

MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"ETERNAL ENMITY TO ALL KINDS OF OPPRESSION."

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN; FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1848.

NUMBER 3.

Prospectus of the MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN:

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Michigan 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.

We take pleasure in saying that ERASTUS 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 Mr. N. M. THOMAS, of Schoolcraft, and Dr. S. B. THAYER, of Battle Creek, will act as Associate Editors: CHESTER GURNEY, Esq., and S. J. HAMMOND, of Centerville, H. HALLOCK, of Detroit, THOMAS FOSTER, of Scio, and other staunch friends of the cause in various parts of the State, will be regular contributors to the work, by their assiduity, energy and determined perseverance, their interest in the only true principles of Democracy which can elevate and permanently sustain the rights and prosperity of our great and glorious nation.

The Liberty Press will be published weekly by the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, 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 out 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 year, if paid in advance; the price being cheap, and no other paper in the State that contains so much reading. Our only reliance, to make it sustain itself, is in procuring a LARGE CIRCULATION AND PROMPT PAYMENT.

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 do credit to the intellect and promote the happiness of mankind. With these advantages we think it will be the best Family Newspaper in the 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 greatest number." Shoulders to shoulders, let us stand and brave every opposition to right, and come forth with alacrity and energy to the conflict, in a legion determined to exterminate the happiness of mankind. With these advantages we think it will be the best Family Newspaper in the State.

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GEORGE MILLARD, THOMAS FOSTER, A. A. CORLEMAN, NATHAN POWELL, HENRY J. CUSHMAN, Battle Creek, March 10, 1848.

Committee.

A Noble Example.

The Washingtonian temperance movement has been the means of great good in this section of the country, and many of our misguided and degraded fellow beings have, through the effects of kindness and sympathy, regained their self-respect, and become useful members of society. A striking instance, in illustration of the influence exercised by these powerful agencies, is thus related in the Danbury, (Ct.) Times.

"Hon. George S. Catlin, late M. C., and present nominee of the Democratic party, in the State of Connecticut, as their candidate for Governor, was at one time one of the most wretched inebriates in this city. An old friend found him in a condition which too plainly told the tale of his misery, and prevailed on him to return to his native State, which he did, in company with him. Mr. C. in a short time, by the gentle influence of those he loved, was induced to sign the pledge. He soon became one of the most popular lecturers on temperance in the State. He resumed the practice of the legal profession with success, and all being happy to contribute a helping hand to his struggles to repair his reputation and retrieve his broken fortunes, his party in the congressional district, composed of New London and Windham counties, elected him to Congress, where he sustained a high character; and if his party happen to be in the majority, he will certainly be elected Governor of the State, as he is a very popular man. Such an event would alike be creditable to him and the 'land of steady habits.' We speak without reference to politics.

An Honest and Peaceable People.

To every county in the United States we would say, read the following, and go ye and do likewise.

At the semi-annual term of the Court of Common Pleas for Barnstable county, Mass., though there was an able judge present in the form of Judge Ward, a suitable posse of officers, headed by the energetic sheriff, Hinkley, the full complement of grand and petit jurors, without a missing man of the panel; a melodious crier, in the person of the prompt Mr. Blish to open the Court; a learned clergyman, Mr. Palfrey, to make the prayer in conformity to the pious usage of our ancestors; and a bar full of lawyers well qualified to maintain either side of any cause, yet, after all, not a case civil or criminal, was found for the jury. In six months not two men could be got to law with each other, and nobody had committed a crime that required a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The like cannot be said for any like number of forty thousand civilized people in the world. It is one of the good fruits of the principles planted by the Pilgrims who first landed at Provincetown on the end of good Cape Cod.

The Boston Whig denies peremptorily the statement that Mr. Charles F. Adams is about to publish the writings of his distinguished father. Mr. C. F. A. is the Editor of the Boston Whig.

The State Legislature of Texas adjourned on the 20th ultimo, after a session of ninety-nine days.

The London Times

In referring to the causes of the French Revolution, remarks—

BONAPARTE spoke a homely but important truth, when he said, *Ce n'est que le vent qui gouverne le monde*. It is the loss, not of a reform banquet, but of the daily bread of myriads, that has dethroned Louis Philippe and established a mob Government in Paris. Full work and good wages would have kept that fierce democracy in order, better than a hundred thousand soldiers of the line—better than twenty forts duly manned and provisioned—better even than a well packed and well-fed majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The real work of the Revolution last week was done by hungry men. They contributed numbers, fury, recklessness, and terror to an *emuee*

The signs of an industrial insurrection are everywhere betrayed. It is a grand turn-out against the State as the master employer.—Parisian Republicanism is Irish Repeal, and is nothing more or less than a violent and organized indignation against a Government which does not succeed in finding profitable employment for the people—bands of armed workmen are everywhere parading the city. Many shops, we are told, have been not only ransacked but wantonly injured as if by discarded or offended employees. These formidable bodies penetrate the Hotel de Ville, knock at all the doors, fill the *salles*, and endeavor to repeat in the Council Room the terrible scene which decided the fate of France in the Chamber of Deputies. The genius of Lamartine is tasked to lull the storm.

Let Parliaments look to it,—hunger is the staple of rebellion. Justice requires us to guard our censures. We are far from intending a general condemnation of the conduct either of the Provisional Government or of the people. The former has displayed an energetic zeal for humanity and order, carried out with great judgment. We may instance particularly the abolition of capital punishment for political offences, and the strong measures taken for the protection of the once royal property and other public monuments. The latter has shown equal moderation in the hour of triumph. The peculiar features of the Revolution which we have noticed above, are an exception to the general character of these events, and are so much the more remarkable.

Of the men who compose the Provisional Government we copy the following brief notices—

M. DUPONT (DE L'EURE).

The President of the Council, is now in his 51st year, and though there have been many able and more successful men, still we doubt if there be a sincerer, a more straightforward, and an honest deputy in all France. In the year 1808, he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; in the year 1811, he was President of the *Cors Legislative*; in 1815 he proposed the famous Declaration, in which the rights of the citizen were reserved; and in '20 he was appointed Minister of Justice. There is nothing in the antecedents of such a venerable magistrate calculated to excite alarm in France or out of it. His appointment derives its significance from being a personal protest against Marshal Bugeaud. He is, moreover, highly esteemed for his virtues by the French people. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont indignantly at seeing the deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favor of the execrated Guizot ministry, contested four colleges of that Department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evreux. The votes of M. Dupont need not be pointed out; he invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest administration which has fallen with the King, its protector, Dupont de l'Eure (says the Paris correspondent), is likely to be raised to the highest rank in the Republic, just half a century after his intrepid resistance to General Bonaparte, on the 18th of Brumaire, (October 7, 1798.)

M. ARAGO.

Is one of the first *savans* in France, and his reputation as an orator is scarcely less brilliant. He was born in 1786, and is perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, member of the office of longitudes, and the most illustrious scientific man of the age. In politics, M. Arago is an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privileges and monopoly, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and has ever supported all the measures of the *Gauche*, although he goes much further, and belongs to the extreme *Gauche*. He is now Provisional Minister of Marine. Though of extreme opinions, he is yet temperate in the expression of them, and a man of moderate character. He was present at the meeting of the British Association here in 1834, and attended the Grey dinner. "Many (says the Scotsman) will yet remember the tall athletic gentleman of commanding presence, who made a speech in clear, sonorous French, in reply to Lord Brougham, when the latter proposed his health as 'one of the most illustrious and successful cultivators of science now in the world.' The compliment was not too high, for in general physics, Arago has certainly no superior at the present day. Moreover, he received the freedom of our city from the town council; and this is probably the first time that a Burgess of Edinburgh has unmade a dynasty, or founded a Republic in one of the greatest States of the world."

M. DE LAMARTINE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, is as famous in the republic of letters as his colleague, M. Arago in the department of science. He represents Macon, and his political opinions have been freely and copiously expressed in his paper, *Le Bien Public*, published in that town. He is everywhere a poet, even at the tribune. Like all poets, however, he is rather fickle and inconstant, but the elevation of his soul secures him against the greatest dangers of versatility. M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupied a very undecided position in the Chamber, but he eventually ranged himself on the side of the opposition. The day on which he announced his intention of joining the camp of the *Gauche* was as gloomy an one for the Ministry, as the memorable desertion of the Treasury bench of the English House of Commons by the great Burke. From that period M. de Lamartine took a decided part in favor of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot cabinet as the Ministry of "limitations." He voiced

ted against the Pritchard indemnity, and was prized by the opposition as an invaluable acquisition. M. de Lamartine is now in his 58th year, and being a gentleman of birth and fortune, has thus given hostages for the moderation of his conduct. Though renowned in Europe as a poet, orator, author and public writer, it is not so well known to the public, that more than thirty years ago the deputy for Macon served his apprenticeship as a diplomatist, and was named Minister Plenipotentiary by Charles X. in 1829 or 1830. His *Travels in the Holy Land*, and his poetical Meditations, have been exceedingly popular, and his recent publication, the History of the Girondins, has produced an immense sensation in France, not only by the brilliant and animated pictures it presents of the terribly dramatic scenes of the first revolution, but by the strong and unexpected republican bias which it betrays. A very interesting analysis of the work is given in the Edinburgh Review for January last.—The Eclectic Review for the present month, in reviewing this volume, says of the author:—

"The right of a people to freedom and national independence are held by him as paramount to the right of a dynasty to absolute power, and whilst some of the Legitimists, faithful to their obsolete creed and to their honorable affections, still proclaim their allegiance to their exiled prince; whilst others transfer to a perfidious usurper of the regal and popular rights their mercenary subserviency—M. de Lamartine progresses in another direction, and becomes the champion of the people, and of those men so long reviled for having sacrificed all in defence of the cause of the people. "No one can impugn his motives. No one can attribute to him selfish and interested views. It is evident to all who know anything of his position and associations, that far from being beneficial to his interests, his commendable, his courageous impartiality will be bitterly resented by most of his former friends, and still more, perhaps, by the Government and its partisans."

