MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"ETERNAL ENMITY TO ALL KINDS OF OPPRESSION."

TERMS, \$1,50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1848.

NUMBER 1.

Prospectus of the MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Mishigan Anti-Slavery Society, at their Annual Meeting, held in Ann Arbor in February last, as a Committee to procure an Editor and Printer for an Anti-Slavery paper in this State, to supply the place of the "Signal of Liberty," which, for reasons beyond the control of the publisher, has been discontinued, would hereby announce that they have completed an arrangement by which a new Anti-Slavery paper will be published at Battle Creek, Michigan, to be called the Michigan Liberty Press.

By E. A. Atlee.

Oh say, do ye hear, at the dawn's early light,

The shricks of those Bondmen, whose blood is now streaming from the merciless lash, while our Banner in sight,

With its stars, mocking freedom is fittilly gleaming? Do ye see the backs bare, do ye mark every score of the whip of the driver trace channels of gore:

And say, doth our Star Spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave?

which a new Anti-Slavery paper will be published at Battle Creek, Michigan, to be called the Michigan Liberty Press.

We take pleasure in saying that Enarth Hussey, of Battle Creek, has consented to assume the superintendence of the Liberty Press, as Editor, and will devote his whole time to the duties of that station. Also, that Dr. N. M. Thomas, of Schoolcraft, and Dr. S. B. Thayku, of Battle Creek, will act as associate Editors; Chester Gurkyer, Esq., and S. J. Harmon, of Centreville, H. Haldock, of Detroit, Theodore Fosters, of Scio, and other staunch friends of the cause in various parts of the State, will be regular contributors, whose talents and influence, we think, will place the paper on a standing that will satisfy the brightest anticipations of its parons—showing the thinking, rational and intelligent community, that the sons of the Peninsula State are alive to the great cause of Liberty—evincing to the world, by their assidiaty, energy and determined perseverance, their interest in the only true principles of Democracy which can elevate and permanently sustain the rights and properity of our great and glorious nation.

The Liberty Press will be published weekly by the Michigan Anti-Slavery. The Committee having secured the services of experienced men in the Printing Department, who are now fully prepared, with materials of the best quality, for carrying on their business, subscribers need be under no apprehension of a failure, or delay of the paper; as we are confident it will be issued with regularity, neatness and dispatch. It will be in size equal to the late "Signal of Liberty," containing three pages of reading matter, being more than was published by that paper.

The subscription price will be \$1.50, or \$2.00 per the land of the Free and the home of the Brave? On the shore diminy seen thro' the mists of the deep, What is that which his transit of the deep, What when a fixed proposes; What is that which the weeke, what the said reflection polates now the star Spangled Banner, O, when shall it

that paper.

The subscription price will be \$1 50, or \$2 00 per year, if not paid structly in advance; this being cheaper than any other paper in the State that contains as much reading. Our only reliance, to make it sustain it. self, is in procuring a LARGE CIRCULATION and PROMPT

The Liberty Press will be devoted to the cause of An-The Liberty Press will be devoted to the cause of Anti-Slavery, as the organ of the Liberty party in this State. It will also give the general News of the day, prominent Political Movements, Congressional Proceedings, Miscellaneous Articles, and will be open for the insertion of Essays on Scientific, Literary and Moral subjects; and, in short, anything that will elevate the intellect and promote the happiness of mankind. With these advantages we think it will be the best Family Newspaper in the State.

State.

We now appeal to the friends of Humanity in Michigan to arise and battle valiantly for their privileges as freemen, to advance the great truths of equality as set forth by the glorious Declaration of American Independence. Let our watchword be "Onward and Upward"—our motto—"Liberty"—"The greatest good to the whole." Shoulder to shoulder, let us stand and brave every opposition to right, and come forth with alacrity and energy to the conflict, as a legion determized to elevate oppressed and down-trodden humanity. Then we shall telt at the ballot box, that we are with those in our Republic who look to the happiness and watch over the best interests of our country.

Republic who look to the happiness and watch over the best interests of our country.

We trust the friends of the cause will come forward and aid in obtaining a large circulation, collecting the advance payments, with the names of the subscribers, and forward the same to the Editor (post paid) at once.

Let every Liberty man consider himself as agent, and engage immediately in obtaining all the subscribers he

can in his own neighborhood, remembering that action alone gives evidence of life, and determination and per-GEORGE MILLARD,

THEODORE FOSTER, A. A. COPELAND, NATHAN POWER, HENRY J. CUSHMAN, Battle Creek, March 10, 1848.

"Watchman, what of the Night?"

A better and larger spirit of liberality and freedom is swaying reformers, and reform

But a little while ago, and all who labored for universal freedom were deemed, and forsooth, denounced as "funatics." No party owned fellowship with them. All sects bated them with hot scorn. They were considered low, selfish, coarse, and base as well as common! But now they have their presses, their representatives in church and State, and Legislatures defer to them, and Congress stops to consider them, and all parties and sects in politics, or christianity, think it worth while to enquire, what they mean, and whither they tend? A great victory this! The presage of a greater to be run! Only let the friends of freedom be true, be wise in action, and wide in spirit, and they will so leaven society as to command all. Men will not stop to ask-Congress and Legislatures, and sects and parties will not pause to enquire-if this be so-what they mean, but they will proceed to do what they wish. There is enough of virtue and courage in our country, to meet every demand which humanity can make; to remedy the social wrong; to enlighten and elevate labor; to crush intolerance, and master every remnant of feudality. For this end, we have only to concentrate-to possess unity of teeling, and move with unity of action-to be the worthy advocates of truth, and speak for her as if we feared no foe, and knew no taint. A courage and virtue like this will win the day against all-odds, and trinmph, gloriously, over all dif-

A brighter promise yet, consists in the greater willingness of all parties possessing power to consider it use and abuse.

A few years ago, and no man in the South. dared to present to the South the evil or the ewrong of slavery! A few years ago, and it was not safe to discuss this subject even in the free States! This prejudice and hatred is not wholly silenced; they manifest themselves in most sects, and in every State. But there is a power which awes them into silence, and is confining them within narrower and narrower bounds. Every where we see or hear the declarations: the issues are made, and must be met; and the spirit of opposition-of simple antagonism-is rapidly dying out, as one side, in christian spirit, urges reforms, and another, in christian temper, consents to consider them. "I agree with you when you declare," says a generous slaveholder, an Alabamian, "that the day has gone by in which evil can be justified by law, or wrong defended because it is a vest ed right." "The difficulty" savs an aged Carolinian, "is in making a break; if that be done and Kentucky and Virginia assert freedom as the law, even our State, (South Carolina) will go ahead more rapidly from being forced, and kept so long, unnaturally, in an ultra position. Pursuade a people to hear, and the battle is more than half won! Set them to consider, as well as hear, and we cannot fail to indoctrinate them with the great truths we advocate! And North and South, the fetters of a heathen tyr- timent that depresses the spirits, and excludes anny are so far broken, freedom so far advan- the ideas of pleasure, which youth is fond of; ced, so vitalized, that the public ear is opening on the contrary, there is nothing so friendly and the public mind willing to listen-thought- to joy, productive of true pleasure, so pecu-

NEW VERSION OF THE NATIONAL SONG. The Star Spangled Banner.

Reformers.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Let no man who looks for fame join us .-Let him wait rather, and be one of that crowd which will flock like doves to our windows, the moment the first gleam of success shall guide them. Our work is only to throw up, ourselves unseen, the pathway over which, unheeding, the triumphant majority are to pass, shouting the names of later and gaudier leadears as their watch-words.

How few ever heard of Zachary Macaulay -the counsellor to whom Wilberforce looked up-one who rose before the sun to give every hour to the slave, and died at last that glorious poor man, which the creditor of humanity always is. But thousands echo the easier earned

How few know anything of that little committee of Quakers, who labored unseen in Lombard street, that Wilberforce and Clarkson might be strong in the eyes of the great British people—grappled uncheered with the British heart, and enlisted it finally in the cause of Africa; but went down, most of them to their graves forgotten, while the gallant ship which they had launched so painfully-baptised with a new name, and bannered with a new flug, anchored in the safe harbor of a nation's welcome.

"We may regret," says the Edinburgh Review, "that those who sowed should not be allowed to reap, but such is the ordinary course of events. By separating success from merit, men the sacrifice an the result, Providence seems to tell us that igher motives than any man can offer, ought actuate those who assume the responsibility of Government."

In the place of "Government," put "Reform," and the sentiment is still more applicable to a cause like ours. "And grant," old Fuller, "that God honors thee not to build his temple in thy parish, yet thou mayest with David, provide metal and materials for Solomon, thy successor, to build it with."

Some reluct at the long time requisite to change the institutions of a nation, or regenerate its public sentiment. But here, too, a moment's thought shows us, how wise in this respect is the order of Providence. The progress of a great reform is a nation's school. It reates as it advances, the moral principle, the adividual independence, the habit of private udgement, the enlightened public opinion, which are necessary for its own success, and thus, by new moulding the national character, and elevating its tone of morals, it confers far other and greater benefits than its originators at first proposed. And further, it naturally opens the eye to kindred abuses, or growing itself out of a wrong principle, which has other results besides this immediate one, it insensibly prepares the way for wider and more radical reform. Having once gathered under its banners an army of disinterested and enthusiastic hearts, its slow advance keeps them in the field long enough to form them veteran and willing laborers in every good cause.— Forty-seven years in the wilderness were necessary to make the Egyptian slave a fit soldier for Joshua to lead, and a fit subject for David and Solomon to govern.

An acute observer has well remarked, speakfor a repeal of the corn laws :

"The change will be delayed so long, that when it comes the people will have been instructed in the necessity for something more than a mere repeal of an act of Parliament, impertant as that appeal unquestionably is. They will see the necessity for an organic changethat the cause of the evil is in selfish legislation, and that again springs from the exclusive possession by one small class of the legislative power; and thus Chartism, under the name of Complete Suffrage, will become the adopted measure of the middling classes."

Welcome then the thought that careless hisory will probably drop from her tablets the names of those who were first to stem the cureep our ranks pure.

Welcome the long years of struggle which show us that we are enlisted not for a single campaign, but for life. The discipline will make us wiser, and imprint deeper in our hearts the conviction, that it is from us the ranks of future reformers are to be recruited; and that to shut our eyes to the light of other reformation is to be traitor to the past. [Liberty Chimes.]

True devotion is not a melancholy sen-

A Contrast.

The crop of tobacco grown in Virginia (de-Jucting from the quantity inspected the portion made in North Carloina) is about 33,000 hogs- writes in the Emancipator :heads, the value of which may be estimated at

"The above statistics deserve the serious nonstrates the fact, that the productions of one or two great staples for export, neglecting domestic manufactures and general farming, by a wise rotation of crops, is sure to exhaust the soil, impoverishing the people, and depopulate large and once fertile districts. Planting aman industry, because it expends labor, not in reclaiming the wilderness, in covering the land with fruitful fields, beautiful gardens, delightful residences, and thriving villages, but in rendering a rich virgin soil a sterile plain. Industry, which is so badly applied as to make the earth poorer than it was before, is much worse than idleness; for the system makes each generation leave a planting State worse than it found it, No community, however large or small, can long flourish on any given area of land, which does not substantially im prove the soil and augment its productiveness year after year, as Nature increases its inhabitants. To do this, a fair proportion of its population must be employed in manufactures .-The mechanics of Rochester, by making a rotation of crops profitable in the surrounding country, enable the farmers of Monroe county to raise a million and a half bushels of wheat annually, worth as much as the whole tobacco crop of Virginia, according to the estimate of the Times. A city and village population of 35,000, by creating a reliable home market for grain, provisions, wool, fruit, garden vegetables, hay, straw, &c., has so improved the land in the vicinity of Rochester as to raise its

A Mother's Duty to her Daughter.

It is often truly said, that almost everything depends upon early training. In that little circle, then, where you are so peculiarly mis-tress and "all in all," be assiduous early to implant, among other things, domestic tastes in the mind of your little daughter. Let her sit by your side with her needle, and not put her from you when you discharge those employments which are for the comfort of the family. Let her take part in them, as far as her feeble hand is capable, and teach her that this will be her province when she becomes a woman. Inspire her with a desire to make all around her comfortable and happy, and teach her that not self gratification, but the good of a househould, the improvement of even the humblest dependent, is the business of her sex. Wi en she questions you, repay her curiosity with clear and loving explanations; and when you walk out, sometimes take her with the labor, and giving to another the credit of you. Especially if you visit the aged, or go on errands of mercy to the sick and the poor, let her be your companion. And allow her to sit by the side of the sufferer, and learn those nursing offices which afford relief to pain .-Associate her with you, and make her your friend. Purify and perfect your own example, for her sake. And while you mingle with omestic training and with the germ of benevolence, a knowledge of the world, and of books to which it will be a sweet privilege for you to introduce her, should you not be able to add a single fashionable amusement, still be continually thankful if you have been successful in shielding her from the contagion of an evil example.

The Difference.

If a Representative of a slave State is even suspected of betraying his trust, he is immediately brought to an account. How different is the course of Northern men! They will vote and use their influence in favor of slavery, n direct opposition to the interests and will of their constituents; they will suffer themselves to be kicked, cuffed and brow-beaten, and even bribed, into the service of slavery, not a word do we hear from them as an apology for their course? Let us study the policy of slaveholders. We want no better evidence of a man's soundness on the slavery question, than that he enjoys the confidence of the South. O Freemen of the North! how long will you submit yourselves to be used in the service of Slavery? Your duty to yourselves, to your children, to your country, and to your God, asks, yea, demands that you use every honest means to clear yourselves from all participation in the support of slavery, and to give the reins of Government into the hands of men ng of the slow step of the English movement | who will be true to the welfare of their country. Let every man who loves Justice and regards Humanity but make use of such means as are within his power, and AMERICA WILL SOON BE FREE. [Hampshire Herald]

Press On.

The mystery of Napoleon's career was this under all difficulties and discouragements to press on." It solves the problems of all heroes, it is the rule by which to judge rightly of all wonderful successes. It should be the motto of all, high and low, fortunate and unfortunate, so called,-"to press on," never despair, however dark the way, however great the difficulty, or repeated the failure, " press ront of corrupt popular opinion. It tends to on." If fortune has played false with thee today, do thou play true for this to morrow .-Let the foolishness of yesterday make thee wise to-day. If thy affections have been poured out like water in the desert do not sit down and perish of this, but "press on"-a beautiful oasis is before thee, and thou mayst reach it if thou wilt. If another has been false to thee, do not increase the evil by being false to thyself. Do not say the world has lost its poetry and beauty; it is not so, and even if it be so, make thine own poetry and beauty, by a true, brave, and above all, a religious life

> VENTILATE YOUR ROOMS --- A healthy man, of ordinary sized chest, spoils, in twenty-four

Theodore D. Weld.

