleasure. I did not know of a single person who was going to the Brandywine springs. But what was the use of entering into a contest with my husband. He would come off the conqueror spite of angry words or ineffectual tears.

"The Springs are so much more quiet than the Capes," said my husband.

"Yes," I remarked, "there is less gay company there."

"Don't you think you will enjoy yourself as well there as at the Capes?"

Now this was a good deal for my husband to say. I hardly knew what to think of it.

"If you prefer going there, dear, let us go by all means," I answered. I was not affecting anything, but was in earnest in what I said.

Mr. Smith looked into my face for some moments, and with unusual affection as I thought.

"Mary," he said, "if you think the time will pass more pleasantly to you at the Capes, let us go there by all means."  
"My sister Jane is going to the Capes," I remarked, with some little hesitation; and so is Mrs. L.—and Mrs. D.—and a good many more of our friends. I did think I would enjoy myself there this season very much. But I have no doubt I shall find pleasant company at the Springs."

"We will go to the Capes," said my husband, promptly and cheerfully.

"No," said I, "emulous now for the first time in a new cause. I am sure the time will pass agreeably enough at the Springs. And as you evidently prefer going there, we will let the Capes pass for this year."

"To the Capes, Mary, and nowhere else," replied my husband, in the very best of humor. "I am sure you will enjoy yourself far better there. I did not know your sister was going."

And to the Capes we went, and I did enjoy myself excellently well. As for my husband, I never saw him in a better state of mind. To me he was more like a lover than a husband. No, I will not say that either, for I can't admit that a husband may not be as kind and affectionate as a lover; for he can and will be if managed rightly, and a great deal more really so. Whenever I expressed a wish it appeared to give him pleasure to gratify it. Seeing this instead of suffering myself to be the more recipient of kind attentions, I began to vie with him in the sacrifice of selfish wishes and feelings.

It is wonderful how all was changed after this. There were no more struggles on my part to manage my husband, and yet I generally had things my own way. Before I could not turn him to the right nor the left, though I strove to do so with my utmost strength. Now I held him only with a silken fetter, and guided him without really intending to do so in almost any direction.

Several years have passed since that ever-to-be-remembered, happy visit to Cape May. Not once since have I attempted any management of my husband, and yet it is a rare thing that my wish is not, as it used to be before we were married, his law. It is wonderful too how he has improved. I am sure he is not the same man that he was five years ago. But perhaps I see with different eyes. At any rate I am not the same woman; or, if the same, very unlike what I then was.

So much, Mr. Editor, for my efforts to manage a husband. Of the three ways so faithfully tried your fair readers will be at no loss to determine which is the best. I make these honest confessions for the good of my sex.

LOWELL.—It is stated that 1,800,000 yards of cotton cloth are made at Lowell, Massachusetts, every week, amounting to 93,600,000 yards per year—enough to extend twice around the entire world!—Sixty-five thousand bales of cotton are worked up annually. Of printed calico there are made 14,000,000 yards per year. In these manufactures one million pounds of starch are annually used.—*Atl. Exc. Journal.*

Passions are the gales of life; and it is our part to take care they do not rise into a tempest.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

Of the Ladies Antislavery Association of the town of Adams.