M. CREMIEUX.

The Provisional Minister of Justice, (deputy for Chiron), was a formidable opponent of the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices and its weaknesses. He demanded on the discussion of the game-laws (originated in the Peers), the suppression of the article which exempts the crown lands from the severe provisions of that enactment; but although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Cremieux's parliamentary career has been one of the most important and honorable; and, in short, he was a leading member of the opposition. Before 1830, Cremieux was the foremost advocate of the bar of Nismes. He is a man of wealth and substance, and immediately after 1830 purchased of Odillon Barrot, the place of *conseiller a la Cour de Cassation*. For the last ten years he has been one of the most popular and generally employed of the Parisian advocates. M. Cremieux is a philanthropist as well as a patriot. He attended, together with his illustrious friend, M. Isambert, the Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, in June, '40, as a deputation from the Paris Society. On that occasion he was introduced to the Convention by Dr. Bowring in the following terms:—"The name of M. Cremieux can scarcely be unknown to you. His history, also, is associated with the most interesting struggles. He was, Israelite as he is, who defended the Protestants of the Guard from the persecutions of the fanatical Catholics, from 1816 to 1825. He it was who, in 1830, defended the Minister of Public Instruction, when the excited opinion of France would willingly have conducted him to the scaffold. And he it is now who is selected by his brethren to proceed to Damascus to make an appeal in favor of his persecuted brethren."

The correspondent of the Patriot relates one or two facts in illustration of M. Cremieux's character—

"Three weeks ago, he attacked the late Minister of Justice, Herbert, on account of the rigors exercised against the Baptists, in the Department of the Aisne, and claimed for them, and for all, the right of worshipping God according to their religious convictions. I saw his speech in my French papers.

"Another instance of his liberality is very remarkable. The inhabitants of a poor rural parish had raised enough to purchase a beautiful silver *ostensoir*, which they presented to their curate, to be used in the church service. The curate died, and his heirs claimed the *ostensoir* as part of the succession. An action was brought to recover it by the villages and carried from the Courts of First Instance and Appeal to the Court of Cassation. There Cremieux defended their cause, and was defeated. When the poor villagers applied to him for his bill of costs, he replied, that having lost their action, he would ask nothing; and requested them to accept another *ostensoir*, which he had bought for them, to make up for the one they had been deprived of. A revolution which places such a Jew at the head of the Government, and in the ministry of justice, indicates no disposition to irreligion and anarchy."

M. LEDRU ROLLIN.

The Provisional Minister of the Interior, was elected for Mans, vice the late M. Garnier Pages. His speech to the electors subjected him to a prosecution on the part of the Government, and the trial of the case produced great sensation. M. Rollin represents the ultra-radical interest; and has often attacked not only M. Guizot, but also the policy of such men as Thiers and Odillon Barrot. He sets on the extreme left, and has defended at the tribune, with vigor and talent, the opinions advocated by *La Reforme* newspaper. Rollin is also an advocate, and in his 47th year. Though a man of extremely democratic opinions, he is a person of good property, and of undoubted probity and talent. He came on a secret mission from the French democrats to Ireland, when that country was in a disturbed state a few years ago.

M. CAUOT.

The new Minister of Public Instruction (including the administration of religious affairs), was born in 1801, and is a son of the famous conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partisan of democratic ideas, and belongs to the extreme Left. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and for M. Remusat's project of Parliamentary reform. "He would," say the authors of *Biographie des Deputes*, writing in 1846, "support a large and com-

plete reform, which would have the effect of restoring sincerity to the Government, and all their rights to the citizens." Hippolyte Carnot is one of the members for Paris, and he now in his 47th year. He, too, was bred an advocate, but he is now by profession an *homme des lettres* an editor of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Marie.

One of the members for Paris, is 60 years of age, and also an advocate by profession.—After a youth passed in laborious struggles, he rose in 1830 to the place occupied by the Dupins, Mauguins, and Berryers, and has since been considered the leading counsel for political causes. His defence for one of the conspirators of the *Pont des Arts* was a masterpiece of cleverness.

Garnier Pages.

The Mayor of Paris, was also bred to the bar. Though rather a tedious and solemn man, yet he is of upright and respectable character. He entered the Chamber in 1831, at the age of thirty, and is still a young man. He took his station at first as the advocate of universal suffrage, and has maintained his opinions amidst many stormy debates without flinching. "The struggle which exists (said he, in 1834,) is this, that all desire to possess those political rights which at the present are monopolized by the bourgeoisie. All conceive that there is no safety (*bonheur*) for them unless they have the power of choosing their representatives. It is just and wise that the safety of all should be confined to the care of all." He is not considered a man of great intellect, and as a speaker he is more distinguished by violence than eloquence.

"An ornament in which the consecrated wafer is placed when carried in a procession, and of the value of about £20.

The Rumseller's Dream.

Well wife this is too horrible! I cannot continue this business any longer. Why, dear, what's the matter now?

Oh, such a dream, such a rattling of dead men's bones, such an army of starved mortals, so many murderers, such cries, and shrieks, and yells, and such horrid gnashing of teeth, and glaring of eyes, and such blazing fire, and such devils, oh! I cannot endure it. My hair stands on end, and I am so filled with horror I can scarcely sleep. Oh, if ever I sell rum again!

My dear, you are frightened. Yes, indeed, am I; another such a night will I not pass for worlds.

My dear, perhaps—

Oh, don't talk to me. I am determined to have nothing more to do with rum, any how. Don't you think Tom Wilson came to me with his throat cut from ear to ear, and such a horrid gash, and it was so hard for him to speak, and so much blood, and, says he, see here, Joe, the result of your rumselling. My blood chilled at the sight, and just then the house seemed to be turned bottom up, the earth opened, and a little imp took me by the hand, saying, follow me. As I went, grim devils held out to me cups of liquid fire, saying, drink this. I dared not refuse. Every draught set me in a rage. Serpents hissed on each side, and from above reached down their heads and whispered RUMSELLER. On and on, the imp led me through a narrow pass. At all once he paused, and said, are you dry? Yes, I replied. Then he struck a trap door with his foot, and down, down, we went, and legions of fiery serpents rushed after us, whispering RUMSELLER, RUMSELLER. At length we stopped again, and the imp asked me as before, are you dry? Yes, I replied. He then touched a spring—a door flew open. What a sight! There were thousands, aye, millions of old, worn out rumdrinks, crying most piteously, rum, rum, give me some rum! When they saw me they stopped a moment to see who I was. Then the imp cried out so as to make all shake again, RUMSELLER! and hurling me in, shut the door.

For a moment they fixed their ferocious eyes upon me, and then uttered in a united yell—DAMN HIM!—which filled me with such terror, I awoke. There, wife, dream or no dream, I will never sell another drop of the infernal stuff. I will no longer be accessory to the miseries that come upon men, in consequence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. I will not.

Selections for Newspapers.

Most persons think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is indeed no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must have something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he does is the easiest part of his labor. A paper when completed should be one that the editor would be willing to read to his wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he get such a paper, he will find his labor a most difficult one. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for *his* especial benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor, if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor should have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have just so many different tastes he has to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something sound. One likes anecdotes fun and frolic, and a next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things

never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing. [Exchange.]

French Revolution—Flight of the King.

There is something in the narrative of the escape of the King and Queen, which excites unmingled pity. They left the Tuilleries on foot, and found themselves in the midst of an excited crowd. A French narrator says: The Queen walked in a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and anger intermingled.—The King wore a black coat, with a common round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen was in full mourning. The procession had scarcely passed the point Tourant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd on foot and horseback, and so crowded, they had no longer their freedom of motion. Louis Philippe appeared alarmed at this sudden approach. He turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, and raised it in the air, and cried out something which the noise prevented my hearing; in fact, the cries and peal were general. The Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling the King's arm, and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which I could not catch. She seized hold of the King's arm, and they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first, were two young children. The Queen took the right, and the King the left. The coachman whipped his horse violently, in fact, with so much rapidity did it take place, that the coach appeared rather carried than driven away. It passed before me, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and Cuiraissiers and Dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace, and the escort, which amounted to about 200 men, set off at full gallop, taking the water side, towards St. Cloud.

The King reached the chateau, at Dreux, on the night of the 24th.

It was stated that on his arrival there, he had only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket. That he had even this was owing to the presence of mind of the Queen, who, remembering in the hurry of leaving the chateau, that they were without money, returned at some risk, to a bureau in which were a few hundred francs. These, however, scarcely served to defray the expenses of the journey.

A letter from Dreux says, that Louis Philippe arrived at the chateau. A supper was sent out from amongst the public eating houses of the town. He slept at the chateau, after having sent for the Sub-Prefect, and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment "Like Charles X!" He left next morning in a hired carriage, on by-roads for Vernon.

