# MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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VOLUME 1.

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

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 bublisher, has been discontinued, would hereby any account that they have completed an arrangement by nonnee that they have completed an arrangement by which a new Auti-Slavery paper will be published at Buttle Creek, Michigan, to be called the Michigan Lib-

Battle Creek, has consented to assume the superintendence of the Liberty Press, as Editor, and will devote his ence of the Liberty Press, as Editor, and will devote his whole time to the duties of that station. Also, that Dr. N. M. Thomas, of Schoolcraft, and Dr. S. B. Thater, of Battle Creek, will act as associate Editors; Chester Guret, Esq., and S. J. Hammond, of Centreville, H. Hallock, of Detroit, Thronoge Foster, of Scio, and other staunch friends of the cause in various parts of the State, will be regular contributors, whose talents and influence, we think, will place the paper on a standing that will satisfy the brightest anticipations of its parrons—showing the thinking, rational and intelligent community, that the sons of the Peninsula State are alive to the great cause of Liberty—evincing to the world, by their

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

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

PATMENT.

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 Newsof the day, prominent Political Movements, Congressional Proceedings, Miscellaucous Articles, and will be open for the insertion of Essays on Scientific, Literary and Moral subjects; and, in short, anything that will elevate the intellect and promote the happiness of markind. 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 torth by the glorious Decharation of American Independence. Let our watchword be "Onward and Upward"—our motto—"Liberty"—"The greatest good to the whole." Shoulder to shoulder, let us stand and brave every opposition to right, and come forth with alacrity and energy to the conflict, as a legion determized to el-evate oppressed and down-trodden humanity. Then we shall tell at the ballot box, that we are with those in our Republic who look to the happiness and watch over the

best interests of our country.

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

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

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

GEORGE MILLARD, THEODORE FOSTER, A. A. COPELAND, HENRY J. CUSHMAN, Battle Creek, March 10, 1848.

### 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 potent agencies, is thus related in the Danbury,

(Ct.,) Times. "Hon. George S. Catlin, late M. C., and present nomince 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 tober 7, 1798.) 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 lecturess 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

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 offithe full complement of grand and petit jurors, without a missing man of the pannel; 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 | States of the world." 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 juries. 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 Cape Cod.

The Boston Whig denies peremptorily the statement that Mr. Charles F. Adams is about to publish the writings of his distinguish-Boston Whig.

The State Legislature of Texas adjournon the 20th ultimo, after a session of ninetynine days.

### The London Times

In referring to the causes of the French Re-

rolution, remarks-Bonaparte spoke a homely but important truth, when he said. Ce n'est que le ventee qui gouverne le monde. It is the loss, not of a Reform banquet, but of the daily bread of myriads, that has dethroned Louis Phillippe 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 We take pleasure in saying that Enastus Hussey, of 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 emeute

> 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 employes. 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

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 e-qual 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 no-

M. Dupont (De L'Eure.)

The President of the Council, is now in his 81st year, and though there have been many abler and more successful men, still we doubt if there be a sincerer, a more straightforward, and an honester 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 Corps Legislatif; in 1815 he proposed the famous Declaration, in which the ights of the citizen were reserved; and in '30 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 significancy 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 indignant 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 Evereux. 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 Patriot 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, (Oc-

M. Arngo.

Is one of the first savans in France, and his eputation as an orator is scarcely less brilliant. He was born in 1786, and is perpetual Scoretary 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 cers, headed by the energetic sheriff, Hinkley; superior at the present day. Morever, he received the freedom of our city from the town council; and this is probably the first time that n burgess of Edinburgh has unmade dynasty, or founded a Republic in one of the greatest

M. de Lamartine.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, is as famous in the republic of letters as his colleague, M. Arago in the department science. He represents Macon, and his political opicions 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. landed at Provincetown on the end of good M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupi ed 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 Mined father. Mr. C. F. A. is the Editor of the istry, as the memorable desertion of the Trea-Lamartine took a decided part in favor of pro- project of Parliamentary reform. "He would," gressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot cab-

tune, has thus given hostages for the moderaope 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 Plenipoteniary 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 presents of the terribly dramatic scenes of the of cleverness. first revolution, but by the strong and unexpected republican bias which it betrays. A very interesting analysis of the work is given n 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, aithful to their obsolete creed and to their hon orable 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 sacri-

ficed 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 peneficial 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 par-

M. Cremieux, The Provisional Minister of Justice, (depuand its weaknesses. He demanded on the disparliamentary career has been one of the most important and honorable; and, in short, he I not pass for worlds. 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

He it was who, in 1830, defended the Minister of Public Instruction, when the excited oinion of France would willingly have conduced him to the scaffold. And he it is now who s selected by his brethren to proceed to Dasecuted brethren."