With a deep sense of the propriety of the Antislavery movement of the present day, and the too arduous task imposed on the noble sons of our fair (though guilty) land, in propagating the same, and being convinced that the hearty co-operation of woman is needful, in sustaining and encouraging our brethren in this heaven approved cause; and from a conviction that there is a duty for us to perform, in this great and noble enterprise, we have resolved to aid, as far as our circumstances and influence will permit, in promoting this cause of humanity. We have put forth our energies, and organized an Antislavery Society in this town. In this, we have met opposition on every side, which caused some to falter in the course; while to others it has given an impetus to overcome the most vehement opposition, and we have firmly resolved to stem the rough current of POPULAR OPINION; or fearless of the frowns of the unfeeling proslavery multitude, who can look upon the galling chains of the poor slave unmoved, and say it is right to hold in bondage, their fellow men. In July, 1846, we met to discuss the question, as to the best ways and means of carrying out our principles. After deliberating upon the same we concluded to associate ourselves together, under the name of "LADIES ANTISLAVERY ASSOCIATION." A constitution was then adopted by the meeting and officers were elected for the ensuing year. Feeble have been our efforts; but they have been untiring, and crowned with success; and the cause is by no means retrograding. On the contrary it is rapidly gaining ground; and those who at first looked with a suspicious eye on our movements are now with us in sentiment and influence. Hitherto we have not been known to exist, farther than our immediate vicinity. Our sphere has been a humble one, and we would prefer to have our names remain in obscurity, were it not that duty impels us to give publicity to our efforts; and place our names upon the list to be the butt of ridicule. We hear the plaintive voice of woman pleading her sisters of the North to redress her wrongs; and we will no longer turn a deaf ear to her cries but boldly stand in the defence of right; confident that with unanimity and concentration of effort—Slavery will be classed among the things that were. Pursuant to a previous notice, our Annual meeting was held August 13, 1847, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The meeting was called to order, and Wm. D. Moore was chosen Chairman. Three short and appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. Sabine, Bangle, and Judd; after which the following officers were elected:

For Pres. Mrs. LOUISA H. SABINE.  
For Vice Pres. Mrs. SARAH SMITH.  
For Sec'y Miss EDNA A. MOORE.  
For Treas. Mrs. NANCY JACKSON.

Committee.—Mrs. Edna Moore, Ch'n, Mrs. Hannah Pope, Mrs. Eunice Judd, Miss Amanda M. Gibson, Miss Viletta C. Judd.

Some slight amendments were made to the constitution rendering it as follows: Constitution of the Ladies Antislavery Association of the town of Adams, County of Hillsdale, State of Michigan.

Article 1st. We do hereby associate ourselves together under the above name for the purpose of disseminating Antislavery principles.

Article 2d. The officers of our association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and an executive committee of five.

Article 3d. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all our meetings when present. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President.

Article 4th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record all the proceedings of the Society and to read the same at every meeting and also from time to time to cause notice to be given of the same through the Signal of Liberty inviting the co-operation of all our sisters in this department of christian philanthropy and do all other writing in behalf of the association.

Article 5th. It shall be the duty of Treasurer to keep all the funds of the association and to pay them out from time to time by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any meeting of the association and to give an account of the state of Treasury at every meeting.

Article 6th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to prepare all business to be brought before the Association for its action, and to devise ways and means to promote the objects of the Association.

Article 7th. Our Association shall meet

monthly at such places as they shall from time to time determine.

Article 8th. All of our meetings shall be opened and closed by prayer in behalf of the enslaved millions of our country and especially for the mothers wives and daughters who are groaning beneath the lash of the merciless oppressor.

Article 9th. The officers of our association shall be chosen annually and shall faithfully discharge their respective duties until new ones shall be elected.

Article 10th. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the association notice being given at a previous meeting.

EDNA A. MOORE, Sec'y. Adams, Sept. 10th, 1847.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, September 18.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, HORACE HALLOCK.

Apology.

We have but one week left in the office, and it has been impossible for us, in this time of general ill health, to procure printers, in a village like this, where very few reside. Hence we are unexpectedly compelled either to issue a sheet at the regular time with what matter we have in type, or to omit one week altogether.

Mr. Buchanan on the Wilmot Proviso.

We find in the papers a letter from Mr. Buchanan, of the 25th August, to certain Democrats of Berks Co., Penn., in which he takes occasion to warn the Democracy of the "approaching storm" on the slavery question, artfully endeavors to show that the Wilmot Proviso is entirely unnecessary, and recommends to the party to follow in the footsteps of the Great Missouri Compromise, by compromising to the Slave Power all the new territory it wants, and interdicting slavery in the rest.

The letter is important, as showing the view of a prominent leader of the party, which Benton recently recommended, and which Cass will no doubt sanction as soon as necessity compels him to show his hand. We give below so much of the letter as relates to this subject.