On his arrival at Versailles, Louis Philippe and his suite, not finding any post horses, were obliged to ask for horses, from a regiment of cavalry. His flight had been so rapid and unforeseen, that he was forced to make, at Trianon, a collection among the officers, which produced two hundred francs.

The flight, it is said, was marked by an incident, which does much honor to the feeling of the Parisian population. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little low doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people.—The cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concord, rushed to his protection, and this brave regiment, without however, using their arms, opened a passage. An officer seeing the danger, cried out, "Messieurs, spare the King!" To which a stentorian voice replied, "We are not assassins; let him go." (Yes, yes!) Let him go,—became the general cry.

The King was accompanied in his flight by the Duchess de Nemours and three of her children, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg, with their youthful family, and the Duchess Montpensier. The latter separated from the King and took their way to England.

After much wonder had been expressed in England as to his whereabouts, Louis Philippe and his Queen landed in England, at Newhaven, on the third inst. At Dreux, it appears, a farmer procured disguises for the royal fugitives and suite, the King halting himself in an old cloak, and old cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogether so disguised himself as to defy the recognition even of his most intimate friends. The other disguises were also complete. The King passed for an Englishman on his travels.

Having left without his wardrobe, he wore a rough pea-jacket, which it is said, he borrowed of the captain of the express, and gray trousers. He had on his head a close blue cloth cap, and round his neck he wore a common red and white comforter. His appearance was not at all improved by his beard, which was of apparently about a week's growth. In other respects, though apparently suffering from fatigue, the ex-monarch looked pretty much like himself. The Queen wore a large plaid cloak over her dress, and carefully concealed her features with a thick veil. They went to Claremont on Saturday.

The Duchess de Montpensier, the innocent cause of all the uproar, having been scared from the palace by the inroads of the mob, wandered about the streets of Paris until five o'clock that day, accompanied by an old Spanish servant, who knows not a word of French. She was met in the Rue du Havre, close to the railway station, by a gentleman, who, knowing her by sight, took upon himself to protect her and conduct her to his house. How she managed to stray unmolested and unrecognized so far from home is a mystery to this hour. She says, that seeking to avoid the crowd, she turned down the streets that seemed most free, caring not, whether they might lead.

The King and Queen narrowly escaped with their lives, and after being some hours on the channel in an open fishing boat, embarking on the express steamer. Landing near Brighton, the King said; "Thank God! I am on British ground!"

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the family on the 10th inst:—Louis Philippe and Maria Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neulla, are now at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. The Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg (the Princess Clotilde), is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess d'Orleans, with the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, are situated in have arrived at Ems on the 2d inst. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, on the date of the latest intelligence from the city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess Louise) is at Brussels.

On taking their departure from Paris, the Duke de Nemours went by one route, and the Duchess (cousin of Prince Albert) by another, intending to meet or join at the same road at a place appointed. It was not discovered till the Duke reached the coast that the Duchess had not preceded him. In appears now that she was unfortunately left behind.

All the other branches of the royal family of France, with the exception of the Duchess of Orleans and her children, have arrived, one after another, safely in England. Many of the ministers and other officers of the late Government have also arrived in England. M. Guizot arrived at Dover on the 27th.

The London Times says, "Learning that Mr. Packham was at the inn, our reporter immediately sought him out, when Mr. Packham at once introduced him to his Majesty. The King, who was reading an English newspaper immediately rose and said, 'I thank you, gentlemen, and all whom I have met in England, for these kind congratulations, and the hospitality which has been shown me.' His Majesty had changed his attire, and was dressed in a plain suit of black. He looked well, and the marks of anxiety which had shown themselves at his landing, had disappeared. He was quite cheerful. The Queen was in the room writing a letter, and apparently buried in thought. She scarcely noticed the presence of strangers. Several persons were introduced to the King during the day. He seemed gratified at their calling, and spoke freely and pleasantly to all his visitors.

Before Mr. Packham left him, the King gave him the whole of his money for the purpose of getting it exchanged for English coin, and purchasing wearing apparel, "of which," said the King, smiling, "I am very short."

Another writer says, the ex-King gave an audience to several inhabitants from Brighton. They were received most cordially.

Louis Philippe, clasping his hands and overpowered by his emotions, began immediately to speak of the subject of the Revolution. "Charles X!" exclaimed the ex-King, was destroyed for breaking his charter, and I have been overthrown for defending it, and for keeping my oath. I wish this to be distinctly understood, and I hope it will be made known."

The ex-King and Queen of the French left New Haven in a royal carriage shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday morning, accompanied by several French officers from Brighton, and attended by the Hon. Captain Hotham, one of the directors of the Brighton Railway, and they arrived at the Croydon station at precisely twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Count de Jarnac, and two general officers, whose names we could not learn, left London by an early train to await the arrival of the royal strangers. A large party of the directors were in waiting to receive them.

Upon the arrival of the royal carriage, Captain Hotham put his head out and gave signal to the directors. When the door of the royal carriage was opened, his Majesty stepped out, and upon seeing him, his daughter, the Duchess of Coburg gave a stifled scream. He was immediately locked in the arms of his son the Duke de Nemours, whom he embraced with great warmth, and instantly after he pressed his daughter to his bosom in the most affectionate manner. His Majesty was overpowered, and shed tears, as did his daughter also. The scene was a most moving one, and not easily forgotten. The Queen, upon stepping from the carriage, also affectionately embraced her children and was greatly agitated.

The royal party were then ushered by the directors to the waiting room, where they were about to give way in private to those mingled emotions by which they were agitated. After remaining a few minutes together, the royal party intimated their readiness to depart.

Three private carriages were in waiting at the back of the station, in readiness to convey the exiled family to Claremont. About a hundred well dressed persons were assembled around the first carriage, eager to catch a glimpse at the King and Queen as they stepped into the carriage. The King made his appearance first, and all present instantly uncovered.

There were no cheering. The reception was cordial, but impressive, and was highly creditable to the persons assembled and might be taken as expressing the feelings of the nation towards the exiled Monarch; it was an assurance of hospitality, mingled with sympathy for his misfortunes.

The King was dressed in black trousers, and the rough fawnought great coat, or seaman's jacket, which was given to him by the captain of the vessel which brought him over. He no sooner stepped from the door than he turned round to the persons who lined the passage to the carriage, and shook hands with all who were near him, repeatedly bowing and saying, "Thank you—thank you sir." "Much obliged to you sir; much obliged to you" to which several responded, by exclaiming, "Long live King Louis Philippe." Upon entering the carriage the crowd assembled round the window, and almost every person present had the honor of shaking hands with him.—His Majesty looked dejected, and appeared deeply impressed with the reception he met with.

The King was followed into the carriage by the Queen, who wore a black and white tarta shawl, a black figured silk gown, and black bonnet. The other members of the royal family having taken their seats in the other carriages, the royal party drove off to Claremont, the residence of the late Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of Belgium.

Defeated.
The slavery men among the Democrats of Northern Illinois lately met with a most decided defeat. A great meeting of the Democracy was called in Chicago, on the evening of the 23d February. The object seemed to be to sustain the Administration, and blind the Slavery question, and intimate that "Long John" was scarcely in the line of his duty in standing up so stiffly for freedom.

Patriotic resolutions were passed; but the friends of freedom and "Long John" determined also to show their opinions. Thomas Hoyne was called to the stand amidst great clamor, hisses from the serviles, and shouts from the freemen. The *Chicago Democrat* says:

"He alluded to certain secret workings of cliques, whose objects were to give the go-by to measures on which the Democracy, who love freedom, are united and determined, for the purpose of getting into favor with the President. He denounced the course of General Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Woodbury, and other professed Democratic leaders, who have been pandering to the South for Southern votes, as contemptible and unworthy of Democrats—especially in the case of General Cass, who would write a whole column in favor of slavery, and only a few lines about harbor and river appropriations. He was rapturously cheered by the Barnburners, and hissed by the Hunkers. The conquest of Mexico and the annexation of Mexican territory he considered a 'fixed fact,' and the question of Freedom or Slavery could not be avoided. And though the Administration was opposed to limiting slavery and hurled its thunders of disapprobation at all who were for the 'White Men's Proviso,' he ready to meet the issue as a freeman. He wished to know if Democrats wanted to conquer Mexico, that they might extend the area of slavery? Did they mean to carry the flag of freedom in one hand, and the shackles of slavery in the other? Was it for this they poured out their life blood as free as water?"

He concluded by making a series of resolutions, some of them strongly Anti-Slavery.

This move did not suit the gettys up of the meeting, and motion was made to lay them on the table; but it was defeated. Then commenced a prodigious struggle, amidst which a motion was made to adjourn. The *Chicago Democrat* says:

"Whether it was carried or not, (we thought it was not,) the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned; whereupon, a violent clamor was raised. But Mr. Hoyne took the chair, called for order, and announced that a new Meeting would be held, as the old one had closed the gate against free discussion."

A hot discussion ensued. Mr. I. N. Arnold at last got the floor, and delivered an argument in favor of the principle of the Proviso, and closed by offering the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we recognize in the letter of the lamented Wright the true principle which should control the Federal Government in appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors—a principle applying equally to the lake and sea coasts, and the great rivers whose channels and commerce are beyond the jurisdiction of the State.

"Resolved, That while the Democracy of Chicago, as represented in this meeting, will adhere to the compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they declare their uncompromising hostility to, and their determination to prevent, (by all constitutional means,) the extension of slavery into territory now free, which may be acquired by any action of the Federal Government.