Mr. Stanton, while on his way to Washing-

"I spent half a day with THEO. D. WELD. \$1,650,000. The ascertained value of straw and palm leaf hats and bonnets, made in Mass-Belleville, New Jersey, about ten miles from achusetts, by female industry, is \$1,640,000- this city. Though his views of some subjects chiefly in three counties-Worchester, Hamp- have materially changed from what they were when in years gone by his helmet shone conspicuous in the thickest of the fray, he is still consideration of every individual in the plant- an observant spectator of the great conflict ing States. Long experience in the latter de- and in my judgement, certainly in my hope, the time is not far distant when he will again mingle in humanity's battle. Would it not be a gallant sight to see the early champion of the Anti-Slavery enterprise once more with shield and buckler and lance in rest, taking the field! How his clear and courageous voice, soundlone is the worst possible applicacation of hu- ing to the charge, used to send the life-blood gination-what fervor of appeal-what mastery of the vast outlines and of the minute details of the question, used to mark his efforts with tongue and pen. And though he is now in retirement, and may never strike another blow for the cause, and may sink into his grave vears hence almost forgotten, yet who shall complain? During the five years he labored as incessantly, he did the work of an age. But I hope his sun is not yet set. Though his bodily health is impaired, he still has the physical igor of no ordinary man, while his mind glows as brightly as of yore. During our conversa-tion he compared, in his usual searching way, the relative merits, as political organizations, of the Liberty party and the League, and give it as the results of his reflection, that the former was vastly to be preferred, for its simplicity and efficiency, as a political movement, for the work it has taken in hand; and that the very complexity and number of the principles of the League would make it a cumbersome political machine, not adapted to the present productive value from five to fifty dollars an state of the country and the age. This opin-acre." dice to bias his judgment, is highly valuable.

The course of Mr. HALE has inspired the

friends of the cause in this section with renewed hope and zeal. They are for prosecuting the Presidential Campaign with vigor, even to the very "vitals of the enemy."

The Federal Government.

The Federal Government is the sovereign over Federal Territory. This is the South Carolina doctrine, The Federal Government cannot establish, and of course can delegate no power to establish, the law of slavery This, too, is admitted by the slaveholders .-But slavery cannot exist, except by positive law, which has force alone within the jurisdiction of the State enacting it. This is the doctrine of Courts in Mississippi, Louisana, Kentucky, Missouri, and other States; the doc trine recognized by the jurisprudence of civilized Powers generally; the doctrine affirmed by the supreme Court of the United States, and by the Judges of that bench, on their respective circuits. Therefore-and we challenge any lawyer, any man of common sense, to deny the inference from these premises—there-fore, slavery cannot be legalized in any territory acquired from Mexico, the fundamental law of that territory, at the time of its acquisi tion, excluding slavery. We say, the opponents of the extension of this curse would be thrown upon these great

principles of the Constitution and of common aw, for their main defence against its aggressions. Not a step could the slaveholders move towards the introduction of slavery in New Mexico and california, legally, without legislation by Congress-but if the friends of freedom have not strength enough in that body to pass an act positively prohibiting slavery in the Territory, they can easily defeat all legislation enabling it to obtain a legal settlement. This position of self-defence would be impregnable; but something more than maintaining this poectual in preventing the contraband introducshould pass Congress, it would receive the sanction of the President. If unsound, the beneficial policy of that body would be defeated. Sound in his principles, should Congress be unable to legislate on the subject, his Executive action would supply the lack of legislation. If unsound, even wholesome legislation would be jeoparded by this influence .-Slaves now are held in Oregon. Would this [Colton.] be, had we a Chief Executive of right principles and feelings on this question? Slaves now exist in the Indian Territory west of A pro-slavery or servile Executive would appoint such officers in the territories of New Mexico and Californa as would favor the illegal introduction of slavery. An Executive, sound in constitutional views, and energetic enough to do his duty, would appoint officers who would assiduously labor for the prevention of the growth of any illegal practice.

Need we say more? It is extreme folly to uppose that this question of slavery in its re-The free States may agree not to consider it slavery. -not to enquire into, or care for, the views of a Presidential candidate concerning it. The Government has been used for the purpose of ery natural expression of countenance. fostering the interests of the system. They now demand, in disregard of the common law,

all legislation against their design; next, they must have an Executive that shall favor it. all wrong, wicked, foolish, ruinous, disgrace- per ful; but they are distracted by demagogues, Its supporters, pretending that opposition to it was sectional, illiberal, intolerant, have ob and negro woman, named Rebecca, alias Black tained the control of the General Government, Beck, to read in the Bible, to the great disto such an extent, that no man now can be se pleasure of Almighty God, to the pernicious ected as a Presidential candidate who is not example of others in like case offending, conresist it? But such a candidate must be an conscience would not allow him to give her enemy to the extension of free labor, in the more than ten years in the penitentiary, and territory into which it is proposed to introduce that she be taxed the cost! The prisoner's slavery. He cannot be friendly to both, favor counsel took an appeal from the sentence of both, promote both; love light and darkness, sustain contraries. And do the opposers of slavery think they can shake off the responsibility of meeting the slaveholders on this very the Presidency who will not allow them to live a century in the future form of this indict-carry slaves into free territory, is just as tru-ment? What a thing this human slavery is ! ly pro-slavery. Non-action, under such cir- [New York Globe.] cumstances, is consent and participation in their acts. [National Era.]

O'Connell's Tact at Cross Examination.

Here is an instance of his ready tact and inness swore strongly against the prisoner, whose name was James.

"By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this is the same hat?"

"Did you examine it carefully before you

" I did."

"Now, let me see," said O'Connell, as he ook up the hat, and began to examine it carefully in the inside. He then spelled aloud the names, slowly, thus: "J-a-m-e-s." "Now, do you mean say those words were in the hat when you found it?"

"I do.

"Did you see them there ?"

" And this is the same hat ?"

"Now, my lord," said O Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, "there is an end to the case. There is, Sir, no name whatever inscribed in the hat!" The result was an instant acquital. [Fagan's Life and Times of O'Connell."1

The Way to Make Progress.

Let us keep the thing before the public .-necessary to have the Chief Executive chair affections; let young children, too, prattle Tee- Endeavors after the Christian Life.] filled by a man fully convinced of the sound- totalism and the pledge, till each echo shall anness of the principles, and of capacity to give swer "TEE-TOTALISM and the PLEDGE," from them effect. Hence the importance of sound every tongue of the rising generation. Let the constitutional opinions on this subject, in a can- people be often called together, and interchange didate for the Presidental office. In view of their thoughts, feelings and sympathies, in the the considerations we have presented, so far great cause of human amelioration. Let us from the question of slavery-extension being consider the human mind our medium, and the

and most envied; least quiet, but most talked resource in almost every situation in life. of, and not often to their advantage,

Free-will Baptist ministers have issued a pubments together. Yet these combinations show, lic declaration, refusing the right hand of chris- that man wishes to stand erect, and he will ations to the Government can be evaded. tian fellowship to those guilty of the sin of hail him as his brother, who does most to ele-

slave States cannot be charged with any such tures viewed through a microscope will give aminer.] want of sagacity. Slaveholders know that the the color of the eyes, hair and dress, with ev-

Reading the Bible, a Crime. We find in the Boston Chronotype the folton, called on that remarkable man, and thus And what say the non-slaveholders? Oh, it is lowing indictment, taken from a Virginia pa-Wood County to wit :- The Grand Jurors who are anxious to withdraw this question empannelled and sworn to enquire of offences from Presidential politics. We have patriotic committed in the hody of said county, on their warnings against sectional questions, and tests outh present: That Martha Christian, late of calculated to array the North against the South said county, being an evil disposed person, on -under cover of which a man slips into the the 4th day of July, in the blessed year of our Presidentsal chair, fully prepared to comply with, or wink at, all the exactions of slavery.

All the while, the slaveholding interest has been having the fear of God before her eyes, but united, arrayed against every opposing interest. moved and instigated by the Devil, wickedly,

How his clear and courageous voice, sounding to the charge, used to send the life-blood of freedom galloping through the veins of the "consecrated host!" What compactness of argument—what keenness of analysis—what fertility of illustration—what splendor of imaboth co-exist and prosper. He who favors the tha Christian, at the August term of the Comextension of free labor must be hostile to the mon Pleas, in Wood County Virginia. When extension of slave labor, and vice versa. Now, the defendant was brought into Court for sendo we not know that the slaveholding interest tence, the Judge who is discribed as a humane will sustain the claims of no man for the Pres- magistrate, dwelt long upon the great favor idency, who is an enemy to the extension of which had been extended to Martha on the slavery 1 To suppose any thing else, is indic-ative of extreme fatuity. They demand a can-and in the overflow of his mercy, and in obsdidate who shall favor such extension, or not dience to the mandates of civilized law, his

issue? To evade it, to shrink from it, to de- over matters of State authority, and can make clare that they will not make it a question, such laws as they deem necessary to promote will not inquire into the opinions or policy of their own safety and happiness. But can a Presidential candidate on the subject, will there be any necessity for aws so unchristain not suffer it to be made a test in the Conven- and severe? Is it possible that there is any ion for a nomination, is to abandon the cause spot on American soil, where it is necessary, of Freedom, to yield all that Slavery demands, in order to satisfy the demands of slavery, or to put themselves completely in the hands of slaveholders. To act positively for slavery is piness, it is expedient to inflict so severe a one form of pro-slavery. Not to act at all, punishment for imparting to an ignorant slave simple non-resistance, when it is absolutely certain that slaveholders will support no man for her? What opinion will the generation who

> How Daily Life Becomes Common-Place. When the eye first looks on life, it is not to

study its successions, but to rest upon its picture; its loveliness is discerned before its orfinite resource in the defence of his client. In is quite unknown. Our early years gaze on der; its aspect is interpreted, while its policy a trial at Cork, for murder, the principal wit- all things through the natural glass of beauty and affection, which in religion is the instru-ment of truth. But soon it gets dimmed by the breath of usage, which adheres to all except natures the most pure and fine; and a cold cloud darkens the whole universe before swore in your information that it was the prisoner's?"

us. Day by day, the understanding sees more oner's?"

—the imagination less, in the scene around us; till it seems all made up of soil to grow our bread, and clay to build our house; and we become impatient if any one pretends to find in it the depth which its atmosphere has lost to us, and the grandeur which has faded from our view. We dwell in this world like dull serfs in an Alpine land, who are attached indeed to their home with the strong instincts of men cut off from much intercourse with their kind, and whose passions, wanting diffusion, acquire a local intensity, who therefore sigh in absence for their mountain, as the Arab for his dosert : in whom there is no sense of the glories amid which they live; who wonder what the traveller comes to see; who in the valleys closed by the glacier, and echoing with the torrent, observe only the timber for their fuel, and the padlock for their kine. We are often the last to see how noble are our opportunities to feel how inspiring the voices that call us to high duties and productive sacrifice; and while we loiter on in the track of drowsy habit, esteemsition would be necessary to make these great Let us discuss -persuade -agitate -organize. ing our lot common and profane, better hearts principles practically operative, completely ef- Let brave men argue Tee totalism and the are looking, burning within them to stand on pledge into public judgment; let fair women the spot where we stand, to seize its hopes, tion of the system. It would be absolutely sing tee-totalism and the pledge into the world's and be true to all its sacredness. [Martineau's

Hints to Young Ladies.

If young women waste their time in trivial amusement, the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss, of less importance in the Presidental election, wide world the theatre of action; and the end knowledge to almost every one they converse of members of Congress, it is vastly more im- already shadowing forth its coming in the signs with; and, above all, if they should ever be portant. Sound in his constitutional opinions, of the times, will be as glorious as the begin-mothers, when they feel their inability to diif a bill containing the Anti-Slavery safeguard ning was philanthropic. [Dr. R. T. Trival.] rect and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortifi-Those who have resources within them- cation and a real evil. Let this animate their selves, who can dare to live alone, want friends industry-let not a modest opinion of their cathe least but at the same time know best how pacities be a discouragement to their endeavors to prize them most; but no company is far after knowledge. A moderate understanding, preferable to bad, because we are more apt to with dilligent and well-directed application, catch the vices of others than their virtues, as will go much farther than a more lively genidisease is far more contagious than health .- us, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many wo-If "Freedom shrieked when Koscius- men are such trifling and insipid companions, ko fell," the friends of republican liberty, the so ill qualified for the friendship and conversa-Missouri, and in the portion of Texas north of friends of humanity, here and every where, tion of a sensible man, or for the task of in-36 deg. 30 min. Had we a President of right should be clad in habiliments of woe, when the structing or governing a far ily—it is oftener views and sufficient nerve, would not such instructions be given to government agents in God.

should be clad in nabiliments of woe, when the structions of John Quincy Adams ascends to his the neglect of exercising the talents they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement. By this neglect The tallest trees are most in the power they lose the sincerest of pleasures, which of the winds; and ambitious men of the blasts would remain when almost every other forof fortune. They are most seen and observed, sook them, and which would be a comfort and

> Liberty makes strange combinations .-RIGHT .- The Morning Star asserts that 616 A love of it yokes apparently discorded elevate the race! For freedom, sects, creeds, classes are forgotten. We know then but one It is asserted that Daguerrean minia- brotherhood, and one common Father. [Ex-

"Send them all to -!" exclaimed a sacriligeous ruffian, speaking of some paufully to reflect—upon whatever is essential to hours, by respiration, 720 cubic feet of atmos- and of the Constitution, the privilege of carry- port their credit; but ill ones, a sandy foundate we shall be more out of your way there," replied one of them. Good works are a rock that will sup- pers. "Better send us to heaven your honor;

THE LIBERTY PRESS EDITED BY EGASTUS HUSSEY. BATTLE CREEK, M., APRIL 13, 1848.

Liberty Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHNP. HALE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEICESTER KING

To the Subscribers of the Signal of Liberty.

I have transferred the subscription list of the Sig. be expected that they will harmonize on all quesnal of Liberty to George Millard, Erastus Hussey, tions of policy, important, or unimportant, which and Henry J. Cashman, and all subscribers will re- are agitated by the dominant parties of our country. ceive the LIBERTY PRESS in its place. Those who But in one point they agree, in this they are actuated have paid for the Signal in advance, will receive as by principle, not policy. Let them rally around many papers as they have paid for in advance, with- this standard-impress the doctrine of human rights

that I get them when I come. An agent, Mr. Dell, tro the greatest interests of our government. to receive them.

In conclusion, I would say one word respecting tive privileges. Nor do we propose to interfere the new paper-the Michigan Liberty Press. It with the laws of sovereign States, or their instity Press. Scto, March 25, 1848.