"The question of slavery, in one of its ancient aspects, has been recently revived and threatens to convulse the country. The Democratic party of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time for the approaching storm. Their best security, in the hour of danger, is to cling fast to their time-honored principles. A sacred regard for the Federal Constitution, and for the reserved rights of the States, is the immovable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of Abolition. Northern Democrats are not expected to approve slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to themselves—as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and leave the question, where that instrument has left it, to the States wherein slavery exists. Our fathers have made this agreement with their brethren of the South; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, to cancel this solemn compact. The Abolitionists, by their efforts to annul it, have arrested the natural progress of Emancipation, and done great injury to the slaves themselves.

"After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. Jefferson, and when the State of Missouri, which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress threatened the dissolution of the Union. This was settled by men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri Compromise, slavery was "forever prohibited" north of 36 deg. 30 min.; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even the security of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri Compromise should be extended to any new territory which we may acquire from Mexico.

"I should entertain the same opinion, even if it were certain that this would become a serious practical question; but that it never can be thus considered, must be evident to all who have attentively examined the subject.

"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 min. nor indeed any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and, beside, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our fellow citizens from the eastern, middle and western States, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits. In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has already been settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

"Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and East of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to re-establish slavery.—They are themselves, in a large proportion, a colored population; and among them the negro does not socially belong to a degraded race.

"The question is, therefore, not one of practical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other; to excite sectional divisions and jealousies; and to distract and possibly destroy the Democratic party, on the ascendancy of whose principles and measures depends, as I firmly believe, the success of our grand experiment of self-government.

"Such have been my individual opinions, openly and fearlessly expressed, ever since the commencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible Democracy of Old Berks. I, therefore, beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

"The Missouri Compromise—Its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion. Its extension in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire, will secure the like happy result.

"Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN."

The Whigs have nominated for Governor, J. M. Edmunds, of this county; for Lieut. Governor, H. L. Miller, of Saginaw county.

From the War.

ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF THE MEXICANS!

New York, Sept. 10, 3 P. M. Vera Cruz dates to August 27, have been received at New Orleans.

The Picayune has a letter from Orisho, of the 25th August, which says that two brigades of Mexicans under Valencia, and one under Santa Anna, attacked the Americans at different times at San Angel, very near the city of Mexico, but were completely defeated, and fell back in disorder into the city.

A suspension of hostilities was then asked for, to hear Mr. Trist's proposals. The next day Congress was called together.

Our army was encamped around the city of Mexico, but had not an entrance on the 21st.

Major Lally arrived safely at Puebla, after some skirmishes.

Lieut. David Henderson and his party of Fair child's company of dragoons, were all shot by guerillas.

The guerillas attacked Alvarado and killed a sergeant and 2 marines. The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were forthwith despatched to reinforce the place.

No courier from Scott's army has been able to reach Vera Cruz. An extraordinary courier to the English minister is supposed to have asked military interference once more.

Brazos dates 24th, state that some skirmishing had taken place between Urrea's troops and our trains—30 Americans killed, in all. It was supposed that Taylor would move towards San Luis potosi on the 1st inst.

By order of Government, Gen. Taylor has ordered the Ohio and Indiana regiments, commanded by Col. Lane; 13th Regiment Regular and Infantry; Col. Custing's regiment of Mass., and Capt. Dea's battery, to Brazos Island, then to re-embark immediately for Vera Cruz.

Taylor has left 5,568 men between Brazos and Buena Vista.

Letters from Cervazo say: Bagler and his detachment, who were supposed to be cut off, are safe—were captured by Mexicans, and retaken by Americans near Cervazo.

Several deaths from yellow fever at Brazos.

Cap. J. B. Butler arrived at Camargo on the 18th ordered to advance on Mier. The insurrection of Indians in Yucatan is confirmed.

Another express arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th with letters containing the same news, in substance and to follow translation from the Diario del Gobierno.