The first resolution was passed without discussion, the Old Hunkers being silent.

"The second resolution," says the *Democrat*, was fought inch by inch, by Messrs. Ballingall, Churchill, and others, and defended with equal pertinacity by Messrs. Hanierre and Bradley. Mr. Hanierre, especially, was eloquent in his defence of the 'White Man's Proviso,' and declared his uncompromising opposition, as a Democrat, to the extension of slavery to Mexican territory that is to be annexed. The question was finally taken, but only carried by a small majority, amidst the most terrible noise and confusion. This set the Barnburners, or Long John men, in ecstasies, and the meeting broke up after giving three cheers for Mr. Hoyne.

"Thus ended the first lesson." We hear that there is a prospect of having it repeated in the different ward meetings that are to be held, for the nomination of aldermen and mayor. It is certainly capital fun for those who are not expecting office, and 'don't care which whips.'"

Now, who does not know that, were it not for influences emanating from Washington, not the slightest opposition would be offered, in a single free State, to the doctrine of the ordinance of 1787? The administration has long arms, but its grasp was not quite long enough in Chicago. [National Era.]

C. M. Clay, ex. J. B. Clay, T. W. Waters, and others.

This was a suit at law, instituted by C. M. CLAY, against the "Committee" at Lexington, for the destruction of the printing establishment of the "True American."

The venue was changed, and the case tried in Jessamine County.

The defendants pleaded, that the paper called "True American," was established by C. M. Clay, to procure emancipation of the Slaves, and that the subject had not been discussed temperately and moderately, but in a manner to render the slaves insubordinate and inclined to insurrection; and, therefore, the printing press of the "True American" had become a moral nuisance, which the defendants with 68 others had abated in pursuance of the request of the public meeting. The plaintiff demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer, and adjudged the plea bad.

A verdict was then rendered for the Plaintiff of \$2,500.

The defendant appealed.

The verdict will surprise no one. There is no large portion of the people of the State who are not for upholding in letter and spirit the liberty of the press, or who are not opposed, in mind and heart, to anything like mob-action against it. We do not propose entering into the merits of the famous Lexington case. Let by-gones be by-gones! But we venture to affirm, that all, or nearly all the actors in it, regret that it occurred, regret the part they took in it, and would be the last to assail again, either the rights of persons or property, in the illegal manner they did.

We are endeavoring to procure a full report of the trial, if we succeed, we shall lay it before our readers, for it is important, not only to the present, but to the future, that everything connected with the Lexington case should be fairly stated. [Examiner.]

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY EUSTACE HENNEY.
BATTLE CREEK, M., APRIL 28, 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN P. HALE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEICESTER KING,
OF OHIO.

The Marshall Expounder.

Our friend of the Marshall Expounder, in his remarks on our first number, says:

"We are glad to see that the principles of Anti-Slavery are undergoing some modification. For merely their principles confounded all the distinctions between the powers of the federal and State government; but if the editor of the Press is an exponent of existing anti-slavery principles, then the party do not propose to interfere with the laws of sovereign states or their institutions, except by moral suasion, or any longer to advocate the doctrine that Congress has the power to abolish slave trade between the states. The constitution of the U. States was not formed for the government of states and territories, nor by states and territories, but by states, for the benefit of the states, whether having a temporary or a permanent form of government. Under our constitution we have no territories. We wish the editor much success in his moral suasion; but his position is in too high a northern latitude for his preachings to produce all the effect he may desire. When Peter the Hermit roused all Europe to the first crusade, he led by the way the holy city, and stormed it in person. In moral preaching it is always well to address the audience directly affected, if you would produce the results desired. We of the north have slavery enough to abolish, it is true, but not that kind which seems to occupy the soul, mind and thought, of the editor of the Press."

The editor of the Expounder seems at a loss to understand plain English, when he professes to gather from our exposition that the Liberty party no longer contends that Congress has a right to regulate trade between the several States; or that the General Government has no power to interfere with or regulate the laws of territory under its control. No one pretends to deny that each sovereign State has a right to enact laws to regulate all matters within its jurisdiction, when those laws do not conflict with the laws of the United States; and with these laws the citizens of other States have no right to interfere, except by moral suasion. But we ever have advocated, and still contend, that Congress, according to section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, holds the power and has the privilege to regulate all commerce between the several States, as well as with foreign nations. And it also has control over its own territory, with power to enact laws to regulate the same, as admitted in article 4, section 3, of the Constitution. If Congress has not this power, where is it vested? We understand this article to mean that all territory coming into the possession of the General Government, by cession or relinquishment, shall be under its exclusive jurisdiction. If the Ordinance of '87 could be held in force and be made binding on the inhabitants in, and to be in, the territory over which it extended, why is there any less power over territory now?

California, New Mexico, or any other province that may be obtained from Mexico, did not under their own laws recognize Slavery, consequently all persons removing there with slaves would be no more entitled to security for their pretended property than they would be in removing to one of the free States of this Union. The Government of the United States has the power, and is bound by its declaration and its institutions, to guard against all encroachments of Slavery on free territory. By adopting the Wilmot Proviso, it will insure the inhabitants who may seek a home in those regions the same advantages that we have experienced under the Ordinance of 1787; and certainly the freemen of the Northwest Territory should be the last to advocate the introduction of an institution calculated to retard the advancement and prosperity of new colonies;—we who have witnessed the beneficial effect of the encouragement of free labor, under which our fair Peninsula has taken its proud stand in the Confederation; and by the advantage of its free institutions it is able to rank among the most productive States of the Union.

Look for a moment at Arkansas—equal in years and natural advantages—and behold the contrast! Who that is not weighed down by the claims of party despotism would wish to curse, with the bitter withering curse of Slavery, (which has checked emigration to, and dried up the fountains of improvement and prosperity in Arkansas,) the fair and beautiful region of California and New Mexico.—We disclaim any change in our principles of Anti-Slavery, based as they are on the Declaration of American Independence, and sustained by the free institutions of our country; and hold that no one can justly hold property in his fellow—(that man should be recognized as man, and a freeman, wherever he may be found, unless he has voluntarily forfeited that right by the commission of crime. Such doctrine we are proud to advocate; and notwithstanding our high northern latitude we pledge that the mighty lever, in the free suffrage of an independent people, will shake the American Bastille to its foundation. Notwithstanding our friend recommends a sort of Peter the Hermit crusade, we know too well the potency of the long lever purchase to relinquish it.

He thinks we have slavery enough at the North to contend with, of which the subservience of party and partisans to southern policy stand too conspicuous, we presume, to have escaped his notice. We believe he detests slavery from the bottom of his heart, and hope, in case of emergency, he will advocate the cause of freedom, and not be found among the number who are willing to cast off the glorious privileges of the North for emolument and shade shelter under the dark wing of the baneful influences of southern dictation and despotism. We detest the policy that would fasten the chains of oppression on free soil—a policy that will put to blush the Despot of Europe, or the Bashaw of Tunis.—If the Democracy of the day advocates such policy, it is a miserable apology for that glorious name. With such we hold no fellowship; ours is a Democracy that gives every man his right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We thank the gentleman for his negative compliment, and hope he will have a better understanding of our principles in future.

Mr. Van Arman's Letter.

The Letter from Captain Van Arman will appear next week. We regret this delay, as it is deeply interesting. It was unintentionally laid aside until too late an hour for insertion.

The Homestead Law.

The readers of the Liberty Press have doubtless learned that the late Legislature enacted a law by which a Homestead for each family of forty acres of land, or a lot in a city or village, is exempted from all process for ordinary debts contracted after July 3, 1848.

The history of this measure should afford encouragement to all Reformers. It is only about six years since it was first proposed in this State. It was suggested in the Legislature of 1841-2, by some of the members, as a substitute for some of the "Relief Measures" which were adopted in that period of general distress. Afterwards several prominent Democratic politicians became its supporters, and several papers of that party, one after another, became advocates of the principle: and it has steadily gained in favor with the people in proportion as it has been discussed, until it has been embodied in the State book.

The repeal of this enactment is predicted by some who are opposed to it, partly on account of alleged defects in its details, and partly on account of its radicalism. But those who have watched the progress of reforms of this nature, have not the least apprehension for its ultimate fate. Its features may be amended, improved, or altered, but the PRINCIPLE of exempting a home for every family from the grasp of legal harpies, will be retained in the future legislation of the State. After a fair trial of the law, it will be as impossible again to make the Homestead liable, as to re-enact the ancient laws for imprisoning for debt. Indeed, this is but one step further in the same line of progress.

It is said from good authority that at the time of its passage, many members of the Legislature were in a state of doubtfulness, not knowing whether to vote for the law or against it: and some of these, on returning home, and talking with their constituents, were much surprised at the very general approval which it received from the people.

The opposition to the measure, from the beginning, has been chiefly from the Whig members of the Legislature: from those conservatives who, from profound veneration, are opposed to all changes: from Capitalists who feared it would derange their business transactions; and from lawyers and others who live chiefly by the process of legal collections. But the united resistance of these four classes has not been any serious hindrance to the passage of the law. Some Whig papers and politicians would have been glad to make a party issue upon the question: but so many Whigs were in favor of the measure, that party lines could not be drawn upon it.