To the Liberty Party and the Public.

public journal, we shall endeavor to conduct it with who do not vote at all, we would remark, that we fore the House, withdrew his motion to strike out candor, but with an uncompromising adherence to consider the means to redress grievances are at the ing them to be founded upon the principles of true the nation. There is one specific remedy—one efbemoeracy, and advocate the abolition of American ectual antidote—where aggressive or oppressive or Slavery. It will also give the news of the day, no- measures are legislated into existence—the free suf- of Slavery in the District of Columbia, which was tices of Agriculture, Science, &c., with a general frage of an enlightened people. pulatical stand, have rendered our country conspito them we have extended the right hand of fellow- independently in his own delence. After defining instituting measures for the imme Independence,—the fundamental principle of our posed in us, in calling us to the responsible station ciples is Slavery! and yet its blighting influence this great and glorious cause. hangs over our country like the star of its evil des- Of the ability and efficiency of our Associate Edtiny, infusing its poison more or less into our coun- itors and Correspondents, proof is too well estabcils, and incorporating itself with our national chalished in our State to require comment. To them racter. It is surprising that prejudice in favor of we would observe-vigorous action is required to such an institution can be so interwoven into the move on this great barque of reformation against education of men enjoying such ennobling privileges, the opposing current. We have need of all our that they can look with complacency, and even ap- forces. "Then come to the rescue"-" In union probation, upon its enormous evils, which, under there is strength." We have ample evidence of other circumstances and considerations, would meet of the onward march of freedom. Then let us their unqualified denunciations. But when these "press on." Determination and perseverance will true American spirits can be aroused to a candid ensure us the consummation of our enterprise—the and close examination of these evils, they soon be- downfall of Slavery-a nation's blessing. come converts to the principles of right, and the warmest supporters of reform.

We rejoice to see an increasing spirit of freedom in our national discussions upon this great and ture, Science and Art-W. H. BIDWELL, Editor momentous subject. Community are becoming too and Proprietor. Published at 120 Nassan St., N. well informed with regard to it, and are too deeply | York :interested in the prosperity of our nation, to allow it much longer to pollute our otherwise happy soil. We believe most Anti-Slavery men are becoming periodical of the present day abounds-but much satisfied that "kindness is power," and that reasons of pure moral sentiment and useful knowldge. fairly and clearly adduced will meet the more elevated feelings and convince the better judgment of sketches of some of the most distinguished of the their opponents; while on the other hand Southleterati of Europe. ern men are less exclusive, and more inclined to grant free discussion and investigation. There are some most noble, fearless spirits among them, who us is for January, 1848. It contains a beautiful are advocating with "tongues of eloquence and pens his landlady-Life and writings of Shelley-Madof fire" the cause of the oppressed, and are willing er it may conflict with their personal interests or and writings of Hobbes, of Malmesburg—the Buckpopularity. Does not this augur well for the glorious cause of emancipation? As our object is to can commerce and statistics-Hints upon History exalt the standard of moral principle, and elevate mind, we shall adhere most tenaciously to this maxim-that as gold is of no less intrinsic value when of domestic life, ound in the smallest particles amid earth's rubbish, than in the rich ore of its native mine-so we shall place. It contains a long list of interesting miscelacknowledge truth as truth wherever it may be lany. This work is of a high literary character, as found. While we expose the deleterious effects such we reccommend it to our readers. of Slavery, we shall enforce the doctrine of immediate emancipation, in the true spirit of Christian 1848. Published 128 Nassau St., N. York, Ber- on the treaty. He dates March 3, in which he Philanthropy. Already the Liberty party has at- ford & Co., Burgess, Stringer & Co., W. H. Gratained a high position, and wields a mighty influ- ham, P. Long & Brother: Philadelphia, G. B. there being a ratification within the term agreed palpable on the face of the case, if no other ence in the political affairs of our country. Alrea- Zeiber & Co., No. 3 Ledger building, Third St. upon in the treaty. dy the advocatas of its principles are listened to near Chernut. with calmness, and treated with attention and respect in the councils of our nation.

The voice of seventy thousand freemen tell a tale a similar work. at the ballot box that cannot be misanderstood .--Oppression trembles to its very centre, and stands | Emigrant-Expulsion of the Acadians-Agricultuappalled at the coming events The die is cast- ral science-Researches on food-The Hindoo the issue must come. Discerning men must see Schelar-Lycurgus the Spartan lawgiver-The that upon this great question, slavery or freedom nests of Fishes-The Lama-Travels in the Holy nal in advance, we shall furnish our paper, beginthat upon this great question, savery of freedom-rests the best interests of our Republic. The An-Land, No. 4—Cultivation of the mind—Beauty of ning at the first number. If their subscription ex-But the Senator from Mississippi said that ti-Slavery movement was at the first considered by a benevolent life—The Wasp family—New Zeal-tends beyond a year, we shall send extra numbers Pope Pins IX was "the man of the age." the great mass as a daring and fanatical experiment, and—Lectures on Astronomy, No. 3—Sierra Lewhich would be productive of evil consequences, one-Western Africa-The American continent. insurrection, then sink back into obscurity, save its the finest quality. avil effects. Such reasonings have passed away. Western School Journal .- A monthly devo- repay the perusal.

and left it standing erect, supported by the pure ted to the cause of education in the Mississippi valprinciples of truth. It is worthy of remark, that ley. Published at Cincinnatti, 110 Main St.

our party has been sustained by an increasing ac- This Journal has some excellent contributors .cession for a series of years, notwithstanding the It contains some fine specimens of poetry, and maanimadversions of its enemies, who have made ev- by well written prose articles, one of which we now ery attempt to overwhelm it with odium-every ar- recollect in one of the back numbers, upon the subtifice has been resorted to to shake its fidelity; but ject of school houses and their locations, by the its integrity remains unmoved, and its advancement Hon. W. L. PERKINS, with which we were much ecure, as manifested by electing members to both pleased. It is well conducted, has a wide circulateous but decisive course has excited the adminira- education. tion and commanded the respect of their opponents,

FROST'S Pictorial History of the United States, a splendid work of four volumes, elegantly bound in two large octavo, containing a concise, but well written statement of historical facts, from the discovery of America by the Northmen in the tenth century, to the present time. It is embellished there is a great similarity of sentiment,) it cannot | with four hundred engravings from original drawings, descriptive of many of the important events, with portraits of the most distinguished actors.

confirmed the confidence and fully answered the

expectations of their friends. Composed as our par-

ty is, of men educated under different political in-

fluences, and affected by early prejudices, (altho'

Literary Notices.

Its principal interest consists in its biographical

The poetry in this number is rather common

This magazine contains much historical and use-

Congressional,

The Indian Appropriation Bill under consideration. Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the first item under the head-"To Florida Indians." Mr. out charge to them, other than the postage. They upon the thinking community. Once gain the at- G. said there were some facts to which he wished will be crediled as far ahead on the books of the tention of the American people, and their suffrage to call the attention of the Committee. He design-LIBERTY PRESS as they have paid on the books of will give them the ascendency, then every measure ed to show, that the treaty under which the approwill follow in its proper place, for the good, not of priation was proposed to be made, had never been Those who are indebted for the Signal, and know a part, but of the whole. Our political power con- observed. By the third article of the treaty of the said which produced such a flood of eloquence the amount of their indebtedness, will please remit sists in our devotion and adherence to the one idea United States, Government stipulated to take the to me by mail, at Scio, Washtenaw county. Those of Slavery and its extinction. By introducing ex- Seminole Indians under its protection, and defend who do not know the amount in arrears, are ear- traneous questions we weaken the influence of an them against all persons whatever. He wished to nestly requested to lay by (at home) an amount effort that is intended to strike at the very root of call the attention of the House to the fact, that insufficient to cover their accounts, and keep it corruption and injustice. Our forefathers claimed stead of protecting these poor Indians, we had suftill called for by some accredited agent for me, so representation with taxation, and in this one printhat the account may be settled in case of their ab- ciple, was involved the very existence of their lib- an Chief has been charged with contemplating missence from home. It is but reasonable, if I have erty. This obtained, all other measures were duchef to the whites. To disarm suspicion he volthe trouble and expense of coming after my dues, ly considered. Thus, in liberty and equality centhis helpless state, he had been robbed of all the is now making the tour of the State, and will leave We claim no more as a party than our institu- negroes he held, valued at \$15,000, by a vagabond all unsettled demands for collection; but no monies tions grant. We do not confound the Federal with had never been apprehended. Mr. Giddings made should be paid unless to persons duly authorized the State Governments. We fully understand the had never been apprehended. Mr. Giddings made this motion to call the attention of the House to this position of each, and openly advocate their respecgross outrage, which had never been atoned for.— The facts of the case were certified by the U. S. District Attorney for Florida, and by the Judgo before whom the cass was brought. He wished the is indispensable, even to the existence of the Lib- tutions, except by moral suasion; but we firmly House and country to know how these Indians, crty party in this State; and under the auspices now existing, I have confidence that it will be a most useful and efficient means of good to the Anti-Slation, and that slave territory cannot be extended ing down their arms, had robbed them of their very cause, and to the community generally. I consistent with the principles of our Constitution. Ing down their arms, had rooted the government would, therefore, say to every one of my old sub. To those abolitionists who involve other subjects for relief. The offenders were to this hour " unseribers, Do not fail to take and pay for the Liber- in their creed, who wish to obtain the same end whipped of justice." They had been indicted, but THEODORE FOSTER. with ourselves, by different means we would say could not be convicted. As a member of the Com-"God speed." We will give the right hand of call the attention of the House to these facts; and fellowship while we travel the same road; and to show up the different ways in which this Gov-To the Liberty Party and the Public. when we separate all we ask is the boon we are ernment meted justice to the helpless and to the free to grant, the privilege of effecting the obstrong. Mr. G. in his remarks showed that Slamerican citizen. To combat error is equally his ject in our own way. If we cannot unite in our slavery among the Indians is comparative liberty to slavery among the whites, as shown by W. Thompright, not withstanding that error may be elevated measures, let us at least be wise, and not by open son, our late agent among the Seminoles, He says into the highest places of our nation. Having been hostilities retard the progress of reform. To those that slaves to Indians look with perfect horror up unexpectedly called to the superintendence of a who vote one way and act another, and to those on being sold to white men. Mr. Giddings having

The discussion of the Loan Bill has ended, and the principles of justice, irrespective of creed or disposal of the people, as under our institutions ev- it has phased both Houses. There were but two color. The MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS will be de- ery man should form a component part of the gov- votes against the Bill in the Senate. These were voted to the measures of the Liberty party, believerment; with the majority rests the interests of given by Messrs. Hale and Baldwin. The amount is about \$16,000,000. Part of the loan will be ap-

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to diffusion of useful knowledge and literature. Our Incoming before our fellow citizens as an edit, or introduce joint resolutions congratulating the peomotto is Progression; our age, our country de- weask of thema thorough investigation of our princi- ple of France on the success of the recent Revolu-

Mr. Hale, to test the soundness of gentlemen cuous among the nations of the earth. The degraded and oppressed of other lands have sought refded and oppressed of other lands have sought refleisms and scrutiny of public opinion, reserving to

Mr. Hale, to test the soundness of gentlemen
Senators, proposed an amendment: "Add in the
Schakspeare, [Laughter;] also by one Dryden.

Shakspeare, [Laughter;] also by one Dryden. uge under the ample canopy of our Republic, and himself only the privilege of an American-to speaks 'And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by ship. We half with acclamation the day on which our position in a manner which we think cannot be lic," and after some remarks, moved the amend- Now, in its direct application to this very case, pression that there is no need of exertion on our forefathers declared that "all men are born free misunderstood, we tender to our friends our ac- ment be printed for the use of the Senate, and 1e- I said that I believed that this was an attempt, their part, inasmuch as business must come by and equal." This is the platform of our National knowledgment for the confidence they have re- ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. on the part of the Administration, to "pancier" the efforts of those around us. A most fatal free institutions—securing to all social, civil and re- of Editor of our State organ. In return we would indly laid over. It will be a matter of curiosity to ligious liberty. How inconsistent with these prin- claim of them forbearance, and a helping hand in see how the amendment of Mr. Hale will be disposed of-

> printed in Detroit. The editorial is short, but spirited and expressive. We think the name of the paper appropriate. Should like to know the Editor's name. Suppose it is edited by a colored man. We notice also some resolutions passed at a meeting of the colored citizens of Detroit, on the death of John Q. Adams, which were sent to Mrs. Ad- Here is one : AMS. We give her reply, as published by the Detroit Advertiser.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF DETROIT.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1848. Mr. WILLIAM H. DAY-I have to acknowledge The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Litera- the reception of your letter, accompanying the resolutions adopted by the colored citizens of Detroit. in honor of the memory of inv departed husband It is one of the cheering reflections which attenmy present bereaved state, that the individual whom A work rich in English literature; containing we mourn did his duty whilst on earth, not less to none of the exciting stories with which almost every the enslaved than to the freeman, not less to humanity than to liberty.

With many thanks for the expression of your sympathy, I remain, LOUISA C. ADAMS.

From Mexico.

Its embellishments are fine. The number before Mr. Trist still remains in Mexico; his health has in the Administration-Mezzotint of Dr, Johnson rescuing Goldsmith from been entirely restored. A mail will run twice a month between Mexico

The Archbishop of Mexico has written a long -Italy in the middle ages-Thorwaldson the senlp- protest against the heavy assessments of church

tor-Pleasures of Botany and gardening-A sketch | property. Generals Worth and Pillow have been restored to their command, the first to his original, the sec-The Mexican Congress, says the N. American.

is nowhere. Sometimes a dozen delegates-never a quorum. An intelligent gentleman residing at Mexico.

SEARS' New Pictorial Family Magazine, April, gives the probable action of the Mexican Congress says there are not at this time thirty members of Congress; so you see there is but little prospect of tor must admit. When there is something

To Our Readers.

Having obtained the subscription list of the late ally the motive. ful information. No family should be without it, or Signal of Liberty, we forward our first number to Contents of the April number are, the Western to the Editor. To those who had paid for the Sig- guilty?

Messrs, Hale and Foote.

During the discussion of the proposed misscolloquy took place, between Messrs. Hale of ator from Mississippi, instead of a charge, it is which we presume the Senator from Mississppi, my sentiment is becoming very common a branches of our National council. Where their courtion and is doing much to promote the cause of handled him, and his own discomforture gives Roman Catholic prejudices. evidence. It appears that Hale, in the course Mr. Foots. I hope the Senator will allow of his remarks gave it as his opinion that it me to correct him. I did not say that the senwas an attempt on the part of the President timent was common amongst the people, but to pander to the Catholic influence, which offended the nice ear of the Mississippi Senator, who replied with acrimony and personality; I do not pretend to be anything else. And but the perfect good humor in which Mr. Hale now having exposed the attempt on the part treated the subject, and his amusing reference of the Administration as well as I can, I would to the Michigan Senator, produced much merriment in the Senate and galleries, in which Mr. Foote heartily joined.