"On the 20th August Scott's troops, who intended, it was supposed, marching on Penon, turned in and arrived near

Kuboya. As soon as the news was known in Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at San Angel, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna with another division, which shared the same fate. After some fighting the Mexicans retreated to the capitol in great disorder, and such was the panic created that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration the terms of Mr. Triste, and to ask for a suspension of arms."

Such are the meagre details received of these important events.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

By Aubrey, of St. Louis, who left the 22d of July, accompanied by Barnum of Baltimore, directly from Chihuahua, and McKenny's company of volunteers, and train of sixty-five wagons. The dates from Chihuahua are of the 3d of July, and the letters give details of the murders of Americans by Mexicans. Persons and property of Americans generally respected at Chihuahua, but none except neutrals permitted to leave the city, and they to pay six per cent on means. No merchandise permitted to come into New Mexico by Southern route. Elections come off 2d Monday in August. The murderers of Brown were on trial, and seven of them convicted. Col. Wilcox's battalion, its time having expired, was ordered to leave Taos on the 25th. Citizens remained determined to fortify the place.

An insurrection was a short time previously commenced but nipped in the bud. The leader of it fled precipitately to the mountains. Col. Price and men disgrace Americans. No discipline. Vice practised by men and officers unrestrained by him. He covered himself much by declaring, that he would take down the American flag and evacuate the town if not reinforced before the 10th of August. This caused much sacrifice of goods in preparation for leaving, as all Americans and friendly Mexicans would certainly be murdered on the departure of the army.

BATTLE WITH THE MEXICANS! Government despatches have been received. The following items have come through the Pittsburgh Telegraph. On the 20th the American forces, 17,000 men, met the enemy at Charbusco, 3 or 4 miles from the capital. Mexicans 23,000 strong, behind an immense battery of heavy artillery. After 2 hours bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept every thing, mainly at the point of the bayonet. American loss less than 1000. Mexican loss 5000, among whom were a number of distinguished men, generals and civilians.

The armistice was agreed upon.—Five commissioners upon the Mexican side, at the head of whom is Herrera. They had two meetings—were to hold another Monday, Aug. 23d. Valencia escaped with two companies to Taluaca, and pronounced against Santa Anna and peace. The express, 24 hours in advance of the mail, arrived here this evening bringing the N. O. Picayune of the 8th inst. The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived on the 7th. Later dates from Vera Cruz. She brings accounts of two battles—Contreras and Charbusco, so called from the works of the enemy.

The proposition of armistice was made by Gen. Scott, supposed to have been at the instance of British ambassador. The report heretofore given from the city of Mexico seems to be unfounded; and should hence not follow from the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Lambazo Aug. 22d, says the Archbishop's palace of this place is now occupied by Gen. Scott and a portion of the army, after defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the war.

On the 13th instant, a reconnoitre made by Col. Duncan, having satisfied Gen. Scott that a road for artillery could be cut from Chalco to the San Caynista, Gen. Worth's division moved in that direction on the 15th, followed by Gens. Whitman, Pillow and Twiggs. By this move, a new line of operations was taken on the southern and western side of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of Pinon and Mexicalingo, on which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense labor, were completely turned. On the 16th of August, Gen. Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gercy when a halt was ordered by General Scott, as Gen. Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Halco. Gen. Twiggs promptly ordered a few of the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges, the enemy were dispersed with a loss of six killed.

On the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march over bad roads, but by 8 o'clock in the morning he was in sight of the capital, without any opposition, except that rocks had been rolled into the road, and ditches had been dug, evidently showing that Gen. Scott had stolen a march on Santa Anna.

On reaching this point however, a scattering fire was opened by a force stationed on an advantageous position which was shortly after made, but again the enemies pickets were driven in without loss.

At 7 o'clock of the 18th, Gen Scott arrived at San Augustine and at 10 o'clock General Worth was on the field marching for the city of Mexico by the main road.

Maj. Smith and Trumbull, Capt. Mason and other engineers and officers, were supported by Capt. Blake's squadron of Dragoons to reconnoiter when a masked battery was opened upon them, and the first ball from one 18 pounder killed Capt. Thornton of the 2d dragoons, besides seriously wounding a guide. Col. Garland's brigade was ordered to occupy a position in plain sight of the enemy's attitude at San Antonio, whilst Col. Starke's brigade and Duncan's battalion took their station in the rear close by.