Previous to the present year, the friends of the law have always advocated it with a limitation as to the value of the Homestead to be exempted. \$500 was considered an amount large enough to begin with, while \$1,000 was the highest sum desired by any. Whereas now there is no limitation. Any man may put upon his city or village lot, or his forty acres, improvements to the amount of \$50,000, or \$500,000, and they cannot be touched for debts contracted in future. Upon the passage of the bill, the principle of limitation was entirely discarded, on the ground that if retained, it would put a stop to all improvements by the owner as soon as the prescribed limit had been obtained: and thus the capital which would be earned, accumulated, and invested upon a Homestead without limitation, would be entirely lost to the community, by establishing a limit at which all the overplus should be at the mercy of the creditor. Of the correctness of the reasoning there can be no doubt; yet would it not apply with precisely the same force against ALL laws making property liable for debt?

A prominent objection to the law has been that it would destroy the facilities for obtaining credit which the poor man now enjoys. But nothing can be more erroneous. The merchant or capitalist who trusts a debtor to-day in apparently good circumstances, knows not how soon he may be stripped of every thing by other creditors, and he thus loses his debt. But the Homestead law will afford a firm foundation for credit, by securing to the debtor and his family a permanent home, which no creditors can seize. Residing on this land, and possessing the avails of it, with the products of his industry added, he can pay his debts in a longer or shorter time.

The importance of this fundamental law is not yet fully appreciated. It will affect, to a greater or less extent, the welfare of every family in the State, and even of every individual. But the coming generations will reap much greater benefits from it than those who have now arrived at maturity of years. When fully developed, the law will curtail very largely the collecting business of lawyers, sheriffs, constables, justices, judges, chancery officers, &c., and will also be the entering wedge to another great measure of political reform, which will press closely on the heels of this—the entire abolition of the collection of debts by law. On the merits of this I may say something on a future occasion.

Glorious Announcement.

The following unanimous announcement entitles France, not theoretically, but practically, to the name of the home of the brave and the land of the free. Let the United States stand rebuked for nourishing the unrighteous system of oppression.

The Provisional Government has received a deputation of colonial negroes and mulattoes, commissioned to express the gratitude of their fellow-citizens to the Republic. M. Crémieux, as one of the members of Government, replied to their address in the following terms:

"Dear fellow-citizens, friends, brothers: I am happy to hail you in the name of the Provisional Government of the great thought of emancipating such of your fellow-countrymen as still remain in slavery. Slavery, slavery, in the midst of liberty! Why, this is the most odious, the most affecting inconsistency. Distinctions between men! This is a violation of the law of both God and man. [Loud applause.] We have only proclaimed the principles which dwell in the hearts of all mankind. Yes, the National Convention that grand, that immortal assembly, had restored you all to freedom, but the error of a great man again placed you under the yoke which you had believed was broken forever. You, who, having been slaves, had become freemen, rendered to the liberty which had been restored such great and important services you yourselves were cast back into servitude! The new Republic will accomplish what the Republic of 1792 proclaimed. You shall again become free. There shall no longer be a slave on the soil of liberty. In our colonies, as well as in Continental France, every man who inhabits the land shall be free. You will prove yourselves worthy of it, for you have been so. And when slavery shall have disappeared, our descendants will exclaim with pride—it was to the Revolution of 1848 that the final abolition of slavery was due. Vive la République!"

"This was re-echoed by repeated cries of 'Vive la République! Vive le Gouvernement provisoire!'" [Correspondence National Era.]

Literary Notices.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY, applied to the Preservation of Health, and to the Improvement of Mental and Physical Education. By Andrew Combe, M. D. Fowler & Wells, New York. 320 pages, mailable, price 75 cents.

The public are under many obligations to Fowler & Wells for the cheap and valuable works issued by them upon Physiology and the Laws of Health: and this is one of the best of the number. It is adapted to general use, and contains a great amount of scientific knowledge, put into a form easily comprehended and remembered. The author a brother of George Combe, the celebrated Phrenologist, in this volume treats of the Skin, the Muscular System, the Bones, the Lungs, the Nervous System, and the Mental Faculties, and concludes with practical applications of the principles laid down in the discussion, to the preservation of Health and Long Life.

Although not embracing the extravagant belief of some, that PERFECT and uninterrupted health may be attained by the present generation, yet our author contends that constant care in the preservation of Health, and a steady and systematic course of inquiries and observations into the causes of diseases, and the means of prevention, would ultimately relieve the human race from nine-tenths of that suffering which is endured by the diseased, and which taxes so heavily the physical energies and pecuniary means of the well.

One great principle which Dr. Combe lays down, and especially deserving of attention in this age of nostrums and patent medicines, is, that "health is more frequently undermined by the gradual operation of constant though disregarded causes, than by great and marked exposures of any kind, and is consequently more effectually to be preserved by a judicious and steady observance of the organic laws in daily life, than by exclusive attention to any particular functions, to the neglect of all the rest."

The work cannot fail to do good to every thinking reader.

Mob at Washington—An assault upon the Liberty of the Press.

In the Capitol of this Republic,—in this, boasted land of liberty,—under the shadow of the Halls of our National Legislature, on which the Eagle with his broad extended wings rests as an emblem of our elevation and power, and our National flag of stars and stripes, gives its ample folds to the breeze, as the proud Banner of freedom, proclaiming this is "the home of the brave," and should be the land of none but the free,—we had hoped that mob days were among the "by-gones." But with deep regret we learn that this press which has sustained such an unimpeachable character, whose candid, and courteous, and yet decided course, in treating on every important subject, should under all circumstances, have been secure, in danger of being destroyed. Such an outrage is a disgrace to any civilized community. Is there an American citizen in these United States base enough to countenance such an attempt.

Last Saturday night, we learn, some seventy or eighty slaves escaped from this place, in a sloop or schooner and proceeded down the river. The fact was not discovered till next day, when a steamboat was despatched in pursuit. The fugitives, together with three white men, who navigated the craft, were caught, brought back and imprisoned. A great deal of excitement was the result: and the cry soon arose among the crowd, that the *National Era* was the cause of the mischief. Of course there is no truth in this—not one particle.—"But, excited men do not inquire or reason. While we are writing this, at ten o'clock at night, a crowd of men and boys is crowded about the office; many stones have been thrown; but the police are striving to do their duty. They may fail; the multitude may overpower them; but we hope for the best. We cannot but think that the sober second thought of the ring-leaders in this affair will arouse compunction for this violent assault against the liberty of the press—a liberty in our case which even they dare not say, has been abused. All we have to say is, we stand by the freedom of the press, whatever the result.

Wednesday Morning, 8 o'clock.—The mob dispersed last night about 12 o'clock—thanks to the efficient conduct of Captain Goddard and the rest of the police. The rumor that the office of the *National Era* was concerned in the escape of the slaves in the Pearl, is utterly groundless—this its originators know, but they are willing to use it to inflame popular feeling against our press. Whatever we do, we do openly. We cherish an instinctive adherence of any movement which would involve us in the necessity of concealment, strategy, or trickery of any kind.

No! No! We understand this outrage.—It is aimed at the freedom of the Press. We own and edit a paper which is as free as the winds of heaven. It bows neither to slavery nor to the mob. We stand upon our rights as a man, and as an American citizen, and will use these rights, in speaking and in writing freely upon any subject we please, despite all threats of violence. It is a damning disgrace, that at the very moment we are rejoicing with the people of France at their triumph over a Despot who undertook to enslave the Press, an attempt should be made to strike down the freedom of the press in the Capital City of this Republic, in sight of the National Legislature. We are again threatened—the outrage is to be repeated, it is said. And for what? What is our offence? Is there a man in this community whom we have injured? Have we not been kind and courteous to all men, studious of the proprieties which ought to distinguish the discussion of all important questions? There is no man in this city who has examined our paper that finds any fault with its tone, style, or temper.

Enough. We yield to no violence. We appeal to the good sense of this community. Aye, and as we said, the sober second thought of the infatuated persons who, in a paroxysm of blind excitement, assail our press. It cannot be that in the nineteenth century, in the face of a world struggling for free thought, free speech, free action, and looking up to this Republic for example and encouragement, a free Press should be put down by violence in the capital city of this Republic.

New Church!

JUDON SILVER will lecture at the Friend's Meeting House, on Sabbath next, (30th inst.) at half past three, P. M., on the Resurrection.

The House of Representatives have purchased of Mr. King, the Boston sculptor, his bust of John Q. Adams.

FOR THE MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

The Negro Boy's Grave.

MR. EDITOR.—In an obscure corner of the burying ground in A., in one of the New England states, is the grave of a poor negro boy, whose days were shortened by cruelty. As it in mockery of the marble monuments around, a fir tree grew spontaneously on his neglected grave. If the following lines, suggested by viewing the spot and hearing the tale of his wrongs and sufferings, are worthy a place in your new paper, please to give them an insertion.

Here lies, his journey o'er, a negro boy
Whose path was thorns through this dark vale below,
Whose cup was gall, unmixed by draughts of joy—
Whose heart congealed, in bitterness and wo.

No cheerful smile its joyous sunlight threw
To light the path in which the sufferer trod;
No kindred here he claimed—no friend he knew
To guide his steps, or lend his thoughts to God.

Unhappy boy, from friends and country torn—
Doomed to drag out his life in want and fear,
With none, in sympathy, his fate to mourn,
Or soothe his sorrows by a feeling tear.

While smoked within his view the tempting board.
To cheer with health, the festive and the gay,
In vain, for bread, the starving wretch implored!
Unpitied left, to Hunger's fangs a prey.