Although it has had a wide circulation, we irsert it as given in Houston's Senate Reports, for the gratification of those of our readers, that have not seen it.

MR. HALE. Now, one word as to what was from the gentleman of Mississippi, I certainly did not expect that that gentleman and myself would very cordially agree in certain political matters. Our positions on some subjects are y disturb my equanimity to find him quite anagonistic in reference to these questions .-When he come down upon my political position, with all his Jupiter Tonan, thundering eloquence, I regarded it as a matter of course. But really, sir, when a gentleman of his recontributing to the character of a perfect orator, is compelled, reluctantly compelled, I doubt not, to pronounce my poor efforts vulgar, I do "feel bad !" [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. It was the language, then ? Mr. Foore. No, it was the sentiment; and, ong the masses.

Mr. HALE, Ah! That is all ?

Mr. Foore. Certainly. has brought me one of those big dictionaries tent of territory, she has a very sparse popun not being present to hear.

been in secret session.

gar" word-

Mr. FOOTE. What dictionary is it?

was used in common by that vulgar fellow, and enterprise along the line of roads sufficient one Rowe, and a man who used to write dog- wholly absorbed in the freight and charges. gerel, one John Milton. [Great laughter.] All "We have too long left others to work for tion of the slaves of all the colonies of the Repub- of them used this "vulgar" word "pander!" us; and our people seem to be under the im-Here was trouble. Moved a postponement—lost to the Roman Catholic voters, or Roman Cath- and delusive notion! It is true the West will ator from North Carloina-Mr. FOOTE The not into us. Charleston will become a mere Senator has not read the authoritities. Will roadside inn; ambitious, perhaps, of levying a he allow me to see them for a moment? I do dravage upon goods in transitu, and furnishing We have been politely furnished with the not deny that the word is to be found in the dinners for travellers, but nothing more. South first number of the Western Excelsior, a small sheet dictionary, or that Shakspeare used it. But Carolina, and Charleston especially, must a-I meant to say that it was a word always in- wake from this position; must use for herself, tended for purposes of scurrility-of vulgar and for her own advantage, the splendid facilmeaning; and, like many other epithets in ities she possesses. She must manufacure her Shakspeare, not appropriate on all occasions, self, and use her own staples, furnishing thereand certainly not becoming in such a dignified by employment to a larger and constantly inbody as this.

gainst me!" [Great Laughter.] Mr. Foote. Very well, Would the Senator affirm that "rascal" is Parliamentary language !

f us on this side did not hear it distinctly. Mr. HALE. Certainly; with great pleasure, sir,

"Oh ye pandering rascal's, there's a conspiracy a-gainst me !" [Laughter.]

Why, sir, if I had searched the dictionary of the country. from beginning to end, I could not have hit I meant to convey! This is an attempt on the part of the Administration to pander to the

Mr. FOOTE. Will the honorable Senator alemoiselle Lenormand-Thomas Macaulay-Life and Vera Cruz, leaving Mexico on the first and most serious part of what I said was not so The Mexican papers comment with great sever- call upon him for evidence in support of the

Mr. HALE. I understand. Mr. FOOTE. Allow me further to state my proposition ?

Mr. FOOTE, If a person were arrainged as a criminal, and no evidence of his guilt was produced, he would certainly go free of punish ment; I therefore invoke the Senator to adduce his proofs. I challenge him to the proof.

Mr. HALE. The evidence is to be found in the absence of all proof to the contrary .-This is a fair mode of argument, as the Sena motive strikes the mind as being the palpable motive, then the inference is legitimate, in the absence of all proof to the contrary, that is re-

Mr. FOOTE. Suppose the Senator were all the subscribers. Also to many others, and re- charged with a grave offence, of which he was spectfully solicit the patronage of all to whom we altogether innocent, though appearances were send. These who do not wish to patronize the pa- against him; and if he failed to adduce proof

> Mr. HALF. Non constat! The conclusion man of the age !" [Laughter.] I did not, [Exchange paper.]

propose, however, to go into this question of a mission to Rome. I rose only for the purpose ion to the Papal States, March 20, an amusing of freeing myself from the charge of using New Hampshire, and Foote of Mississippi, in a compliment. I feel flattered. He says that is well satisfied, that, a man may be too fastid- mongst the people. I agree with him. I do ious—as the way in which the Granite Senator on the part of the Administration to pander to

and character. Mr. Hale. Well, I am a common man!-

appeal to Senators; and if there are any other ambitious men in the Senate beside myself, I would call on them to see to it that the man who has prepared this measure doesn't "bring business. Did the Senator from Michigan speak to me? [Great laughter, in which the reply of Mr. Cass was lost to the reprter.] A writer in the Daily Telegraph of Columbia, South Carolina, draws a striking contrast between his own State and N. York,

wide apart; and, therefore, it does not serious- in which he bitterly complains of the inaction of the South Carolinians, without once refer-has been formed provisionally.

A political league has been formed by the Pope. ring to the cause of the declension of their faculty of enterprise and casts a blighting influence over that otherwise favored land. But fined taste-eloquence of diction-purity of he speaks interestedly of the depreciation of style-chastness of manner-and everything commerce and want of manufactories, and

Mr. FOOTE, I did not pronouce the effort State and city? How does South Carolina recommended resistance and retaliation. The and her commercial capital compare with other States? How does the "Queen City," standing midway between New York and the Senator will refer to the original, he will New Orleans, and in possession of a spendid find that what I say is strictly true. "Vulgar" harbor, directly upon the seaborad, with the s derived from the word "vulgus," which railroad communication to Tenn. and steam means the common people; and the term sim- to the Mississippi-how does she appreciate ply implies that the sentiment is common a her advantages, and how is the State benefited by the wonderful advances which the lights of science have caused in commerce and manufactures? Her present position, the re-Mr. HALE. Then I am very glad to find sult of long and obstinate adherence to the hat my sentiments are becoming so popular! 'one' idea, is unfortunately but too well known Laughter. | Now, I do not travel with the Carolina, one of the "old thirteen," is far beictionary in my pocket, but one of the pages hind her sisters in the race. With a large exwhich we had in the Senate the other day, lalation. In a year or two more, the city of when the Senator from Kentucky lost so much New York will contain as many souls as all South Carolina; and while every other State Mr. Foore. Ah! take care-that may have is filling up, she stands still. The direct trade with Europe, which was once very large, ex-Mr. HALE. If so, it has got out! I don't tending even to Calcutta, has been gradually know however, but that if the public were taken away; and now, even the carrying of here, and listened to our poor debates, it might her own cotton and rice is, to a very large exbe well for some of us if the injunction were tent, in the hands of others. The rich valleys taken-off the dictionaries! But I have the of the West are waiting to pour their products dictionary before me, and I find that this "vul- into the lap of our city, but there is no answering spirit here; no flourishing mills are built no shot-towers; and the profusion of those vast Mr. HALE. Written by one Sam Johnson! agricultural regions, with us, can find no mar-[Laughter.] I find, sir, that this vulgar word ket or consumption, even if there is liberality

creasing population, and making her cotton Mr. HALE. I shall read the authorities,- worth three times its price in the raw material. All this can and will do; and to do this result fare, to lend their aid.

Mr. CAMERON. Would the senator be so Deleware, seems to fully understand the diff-South in point of respectability under the pres-

"In the Eastern States, no man is respectaapon a word which more clearly expresses what ble who has not some business or employment, except he be superannuated; every man is a passions of the Roman Catholic voters. That ly, the country is prosperous. The poor & rich By steamer Massachusetts that arrived at New is what I think. When the honorable Senator are happy, and live in the midst of plenty.— Orleans the 20th, ultimo, brings the following news from Mississippi says he has great confidence Not so in the South, where slavery exists,— There labor is disreputable, and no one works low me to interrupt him for a moment? The ly the labor of one-half the population is lost. The country looks desolate and decaying much a denial of his allegation, as a solemn morals are at a low ebb: there is no enterprise and no improvement; and a few white slaveholders enjoy all the honors and offices. The many whites are ignorant, and degraded almost to the level of the slaves, except that they cannot be sold like cattle, Then, must these few slavehelders be permitted to plant their accursed institution in new and free territory, to the exclusion of whites laboring and producing freemen, from free and slave States? Forbid it, Heaven!"

were married with the consent of their parents, the earth, and at the church where they were christened. These are not the whole of the circumstan- or the death of Mr. ADAMS, which has not per, will send back a number marked with his name of his innocence, would be then be justly found ces attending this extraordinary pair. They been most intimately woven with the history does not follow from the premises-not at all. died, they were exactly one hundred years old. content, and saw and rejoiced in her first ef-

Who I thought James K. Polk was "the man a sponge and held to the nose of a wife for a perings of freedom, as they were breathed of the age!" [Laughter.] I should like to minute or two, has been found to answer "first from the lips of the almost inspired men of by introducing sectional interests, dissontion and This number is well embellished with wood cuts of the rate" in stopping a curtain lecture. She falls that day. He caught the fire that was then embodying many important facts, and will richly faith, has to pronounce Pope Pius IX "the asleep as gently as a lamb or a young kitten. killed; his eye was illuminated with the first

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON. NENE DAYSLATER.

New YORK, April 7, 1848.
A legalised suspension of the Bank of France has

Many heavy failures in France. Rumors of insurrection in Prussia and Austria.
Trouble in Dublin, 2,000 persons killed.

Liverpoel Market,
The only quotations which I can find are as fol-

LIVERPOOL, Saturday. Flour, 28a29s Corn, 28a31s. Wheat, Canadian, 7a8s. London Corn, 28a32s.

England.

In the House of Commons Mr. Holmes moved, that the income tax shall be imposed for one, instead of three years. Negatived, 363 to 136. The Queen was delivered of a princess on the 18th instant.

The Bank of France has suspended specie pay-

The mobs had destroyed the manufacturing es-tablishments in the vicinity of Havre, and other parts of France are threatened with conflagration. Newall this grist into his hopper." If there be ly all the British workmen were dismissed. Tle any other Presidential aspirant here beside new Government of France is being somewhat, myself, I think he had better look well to his business. Did the Senator from Michigan Large establishments have been declared bankrupt and others are closing their business.

There are about 900,000 men out of employment in Paris and other principal cities of France. As late as the 18th ultimo, Paris was quiet.

The Constitution of the Sardinian States has been proclaimed, and the King has appointed a Commissioner to form a Cabinet which shall satis-

The Neapolitan Ministry has resigned, and one

and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of prosperity, or the system that benumbs every Sardinia, and Austria. The Emperor declares for non-interference and strict neutrality with the affairs of France:

The projected alliance between Austria, Russia and Prussia is abandoned. Conflicts have taken place at the Austrian Capital between the people predicts the final result of this ruinous state of and the military, which has resulted in important concessions on the part of the Emperor. An influential citizen came forward and harangued the pop-"And now what position do we hold as a luace against the encroachments of the military, and ple seconded the move, and the mob soon swelled to 10,000, and marched upon the soldiery, and gained the mastery of them. The conflict was desperate and bloody.

Some accounts say from 500 to 1,000 were killed in the encounter. The villa of Prince Metter-nich was totally demolished by the infuriated mob

There was serious disturbance in Berlin from the 14th to the 17th, ultimo, between the military and populace. Two or three persons were killed and several wounded. The people demanded the liberty of the press. The King finally consented to abolish the censorship throughout his dominions.

FOR THE MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS. Wherever an American goes in the world, he should go with the feeling that his own country is the best in the world. [CHEEVER.] The BEST! yea BEST, save one foul blot, One stain upon her history's pagers,

One dark disgrace! O tell it not, To blight her name in future ages.

And tell it not amid the halls That echo to a Tyrant's tread. Where vassals wait for lordly calls, With trembling and obsequious dread.

Where want unnerves the strongest hand-Amid such scenes, O tell it not. That o'er our "FREE" and "HAPPY" land, Oppression wields her iron sway, And waves her dark and loathsome wand

Where grandeur's castles frowning stand

Upon the peasant's lowly cot,

To cloud our country's brightest day. And shall she hold her ruthless reign Long, o'er a land so dearly bought?

With all her miseries in her train? To crush her power our fathers fought. And shall we yield the mede they won?

No, no, the gale we'll proudly breast, Until this glorious work be done, Then boast our country is the best. Battle Creek, April 1, 1848.

Southern Men on the Death of J. Q. Adams.

We have seen no remarks upon the melancholy event, which excel the following for touching pathos, pure Ciceronion eloquence, and a just delineation of the character and position of that great Philanthropist and States: man, from a speech of Mr. Holmes, of South "Oh! ye pandering rascals, there's a conspiracy a- it behoovs all, who feel any interest in her wel- Carolina. We also give a short extract from the speech of Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, on the same occasion, which we consider a gem The Blue Hen's Chicken, of Wilmington worthy of preservation-worthy indeed of the subject which called it forth. We occssionally good as to read the authority again? Some erent position of the laboring classes North and meet with these rare specimens of genius from our countrymen, manifesting an intellectual ent institutions, with the effect such a state has power and eloquence, of which a Pitter a Fox upon the morals, enterprise, and improvements might have been justly proud. Such efforts upon such a subject deserve a Nation's grat-

> Mr. Speaker: The mingled tones of sorrow, ike the voice of many waters, have come unto us from a sister State-Massachusetts weepng for her honored son. The State I have the nonor in par; to represent, once endured with yours a common suffering, battled for a common cause, and rejoiced in a common triumph. burely, then, it is meet that in this, the day of your affliction, we should mingle our griefs. When a great man falls, the nation mourns.

When a patriarch is removed, the people sorrow. But, my associates, this is no common pereavement. The chain which linked our hearts with the gifted spirits of former times has been suddenly snapped. The lips from which flowed those living and glorious truths which our fathers first uttered have been hushed-ay, hushed in death. Yes, my friends, Death is among us. He has not entered the humble cottage of some unknown and ignoble beggar, but he has knocked audibly at the palace of the nation. His footstep has been heard A Scotch newspaper of the year of in the halls of State. He has cloven down his 1777, gives the following as an extract of a victim in the midst of the counsellors of the etter from Lanerk:-Old William Donglass people, and borne in triumph from among and his wife are lately dead; you know that them their gravest, wisest, and most reverend he and his wife were born on the same day, bead. Ah! he has taken as a trophy him who within the same hour, that they were constant was once chief over many statesmen, adorned companions till nature inspired them with love with virtue, and learning, and truth. He has and friendship; and at the age of nineteen borne at his chariot wheels a renowned one of

There is no incident, either in the birth, life, never knew a day's sickness, until the day be- of this land. Born in the night of his country's fore their deaths; and the day on which they tribulation, he heard the first murmurs of disfort for deliverance. Whilst he was yet a child, CHLOROFORM.-A few drops placed upon he listened with fervid earnestness to the whisray of the morning of freedom. He eagerly idealism of a Republic whose living features he was destined to behold visibly. Removed father, he was carefully instructed in the rigid by the pure principles of religion, he triumphed! freedom, were now waking the minds of Europe to thoughts of matured reflection, and training their hands to deeds which resulted, as we have all seen, in terrific action. Returnsubsequently bloomed into the blushing honors which he afterwards were so thick around him. His was not the dreamy life of the schools He leaped into the arena of activity, to cun his career of glorious emulation with the gifted spirits of the earth. He saw the whole of the effort to place the institutions of his country on the stable foundations where they now rest. He saw the colonies emerge into States, and these States cemented into Union, and realizing, in the formation of a confederated Republic, all that his most ardent hopes had pictured in the recesses of the schools.