A party was then sent out to reconnoitre to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached, and the strong hold of Santa Anna thus turned. This party had a skirmish with the enemy, killing 5 or 6, and taking as many prisoners, without losing a man. The result of the reconnoitre was favorable, and it was ascertained that a road could be made. The Mexicans could be plainly seen in force near Branheras, and at a council held that night, it was determined to attack them in the morning. While the reconnoissance was going on, Gen. Worth had established himself at the Cascada of Burera, in the window of which countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work on the batteries of San Antonio.—About noon, they opened Hacienda with round shot and shells. Nearly every shot took effect, but no damage except to the buildings; late in the evening they were again opened, but were silenced during the night. Had the fire been kept up, the Hacienda might have been torn to pieces, and the entire command compelled to retreat.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's position. So hot was the fire that the troops were compelled to gain shelter behind the buildings, but did not give up their position. About 7 the divisions of Twiggs and Pillow were ordered to march in the direction of Branheras, and by 10 P. M. were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries and within range of the heavy guns.

The brigade of Col. P. S. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, whilst that of Col. Riley moved towards a small village at the right, and thus cut off reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. incessant firing was opened on Col. Smith's command, and soon the rifles were engaged with the pickets of the enemy, driving them on the twelve pound batteries of Capt. Maguires and the Mountain Howitzers.

The batteries now commanded by Lt. Galenda of the ordinance department, was pressed forward on the enemy, but were much exposed to a fire from heavier guns and silenced. Lts. Johnson and Callender were seriously wounded. At 3 o'clock Cadwallader was ordered out to support Col. Reiley, heavy reinforcements having been sent out from the city whilst Gen Pierce was sent to sustain Gen Smith. The firing from the enemy's battery was incessant. At about 4 o'clock Scott arrived, and seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once ordered Shield's brigade to support Reiley and Cadwallader, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the forces coming out of the city.

[We are compelled to omit the list of killed and wounded.]

Battle lasted during two days with conspicuous valor on the American side, but with manifest cowardice on the Mexican side. The young men from the Capital of whom so much was expected, fled at first fire. Large numbers of cannon, and an innumerable quantity of small arms, with more ammunition than Scott has used since he has been in the country, were taken.

Thirteen Mexican Generals killed or taken prisoners.

Senatorial Convention.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of the Fifth Senatorial District of Michigan, will be held at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo on the first Tuesday of October next at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate.

FRANCIS DENISON, Ch'n.

Hillsdale County Liberty Convention.

The friends of Liberty in Hillsdale County will meet in Convention at the Toppif House in the Village of Hillsdale on Saturday the 3d day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the Legislature. Also a candidate for the office of County Judge, to be supported at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper. A full attendance from each town is earnestly requested.

JAMES M. RAYMOND, Ch'n Co. Cor. Com. Hillsdale, Sept. 6, '47.

Liberty Meetings.

CENTREVILLE, 17th August, 1847. T. FOSTER Esq: Dear Sir:—I have concluded to commence the fall campaign as follows:

- Lecture at Union City at candle lighting, 6th Sept. Concord, " 7th " Spring Arbor, " 8th " Leoni, Magon neighborhood, 9th " Leoni village, candle lighting 10th " Grass Lake, " 11th " Dext (Sunday on the Bible Question) 12th " Ann Arbor at candle lighting, 13th " Saline, " 14th " Ypsilanti at such hours as the friends shall fix upon, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th September. Clinton, at candle lighting, 18th Sept Manchester, " 20th " Brooklyn, " 21st " Napoleon, " 22d " Jonesville, " 23rd " Coldwater, " 24th "

It will be seen by the above diagram, I have laid out as much work as it will be possible to accomplish with all the facilities which can be afforded. It is therefore hoped and expected the friends at the several points indicated, will make all the necessary preparations; and if it become necessary to alter the hour of meeting, will inform me as early as practicable. The day cannot be altered. C. GURNEY.