O'er him misfortune's angry storm-clouds lowered—
On his devoted head the tempest beat,
Till by the tide of woe, at last o'erpowered'd
He calmly smiled—the tyrant death to meet.

But then that smile—oh, how unlike the gleam,
That plays upon the dying Christian's cheek;
'Twas such a smile, as in a feverish dream,
Midst frowns and tears, upon the lips will break.

Although no mourner seeks the lonely grave,
To bathe its turf with pure affection's tear;
The Jews of Heaven the sacred spot will save,
And the unfolding air will flourish there. D. R. C.

Daguerrean Hall.

Citizens of Wopkiskio, alias Battle Creek, have you visited the Daguerrean Room of J. L. HARNED & Co., in the Union Block, in our interesting and flourishing village? If not, come up in the second story of H. B. Denman's building and see how beautifully you can be put in print. You will be gratified by seeing a large collection of elegant specimens of art, in familiar or strange faces; specimens that must satisfy the most fastidious connoisseur.—Call and satisfy yourselves that western genius can compete with that of the best artists of the eastern cities. We have been highly gratified with the exhibition of their art, and believe for correct representation, boldness of expression, elegance and neatness of finish, their pictures cannot be surpassed. As we understand their stay is to be short, you who desire to look upon a correct impression of your own or the countenance of those you love, should lose no time in calling upon HARNED & MENICK, who with their superior apparatus, and the help of Sol, will give your countenances so natural an expression that if you are not careful you will mistake the picture for your actual selves.

M. Crémieux, the Israelite.

The following from the pen of John G. Whittier, will, at the present crisis we think, be read with interest. How prophetic are the words of the "patriot Sage!"

One of the ablest members of the Provisional Government of France, is the celebrated Jewish advocate, M. Crémieux. He was a member, in company with Isambert, of the great Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840. In his speech at that Convention, he vindicated the Jews from the charge of Slavery, and cited the noble example of the Essenes, who first declared Slavery to be a crime. "In this assembly of Christians," said he "I, a Jew, demand the complete abolition of servitude. My enthusiasm is equal to yours. Abolish Slavery, proclaim equality; it is a noble and glorious mission. The glory of this mission belongs to two great nations, long divided by war, now uniting in the cause of the world's civilization. The words of England and of France will be heard by the world. How sublimely have they been re-echoed already from that very Republic of America where so many private interests oppose the emancipation of the blacks! How many generous hearts are there beating only for the sacred interests of humanity! See their representatives in this hall, uniting with those of France and England. Yes! we shall attain the object of our wishes. The holy alliance—the united will of France and England proclaiming the abolition of Slavery, who can resist? This is the happiest day of my existence; I shall dwell with delight on the recollection that I have been permitted to give utterance to my sentiments in an assembly like the present; and from this moment my life will acquire in my eyes more consistency and more real importance."

In transcribing these remarks of the French orator, our mind has recurred to a conversation which we held with the lamented John Quincy Adams, a few days before his death. He was expressing his great solicitude in respect to the question of free or slave territory. He longed, he said, to see a step taken by our Government which would place the seal of national disapprobation on the institution of Slavery. He referred to the late negotiations of England and Portugal on the subject of the slave trade, warmly commended the answer of the British Government to the demand of the Portuguese commissioners that the treaty for the abolition of the infamous traffic should be limited to a brief term of years—the substance of which was: that the British Government could consent to no other period for the termination of the treaty, than six months after the abolition of Slavery throughout the world! "Here, then," said he, "England is pledged, and France will soon unite with her, to put an end to Slavery throughout the world." He longed, he said, to see our own country in a position which would enable her to join in the great work. Would that the venerable man could have lived to read the noble decree of the Government of regenerated France, for the immediate abolition of Slavery! France and England are now united on this question. When shall our Republic join the "holy alliance," spoken of by Crémieux?

J. G. W.

Speech of Mr. Palfrey.

A very interesting debate took place on motion of Mr. PALFREY to reconsider the resolution concerning the French Revolution, in which Mr. P. ably defended the doctrine of equal rights. We think his constituents must be highly gratified with the courteous, but independent and manly course he takes, in his unswerving adherence to the principles of liberty. The old Bay State may well be proud of those sons who represent and so nobly advocate the advantages of her well sustained and liberal institutions.

TUESDAY, April 11, 1848.

Mr. PALFREY rose as soon as the Journal had been read, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the joint resolution from the Senate, tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people, on the consolidation of a French Republic and the principles of liberty, was passed yesterday.

Mr. PALFREY said he was desirous yesterday to offer an amendment to the resolutions when they were pending, but he was prevented by the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) for the previous question. If he had had an opportunity, he should have offered the following resolution as an amendment, to be prefixed to the series of resolutions that were introduced:

Resolved, That no despotism is more effective than that which exists under the semblance of popular institutions; and that a great nation, emancipated from the control of an oligarchy of two hundred thousand voting citizens, is entitled to the congratulations of every friend of freedom.

The French Government lately overthrown was said, at the time of its institution, to be a throne surrounded by popular institutions—by institutions of a republican character—and yet it came to this, that about two hundred thousand voting citizens wielded the power of that Republic, and governed some thirty-five millions of men. They did it in the way in which other oligarchies, other monarchies, have done it in other days, without disturbing the forms of republicanism, acting through the channels of republican government, yet wielding an arbitrary and tyrannical power by means of influence, of bribery, of intimidation, and in other ways. The time, however, had gone by, and he should not now offer his amendment. But he would take occasion, which he could have desired to have had yesterday, to make a remark or two called forth by some observations of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayly,] whom he saw near him. He did not hear the gentleman from Virginia distinctly, though he sat near that gentleman. The observations of the gentleman from Virginia, as the gentleman had himself very properly said, were very discursive, though certainly interesting, as far as he (Mr. P.) could hear them. He did not hear them distinctly, because his hearing, never the quickest, was affected by indisposition under which he labored.

He was not now proposing to follow the gentleman from Virginia in the general course of his remarks. He had no means of doing it. He sought the means in the newspapers, or rather in the newspaper, the National Intelligencer—this morning that he might see the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, and revive his own impressions, and correct any errors into which he might have fallen. There was no report, however, there; so that he was thrown entirely on his own imperfect recollection. He was, nevertheless, obliged to address the House to-day, if at all; for the privilege of moving a reconsideration, which gave him the right to address the House, would be exhausted to-morrow.

As he had said, he did not propose to follow the gentleman from Virginia in the whole range of his remarks; it was only on one or two of the most important topics which that gentleman had brought forward that he should touch; and particularly he wished to correct the gentleman's impression—for he supposed the gentleman from Virginia did not wish to rest under any misapprehension, or mislead any of those who repose confidence in him—respecting a certain state of sentiment and law in Massachusetts, to which the gentleman had alluded. He might, to be sure, have interrupted the gentleman from Virginia, when he was treating on this topic yesterday, but he saw the gentleman from Virginia was in much better hands than his own—he alluded to his colleague, [Mr. Ashmun,] He was far from saying that Massachusetts, in this or any particular, entirely conformed to the idea of a perfect Commonwealth. He knew there was nothing perfect here below, in either the individual or the social state. He was far from maintaining that the practices of Massachusetts conformed to her theories. But one thing he would tell the gentleman from Virginia, that Massachusetts was not too old to grow wiser; and she was growing wiser day by day, thank God. Massachusetts was a little younger than Virginia; and if he might draw an inference from what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, he feared that Virginia was too old to grow wiser.

The gentleman from Virginia had alluded to the marriage laws of Massachusetts—and he begged, if his recollection of what the gentleman from Virginia had said was not correct, that the gentleman would correct him. Massachusetts saw that there were people within her borders of mingled blood. Mulattoes were born in Massachusetts. He presumed mulattoes were born in Virginia. There were mulattoes there in 1836, 1843, 1844.—He stated that fact from his own observation. Well, Massachusetts thought—her Legislature will was—that if there were to be persons born there of mingled blood, there should be no legal obstacle to their being honestly born; and so she declared by her laws some five or six years ago.

The gentleman from Virginia, in speaking of the social position of the colored race in Massachusetts, asked if it had been known that a colored man had served on a jury. He (Mr. P.) could not answer that question; but he could tell the gentleman from Virginia how the laws of Massachusetts stood on that subject to the best of his knowledge and belief. The laws of Massachusetts specified no distinction of color among the qualifications of jurymen, and a colored man was as liable to be draughted to sit in the jury box as a white man.

Mr. BAXLY asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to yield the floor for explanation. Mr. PALFREY assented.

Mr. PALFREY said he had referred to instances of a universal feeling repealing the laws of the State.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, inquired what the question was that was before the House. The SPEAKER replied, that it was on a motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Palfrey] to reconsider the vote of the House yesterday, adopting the resolutions.

lating the French on the establishment of a Republican Government.

Mr. Brown inquired if those resolutions were now before the House, and if they had not been returned to the Senate? And if they had been returned to the Senate, if this motion was now in order?

The SPEAKER explained that the rules of the House gave the privilege to move a reconsideration on the day on which a vote was taken, or on the day succeeding; and such privilege was not superseded by the return of the resolutions to the Senate. That point had been frequently settled in this House. He would, however, state, as a matter of fact, that he understood that the papers were still in the hands of the Clerk.