As Secretary of State, he served for eight years, fulfilling all the duties incident to that important trust, just as the country was emerging from a most severe and expensive conflict. From this place he was called to fill the highest office of the Government; and the ahighest office of the Government; and the ability with which he filled that office we all know, and history will delight to record -He crushed no heart beneath the rude grasp of proscription; he left no heritage of widows' cries, or orphans' tears. He disrobed himself with dignity of the vestures of office-not to retire to the shades of Quincy, but, in the maturity of his intellect, in the vigor of his thought to leap into this arena, and to continue, as he had begun, a disciple of freedom, ardently devoted to the temple-service of his country's good. How in this department he ministered to his country's wants, we all are witnesses. How at the sound of his voice the members of this House were wont to cluster around that now vacant seat, and listen to the counsels of wisdom which fell from the lips of the ven erable sage, we can all remember, for it was but of yesterday. But what a change! How wondrous! How sudden! 'Tis like a vision of the night. That venerable form, as we beheld him two days since, is now cold in death. It was only the last sabbath when in this Fall he worshipped with others, and now his spirit mingles with the noble army of martyrs, and "the spirits of just men made perfect." With him, "this is the end of the earth." He sleeps
the sleep that knows no waking. He is gone, ing owners or buyers of flour, and operations are much relarded in consequence. Wheat is without movement. him, "this is the end of the earth." He sleeps and forever. And when the next holy day shall dawn, the light that shall beam on the stately dome of this Capitol will fall with its soft and mellow tints upon the consecrated spot beneath whose turf shall forever sleep the PATRIOT FATHER and the PATRIOT SAGE. Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, rose and ad-

dressed the House as follows: Such, for half a century, Mr. Speaker, has been the eminent position of Mr. Adams in the eyes of his countrymen; his participation in the highest honors which it was theirs to in the highest honors which it was theirs to give ; his intimate association with controlling events in their national annuls, and with the formation of that public opinion which brought them about; such the veneration and almost universal homage entertained for his intellect Corros. M. Dickissos in the 22d year of his age. and virtues; and such in all respects, his great With his afflicted valatives his friends will symp relations to their entire Union, and to the daily thought of its growing millions, that on this sad occasion the language of all its parts will son of Levi, and Soranoxia Mosnan, aged 5 Weeks. be that of lamentation and of tribute. It is not for Massachusetts to mourn alone over a selitary and exclusive bereavment. It is not for her to feel alone a solitary and exclusive sorrow. Nosir; no! Her sister Commonwealths gather to her side in this hour of her affliction, and, intertwining their arms with hers, they bend together over the bier of her illustrious igan, holden at the Court House in the village of Kalason—feeling as she feels, and weeping as she mazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Mich bend together over the bier of her illustrious weeps, over a sage, a patriot, and a statesman gone. It was in these great characteristics of individual and of public man that his country reverenced that son when living, and such, with a painful sense of her common loss, will

watchful, and powerful one of the expectations, adjoining number tweaty-six, (26) containing thirtee

erything that passed. The picturesque and erything that passed. The picturesque and rare old man, unapproachable by all others, in the unity of his character and in the thousandfold anxieties which centered upon him. No human being never entered this Hall with-No human being never entered this Hall with-leading the property of the control of the out turning habitually, and with heart-felt de-ference, first to him; and few ever left it with-ference, first to him; and few ever left it with-leing a piece of land of which the said Kent & Bird now have the right of way or use, excepting from the out pausing as they went to pour out their blessings upon that spirit of consecration to the country which brought and which kept him here.

Standing upon the extreme boundary of human life, and disdaining all the relaxations and exemptions of age, his outer frame-work only was crumbling away. The glorious engine without still worked on unhurt, uninjured, amid all the dilapidations around it, and worked on with its wonted and its iron power, until THE SUBSCRIBER has been enlarging his store the blow was sent from above which crushed the blow was sent from above which crushed into fragments before us. And however appalling that blow, and however profoundly it smote upon our own feelings as we beheld its extinguished effect upon his, where else could it have fallen so fitly upon him.! Where else town libraries, Blanksand Blank Booes, Letter, Fools-could be have been relieved from the yoke of his labors so well as in the field where he bore town libraries, Blanksand Blank Booes, Letter, Fools-cap and Wrapping Paper, fancy Stationery, Jewelry' them? Where else would be himself have been so willing to have yielded up his life as upon the post of duty, and by the side of that and the prices are just right to sait those who wish to very altar to which he had devoted it? bay chesp.

Physicians, Merchants, Pedlers, Farmers, and in short Where but in the Capitol of his country, to which all the throbbings and hopes of his heart had been given, would the dying patriot be so willing that those hopes and throbbings.

Physicians, Merchants, Tedlers, Farmers, and in short all can make money by calling, as I am determined not to be UNDERSOLD, either at wholesale or retail, by any similar establishment this side of New York, A. T. HAVENS should cease? And where, but from this mansion house of liberty on earth, could this dying Christian more fitly go to his mansion-house

watched its day-spring, and long ere he de- of so much wisdom and virtue, remembered as the parted, it was vouchsafed to him to witness the statesman and philanthropist who so nobly defendculminating effulgence of his country's glory. ed the right of petition, and so eloquently plead the His father saw the promise of the child, and cause of the oppressed with such bold and fearless early led him to drink at the fountain of light energy in the halls of our national assemblies, against itself. His youthful thought kindled with the the combined influence of interest and talent, of some of the master spirits of the age. But actuaearly to a distant country, under the eye of his ted by a high-toned moral sentiment, and inspired

lore of Franklin, as I have myself heard him No deeds of cruelty and blood elevated him to say. There his expanding mind was opened greatness. As has been justly said, "he left no most readily to the advantages flowing from heritage of widow's cries, or orphan's tears"-he the conversations and disquisitions of those ar- was great in his "own pure strength"-in the powdent academicians, who, fired with a zeal for er of his matchless mind; and that mind found sufficient exercise for its abundant wisdom, virtue and benevolence, in the service of his country, "to counsel and defend" by those counsels-and in its ing to this country, he entered the cool clois- interest in suffering humanity, wherever it might ters of the college, and there, through all its be found. And now when death has gathered him stages, he submitted himself to that discipline to the "home of his fathers," the voice of a nation of mind which intense study alone can impart; | bewails his loss. How gratifying to listen to the and there, as he was about to emerge from voice of South Carolina and Virginia. They mincollege, first budded forth those hopes which | gle their lamentations with Massachusetts, and his country weeps as with one simultaneous movement "she bends o'er the bier of her illustrious son" and most accomplished statesman.

Dr. Herrick, being determined to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of his beautiful and every where popular Sugar Coated Pills; also, to expose certain medicine-mongers residing in dif-ferent parts of the country, who claim to have a patent

following letter:

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1346.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th, in stant, has been received. In answer to your inquiry whether any patent has been granted for a pill context.

or coating pills with sugar, asks a careful perusal of the

Pills For Michigan.
A MEDICINE FOR THE SEASON.—Most all the

prevailing complaints of this time of the year are easily exted if attended to in time, by the use of the prope hedicine, and it is admitted by Physicians well know ere, that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Indian Vegetabl gar Coated Pills are not only safe and pleasant, but really the most efficacious family medicine in use.— Children can take these pills with entire safety, for Colds Dysentery, Measles, Eruptions and other disorders; and the aged find them admirably adapted to their use for a good general medicine. They will purify the blood and induce a healthy action of the Liver and all the vital functions. Aron V. Brown, Governor of Tennessee buys these pills by the dozen boxes and is the best cus tomer in Nashville. He says, "they are the best pills his family ever used," which is also the opinion of al who make trial of them. A.T. HAVENS

CONTRACTOR OF A ST. DETROIT MARKET-APRIL 12.

The market is inactive—there being no transactions whatever to quote in staple articles. The news by the Hibernia announced a decline; but it is uncertain, as

yet, how much, and dealers are waiting. Some 200 bbls. good brands Michigan flour changed hands yesterday afternoon at \$5. Holders of good brands, however, are not desirous of selling to-day, under \$5.00, and at this quotation some 200 bbls. of two rather choice brands Ohio have been taken.

Corn is dull at 42a 44c.; Pork is accumulating rapid Corn is dull at 42a 44c.; Pork is accumulating rapidly, and prices have declined. No. 1, mess, cannot be quoted at \$9.50, and prime at \$6.50. We notice the sale of some 29 bbls, mess at this quotation.

In grain there is no change. Hams and pickles are selling at \$9.50. Lard in bbls, and kegs, brings 64 a 64c.

New Yoak, April 11—3 P. M.

Flouris dull at yesterday's rates—\$6.25 to \$6.50 is the other records.

DEATHS.

DIED-On the 12th inst., at the residence of his Fathers in Emmett, of congestive fever, after a short illness thise; morning his early loss and sudden exit. While they cherish a kind remembrance of his many virtues In this village, on the 12th, inst., Horace L. infant

Maseter's Saie.

STATE CF MICHIGAN, In Chancery, 3d Circuit. CHESTER BUCKLEY, Complainant, vs. CHARLES
L. BIRD and JOSEPH A. KENT, Defendants.

JAMES WRIGHT GORDON, Comp'ts Sol'r.

IN.P URSUANCE of a decretal order, made in this cause, at a Court of Chancery for the State of Mich-

inazoo, in the county of Rammazoo and Satte of Michigan, on the 25th day of Januarny, 1848, by the Hon. Charles W. Whipple, Associate Judge, sitting in chancery—1, the subscriber, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, residing in the county of Calhonn, in said State, will sell at public auction or vendue at the Court House in the village of Marshall, in said county of Calwith a painful sense of her common loss, will she deplore him now that he is dead.

Born in our revolutionary day, and brought up in early and cherished intimacy with the fathers and founders of the Republic, he was a living bond of connection between the present and the past—the venerable representative of the memories of another age, and the zealous, watchful, and powerful one of the expectations, interests, and progressive knowledge of his own.

There he sat, with his intense eye upon evaluation of blocks number one [1] in the village of Battle Creek all that part of lot number twenty-seven, [27] in range of blocks number one [1] in the village of Battle Creek now have the right of way or use, excepting from the parcel above described the following to wit: A piece of and forty-two feet in front and thirty-six feet in rear on the easterly side of lot number twenty-six, owned by Gideon F. Smith and Felix Duffie. Also a peice of land thirty-six feet eight inches on Main street, and sixty-four feet on West Canal street, being the northeast corner of lot number twenty-six [26.] ELI L. STILLSON, Master in Chancery.

JAMES WRIGHT GORDON, Solicitor, Daved Battle Creek, April 13, 1848.

Cheap Drug Storc.

and is now prepared to wait upon all his old customer and as many new ones as please to give him a call. You will find every article usually kept in a Dru-tore, including Paints, Oils, Dye Woods, Patent Med ines, and a great variety of articles in this departmen ogether with a large stock of School Books, books for

This is the agency of the Canton Tea Company and families can be supplied with a choice article, and at a low price. All kinds of Groceries can be found here,

Battle Creek, April, 13, 1848. JOHN MEACHEM. County Clerk, Office No. 1, Court House Hall. Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan. 24

EMAINING in the Post Office at Battle Creek Cal-boun County, Michigan, for the quarter ending March 31, 1848.

Avery Rev John 2 Anderson Harry Alvard miss Celestin Amsden Jared R Kellogg James G Katner William Kip Reuben Kelley Hiram Keeler mrs Eliza D Alerton Chrissa

Benedict mrs Dorcus Lampson Orphy Bordine J Levingston John Levingston John Lochwood George Burlingham Doct Lewis E Blaire Charles D Lyman Jas Lee Thomas Bowcer Melintus Boyington John Mc Omber Richard Brown James Merwin William Beard Geo Moon B F Major John R Benn George

Morely John Mills miss Betsey S

0

Packer Rev J E Packer James J

Prs Danniel C Porter Alvira

R Randle Rufus P

Rodgers William Randle John

Ramsdell Edward 9

Rowly Axexande

Smith Mrs Harriet Smith Cehpas Smith Ira

Storms William B 2

Smith Harvey

Randle R P

Ross O L

Powers miss Sarah Pixly Albert

Patter miss Frances

Matt Nelson Beach Ahira Miller John Bushnell George Bonnell John W Newton Barnabus Crane Abraham Olney B F Olney Adaline H Crare Matthew F Carpenter Elisha Case Homer Case Truman Phillip Isaae Clark Almyna Cary Jackson or Ste

phen Sawdy Chandter mr Clapp Elijah B Durfee Nathan Degroff Emanuel Davis Gilman

Earl John C

Famsmorth Stephsn 2 Flanpers John L. Freeman mrs Braj Foote Foster Farman walter 2 Frost Abraham Fletcher Lafayette 2

Stodard Oscar Salsbury John Simons John Sen Griswold William 2 Strawder mrs Elizabeth Stringer Jacob Stevenson Andrews Sacket Alonzo Greenleaf Gen N Greenleaf C W Gardner Beriah Gregory Myron Sweet Lydia C Scougal mr Severence Nickerson Gregory Sau Ghaskill Mr H

Siris William Sufford Sydney Seymore C B Stoll Colvin A Hodgis Jacob D Heghs miss Clarinda Higgins A D Hasbanck Peter P Stafford Harriett Seamans Anna M Hasbrauck mrs Alzina MSchutt Chaster Smith Stephen R Hisr George W Hier mrs Maria Hartum William Simmons Elizabeth Strowder Henry Street William D Hallack A V C Hier George Howell mrs Oliver Tltus J H Taylor Lorenzo Hickok Hiram Tittalson H H

Jenkins Levi

Jones Edwin

Jissop Job

Jones one Ingersoll Orson

James Joseph

Howell Lavander Vrooman Peter C or Ab-Hughs Henry F agail Lambertson Vanvalkenburgh Adam Hale Hiram Halladay Calvin Humphery mrs Mary Ayanness Euch Hess Thomas Vaugha S S and Co Hawley mr. Meercy Vanarman David 2 Hapkins Henry W Woodworth mrs Paulina Woodworth Mr Herrick George F Hoag Hiram I and J Ingham Joshua W

Warren William Warren-Susannah Whitele Thomas Williams John Wilber Edwin Wildman E & Co Johnson Louisa Weed Elijah Wolf Jacob F

Kroft Charles H F Knowles Gulielma Young Doct J H Yates Benjamin 4 Persons calling for any of the above letters will

please say they are "advertised." ALONZO NOBLE, P. M.