A Mass Meeting.

The inhabitants of the County of Lenawee and Counties adjacent, are hereby notified that there will be an Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting, held at the Woodstock Institute in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee County, October the 13th, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue through the evening. At twelve o'clock a free dinner will be prepared by the Ladies in testimony of their regard for those in bonds.

Several speakers from abroad are expected. The Rev. Wm. P. Russell of Massachusetts will be present, and Henry Bibb, Mr. Frederick Douglass, and Mr. Washington are earnestly requested to attend. Chester Gurney, Esq., Samuel T. Creighton, Rev. Guy Beckley, and Elder Crane, Committee of Arrangements for the day.

- Warren Gilbert, Cambridge, Len. Co. Fitch Reed, Esq. do do. Tho's Brownlee Esq. Brooklynn, do. George McDermitt, Woodstock, do. Joseph Hewitt, do do. Prier Foster, do do. Wm. W. Jackson, do do. Rev. Orrin Doolittle, Hillsdale do. Ethel Judd Esq. do do. Wm. D. More, do do. Rosel Wood, do do. Lyman Pease, do do. Johnston Montgomery, Eaton Co.

NOTICES.

Calhoun Co. Convention.

The friends of Liberty and equal rights in Calhoun County will meet in Convention in the village of Battle Creek, on the 28th of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Legislature, to be supported on the Liberty ticket at the fall election.

SILAS W. DODGE, SAMUEL NICHOLS, GEO. INGERSOLL, County Com. Sept. 10, 1847.

Congressional Convention.

A Liberty Party Convention of the Second Congressional District will be held on the first Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Edward Bradley, Member elect for said District.

ERASTUS HUSSEY, S. B. TREADWELL, MARTIN WILSON, Congressional Com. September 10, 1847.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

- WM. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor. MAYNARDS, Druggists, Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVLAND, Mechanist, Ann Arbor. S. W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Seio. E. H. GROVE, Real Estate, Ann Arbor. WM. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor. C. PROFFER, Gold Pens, Detroit. D. M'ISTRE, Insurance, Ann Arbor. W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewelers, Dexter. T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, &c., Detroit. BRICKLEY & CHASAS, Merchants, Ann Arbor. R. B. GLAZIER, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Seio. CORSTOCK & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit. J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. F. J. LEWIS, Book Store, Ann Arbor. E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. B. CLARK, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti. M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor. S. D. BERRY, Dentist, Ann Arbor. STEVENS & ZOO, Upholsterers, Detroit. WM. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. S. FLECH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor. J. W. TILLMAN, Cabinet Ware, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. T. H. EATON, Druggist, Detroit.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of Miss S. J. Eggleston's School for Young Ladies and Misses, will commence on Wednesday the 1st of September. 131-tw

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, in Ingham County, about the first of August, a pair of red oxen, one red, with horns pointing forward and down, with a bell on, the other a pale red. Whoever will take up the oxen, or give information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded. Address JULIUS GARDNER, 332-3w Williams P. O. Ingham Co., Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Washtenaw County, ss.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1847, presented a petition to the Judge of Probate of said county, praying to be appointed administrator on the estate of Solomon Beck, late of said county, deceased—and that the consideration of said petition was postponed to the 14th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Probate Office of said county, to the end that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. JOHN BUCK, Dated August 31. A. D. 1847. 332-1w

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of J. Gibson & Co. is this day, by mutual consent dissolved, and all persons indebted to the late firm of J. Gibson & Co. are requested to call and settle the same with J. Gibson, who is the authorized agent for settling all company debts, before the 1st day of November next, or they will find their accounts left with a Justice for collection. The business heretofore conducted by J. Gibson. JAMES GIBSON, Ann Arbor, Sept. 4, 1847. 332-3m

THE FARMER'S COOK STOVE!

Something New. THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those about purchasing cook stoves to an entirely new pattern—a supply of which he is now receiving. They are AIR TIGHT, and have a Summer Arrangement by which most of the culinary operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furniture is perfect and complete, comprising nearly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the past winter, and already it has become the most popular stove in the Eastern States. A full assortment of the Premium Cook, Box, and Air Tight Stoves, kept on hand. Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WORK, in all its branches, done to order, and supplies of ware constantly on hand. HENRY W. WELLS, Anvil Store, Upper Town, 21th July, '47. 336

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars. Applications by mail, (post paid) or to the subscriber at the Post Office, promptly attended to. F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 30, 1847. 331-1y

THE OLD DYE-WOOD WAREHOUSE!

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS, & MERCHANTS. THE subscriber is now receiving a his Store, 178 and 180 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE-WOODS, DYE STUFFS, and WOOLMAN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY: 15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobacco, Stamps, and Cambrague. 10 tons Logwood, Campeachy, St. Domingo, and Handurus. 6 tons Nicaragua, Bouair, Caro, Hache and Lima. 3 tons Camwood, very choice. 180 lbs. Logwood, cut and ground. 120 do Fustic, " " 100 do Ired Woods " " 120 do Camwood, " " 10 do Querciton Bark. 45 do Alum, " " 42 do Copperas, " " 30 do Blue Vitriol, " " 75 do Mallder, Ombro, and Dutch Crocus. 3 do Cream Tartar. 2 do Nutgalls, " " 25 do Indigo, Bengall, Manilla, and Guatemala. 20 do Lac-Dye, " " 20 do Extract Logwood, " " 20 do Gran Tin, " " 300 pounds Verdigris, " " 15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salt, and Nitric Acid. ALSO, Copper Kettles and Clothier's Sewers, Tenon Books, Jacks, and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Barding Irons, Comb-Plates, Pickets and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cast Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c. Parson's Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades. Allen's double and single Carding Machines. Machine Cards, Leicester. The above goods have been recently purchased, directly from the importers and manufacturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will in many cases be sold at fifty per cent less than the retail price. The subscriber's experience in the Dye-Wood trade enables him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to warrant his goods of superior quality. THEO. H. EATON, Dye-Wood and Dye stuff Warehouse, 228, 185 and 193 Jefferson Avenue Detroit.

BLANKS

- WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPENAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. November 1, 1846 C. T. HINMAN, Principal.

Wesleyan Seminary at Andover.

The First Quarter of the Winter Term commences Oct. 6th. The Second commences Dec. 22d. C. T. HINMAN, Principal.

BLANKS

- WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPENAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. November 1, 1846 C. T. HINMAN, Principal.

TOOLS.—Carpenter's, Cooper's and Joiner's Tools for sale by B. B. & W. R. NOYES Jr.

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We have the Wholesale Agency of a justly celebrated medicine. Two courses of its use will cure. 324 MAYNARDS.

BRICK.—We have on hand 300,000 ft of quality Brick, and prepared to furnish any quantity wanted, very low for cash. 324 MAYNARDS.

100 OUNCES QUININE, for sale low. Physicians can depend on all finding a supply on hand at 324 MAYNARDS.

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OLD PORT WINE—which we recommend particularly to invalids for its quality—a good supply at 324 MAYNARDS.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Glaziers, Diamonds, &c. A large stock for sale low at 324 MAYNARDS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—The stock is now complete, among which may be found every article wanted by families or physicians. Please to recollect that every article sold by us is warranted to be genuine. 324 MAYNARDS.

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Call and see. Dec 1, 1845 541-1f

A List of Books

FOR SALE BY FOWLER & WELLS, At The Phenological Cabinet, 131 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

All of which are neatly bound in cheap form, EXPRESSLY TO SEND BY MAIL, at the present LOW RATES OF POSTAGE, at the prices fixed to each work. Our friends at a distance may now enclose the money for either of the following works, and receive them by the return of the PHENOLOGY PROVED, ILLUSTRATED & APPLIED.—36th edition, enlarged, by O. S. FOWLER, containing over 500 pages 12mo. Illustrated by upwards of 40 engravings. A PRACTICAL Standard work for the Science. Price \$1.

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