Mr. PALFREY then resumed. He said he was the most helpless man in this House in the hands of a tactician—the rules might choke him off from all participation in debate, and he should not know how to help himself. He once thought he knew something of Parliamentary law, but the Rules and Orders of this House were an unfathomable mystery to him. He believed, however, that the rules had been applied by the Chair honestly and justly. He was sometimes fain merely to rise in his place, as he and the Speaker had been taught to do, when boys at school in New England, to say, "Sir, may I speak?"

The gentleman from Virginia had suggested a case in which he supposed the laws to be overridden by public sentiment. Now, he did not know but that the gentleman from Virginia was right. He (Mr. P.) had never sat on a jury; he had never been tried by a jury—He knew not, then, how that might be; but this he knew, that the selection of the men placed in a box the names of those citizens who were eligible to serve on juries. The law gave them a discretion as to the names they should place there, and they were authorized to deposit the names of those that they thought suitable. He supposed that the actual practice would be found to conform to the views of town officers.

But the gentleman from Virginia looked a little higher, and he asked if a colored man had been ever heard of on the bench? Now, had a justice's court a bench? [Mr. Bayly assented.] A justice's court had a bench; and not many months had passed since, in his humble capacity of Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he set the great seal of that Commonwealth to the commission of a gentleman learned in the law, who, he believed, was nearly as black as his (Mr. P.'s) coat. And if the gentleman from Virginia should go to Massachusetts, as he (Mr. P.) hoped he would, and if he got into trouble there, which he (Mr. P.) hoped he would not, he was as likely to have justice, tempered with mercy, meted out to him by that respectable magistrate as by any other person bearing a judicial commission in the old Bay State.

The gentleman from Virginia said something too about the Legislature. Now he (Mr. P.) was in the Legislature of Massachusetts in the years 1842 and in 1843; and in one of those years—1842 he believed—it was said in the House that a colored man was chosen from one of the towns of Massachusetts to represent it in the Legislature. He believed the town to which he referred was the town of Pepperell. [Some gentleman remarked that it was the town of Townsend.] He was informed by a friend near him that it was the town of Townsend, which was next to Pepperell.

Mr. BAYLY. Did he take his seat?

Mr. PALFREY. That was a very pertinent question. He did not. If he had, (Mr. P.) had no doubt we would have been treated with proper respect and courtesy there! and, for anything he knew, that colored representative might have been chairman of the committee on the Latimer petition, which reported a law making it highly penal for the officers of the Commonwealth to employ themselves in arresting fugitive negroes, and forbidding the use of the jails for such a purpose. But he did not take his seat. Perhaps he had no political ambition. He (Mr. P.) dared say he was a modest man, and did not desire a seat in the Legislature. Would not the gentleman from Virginia be modest about taking a seat in a Legislature where all its members were of a color different from his own?

The gentleman from Virginia had alluded to some other particulars of the social position of those persons. He would say to that gentleman, that they associate with our children in public schools—those institutions which make the great glory of our Commonwealth, and give her, directly or indirectly, that standing which she has in this Confederacy of Republics. After making a few remarks some weeks ago in this House, which were published in the National Intelligencer, he received a letter from a gentleman who resides in the town of New Bedford, with whom he was not acquainted, but, on making inquiry from the gentleman who represented the tenth Congressional district of Massachusetts, who was now absent, he had learned that the writer was a gentleman of wealth, and standing, and respectability, and philanthropy, and education. The writer gave him some facts which he believed would be interesting to the gentleman from Virginia, and to other members of this House. Amongst other things in that letter, he said:

"There are in this city about twelve or thirteen hundred colored people, and of that number between three and four hundred are slaves, or rather were slaves, but Frederick Douglass would say, 'praying with his heels.' This class of people are beginning to improve themselves. The signs are already visible, both as to deportment and mental improvement—Last year, the first scholar in our high school (which is amongst the first in the State) was a colored girl—one who was far above all others, (I think in all the branches,) and whose composition would have done no discredit to a graduate of Harvard.

In addition to this, there are two colored boys in our public schools, each of whom is as black as possible, and who stand at the very head of their classes in mathematics. Moreover, there is a colored girl who, though not the first, was among the first of her class when she graduated in our high school about two years since, who has since established an infant school among the colored children.

There is also a colored man here who is worth twenty thousand dollars, who has, within a few years, twice visited France and travelled, who speaks Latin scholar, and, moreover, is quite a good poet, and of a good moral character. There are some others worth from two to ten thousand dollars."

Mr. Palfrey said he would add, that he had lately known something of a charming boy, whom God in His mysterious Providence had seen fit to take away. [Voices: "Charming!" "A charming negro!" Yes, said Mr. P.] I said the word, and I do not take it back.

cause of the sneers of gentlemen. The expression was unremotivated, but the reception it meets only attracts my attention to its propriety. I do not know what it is that has a charm for rightly thinking men, if it be not moral and intellectual excellence. I repeat it—a charming and most interesting colored boy, who, as his instructor (an accomplished and experienced teacher) informed me, was the best scholar he had in all the departments of the institution; a youth of amiable manners and gentlemanly and correct deportment in all respects—one who inspired respect and regard among his white associates. He was fitted for the oldest university in the country. But God took him away. Had his life been spared, that youth would now have been in the oldest of American universities. He would there have been the equal associate, perhaps the successful competitor, of Mr. P.'s own son, and of a son of a gentleman from South Carolina, not now in his place. Mr. P. could say, for his own son, that had he not treated this lad with every demonstration of respect and good will, his father would not have felt for him that esteem and confidence which he now felt.

Mr. P. went on to say, that he had no wish to depart from the regular and orderly course of business in the House. He had been led into the course of remark in which he had indulged by some of the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayly,] who did not, he was very sure, desire to remain under a misapprehension of the true state of facts in regard to which he was speaking.

Before he resumed his seat, he would add one word in regard to the action of the Senate of Virginia respecting his lamented friend, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. P. supposed that his colleague Mr. Ashmun had not meant to express displeasure at what had been done by that body. Certainly Mr. P. felt none. Honesty was the first of all the virtues, and one which Mr. P. ever desired to maintain, both in himself and others. He would not praise the dead because they were dead. Let this tongue be palsied before it uttered commendation of some departed man prominent in American history, of whom he had heard animated laudations in that House.

He held that the Senate of Virginia ought in their course of public action, to be true to the opinions they held. The misfortune was, not that they acted according to their opinions, but that they held such opinions. They could not sympathize with that great life; they were unable to appreciate its noble aims, and they were right in not saying that they did. But other times were coming for Virginia. The time was coming, perhaps was not very far off, that her sons, when showing her public record to a stranger, would turn over that leaf lastly, as not liking to remember or to dwell upon it. The days were hastening on when Virginia would again come to the van of public opinion. She had stood there once—she would stand there again. If the great State of Virginia, for a quarter of a century, had not exerted any appreciable influence in the councils of this nation, it could never be forgotten that her influence was once great and salutary, and it would be again. She possesses material which, under better appliances than what now existed, would yet make its due contribution to the glory of the Republic; and when the bright day should come then, he repeated it, would this be turned hastily over, as a defaced leaf in her history. The gentleman remembered the inscription written on the monument of Moliere, who had failed, by one or two votes, of admission into the French Academy. On his death, the Academy decreed him a monument in their own hall, on which, by their order, this was written: *Rien ne manqua à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre.*—"Nothing was wanting to his glory; he was wanting to ours." So it might be said of this proceeding of the Senate of Virginia: her condoleance was not wanting to the glory of Mr. Adams; but a due expression of regret at his loss was wanting to hers.

Mr. P. would not speak in a disrespectful tone of any gentleman in the House, nor did he know who it was that had draughted this resolution; but, to speak the real truth, he did not know what it meant. If anybody knew what "consolidating the principles of liberty" meant, and that the French had done it, he knew more than Mr. P., which, to be sure, was not saying much. [A laugh.] The language was French, and sadly modern French, too.

No such French could be got out of the pages of Voltaire. It was the French of Cousin and that school. For aught he knew, the phrase in question might have been drawn from some of the speeches or papers of Lamartine, in whose proclamations and harangues, while there were many very good things, there were others, like those of a much greater character, "some things hard to be understood."

The French loved a brilliant saying, as well as anybody; and they might be gratified by the enthusiastic sympathy which our resolutions were intended to express. But they were a people of taste; they broke a keen lash, and had as keen a sense of the ridiculous; and Mr. P. confessed he should not like to be present when this resolution should be read in the French Legislative Hall, for he verily believed it would excite such merriment as would be little flattering to our national vanity. He hoped, for the sake of our own good taste and exactness, that the resolution would be reconsidered and amended.

Extract of a Letter

From Kentucky to the Cincinnati Herald.

My Dear Sir—We are endeavoring to sustain the Examiner, of Louisville. We feel hopeful that we may be able to form a public sentiment in our State that will demand the extinction of our worst enemy, [slavery,] in the Constitution which we think we shall have in a few years. You know the question of a convention is before our people, and I know that but few suppose it will not carry next August at our State Election. Our prominent political men seem afraid to publicly take hold of the subject. Still slavery is being discussed by the people, and it is the particular topic that all feel to be the great one. But we do not despair, we feel that we must succeed. A great change has been effected here in public sentiment, and the subject is being discussed in a manner that greatly encourages us. I was gratified at the resolutions passed at a meeting in Lewis county a few weeks since, commending the course taken by John P. Hale in the Senate of the United States on the subject of the Mexican War, and the vote of thanks to some of our Generals in that war; it is certainly the only consistent one that can be taken. I was the more gratified, too, because it was an expression in a latitude that is not common being South of Mason and Dixon's line. The speeches of Hale have been read here by many, who feel that he is a man of the right stamp—an honest man—and one who deserves their warmest commendation.