" Hold Your Horses? THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the Sanddle and and Harness buying public, that he has on hand, & is Constantly manufactoring, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halters, Trunks, Trunkaes, Valicees, Carpet Bags, Whips, &c., &c., which will be hereafter Sold for Cash—and Cash only—at prices down, down, down so low you will think he stole the stock, or that their is some mistake about, it. Call and see. Don't forget your istake about it. Call and see. Dont forget your Pocket Book, Shop on Main St, opposite the "B. Creek House"—Sign of the mammoth Collor.

Battle Creek, April, 1343.

STOVES.—Atwood's Patent Empire Hot Air Cooking Stove, of suitable size for public hou-ses, and families. Grangers Brick Oven hot air cooking stoves. Rathbone's air tight cooking stoves, parlor cooking stoves, a large assortment of Premium, air tight plate stoves for offices, Eagle, Parlor do and a large assortment of plate stoves for sale at the lowest cash price by W. BROOKS.

Family Bibles

SO ARRANGED that the books, chapters, &c., may be read as one connected history. Also, commercial and fancy envelopes, tissan, perforated and billet paper, Napoleon and his Marshals, and Washington and his Generals, &c., &c., just received at the drug stere of April 12, 1843. A, T. HAVENS.

Cabinet Making. HAVING taken the shop formerly occupied by John Caldwell, where all articles in the above line may be had of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Coffins made at the shortest notice and hearse farnished if desired. All kinds of produce and lumber taken in exchange, at cash prices.

N. DURFEE.

Carpenter's Tools. A GOOD assertment will be found at the hardware store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, adx's c. s. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack planes, smooth ditto, hollows and rounds, skew and rabbit planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, greeian oya-

DEIFG obliged by ill-health to discontinue the above business, all unsettled accounts must be arranged without delay. I will be found at the shop of Nathan Durfee, where all my former contracts for work will be fulfilled.

1 JOHN CALDWELL.

School Books.

THEY DO SAY that Havens has the best foolscap, letter and billet paper, and that he sells books low-er than at any other establishment in town. Call and

THOSE INDEBTED to the subscriber, will please not wate for the bell to ring, before calling to the

R. R. OSGOOD. Battle Creek, April, 1848. CLICKINERS, Herrichs, and Smiths Sugar Conted Pills. Maffats Pills and Bitters. Brandcaths and all oteer genuine Pills can be found at the Drug store of



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

FOR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption:

certainly cure Consumption, even in its most hopeless forms, and in all ordinary diseases of the chest and Luags, it is the most perfect and admirable remedy to the civilized world.

Buchan, of London, England, and has been tested for six years by the most eminent Physicians in Great

Primin, and on the continent of Europe, water trials proved the Great and only Remedy.

It has recently been introduced into the United States, under the immediate suprentendence of the inventor, and is now litterly sweeping Consumption from the land. What Innoculation is to Small Pox., the Hungarian Balsam is to Consumption—an insurmountable absences.

Price of the Balsam only one dollar per bottle, with full directions, Dissertation on Consumption, Notices, and cretificates of Remarkable cures, &c.
1-6 m For Sale by A. T. HAVENS.

200,000 Cash Capisal,

With a Perpetual Charter. The Etun Fire Insurance Co., of Martford, Ct. THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and from its prompt and honorable mode of adjusting losses, has never been dishorored at home or abroad

It has paid, within the last two years, \$4,560 for los-ses sustained by fire in this county. Policies issued, insuring against the loss or dumage

by Fire, on DWEWLLING HOUSE, BUILTS. WARE HOUSES, FURNITURE,

d upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at LOW

Any loss which this company may sustain on risks taken at his agency, will be liberally adjusted by the agent here, according to the usages of the best Fire componies in the country, and with promptness, in money current in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of New York. This company has never failed, when taken according to the agent which have gain ed for themselves such an enviable reputation in the short space of five years they have been before the public—the many curse of attacase they have performed a standard possible of the patients having been centimed to their control of the Insured.

THOS. K. BRACE, President

S. L. Loomis, Secretary.

THOS. K. BRACE, President

S. L. Loomis, Secretary.

THOS. Whitwood, Dextory, Marshall.

For long standing Dyspe pay and habitual coative ness, they have never failed, when taker according to the interest and the city of the sale of the patients having been centimed to their beds for mon tits and years—are tury a storished pay.

For long standing Dyspe pay and habitual coative healt on the opinion of the Insured.

For long standing Dyspe pay and habitual coative ness, they have never failed, when taker according to micro on the remaining the company is plecified by the sale of the patients having been connected with the office, may be made to the subscriber, and paper and the papers. For sale

Office, No. 2 Court House. Murshall, Dec. 7, 1847



DR. H. F. PEERV'S

VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT," EOR WORMS.

A Highly Valuable Preparation, Capable, from the Promptitude of its Action, of Cleaning the System in a few hours of every worm.

The exceeding annul quantity of this Modicine required to test the exisence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveres of the age. It soldom noods to be repeated and nover to the followed by any other purge. Therefore in argent cases, mathose of FITS, SPASMS, or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, unrihe nottowed by any other parge. Increment a fractice cases, as those offeres, seasons, or conventions, caused by worms, narivaled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even whate no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfed every variety of worm-disease. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not supersonate to the laste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderestage.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to A. B. & D. Sands from the Agent at the Dechy Line.

Deany Line. May 7th, 1843.

Gentlemen —I received the box of "Dead Shot" V raining about fidere days since, and have now only a few dozen left on hand which will be gone in less than ten days. It seems to do the work to the perfect satisfaction of all who use it. I hear soma great accounts of it, where it has produced the expulsion of from 15 or 29 to 115 worms from one person, and hearly the same number from some children. Of course you will think worms one of the prevailing diseases in Canada and Vermont—Please send me another supply as soon as conveniont. Respectfully,

The following is from an eminent Paysician.

bit planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, greeian ovalos, such planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, greeian ovalos, such planes, plonghs, saw sets, (a new article) brace and bits, angur bits, steel squares, mo ked to 12ths, slicks new magog, scotch gray and hindostan oil stones, all of which will be sold cheap.

You can find at the Apothecaries Hall quinine, Iodine, sulph, morphine, iodine iron, Acetate morph hyd, potass, piperine, oil volerian, strychnine, sesquioxide iron, sulicine, ferrocynate iron, and all other varieties of medicine, cheaper than at any other store in western Michigan.

To the Public.

DEIFG obliged by jil-health to discontinue the above in the property of the property called Dead Shot, I have been vending it for its over such universal satisfaction. There was ene case in my immediate neighborhood that I now receive of in which one dose caused expulsion of 150 worms from a small tender at the parent informed an afterwards. Very respectfully.

Price 25 ceasts per vial. Prepared by Dr. H. F. Pager, and the property of the prope

Central Hailroad Express.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that on and after Monday next, (June 14.) they will run a daily express from Detroit to Kalamazoo,

They will take charge of, and deliver at the different Stations, my packages of Money, Specie, or Merchandise entrasted to their care, and at reasonable charges. Orders sent to us from the country will be execu-A. T. HAVENS

A. T. HAVENS

TOBLACKSMITHS —Anvils, Vices' Sledge and hand hammers, screw plates, and a good assortment of iron and steel, for sale by William Brooks
Battle Creek. April 13, 1848. ted if possible, the same eveneing they are received, and returns made by next days's Express. Every ex-

Orders addressed to themselver or agents, will be forwarded free, but in no other case will letters or any written communication be taken under any circum-

Parkagas & troit, without extra charge, LIVINGSTON & FARGO. FARGO & WHITCOMB, Agouts,

CLICKNOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills.

Cured within the last year over 200,000 persons who had been laboring under the most aggravated complaints, and given up as hopeless caees by the most eminent physicians.



The time has come when Consumption may be classed with the curable diseases. The most fearful mulady of our country has been conquered! The most fatal of all diseases has yielded at last to the skill of fatal of fata

Gremsts, Physicians, Medical Societies, and the great body of Consumptive patients, every where admit that the most important work of the age has been accomplished—Consumption Can be cured.

Wherever it has been introduced, all Panaceas, Expectorants, Syrups and Drops have been discarded as useless—all systems of Inhalation, Vapor Baths, Tar-Smoke, Changes of Climate, &c., have been rejected and the wonderful product of the Hungarian Gum, obtained from the "Melsonga," or Tree of Life, is now lowed as bits of candy. Moreover they neither manassing the registed by Consumptives as the Only.

tailed from the "Melsonga," or Tree of Life, is now universally received by Consumptives, as the Only source of Hope.

Let no person afflicted with a severe and obstinate Crugh, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthma, or any of the symptoms of Consumption lose a moment of time in seeking relief from this GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Delays the development of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and seeking relief from this GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Delays the development of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and seeking relief from this GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Delays are dangerous, and all other pretended remedies are not only useless, but fatally delusive—
Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptives of the climate, but to be defined by the counteract the consumptives of the climate, but to be defined by the counteract the consumptives of the climate, but to be defined by the counteract the consumptives of the climate, but to be defined by the climate below. nsed as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Heetic Fever, Night sweats, Emother means have failed. The entire truth of the above aciation and General Debility Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

The great a crit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—that in all cases of Pulmony Consumption is gives Immediately in the properties of th

ate Retief.

A single bottle will reveal its ustonishing virtues, and open at once the foundation of Health and Strength to the afflicted.

Solve and the single bottle will reveal its ustonishing virtues, and open at once the foundation of Health and Strength to the afflicted.

Solve and the single strength is give universal satisfaction.

The All letters of inquiry or for advice must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. C. V. CLICKENER. No. 66 Vosey st. New York, or his authorized agents through-

out the country, N. B. Remember Dr. C. V. Clicknener is the inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in June, 1843. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no others, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.—

A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Rattle Creek.

Heal the Sick.



worms, &c.—fot gravel, rheumatism spinal affections, headache, cough and colds, they have proved an invaluable remedy

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER. No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectual neuring agne and fever, chill fever, &c, in the Western States, as the gennine sovereign Balm Pills. We

have never known a single case, when taken according to directions, where they have not effected a cure in from one to eight days.

They cleanse and purify the blood, and are, therefor, an effectual remedy for Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

In nervous debility and female complaints, they have worked wonders. They quiet the nerves by removing the cause of nervous irritation, and gradually strengthen and bring up the whole system. By way of advice to females offlicted with the above disease, we would say that large doses of any kind of cathartics are always injurious. These pills should be taken one at a dose, every night until a cure is effected. (See Circulars.)

As there is spur outs pills in circulation, called Oriental or Sovereign Balm, be sure to see before you buy that the name of "Dr. E. L. SOULE & Co." is on the Peculiar Cases and Effects in New Englad. that or Sovereign Balm, be sure to see before you buy that the name of "Dr. E. L. SOULE & Co." is on the face of the baxes. None others can be gentine. We are not aware that any one who is making a spurious article has yet dared to make use of our name; but some of them have had the imprudence to imitate our boxes and copy our Circulars, Certificates, &c. Unless the public are careful when they purchase, they will be deceived great relief and a final cure by the use of Dr. Upham's remedy. The case was a very obstinate one, owing to the nature of the occapation and the deranged condition of the patient.

J. Owen & Oo., wholesale and retail agents: Also, sole by agents in every town in the country, and by A. T. Havens, Agent, Battle Creek.

Medical Notice.

Decror THAYER & BARTLETT having associated themselves in business, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Battle Creek and to the public generally in the practice of Medicine and Sargery, and may at all times be found in their office in "Union Block," over Brown & Browster's store, (when not professionally engaged.)

Decror THAYER & BARTLETT having associated the bowels, to such a degree that no evacuation could be had without lying flat upon the floor, was entirely relieved and cured by this medicine. The case was a very extraordinary one.

Extreme Continues.—Numerous persons, and case in "Union Block," over Brown & Browster's store, (when not professionally engaged.)

of the Eye and carwill receive especial attention.

The Dental business, in all its branches, (as previously,) and the preservation of teeth by plagging, clemsing &c., and the insertion of "STOCKTON'S INCOR RUPTIBLE TEETH," will be attended to by Dr. Bartlett.

Bartlett. June 11, 1847.

Paper. THE undersigned will be supplied from the Ann Ar-1 bor Paper Milk with the various descriptions of the

above named article, manufactured at that place, consisting of Printing, Wrapping and Writing, together with Blank Books The above articles will be sold for Packages &c., will be called for and delivered at Decreit, without extra charge.

LIVINGSTON & FARGO.

Battle Creek, November 20, 1847.

SCHOOLS TO

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S advertisement, for 1847.—The Great American Remedy—Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.—This universal panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies, South America and all other parts of the globe, where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the progressor may the introduction of virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine, hesitated not to say it possessed. In introducing this Great Vegetable Remedy, the most start-ling promises were made, on the part of the medicine— so novel was the theory, the principle upon which cares were to be effected, that people throw up their bands maism, Piles, Dispepsia. Scurvy, Smallpox, Januare, Pans in the back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Pans in the back, Inward Pans Inward Invalors, Pans Invalors, Inward Pans this medicine will arrive from the body every disease which has a name, every disorganization of the system which can exist. If bone and muscle remain, this medicine will restore to a perfect state. The old calomet, bleeding, blistering system is about to fall. The proof daily presenting itself of the truth of our theory, is a prop

ont of the old structure, which will soon tumble to the ground, a shapeless mass of ignorance and deception.

Invalids resort at cace to this medicine. It is a strictly vegetable remedy, the product of our own soil, a compound of twenty-two different ingredients. Each root has its particular part of the system to act upon, and this action is always produced, its effect upon the whole sys-tem is immediately apparent. Testimony of the highest character is daily coming to the proprietor, full of truth—and you will always see names, places and dates. Not a particle of false evidence is offered on the part of this great curative. The most careful perusal of the pampu-let is desired. It gives the character of all the secondary complaints which prevail, and which have been cared by this article. Evidence of cares in some of the most dreadful cases of lingering complaints which it has most dreadtol eases of largering companies were to been the fortune of any medicine to cope with, is found —cases which have been left to die. Hundreds in ev-ery large city of our Union and the Canadas, have to thank this article for their lives; and so do they, as let-

ters in possession of the proprietor will show.

This great medicine will cure dropsy, in every stage; gravel, and all kinds of difficulty in the urbary organs; complaints of the kidneys, weakness of the babk, female irregularities immediately checked, and a healthy tone given to the system. Let every female at once resort to this safe medicine, and use no other. Diseased liver, indigestion, bilious complaints, dyspepsia instantly re-lieved; rheamatism, gout, &c. produced by inaction of of the blood, will always find relief; inflamed langs, cough, even consumption, unless the patients and their medical advisers were deceived, has been cared by this

medicial advisers were deceived, has been cured by this medicine; scrofula and cruptive discuses, piles, crysipelas, inflammation of the eyes, palpitation of the heart sick-headache, jammice, fever and ague—the whole catalogue might be named—seek this remedy; buy acother. Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at \$2; 12 oz. bottles \$1. Be careful that you are not imposed upon. Every bottle has the words, "Vaugha's Vegetable Lithoutriptia" blown upon the glass—the written signature of "G. C. Vaugha" on the directions and G. C. Vaugha, Buffalo, stammed on the cock. None other sequing.

stamped on the cork. None other genuine.

Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the principal agency, 207 Main st., Bullaho, at wholesale and retail, to whom all communications must come post paid.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this mediation.

A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED !—Dr. UPHAM'S Internal Remedy for the cure of Piles. The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invested by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished Physician of New-York city, is the only really successful remedy for this dangerous and distressing complaint the Piles, over offered to the American widdle. CURE FOR LIFE SECURED !- Dr. UPHAM'S

at a doss, every night until a cure is effected. (See Circulars.)

These Pills were first introduced in a nisless man, ner. No gnady show cards, or long apvertisements filled with certificates from persons that never lived, were resorted to, but were left to work their way into public fivor on their own merits.

They are purely Vegetable, mild but sire in their operation, and perfectly safe for young and old of debilitated constitutions. They never leve the bowels costive, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use. Great care has been taken in selecting and compounding the medicine which has always be in suprintended by Dr. Sonle in person.

For further directions, certificates &c., see the New York Botanic Institute, published at Euclid, by Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., which may be had of agents gratis.

As there is apurous pills in circulation, called Oriental care in the loss of the blood atising from the improper time of the b

The gennine Sovereign Balm Pills can be had whalesale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Cc. Enclid, Cuondaga Co. N. Y.

J. Owen & Oo., wholesale and retail agents: Also,

Dactors T. & B. are supplied with the necessary in-struments for performing the various operations in Sur-gery and will give particular attention to diseases re-quiring surgical treatment, and as heretofore, diseases. Fistulus, Ulcers, &c.—In the worst case of piles.

Price, \$1 per box, of twelve doses with full directions and other information respecting the treatment and cure of the disease. Sold wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHAM,

121 Fulton street, and by A. T. Havens, Battle Crack Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of hit form, situated one and a half miles north of the village of Battle Creek, on the town line road, consisting of 160 acres of Christian more fitly go to his mansion-house of eternal liberty on high?

School Books.

Beautiful tribute to the filustrious dead! All sectional interests are forgotten; all animosities have passed away, and he the honored one, possessed.

County Clerk, Office No. 1, Court House Itall.

Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan.

94-ly

School Books.

School Books.

GALLONS of lamp, linsend and curriers oil.—

500 GALLONS of lamp, linsend and curriers oil.—

600 GALLONS of lamp,

MINORITY REPORT

Upon Petition Antonio Pacheco's Heirs, &c.

That the facts in this case are distinctly set ficer of the army, duly authorized, from his of this Government was authorized to deterowner, as an interpreter and guide to the de- mine. feated command of Major Dade; that he was If the petitioner had any legal right to the the clause read: one of the few survivors of the disastrous devoluntarily or as a captive amongst the hostile forced it by judicial process, by which the for each person.' Indians until the spring of 1837, when he ac- negro could have been brought before comcompanied Jumper, a Seminole chief, to one petent authority, and the legal claim of the was agreed to." of our military posts in Florida; that he was petitioner could have been determined. But then claimed by his owner, and the military the undersigned deny that the petitioner co'd to deliver him to his owner, and ordered that the Mississippi, and then turn round, and, as the settled purpose of the Federal Convention he be sent with the Indians to the West; be- a consequence of his own neglect, call on the carefully to exclude from the Constitution pact. The same officers, after having their No. 401.) This is, perhaps, the strongest nia, 16 Peters's Reports.) cause he deemed his transportation proper, Government to pay him for such servant. they were framing the idea that there could attention called particularly to the subject, possible case. The owner had not hired the This doctrine, so prominent in the discusinasmuch as he was considered capable of Again: the negro was neither killed nor be property in man; and that the term "per- have seen their error, changed their practice, slave to Government, but the slave had been sions at the time of adopting the Constitution, exercising an injurious influence over the In- maimed, but was discharged out of custody by sons" was used when slaves were referred to, and refused to regard slaves as property. So impressed against the will of the owner. If and which it is believed has not only been

They then proceed-7

character of slavery and the constitutional relation which the Federal Government and the people of the free States hold to that instituwe can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon the case presented.

1st. As to the character of slavery. In

of other Governments. disputable right to release themselves from it to be a "self-evident" truth, "that men force, that slavery is a state of war between ges of American freedom. Thus the slave, (Lewis,) whose master now this question. claims at the hand of Congress a compensa- Mr. Madison, in his Papers, informs us tract was illegal and void under the Consti- this Union. (See 2 Marshall, Rep., 457; case, which yet remain to be examined. The his own will. To his master, nor to the Go- on exports, a capitation tax, and a navigation and therefore the State of Mississippi had no ter case the court say: "Slavery is condemn- stitution, must be examined and determined. States, was he under any moral obligations lows: of friendship or obedience. He had the most "No tax or duty shall be laid by the Le- between the States belonged only to Con- tions." Property may be taken by the own- without defining, with some degree of precisment, and the laws of Florida, lost their con- importation be prohibited.' trol over him. He then became free. From Mr. Gerry thought we had nothing to do sale as merchandise is a over him ceases, and he can no more be en- absolute control over the institution of slavery slain in battle, no one would have supposed tion. the United States liable to the master. When | "Mr. Sherman was opposed to any tax on regulation. But if slaves are considered in hand to all the People of our Government. powers were delegated to the Federal Gov-Indian allies, he did so an enemy, and there- because it implied property. by became a "prisoner of war," in the same entitled. The officer in command was fully tion:

It is said that the petitioner then claimed him. and the first part was then adopted. master, had he been taken prisoner by the importation of them." enemy. Having been free, there was no law of his being a slave. There was no mark by self:

which he could ascertain whether the prisoner right to liberty could not be legally passed property in man. upon or decided by a military officer in the "Colonel Mas

custody of the man Lewis, (which is by no dians; and thus, in pursuance of this order, the officer, and the petitioner may now enforce with the intention that, so far as the Consti- also, in some of our treaties, slaves are re- any case could be attended with circumstan- confirmed by judicial decisions of the courts he was transported to the West, and his own- his claim to him, if he has any. There is tution was concerned, they were always to ferred to in connection with other property. ces which demanded pay from the Govern- of the United States, but by those of the difer thereby deprived of his value."

[The committee, admitting, for the sake of a slave, that the slave was property, that the slave was property, described by the slave was property. Thus our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property:" so, such a case; yet the committee, composed by the House of Representatives. By an acknowledging men to be property. Wr. by the slave was property, described by the slave was property, described by the slave was property. Thus our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property:" so, such a case; yet the committee, composed by the House of Representatives. By an acknowledging men to be property. Thus our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property." so, such a case; yet the committee, composed to the clause, "as the slave was property, described by the House of Representatives. By an acknowledging men to be property. It is a state of the slave was property. Thus our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property." so, such a case; yet the committee, composed to the clause, "as the slave was property, described by the House of Representatives. By the House of Representatives. By the slave was property. Thus our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property." so, such a case; yet the committee, composed to the clause, "as the slave was property." so, in some of our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property." so, in some of our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property." so, in some of our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "negroes or other property." so, in some of our treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, speaks of "neg ny the validity of the claim, on the ground full liberty to enforce it judicially; but while Madison was also opposed to it, because he the same language is used. But in all these from the Northern States, appear to have it was resolved that this Government is a Gothat the officer transcended his authority. he thus sleeps upon his rights, the undersigned have reasons to be- come to the conclusion, that the allowance of vernment of limited powers; that, by the Coned are unable to discover any good cause why STITUTION THE IDEA THAT THERE COULD lieve the framers of these treaties neither ex- this claim would be an everturning of the es- stitution of the United States, it has no power But questions of the most grave importance the Government should award him a com- BE PROPERTY IN MAN." seem legitimately involved in this case. The pensation for said slave. These objections And the clause was so amended to exsuperable, at the very threshold of the case. could be property in man.

Beside these difficulties, however, there tion, must necessarily be determined before are other considerations, which address them- ed with the public sentiment of that period. selves with great solemnity to the judgment In every instance in which reference to slaves foreign nations, the Government is controlled no such instance could be found. They also many years it was regarded as a useless ocof the committee.

it was supposed that the victor had the legit- examined this part of the case with some care. service for a term of years, ane excluding preseted for our decision.

his feelings are opposed to the laws and the Federal Constitution; and it is important to Constitution of that State. Suit was com- (see 20th vol. State Trials,) and are recog-

that time, he acted in concert with our ene- with the conduct of the States as to slavery, comprehensive term, and may include every slaved. mies, and was one of them. Had he been but we ought to be careful not to give any sanc- article of traffic, whether foreign or domestic, But the undersigned feel that it is the duty or abolish it at the pleasure of its people.

authorized to extend to him the same terms "Strike out so much of the 4th section are protected by the Federal authorities; subject, and they find but one principle has of the same right, still continue to sustain it. Those terms had been prescribed and made "the migration or importation of such persons sons, and not as property." known both to him and to the Indians. as the several States now existing shall think If slaves be property, it follows that Con- The legislative branch of Government has The several States, having retained to them-Those propositions were, that they should proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by gress may regulate the iter-State slave trade. never regarded slave as property, nor has selves all powers not delegated to the Federemigrate west of the Mississippi. In these the Legislature prior to the year 1800, but a

answer is, that he had no more claim to the consider the duty not as implying that slaves tion. The Constitutions of several States of that session.)

of Florida, or of the Federal Government, upon the peculiar phraseology of the second our Federal compact, then no State of the House as unsustained by the recapture of fugitive slave, as provided by which he could have been re-enslaved .- part of the report, which, in classifying slaves Union has power to consecrate its soil to principle, and opposed to the entire practice for in the last clause, 2d section of the 4th There is no practice or usage of civilized na- with merchandise, seemed to imply that they freedom. No State can, under the Federal of the Government, since we have been a na- article of the Constitution. With this one tions at this day which could justify the re- were property. No one expressed a desire Constitution, exclude horses or property of tion. But it passed while such members were exception, the undersigned entertain the oenslaving of this man Lewis. It would have that such an idea should be embodied in the any kind from being brought into it and sold. absent from the House, or at least without pinion that Congress possesses no jurisdicreflected dishonor upon the Government to Constitution; on the contrary, there was a If, therefore, slaves be property, they may their attention being called to it, and one of tion over that subject, and is totally destitute have violated its faith by enslaving those pris- manifest desire on the part of the members be trasported to New York or New England, those days in which no discussion is permit- of all power to legislate, either to uphold or oners who had come in under the promise of of the Convention to explain the phraseology and held there, and sold like other property. ted. As it passed without discussion or ex- destroy it. The Federal Government bebeing transported west of the Mississippi .- as to exclude the construction given to it by But those who regard slaves as property, will amination, it can with no propriety be said to longs equally to all the States; and when it The officer to whom he surrendered was not Mr. Sherman. Mr. Madison, it seems, agreed hardly contend for such a right.

had been a slave or not. The question of his in the Constitution the idea that there could be born and educated in States where slaves are fused to pay for the loss of persons held as encroach upon the rights of the slave States;

forth in the report of the majority, viz: service of the United States. That would verneur Morris.) The provision, as it now ty, they draw no distinction between the laws long in Congress. The petitioner in that free States; for they hold their right to be "That Pacheco was the owner of a negro have been a judicial question, could it have stands, was necessary for the case of convicts, of the slave States and those of the Federal case owned a slave, horse, and cart, all of free from what they regard the guilt of slaslave named Lewis, who was hired by an of- been raised, which no mere military officer in order to prevent the introduction of them. Government. Persons thus educated in the which were in his service near New Orleans, very to be as supreme as that of the peo-

"' But a tax or duty may be imposed on feat of that command, and remained either means admitted,) it was his duty to have en- such importation, not exceeding ten dollars

"And then the second part, as amended,

And thus it stands to this day.

This is one of the most important facts on

present themselves to the undersigned as in- clude, in express terms, the idea that there the relation which the Federal Government amination to be made at the Treasury De- useless to quote other resolutions or acts of

What claim had he to the prisoner? The "Mr. Gorham thought Mr. Sherman sho'd power to prohibit slavery within its jurisdic- at the 1st session 28th Congress. (See laws the slave States in the abolition of their "pe-The discussion, it will be observed, turned But if slaves be regarded as property under that case was regarded by some of the older gress has no control, except to legislate for

on this subject have long existed in the minds frequently passed upon this question upon corollary, that it cannot act where slavery is

"Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit of some statesmen and jurists who have been full examination, and have as uniformly re- concerned. If it acts against slavery, it must "Colonel Mason, (in answer to Mr. Gou- Being accustomed to regard them as proper- familiar to most of those who have served will equally encroach upon the rights of the "Still, the Convention was not satisfied, and it was finally agreed, nem. con., to have dent, or into either of the Executive departing the slave, horse, and cart, were impressed inand other officers of the Government have at times, without examination, regarded slaves as property, and, in some instances, have commander, in whose control he was, refused stand by and see the negro carried beyond record. It demonstrates beyond all doubt, without authority of law, but in opposition to against paying for the slave. (See House ter, 15 Peters's Rep., p. 449; also, Case of the spirit and the letter of the Federal com- Reports, 1st session 21st Congress, vol. 3, Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-

imate right to deprive them of life, or to save It is undoubtedly true, that during the ear- Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other per- It is also the case that in some instances payment for property lost, or captured, or de- read or referred. the life of the prisoner and hold him as a slave. Thus slavery is regarded by most writers as one of the resulting consequences.

It is clear that the framers not only placed by many nastroyed by the enemy while in the military stroyed by the enemy while in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in the courts in free States have carelessly appropriately in of war. The prisoners captured were held by physical force, and whenever they made their escape they became free. To effect ain. But such was the progress of public stitution provides that "A distinguished Senator, in speaking before the amendment was rejected. Another attheir escape they became free. To effect ain. But such was the progress of public stitution provides that "the migration or imbelieved that no court, either of the free or tempt was made to amend a similar bill on "According to the comprises of the Constitution." their escape, they might use any means within opinion, that, in 1772, Lord Mansfield, with portation of such persons as any of the States, or of the United States, the 24th of January, 1825, but the amend- tution, no power whatever was granted to the their power, provided they did not injure in- the unanimous concurrence of all the judges shall think proper to admit, shall not be pro- have made decisions to that extent, while it ment was again rejected. These express de- Federal Government in respect to domestic of the King's Rench, decided, in the cele-The practice of taking prisoners of war brated case of Somerset, (see 20 State Trials) again, the language is carefully used to discontinues to this day, but the holding of prisoners as slaves has long since ceased among ipso facto free. In his closing remarks, he the 2d section of the 3d article, the Constitucivilized nations, although it has but recently said : " The state of slavery is of such a na- tion provides : " No person held to service or States. In every State of the Union they are should govern us in the present case. But tained exclusively by the States." This was been abandoned by the semi-barbarians of ture that it is incapable of being introduced on labor in one State under the laws thereof, punished for crimes under the State laws; several cases of this description have, within spoken in presence of that learned body, and any reasons, moral or political, but only by and escaping into another, shall, by any law such is not the case with any species of prop- the last five or six years, been reported upon no member, it is believed, either denied or The practice of seizing upon the unoffend- positive law. It is so odious that nothing can or regulation thereof, be discharged from such erty. Murder may be committed upon slaves favorably, and efforts made to change the doubted the doctrine advanced. ing people of Africa, and bringing them to the American continent and holding them as From the time of Lord Harwick's decision in which the Constitution refers to slaves, for. But no such punishment applies to the lation of the dictates of humanity and of the inspired with the great and important truths certainty or doubt; so that any man who force. It is, therefore, strictly confined to ed. But enumeration of particular cases can exempted by the constitutional compact. natural rights of man. They are torn from relating to the rights of man. The Conven- carefully examines it must be convinced that the jurisdiction creating it. So strictly is add no strength to the position assumed by The undersigned are not unconscious that State, as the power to regulate commerce and can exist only through municipal regula- not do justice to their own views of this case

the slaves. The defence was, that the con- by those of nearly all of the several States of with the important principles involved in this on fugitive slaves, in the same manner as they tion for his body, was held in servitude by that on "Wednesday, August 22d, the Contution of that State, which prohibited the sale 1st Leigh, Rep., 172; Gilmer's Rep., 143; time seems rapidly approaching when the re- from justice. But Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvernment of Florida, nor to that of the United act. The fourth section reported was as fol- power to prohibit their introduction into the ed by reason and the laws of nature. It exists The undersigned are conscious that they can the amendment was rejected. clear and indisputable moral right to relieve gislature on articles exported from any State, gress. In deciding the law, Judge McLean er from one State to another, or from one nation, the constitutional powers of the Feder- favor of fugitive slaves. Indeed, this very stiphimself from servitude at the earliest practi- nor on the migration nor importation of such said: "By the laws of certain States, slaves to another; but if a man voluntarily take his al Government in respect to slavery. They ulation is to abstain from action. So clearly is cable moment. When he joined the enemy, persons as the several States shall think prop- are treated as property; and the Constitution slave, or send him to a free State, the mo- find that, prior to the adoption of the Federal that intention expressed on the face of the Conafter Dade's defeat, his master, the Govern- er to admit; nor shall such migration nor of Mississippi prohibits their being brought ment he enters such State he becomes a free Constitution, each of the several States enter- stitution, that the Supreme Court of the Uniinto that State by citizens of other States for man. From that moment the master's power ing into the compact had full, perfect, and ted States, in the case of Prigg vs. Commenwithin its own boundary, and could continue the last member of the section, which says which is properly embraced by a commercial of statesmen to mete out justice with an even By adopting the Constitution, none of those he submitted to our arms, together with his slaves imported, as making the matter worse, some of the States as merchandise, that can- In order to do this, long-existing usages and ernment, but each of the several States no other obligation than peaceably and not divest them of the leading and controlling | well established precedents must be followed. tained to itself the same powers in relation to | quietly to permit the holder of the slave to en-"The whole subject was again committed quality of persons, by which they are desig- Instability in legislation crates distrust, and slavery which it had previously possessed .- ter such State and pursue and take his slave manner and entitled to the same rights and to a committee of eleven, which, August 24th nated in the Constitution. The character of destroys confidence in the legislative body. A portion of the States, in pursuance of their without molestation or hindrance. To the expriviliges to which his fellow-prisoners were reported as follows, concerning the 4th sec- the property is given them by the local law. The undersigned have, therefore, looked in- most obvious constitutional rights, have abol-This law is respected, and all rights under it to the former practice of Congress on this ished the institution. Other States, by virtue of capitulation which he extended to others. as was referred to the committee, and insert, but the Constitution acts upon slaves as per- ever been acknowledged by Congress, in re- Nor has Congress the constitutional power to cannot demand of them aid or assistance in regard to the question under consideration .- interfere with the exercise of those rights .- taking his slave. So far from this, some of the emigrate west of the Mississippi. In these terms there were no exceptions. (See Doc. 25, 3d session 25th Congress.)

Under these stipulations, and the pledged faith of the Government, he submitted as a faith of the Government, he submitted as a way be imposed on such migration of slaves, either in such constitutional power of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted as a lost of the payment of slaves, either in submitted in the public service, been paid by law of Congress, except, perhaps, in one of the duties laid on imports. The rights of the several States on this submitted in the payment of slaves, either in submitted constitutional power of the states to pass such laws, the undersigned entertain or it may entirely separate itself from all particular than the case. Of the duties are in submitted as a lost of the max and proposed on such migration or important in the payment of slaves, either in submitted constitutional power of the states to pass such laws, the undersigned entertain or it may entirely separate itself from all particular and proposed on such migration or it may entirely separate itself from all particular and proposed on such max and proposed on such ma They may prohibit the transportation of slaves any claim for the payment of slaves, either al Government, each may now sustain slavery "The next day the report was taken up, tions as may be deemed reasonable. If slaves undersigned have found is the case of De- ject are equal, and perfectly reciprocal. The prisoner of war to an officer of the U. States. and amended, by substituting 1808 for 1800, under our Constitution, be regarded as prop- peyster, which passed the House of Repre- Federal Government, in the opinion of the erty, then, indeed, no individual State has sentatives without discussion or examination, undersigned, possesses no power to involve the slave States in the abolition of their "peculiar institution." Nor has it the right to involve the free States in its support. It is negro than the negro would have had to the are property, but as a discouragement to the declare that there shall be neither slavery nor It is within the personal knowledge of at involve the free States in its support. It is involuntary servitude within such State .- least one of the undersigned, that the bill in strictly a State institution, over which Conform a precedent for other cases; particular- puts forth its powers, it must act for all the anthorized by any law to decide upon the fact with that gentleman. He then reports him- The undersigned are conscious that doubts ly, when the House of Representatives has people of all the States. It follows, as a

held to be property by force of the local laws. slaves. The case of Francis Larche is one if it act for the support of that institution, it ments, or into either House of Congress, are to the public service, by order of the com- from the discussions at the time of its adoplikely to bring with them the views imbibed manding officer. During the battle, the ne- tion, intended to leave the institution of slain such States. Thus we find that in some gro and horse were killed, and the cart de- very entirely with the States. It is in vain instances the President of the United States stroyed by the cannon shot of the enemy .- that we look to that instrument for any powpaid the public funds for such slaves, not only favor of paying for the horse and cart, but of the United States. (See Groves vs. Slaugh-

amined the subject, nor is it probable that tablished usages of the Government. They whatever over the institution of slavery in the holds to slavery, and that maintained by the partment, to see if slaves who had been killed this house to prove a proposition so well These views appear to have fully accord- Government of the slave States. And it is in public service during the revolutionary war known and understood by all intelligent menproper to remark, that, in making treaties with had been paid for. And they learned that So far has this doctrine been carried, that for is made in the Constitution, they are termed solely by the law of nations. Under these cite a number of cases where claims were cupation of time, even to receive petitions The legislative branch of this Government persons. Thus, in fixing the ratio of repre- circumstances, the undersigned feel that the made for slaves killed, and those who died in asking us to act in any way touching the inthe earlier ages, many nations of the earth re- are now called upon to recognise slaves as sentation, it provides that "the number shall language employed in those treaties can form the public service, during the war of 1812, stitution of slavery, even in the District of garded war as the only honorable employment of man. When prisoners were captured states, and the undersigned have therefore ber of free persons, including those bound to lative duties when this precise question is

Columbia, where it exists by act of Congress;
and such petitions, by a standing rule of the sed an act entitled "An act to authorize the House, were laid on the table, without being

slaves, followed the abrogation of that of hold- to that of Lord Mansfield, no act of Parlia- they are designated as persons, contradistin- killing of any other species of property. 27th Congress, the Committee on Territories payment of slaves by this Government, or to ing prisoners of war in perpetual servitude; ment had changed the English law in any guishing them from property. We are not Slaves in such States are, however, for cer- reported a bill for the relief of the people of appropriate the funds of the nation, drawn, in and although the importation of slaves to these States has been interdicted by law since the year 1808, it is still openly continued by one tirely from the force of public sentiment.—

West Florida, by which provisions were the framers of the Constitution in th of the Governments on the American conti- Yet slaves were at that time held in all the in man," but they regard which they have discarded, which they regard nent, and claudestinely practised by citizens colonies which subsequently formed the states language, in framing that instrument, as to ment holds to the institution. Slavery is the on the ground that slaves were persons, and as wrong, to which they are morally and reof this Union at the time of adopting the Con- exclude such an idea. The undersigned creature of municipal law, and can extend no not property; and when the final vote was te- ligiously opposed, and from the evils and The inhabitants of Africa are seized in vio- stitution. But the patriots of that day were regard this subject as separated from all un- farther than such municipal enactment has ken by year and nays, the claim was reject- burdens of which they are most obviously

their native land by physical force, and, while tion which put forth our Declaration of In- to regard slaves as property, under our Fed- this rule of law observed by courts of justice, the undersigned. From the first session of the last clause of section second, article fourth, on board the slave-ships, are held in subjection beard the slave escape from his master on to the first Congress down to the present day, of the Constitution has been referred to, to tion by chains and fetters. It is perfectly ed those great principles, which challenged language of the Constitution, and to defeat free soil, but for a moment, he becomes free no case can be found in which the legislative show that the Constitution has involved the clear that they had at all times the most in- the admiration of the world. They declared the recorded intention of those who framed it. forever. Thus, in the case of Forbes vs. branch of Government has, upon examina- free States in the support of slavery. This, The undersigned are further confirmed in Cochran et al., (vide 2 Barnwell & Creswell, tion or discussion of this subject, admitted hower, if true, must be limited to the terms to bondage by any means which God and na- were born free and equal, with certain inal- this conclusion by the decision of this point 448,) Bayley, justice, remarked: "Slavery slaves to be property. Many claims of this which that clause extends. It has no other ture had placed within their power. That lenable rights, among which were life, liberty by the highest judicial authority known to is a local law, and, therefore, if a man wish character have been rejected. The action of reference to slavery than regards fugitive right descended to their offspring, and still and the pursuit of happiness; that, to protect the Constitution. In the case of Groves vs. to preserve his slaves, and cannot properly be construed as continues. They owe no allegiance whatev- those rights, Governments are formed among Slaughter and others, (15 Peter's Reports, him by affection, or make fast the bars of their allowing claims of this description; having, extending further. But we find, by the hiser to our Government; it has never extended men, deriving their just powers from the con- 449,) this question came distinctly before the prison, or rivet well their chains; for the in- for more than half a century, regarded slaves tory of its adoption, that the framers were to them its protection, and can demand from sent of the governed." No form of language Supreme Court of the United States. The stant they get beyond the limits where slavery as persons, and not as property. The un- careful not to involve the people of the free them, by no principle of reason or justice, could more forcibly deny that man can be Constitution of Mississippi had prohibited the is recognised by the local laws, they have dersigned can now see no good reason for States in, and they will pass no law or reguany support. Thus, it is said, with great made property than this declaration of the sa- introduction of slaves into that State after a broken their chains—they have escaped from reversing the principles on which Congress lations, nor do any acts. to relieve such fugicertain day. Slaves were taken there and their prison -- they are free," The same prin- has so long acted, and overturn the plainly tive from the service of his master. When the slave and those who oppress them. All In 1787, the Convention met to frame our sold on a credit after the time allowed by the ciples were decided in the case of Somerset, expressed intention of those who framed our that clause of the Constitution was before the Convention, a member from South Carolina Government which holds him in subjection. understand the light in which they viewed menced on the note given in consideration of nised by the courts of the United States, and But the undersigned are deeply impressed moved to amend it so as to arrest and impriswere bound to arrest and imprison fugitives the local laws of Florida, which authorized bis master to chastise him into obedience to the Committee of Detail in relation to duties to the institution of slaves was property, Walker's Mississippi Reps., 36.) In the latvolve the people of the free States in the expense of arresting and imprisoning slaves, and

This is conclusive to show that no acts were to be done by the people of the free States in wealth of Pennsylvania, declared the States incompetent to legislate on the subject, and that "they shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," imposes upon the people of the free in aiding the slave to escape from service, the people of the free States are bound to uphold that institution, and no farther. The master State legislatures have, by statute law, rendered it penal for any citizen of such State (not being an officer of the United States) to render any assistance to the masthe arrest of such fugitives; and on that point, the pow-ers of Congress extend no farther than to attach penalies to any act of interference on the part of those who

its consideration, have been led to the conclusion—

Firstly. That admitting the man Lewis to have been the property of the petitioner, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, the circumstances of this case come within no established rule of compensation known in the practice of this Government.

Secondly. That Lewis was a prisoner of war, and could not properly have been surrendered, by the military officer in commonl, to any person claiming him as a silve.

Tairdly. That stares, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, are not regarded as property, and ought not to be paid for by the Government as such.

Fourthly. That for Congress to allow compensation for the man Lewis, would be to reverse the entire system of legislation on the subject, which controlled this body since the adoption of the Constitution, and would be speak an instability of purpose which must necessarily impair the confidence now reposed in us by our constituents.

which must be essently impair the confidence now reposed in as by our constituents.

Fifthly. That by the Constitution of the United States, the Federal Government are not authorized to legislate upon the subject of slavery, or in any manner to involve the free States in the payment for slaves.

The nudersigned, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner is not entitled to relief.

JOHN DICKKY.

DAVID FISHER.

DUDLEY MARYIN.