We addressed a letter to Judge Graham of Bowlinggreen, which letter and response you will see, I expect, in this week's Examiner. Although I do not agree with the Judge, yet he has shown a manly part in his prompt and ingenious reply, and, too, that will be warmly commended. It certainly is an advance, and one that argues well.

You will no doubt have noticed the numbers in the Examiner, signed a "Southern Kentuckian." The writer is a preacher, possessing independence of thought and does not betray that subservience to public sentiment that is too often witnessed here. I have heard him speak of the Mexican war in the pulpit, with a manly boldness, and as every man should do who loves justice and right and is guided by truth, and not only so, but he eulogizes and thanks God for the manly and open independence of Corwin and others, that he more than a year ago in the Senate of the United States, did as an independent and honest man give utterance to his own convictions on that subject. The Wilcox Provision has friends here. You can hardly know how they are gratified when they see a disposition on your side of the river to sustain it. And what is most astonishing to me is to think that any man who is a free man, and who has devoted any attention to the subject, should oppose it. It does seem that to man who loves justice, honors and respects his country, and is not an enemy to his race, could be so lost to the claims of humanity as to oppose it.

We have a man [Fee, of Lewis county, whom you know and who ought to be known by every philanthropist, and will be, whose labor in behalf of the down-trodden and oppressed will be held in remembrance in days yet to come—he will reap his reward.] But our main hope is that the North will yet resist the aggressive and oppressive influence of the power and spirit of slavery, and deliver the General Government from the power of its sway, and assist us in the extermination of the evil oppression and wrong, from which it derives its nourishment and life, and assist us in making these United States the land of the just, as we now call it the home of the brave.

Yours with respect.

We commend the foregoing to the earnest attention of all our readers. The writer is an enthusiastic friend of emancipation, and an influential citizen of Kentucky. If Mr. Clay is so zealous a friend of liberty, why do not the brave men in his native State, who are struggling for the slave, know it? They speak of Mr. Hale, not of Clay. [Editor Herald.]

Further by the Acadia.

New York, April 24, 7 P. M.

The province of Pasen is represented in a state bordering anarchy. The Polish population who were in the majority are in favor of a new kingdom in Poland.

There has been a serious riot in Stockholm at which ten or twelve men killed and seventy or eighty wounded. A letter from Ferrara, of the 27th, instant, in the Patria of Florence, says the Austrians at Ferrara have been so panic-struck by the insurrections that they are hastening off in all directions, without arms or baggage. The Arsenal at Venice contains 400 cannon and 600,000 muskets, which, being now in the hands of the Republic, are distributed among the people. 6,000 deserters from the Austrian army had been arrested near Venice.

The Patria states that ex-Duke Charles, of Medina, has retired to his estate in Austria.

Union School.]

We are requested to give notice that the second term of this, already popular, school will commence on Monday, the first day of May next, under the charge of its former teachers. It is well supplied with "Outline Maps," Charts, and Astronomical and Geometrical Apparatus, and no pains will be spared to make it worthy of the cordial and united patronage of all.

More room and more teachers will be added if necessary.

We learn that John Winters, of LeRoy in this county, murdered his wife on the 25th instant, but we have not learned the particulars, but probably shall by next week. The man is in jail.

By the eastern mail we have the following:

Buffalo, April 26, 1848.

There was a fair demand for wheat yesterday; and we heard of the sale of 2,400 bushels Ohio, free till the 1st July, at \$1.10, and 5,000 bushels Milan at \$1.11.

In flour there was a fair business doing. Sales of some 1,200 or 1,400 barrels, mostly at \$4.87 1/2. One hundred barrels of one Michigan brand sold at \$5.00.

In corn we heard of no transactions. Buyers offer 33 cents. There is moderate business doing in provisions. Mess pork is selling at \$9.95 a \$9.00; prime at \$6.00.

Forwarders are a little shy about naming the price of canal freights, but are loading their boats, and the prices to be determined on the day of the opening. Some boats are loading at 75 cents for flour to New York.

Pills for Michigan.

A MEDICINE FOR THE SEASON.—Most all the prevailing complaints of this time of the year are easily cured if attended to in time, by the use of the proper medicine, and it is admitted by Physicians well known here, that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills are not only safe and pleasant, but really the most efficacious family medicine in use. Children can take them with entire safety, for Colds, Dysentery, Menses, 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. Aaron V. Brown, Governor of Tennessee, buys these pills by the dozen boxes under the best name in Nashville. He says, "they are the best pills his family ever used," which is also the opinion of all who make trial of them.

A. T. HAVENS

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—At Hickory Grove, Jackson county, on the 24th, instant, in the order of the Society of Friends, SIMON MOTTIMER, of Lyons, Iowa county, Mich., to ANNA MOTT, of the former place. Also, at the same time, in the same order, WILLIAM S. NELSON to ELIZABETH MOTT, both of Hickory Grove.

DEATHS.

DIED—in Bedford, on the 22d, instant, HARRIET SWIFT, in the 17th year of her age.

Family Bibles

DO ARRANGED that the books, chapters, &c., may be read as one connected history. Also, commercial and fancy envelopes, tissue, perforated and blank paper, Napolean and his Marshals, and Washington and his Generals, &c., &c., just received at the

April 22, 1848.

A. T. HAVENS

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE

EDITED BY ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT

IN STATE ST., BOSTON.

TERMS.—DAILY, ONE CENT, each number. For

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It advocates equality of human rights, and the aboli-

tion of slavery, through land reform, cheap postage, ab-

stinence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of tem-

perance to the right of the drunkard to drink, a re-

form in writing and spelling the English lan-

guage, the abolition of capital punishment, universal

and kindly culture in religion, life and health insur-

ance, water cure, working men's protective unions,

and all other practical forms of association for mutual

aid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in

the most condensed and intelligible style.

Apothecaries Hall.

THIS well known cheap establishment is still in blast

at the old stand in Eagle Block—now know all men

by these presents, that here is the place where a good

assortment of pure, unadulterated, genuine medicines

may be found at low prices. Here may be found also

green and black of superior quality, spices, ginger,

cloves, mace, citron, &c., &c., together with paints

oil, oil-stuffs, perfumery, pen knives, trinkets, toys,

steel beads, etc., etc., all of which are sold cheap, cheap

cheap.

At Hall may be found a general assortment of the

most approved and efficient patent medicines, for the

cure of fevers, agues, coughs, colds, consumption, piles,

wounds, bruises and putrid sores. In a word, for the

cure or relief of all the ills which flesh is heir to.

Should any be faithless, let them call; they shall have

the PROOF.

N. B. Don't mistake the place—it is Eagle Block

next to Buckley's corner.

JOHN D. BURNS.

Charlotte, April 22d, 1848.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned,

Special Commissioner under the Act appropriating

5,000 acres Internal Improvement lands for the purpose

of improving a State Road from Battle Creek in the

County of Calhoun, through Bellevue and Charlotte in the

County of Eaton, to Michigan in the County of Ingham, ap-

proved March 23d, 1848, hereby gives notice, that he

will receive bids for the said road in Charlotte on the

1st, 2d and 3d days of June next, and will hire la-

borers, and let contracts at any time thereafter, until

said appropriation is expended on said road. Bids to

be required to give good security for the perform-

ance of contract. Specifications and information pre-

liminary to said road can be had at my office in Charlotte

at any time after the 23d May next.

JOHN D. BURNS.

Charlotte, April 22d, 1848.

Removal.

THE Tailoring Establishment of William Roe is re-

moved to McCully's Block, the corner store, where

he will be glad to wait on his old customers and all new

ones who may favor him with a call.

JOHN D. BURNS.

Charlotte, April 22d, 1848.

THIS may certify to all whom it may concern, that

whereas my wife, Lucy Roe, without cause or my

consent, left my dwelling, I therefore forbid every man

woman or child harboring or trusting her on my ac-

count, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after

this date.

HENRY YORK.

Johnstown, April 21, 1848.

DENTISTRY, &c.

CHARLES E. BARTKETT, M. D., Physician & Sur-

geon and Surgeon Dentist. Office over Brown and

Brewster's store, Union Block, Main street. Incomple-

ting Porcelain teeth supplied, from one to an entire set,

in such a manner as to tickle the fancy of the most fas-

tidious.

Battle Creek, April, 1848.

Attention!

MESSRS. HARNED & MERRICK, No. 1, Brick Block,

would invite the public to the examination of their

numerous specimens of Photographic Likenesses, execu-

ted by the improved Daguerrean process.

The beauty of execution and boldness of appearance

of the Daguerrean impressions taken at this establish-

ment have been acknowledged by persons of the most

discriminating taste, to be equal, if not superior to any

taken in the eastern cities.

Persons wishing to obtain likenesses of themselves or

friends, will do well to call and sit for their portraits.

How often do we hear the remark made after the loss of

a friend, "If only had a Daguerreotype Likeness, no

money could buy it." Therefore it is not policy, in this

time of prevailing epidemics and sudden deaths, to em-

brace the present opportunity of securing a correct

likeness of an honored parent or beloved child before

it is too late.

N. B. Call soon as our time is limited.

2-2

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sumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Fe-

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fect, \$8 to \$10. Forall Ruptures, Falling of the Bow-

els and Wombs, and Weak Back, see Chest, sent by

Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture