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

"Your readers will learn with pleasure, that three weeks ago, he attacked the late Minister of Justice, Herbert, on account of the rigors exercised against the Baptists, in the Department de l'Aisne, and claimed for them, and for 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 t purchase a beautiul silver ostensoir,\* which they presented to their curate, to be usek in the church service. The curate died, and his heirs claimed the ostensior 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 Crenieux 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 ostensior, which e 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 o 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 exreme 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 pronty and talent. He came on a secret mission rom the French democrats to Ireland, when

was born in 1801, and is a son of the famous conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted

ted against the Pritchard indemnity, and was plete reform, which would have the effect of never occur. They never reflect that what the family on the 10th inst :- Louis I had prized by the opposition as an invaluable ac- restoring sincerity to the Government, and all does not please them, may please the next man, and Maria Amelia, who have assumed the title quisition. M. de Lamartine is now in his 58th their rights to the citizens." Hippolite Car- but they insist that if the paper does not suit of Count and Countess de Neuilla, are now at year, and being a gentleman of birth and for- not is one of the members for Paris, and he them, it is good for nothing. [Exchange.] now in his 47th year. He, too, was bred an tion of his conduct. Though renowned in Eu- advocate, but he is now by profession an homme des lettres an editor of the Reuve Encyclo-

Dupins, Mauguins, and Berryers, and has since looks of assurance and anger intermingled .been considered the leading counsel for politi. The King wore a black coat, with a common cal causes. His defence for one of the conspi- round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen only by the brilliant and animated pictures it rators of the Pont des Arts was a masterpiece was in full mourning. The procession had bar. Though rather a tedious and solemn man, ty made a sudden halt, apparently without any yet he is of upright and respectable character. necessity. In a moment they were surrounded He entered the Chamber in 1831, at the age by a crowd on foot and horseback, and so crowdof thirty, and is still a young man. He took ed, they had no longer their freedom of mohis station at first as the advocate of universal tion. Louis Phillippe appeared alarmed at this suffrage, and has maintained his opinions amidst sudden approach. He turned quickly round, many stormy debates without flinching. "The let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, and

The Rumseller's Dream.

continue this business any longer. Why, dear, what's the matter now?

ty for Chinon,) was a formidable opponent of men's bones, such an army of starved mortals, the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices so many murderers, such cries, and shrieks, men's bones, such an army of starved mortals, Cloud and yells, and such horrid gnashing of teeth, on the night of the 24th. cussion of the game-laws (originated in the and glaring of eyes, and such blazing fire, and Peers,) the suppression of the article which such devils, oh! I cannot endure it. My hair only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket. exempts the crown lands from the severe prostands on end, and I am so filled with horror. That he had even this was owing to the pres-

My dear, you are frightened.

Yes, indeed, am I; another such a night will to a bureau in which were a few hundred fran-

My dear, perhaps-

Oh, don't talk to me. I am determined to illustrious frierd, M. Isambert, the Anti-Sla- a little imp took me by the hand, saying, follow non. For a moment they fixed their ferocious eyes Let him go, '-became the general cry. upon me, and then uttered in a united yell—
DAMN HIM!—which filled me with such terror, the Duchess de Nemours and three of her stuff. I will no longer be accessory to the the Duchess Montpensier. The latter separmiseries that come upon men, in consequence ated from the King and took their way to of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. I will not. England.

### Selections for Newspapers.

could have edited it, we should hear less com- passed for an Englishman on his travels. will find his labor a most difficult one. Every went to Claremont on Saturday, cluding the administration of religious affairs,) have something sound. One likes anecdotes caring not, whither they might lead.

French Revolution-Flight of the King.

There is something in the narrative of the Marle,

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 he rose in 1830 to the place occupied by the Queen walked in a firm step, and cast around scarcely passed the point Tourant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, The Mayor of Paris, was also bred to the when the King, the Queen, and the whole parstruggle which exists (said he, in 1834,) is this, raised it in the air, and cried out something that all desire to possess those political rights which the noise prevented my hearing; in fact, which at the present are monopolized by the the cries and pele mele were general. The bourgeoisie. All conceive that there is no safe- Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling ty (bonheur) for them unless they have the the King's arm, and turned round with extreme ower of choosing their representatives. It is haste, saying something which I could not ust and wise that the safety of all should be catch. She seized hold of the King's arm, and confined to the care of all." He is not continued their steps towards two small sidered a man of great intellect, and as a spea- black carriages with one horse each. In the ker he is more distinguished by violence than first, were two young children. The Queen took the right, and the King the left. The coachman whipped his horse violently, in fact, \*An ornament in which the consecrated wafer is placed when carried in a procession, and of the valen away. It passed before me, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and Cuirassiers and Dragoons. The second Well wife this is too horrible! I cannot 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 Oh, such a dream, such a rattling of dead full gallop, taking the water side, towards St.

The King reached the chateau, at Dreux,

It was stated that on his arrival there, he had visions of that enactment; but although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Cremieux's My dear, you are frightened.

I can scarcely speak. Oh, if ever I sell rum in the hurry of leaving the chateau, that they were without money, returned at some risk, were without money, returned at some risk,

> These, however, scarcely served to defray the expenses of the journey.

A letter from Dreux says, that Louis Philhave nothing more to do with rum, any how. lippe arrived at the chateau. A supper was Don't you think Tom Wilson came to me with sent out from amongst the public eating hous-1830 purchased of Odillon Barrot, the place of his throat cut from ear to ear, and such a horrid es of the town. He slept at the chateau, after conseiller a la Cour de Cassation. For the last gash, and it was so hard for him to speak, and having sent for the Sub-Prefect, and some inten years he has been one of the most popular so much blood, and, says he, see here, Joe, timate acquaintances. He was in a state of and generally employed of the Parisian advo-cates. M. Cremieux is a philanthropist as well ed at the sight, and just then the house seemed ment "Like Charles X!" He left next mornas a patriot. He attended, together with his to be turned bottom up, the earth opened, and ing in a hired carriage, on by-roads for Ver-

as a deputation from the Paris Society. On that occasion he was introduced to the Convenot refuse. Every draught set me in a rage. obliged to ask for horses, from a regiment of tion by Dr. Bowring in the following terms:

Serpents hissed on each side, and from above cavalry. His flight had been so rapid and unreached down their heads and whispered Rumforeseen, that he was forced to make at Trireached down their heads and whispered Rum- foreseen, that he was forced to make, at Tribe unknown to you. His history, also, is as- setter. On and on, the imp led me through anon, a collection among the officers, which

down, we went, and legions of fiery serpents of the Parisian population. At the moment rushed after us, whispering RUMSELLER, RUM- the ex-King was escaping by the little low seller. At length we stopped again, and the doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and goimp ask me as before, are you DRY? Yes, ing into the little carriage that waited for him. I replied. He then touched a spring-a door he found himself surrounded by the people.flew open. What a sight. There was thou- The cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la mascus to make an appeal in favor of his per- sands, aye, millions of old, worn out rumdrink- Concord, rushed to his protection, and this ers, crying most piteously, rum, rum, give me brave regiment, without however, using their some rum! When they saw me they stop- arms, opened a passage. An officer seeing ped a moment to see who I was. Then the the danger, cried out, Messieurs, spare the imp cried out so as to make all shake again, King! To which a stentorian voice replied, RUMSELLER! and hurling me in, shut the door. 'We are not assassins; let him go,' 'Yes, yes!

I awoke. There, wife, dream or no dream. children, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of all, the right of worshipping God according to I will never sell another drop of the infernal Saxe Cobourg, with their youthful family, and

After much wonder had been expressed in England as to his whereabout, Louis Phillippe mingled emotions by which they were agita-Most persons think the selection of suitable and his Queen landed in England, at Newhamatter for a newspaper the easiest part of the ven, on the third inst. At Dreux, it appears, the royal party intimated their readiness to usiness. How great an error! It is by all a farmer procured disguises for the royal fumeans the most difficult. To look over and gitives and suite, the King habiting himself in over hundreds of exchange papers every week an old cloak, and old cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogethy when the question is, not what shall, but er so disguised himself as to defy the recognihat shall not be selected, is indeed no easy tion even of his most intimate friends. The task. If every person who reads a newspaper other disguises were also complete. The King

plaints- Not unfrequently is it the case that Having left without his wardrobe, he wore an editor looks over all his exchanges for a rough pea-jacket, which it is said, he borsomething interesting, and can absolutely find rowed of the captain of the express, and gray nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contri- trousers. He had on his head a close blue bution box; and yet something must be had cloth cap, and round his neck he wore a com--his paper must have something in it, and he mon red and white comforter. His appeardoes the best he can. To an editor who has ance was not at all improved by his beard, 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 much like himself. The Queen wore a large wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; plaid cloak over her dress, and carefully con- and the rough fearnought great coat, or seaand if he do that, if he get such a paper, he cealed her features with a thick veil. They man's jacket, which was given to him by the

subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his The Duchess de Montpensier, the innocent He no sooner stepped from the door than he especial benefit, and if there is nothing in it cause of all the uproar, having been scared turned round to the persons who lined tho that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for from the palace by the inroads of the mob, passage to the carriage, and shook hands with nothing. Some people look over the deaths wandered about the streets of Paris until five all who were near him, repeatedly bowing and marriages, and actually complain of the o'clock that day, accompanied by an old Span. and saying, "Thank you—thank you sir;" editor, if but few people is the vicinity have ish servant, who knows not a word of French. 'Much obliged to you sir; much obliged to you' been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate She was met in the Rue du Havre, close to the to which several responded, by exclaiming, as to get married the previous week. An ed- railway station, by a gentleman, who, knowtor should have such things in his paper wheth- ing her by sight, took upon himself to protect tering the carriage the crowd assembled round er they occur or not. Just as many subscribers her and conduct her to his house. How she the window, and almost every person present that country was in a disturbed state a few as an editor may have just so many different managed to stray unmolested and unrecogniz- had the honor of shaking hands with him .tastes he has to consult. One wants stories ed so far from home is a mystery to this hour. His Majesty looked dejected, and appeared The new Minister of Public Instruction (in- itician wants nothing but politics. One must turned down the streets that seemed most free, with. and peotry; another abhors all this. The pol- She says, that seeking to avoid the crowd, she deeply impressed with the reception he met

Claremont, with whom are also the D. Duchess de Montpensier. The Duch gutus of Saxe Coburg (the Princess tine,) is staying with her husband, the Duke. on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace The Duchess d'Orleans, with the Com Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, are stated 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

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. Tho 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 hospiality 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 coir, and purchasing wearing apparel, "of which," said the King, smiling, "I am very short."

Another writer says, the ex-King gave an udience to several inhabitants from Brighton.

They were received most cordially.

Louis Phillippe, clasping his hands and cverpowered 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, accompanvery Convention held in London, in June, '40, me. As I went, grim devils held out to me On his arrival at Versailles, Louis Phillippe and attended by the Hon. Captain Hotham, and they arrived at the Croydon station at precisely twenty minutes past twelve o'clcck.

The Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duch . be unknown to you. His history, also, is associated with the most interesting struggles. He it was, Israelite as he is, who defended the Protestants of the Guard from the persecutions he struck a trap door with his foot, and down, party of the directors were in waiting to re-

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 ted. After remaining a few minutes together,

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 un-

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 nathy for his misfortunes.

The King was dressed in black trousers, captain of the vessel which brought him over. "Long live King Louis Phillippe." Upon en-

fun and frolic, and a next door neighbor won. The king and Queen narrowly escaped with by the Queen, who wore a black and white ders that a man of sense will put such stuff in- their lives, and after being some hours on the tartan shawl, a black figured silk gown, and partisan of democratic ideas, and belongs to to his paper. Something spicy comes out and channel in an open fishing boat, embarking on black bonnet. The other members of the roysury bench of the English House of Commons the extreme Left. He voted against the Pritthe editor is a blackguard. Next comes some the express steamer. Landing near Brighton, al family having taken their seats in the other by the great Burke. From that period M. de chard indemnity bill, and for M. Remusat's thing argumentative, and the editor is a dull the King said; "Thank God! I am on Brit- carriages, the royal party drove off to Clare-Lamartine took a decided part in favor of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot cabinet as the Ministry of "limitations." He volume to the first poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things ment of the abode of the different members of gium.

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 ment of the abode of the different members of gium.

### Defeated.

The slavery men among the Democrats of Northern Illinois lately met with a most decided defeat. A great meeting of the Democ racy 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 Presbeen pandering to the South for Southern votes, as contemptible, and unworthy of Democrats-especially in the case of General Cass, Hunkers. The conquest of Mexico and the of slavery in the other? Was it for this they The editor of the Expounder seems at a loss to unpoured 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 getters up of the meeting, and motion was made to lay them on the table; but it was defeated. Then com-

ing adjourned; whereupon, a violent clamor Meeting would be held, as the old one had closed the gate against free discussion."

ment in favor of the principle of the Proviso,

in appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors -- a principle applying equally to the lake and sea coasts, and the great youd the jurisdiction of the State.

tion 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 accquired by any action of the Federal Gov-

cussion, the Old Hunkers being silent.

position, as a Democrat, to the extension of slavery to Mexican territory that is to be annexcheers for Mr Hoyne.

"'Thus endeth 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

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

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 calland that the subject had not been discussed tem- relinquish it. of the "True American" had become a moral nuisance, which the defendants with 58 others We believe he detests slavery from the bottom of has entertained the great thought of emancipating public meeting. The plaintiff demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer, and adjudged

tiff of \$2,500. The defendant appealed.

the plea bad,

no large portion of the people of the State who pression on free soil—a policy that will put to blush but the error of a great man again placed you unin mind and heart, to anything like mob-action cy, it is a miserable apology for that glorious name. against it. We do not propose entering into With such we hold no fellowship; ours is a Dethe merits of the famous Lexington case. Let mocracy that gives every man his right "to life, new Republic will accomplish what the Republic by-gones be by-gones! But we venture to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We thank of 1792 proclaimed. You shall again become free. affirm, that all, or nearly all the actors in it, the gentleman for his negative compliment, and regret that it occurred, regret the part they took in it, and would be the last to assail again, hope he will have a better understanding of our france, every man who inhabits the land shall be either the rights of persons or property, in the principles in future. 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 on ly to the present, but to the future, that everything connected with the Lexington case should be fairly stated. [Examiner.]

## THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY. BATTLE CREEK, M., APRIL 28, 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE,

### FOR VICE PRESIDENT. LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

The Marshall Expounder. Our friend of the Marshall Expounder, in his re-

marks on our first number, says: "We are glad to see that the principles of Anrpose of getting into favor with the Pres-He denounced the course of General ti-Slavery are undergoing some modification. For-merly their principles confounded all the distinc-Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Woodbury, and other professed Democratic leaders, who have government; but if the editor of the Press is an exponent of existing anti-slavery principles, then the moral sussion, or any longer to advocate the doctrine who would write a whole column in favor of that Congress has the power to abolish slave trade between the states. The constitution of the U. river appropriations. He was rapturously States was not formed for the government of states PLE of exempting a home for every family from the suffering which is endured by the diseased, and cheered by the Barnburners, and hissed by the Hunkers. The conquest of Mexico and the annexation of Mexican territory he considered Under our constitution we have no territories. We a 'fixed fact,' and the question of Freedom or wish the editor much success in his moral sussion; 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 Pro- to the first crusade, he led the way to the hely voso,' he ready to meet the issue as a freeman. city, and stormed it in person. In moral preaching He wished to know if Democrats wanted to it is always well to address the audience directly conquer Mexico, that they might extend the We of the north have slavery enough to abolish, it area of slavery? Did they mean to carry the is true, but not that kind which seems to occupy the flag of freedom in one hand, and the shackles soul, mind and thought, of the editor of the Press.

derstand plain English, when he professes to gath-General Government has no power to interfere with menced a prodigious struggle, amidst which a or regulate the laws of territory under its control. their business transactions; and from lawyers and motion was made to adjourn. The Chicago No one pretends to deny that each sovereign State others who live chiefly by the process of legal col-Whether it was carried or not, (we thought twas not,) the Chairman declared the meet- with the laws of the United States; and with these laws do not conflict on the should not now offer his amendment. But was not,) the Chairman declared the meet- with the laws of the United States; and with these laws do not conflict on the should not now offer his amendment. But he should not now offer his amendment. Some Whig papers and poliit was not,) the Chairman declared the meet- with the laws of the United States; and with these passage of the law. Some Whig papers and poliwas raised. But Mr. Hoyne took the chair, interfere, except by moral suasion. But we ever upon the question but so many Whigs were in according to section 8 of article 1 of the Constitu- drawn upon it. A hot discussion ensued. Mr. I. N. Arnold tion of the United States, holds the power and has A hot discussion ensued. Mr. I. N. Arnold at last get the floor, and delivered an argu- the privilege to regulate all commerce between the law have always advocated it with a limitation as to the privilege to regulate all commerce between the law have always advocated it with a limitation as to the gentleman. The observations of the gentleman from Virginia, as the gentleman from Virginia, as the gentleman from Virginia. and closed by offering the following resoluit also has control over its own territory, with powwas considered an amount large enough to begin tained such an unimpeachable character, whose lieve for correct representation, boldness of exdiscursive, though certainly interesting, as far "Resolved, That we recognize in the letter in article 4, section 3, of the Constitution. If Conin article 4, section 3, of the Constitution. If Conin article 4, section 3, of the Constitution. Any
in treating on every important subject, should pictures cannot be surpassed. As we underer the quickest, was affected by indisposition of the lamented Wright the true principle gress has not this power, where is it vested? We man may put upon his city or village lot, or rivers whose channels and commerce are be- its exclusive jurisdiction. If the Ordinance of '87 of the bill, the principle of limitation was entirely "Resolved. That while the Democracy of inhabitants in, and to be in, the territory over which put a stop to all improvements by the owner as tempt.

The first resolution was passed without dis- free States of this Union. The Government of the ALL laws making property liable for debt? "The second resolution" says the Demo- declaration and its institutions, to guard against all crat, was fought inch by inch, by Messrs, Bal- encroachments of Slavery on free territory. By lingall, Churchill, and others, and defended adopting the Wilmot Proviso, it will insure the inwith equal pertinacity by Messrs. Hanierre habitants who may seek a home in those regions who trusts a debtor to-day in apparently good cirand Bradley, Mr. Hanierre, especially, was the same advantages that we have experienced uneloquent in his defence of the 'White Man's der the Ordinance of 1787; and certainly the free-Proviso,' ane declared his uncompromising opto advocate the introduction of an institution calcu-The question was finally taken, but only lated to retard the advancement and prosperity of carried by a small majority, amidst the most new colonies; -we who have witnessed the beneterrible toise and confusion. This set the ficial effect of the encouragement of free labor, un-Barnburners, or Long John men, in ecstacies, der which our fair Peninsula has taken its proud and the meeting broke up after giving three 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 chains of are not expecting office, and 'don't care which party despotism would wish to carse, with the bitter withering curse of Slavery, (which has check-Now, who does not know that, were it not ed emigration to, and dried up the fountains of imfor influences emanating from Washington, provement and prosperity in Arkansas,) the fair and not the slightest opposition would be offered, beautiful region of California and New Mexico.in a single free State, to the doctrine of the or- We disclaim any change in our principles of Antidinance of 1787?. The administration has Slavery, based as they are on the Declaration of long arms, but its grasp was not qute long enough in Chicago. [National Era.]

American Independence, and sustained by the free institutions of our country, and hold that no our can justly hold property in his fellow;—that man sion. should be recognized as man, and a freeman, wherever he may be found, unless he has voluntarily for-This was a suit at law, instituted by C. M. feited that right by the commission of crime. Such CLAY, against the "Committee" at Lexington, doctrine we are proud to advocate; and notwithstanding our high northern latitude we pledge that the mighty lever, in the free suffrage of an indeits foundation. Notwithstanding our friend recom- nourishing the unrighteous system of oppression. ed "True American," was established by C. mends a sort of Peter the Hermit crusade, we know M. Clay, to procure emancipation of the Slaves, too well the potency of the long lever purchase to

perately and moderately, but in a manner to He thinks we have slavery enough at the North the numbers of Government, replied to their adrender the slaves insubordinate and inclined to to contend with, of which the subserviency of par- dress in the following terms: insurrection; and, therefore, the printing press ty and partisans to southern policy stand too couspicuous, we presume, to have escaped his notice. Government of the Republic, every part of which his heart, and hope, in case of emergency, he will such of your fellow-countrymen as still remain in advocate the cause of freedom, and not be found a- slavery. mong the number who are willing to cast off the A verdict was then rendered for the Plain- glorious privileges of the North for emolument, and is a violation of the law of both God and man. take shelter under the dark wing of the baneful in- [Loud applause.] We have only proclaimed the fluences of southern dictation and despotism. We principles which dwell in the hearts of all mankind. The verdict will surprise no one. There is detest the policy that would fasten the chains of opare not for upholding in letter and spirit the the Despots of Europe, or the Bashaw of Tunis .- under the yoke which you had believed was broken liberty of the press, or who are not opposed, If the Democracy of the day advocates such poli- forever. You, who, having been slaves, had be-

### BIr, Van Arman's Letter.

The Letter from Captain Van Arman will appear next week. We regret this delay, as lique!' The Homestead Law.

The readers of the Liberty Press have doubtless earned 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 ordidnary debts contracted after July 3, 1848.

The history of this measure should afford ensome of the members, as a substitute for some of period of general distress. Afterwards several prombecame advocates of the principle: and it has steaas it has been discussed, until it has been embodied and Long Life. in the Statute book.

ed defects in its details, and partly on account of its thor contends that constant care in the preservaparty do not propose to interfere with the laws of radicalism. But those who have watched the pro- tion of Health, and a steady and systematic course sovereign states or their institutions, except by gress of reforms of this nature, have not the least of inquiries and observations into the causes of dislegislation of the State. After a fair trial of the pecuniary means of the well. law, it will be as impossible again to make the One great principle which Dr. Combe lays down, Homestead liable, as to re-enact the ancient laws and especially deserving of attention in this age of for imprisoning for debt. Indeed, this is but one nostrums and patent medicines, is, that "health is step further in the same line of progress.

It is said from good authority that at the time of uents, were much surprised at the very general ap-

The opposition to the measure, from the beginer from our exposition that the Liberty party no ning, has been chiefly from the Whig members of longer contends that Congress has a right to reguthe Legislature: from those conservatives who, late trade between the several States; or that the from profound veneration, are opposed to all changes: from Capitalists who feared it would derange has a right to enact laws to regulate all matters with-lections. But the united resistance of these four the Eagle with his broad extended wings rests building and see how beautifully you can be ways. The time, however, had gone by, and laws the citizens of other States have no right to ticians would have been glad to make a party issue have advocated, and still contend, that Congress, favor of the measure, that party lines could not be

several States, as well as with foreign nations. And the value of the Homestead to be exempted. \$500 regret we learn that this press which has suser to enact laws to regulate the same, as admitted with, while \$1,000 was the highest sum desired by candid, and courteous, and yet decided course, pression, elegance and neatness of finish, their as he (Mr. P.) could hear them. He did not understand this article to mean that all territory his forty acres, improvements to the amount of coming into the possession of the General Govern- \$50,000, or \$500,000, and they cannot be touched ment, by cession or relinquishment, shall be under for debts contracted in future. Upon the passage could be held in force and be made binding on the discarded, on the ground that if retained, it would thus the capital which would be earned, accume- ty or eighty slaves escaped from this place, in that may be obtained from Mexico, did not under itation, would be entirely lost to the community, by their own laws recognize Slavery, consequently all establishing a limit at which all the overplus should

which the poor man now enjoys. But nothing can cumstances, knows not how soon he may be stripped of every thing by other creditors, and he thus lose his debt. But the Homestead law will afford or and his family a permanent HOME, which no creding the avails of it, with the products of his industry added, he can pay his debts in a longer or shor

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 matu rity 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 mer-

### Glorious Announcement.

The following magnanimous announcement entitles France, not theoretically, but practically, to the name of the home of the brave but the land of the

"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

" Dear fellow-citizens, friends, brothers: I am Slavery, slavery, in the midst of liberty Why, this is the most odious, the most afflicting inconsistency. Distinctions between men! This Yes, the National Convention that grand, that imcome freeman, rendered to the liberty which had been restored such great and important services There shall no longer be a slave on the soil of liberfree. You will prove yourselves worthy of it, for you ever 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. Vivo la Repub-

it is deeply interesting. It was unintentionally laid aside until too late an hour for insertion.

"This was re-echoed by repeated cries of 'Viv. la Republique! Vive le Government provisoire l' [Correspondence National Era.] "This was re-echoed by repeated cries of 'Vivo 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 couragement to all Reformers. It is only about six | Health: and this is one of the best of the number. years since it was first proposed in this State. It It is adapted to general use, and contains a great was suggested in the Legislature of 1841-2, by amount of scientific knowledge, put into a form easily comprehended and remembered. The author the "Relief Measures" which were adopted in that a brother of George Combe, the celebrated Phrenologist, in this volume treats of the Skin, the Musment Demogratic politicians became its supporters. | cular System, the Bones, the Lungs, the Nervous and several papers of that party, one after another, System, and the Mental Faculties, and concludes with practical applications of the principles laid dily gained in favor with the people in proportion down in the discussion, to the preservation of Health

Although not embracing the extravagant belief of The repeal of this enactment is predicted by some some, that PERFECT and uninterrupted health may who are opposed to it, partly on account of alledg- be attained by the present generation, yet our auapprehension for its ultimate fate. Its features may eases, and the means of prevention, would ultimatebe amended, improved, or altered, but the PRINCI- ly relieve the human race from nine-tenths of that

more frequently undermined by the gradual operation of constant though disregarded causes, than its passage, many members of the Legislature were by great and marked exposures of any kind, and is in a state of doubtfulness, not knowing whether to consequently more effectually to be preserved by a vote for the law or against it: and some of these, judicious and steady observance of the organic laws on returning home, and talking with their constit- in daily life, than by exclusive attention to any par-

The work cannot fail to do good to every think-

### Mob at Washington-An assault upon the Liberty of the Press.

California, New Mexico, or any other province lated, and invested upon a Homestead without limriver. The fact was not discovered till next day, when a steamboat was despatched in purpersons removing there with slaves would be no be at the mercy of the creditor. Of the correctness men, who navigated the craft, were caught, A prominent objection to the law has been that Era was the cause of the mischief. Of course it would destroy the facilities for obtaining credit there is no truth in this-not one particle .-But, excited men do not inquire or reason. but the police are striving to do their duty. They may fail; the multitude may overpower them; but we hope for the best. We cana firm foundation for credit, by securing to the debt- not but think that the sober second thought of the ringleaders in this affair will arouse com-

> even they dare not say, has been abused. lom of the press, whatever the result.

or trickery of any kind. freely upon any subject we please, despite all portance.' threats of violence. It is a damning disgrace,

style, or temper.

ave, and as we said, the sober second thought ter the abolition of Slavery throughout the of the infatuated persons who, in a paroxysm world! "Here, then," said he, "England is of blind excitement, assail our press. It can-pledged, and France will soon unite with her, not be that in the nineteenth century, in the capital city of this Republic.

### New Church!

JUDGE 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 ging in the Navy, and, for the present, substibust of John Q. Alams.

POR THE MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS. The Negro Boy's Grave.

MR. EDITOR-In an obscure corner of the buryshortened 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

Here lies, his journey o'er, n negro boy Whose path was thorns through this dark vale below hose 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; kindred here he claimed-no friend he knew To guide his steps, or lead his thoughts to God.

Inhappy 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. a vain, for bread, the starving wretch implored Unpitied left, to Hunger's fangs a prey.

D'er him misfortune's angry storm-clouds lowered-On his devoted head the tempest beat, 'ill by the tide of wo, at last o'erpower'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 dews of Heaven the sacred spot will lave. And the unfading fir will flourish there. D. R. C.

### Daguerrean Hall.

Citizens of Wopokisko, alias Battle Creek, have you visited the Daguerrean Room of J. it in other days, without disturbing the forms In the Capitol of this Republic, -in this. L. HARNED & Co., in the Union Block, in our of republican government, yet wielding an arboasted land of liberty-under the shadow of interesting and flourishing village? If not, bitrary and tyranical power by means of influthe Halls of our National Legislature, on which come up in the second story of H. B. Denman's ence, of bribery, of intimidation, and in other our National flag of stars and stripes, gives its a large collection of elegant specimens of art, desired to have had yesterday, to make a reample folds to the breeze, as the proud Ban- in familiar or strange faces; specimens that mark or two called forth by some observations ner of freedom, proclaiming this is "the home must satisfy the most fastidious connoiseur. of the gentlemen from Virginia, Mr. Bayly, of the brave," and should be the land of none Call and satisfy yourselves that western geni. whom he saw near him. He did not hear the Previous to the present year, the friends of the but the free, -we had hoped that mob days us can compete with that of the best artists of gentleman from Virginia distinctly, though he under all circumstances, have been secure, is stand their stay is to be short, you who desire under which he labored. in danger of being dertroyed. Such an out to look upon a correct impression of your own He was not now proposing to follow the actual selves.

### M. Cremieux, the Israelite.

erty than they would be in removing to one of the it not apply with precisely the same force against of excitement was the result; and the cry be read with interest. How prophetic are the exhausted to-morrow. words of the " patriot Sage!"

One of the ablest members of the Provisional Government of France, is the celebrated While we are writing this, at ten o'clock at Jewish advocate, M. Cremieux. He was a night, a crowd of men and boys is crowded a- member, in company with Isambert, of the in 1840. In his speech in 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. itors can seize. Residing on this land, and possess- punction for this violent assault against the lib- a Jew, demand the complete abolition of sererty of the press-a liberty in our case which vitude. My enthusiasm is equal to yours. Abolish Slavery, proclaim equality; it is a noble All we have to say is, we stand by the free- and glorious mission. The glory of this mission belongs to two great nations, long divided Wednesday Morning, 8 o'clock. The mob by war, now uniting in the cause of the world's dispersed last night about 12 o'clock -thanks civilization. The words of England and of to the efficient conduct of Captain Goddard France will be heard by the world. How and the rest the of police. The rumor that the sublimely have they been re-echoed already office of the National Era was concerned in from that very Republic of America where so the escape of the slaves in the Pearl, is utterly many private interests oppose the emancipagroundless-this its originators know, but they tion of the blacks! How many generous are willing to use it to inflame popular feeling hearts are there beating only for the sacred against out press. Whatever we do, we do interests of humanity! See their representaopenly. We cherish an instinctive adhor- tives in this hall, uniting with those of France rence of any movement which would involve and England. Yes! we shall attain the object us in the necessity of concealment, strategy, of our wishes. The holy alliance-the united will of France and England proclaiming the institutions of our country; and hold that no one its of this I may say something on a future occa- It is aimed at the freedom of the Press. We the happiest day of my existence; I shall own and edit a paper which is as free as the dwell with delight on the recollection that I winds of heaven. It bows neither to slavery have been permitted to give atterance to my nor to the mob. We stand upon our rights as sentiments in an assembly like the present a man, and as an American citizen, and will and from this moment my lite will acquire in use these rights, in speaking and in writing my eyes more consistency and more real im-

In transcribing these remarks of the French pendent people, will shake the American Bastile to free. Let the United States stand rebuked for that at the very moment we are rejoicing with orator, our mind has recurred to a conversathe people of France at their triumph over a tion which we held with the lamented John Despot who undertook to enslave the Press, Quincy Adams, a few days before his death. an attempt should be made to strike down the He was expressing his great solicitude in refreedom of the press in the Capital City of this spect to the question of free or slave territory. Republic, in sight of the National Legislature. He longed, he said, to see a step taken by our We are again threatened—the outrage is to Government which would place the seal of nabe repeated, it is said. And for what? What tional disapprobation on the institution of Slais our offence? Is there a man in this com- very. He referred to the late negotiations of munity whom we have injured? Have we England and Portugal on the subject of the not been kind and courteous to all men, stu- slave trade, warmly commended the answer dious of the proprieties which ought to distin- of the British Government to the demand of guish the discussion of all important questions? the Portuguese commissioners that the treaty There is no man in this city who has examin- for the abolition of the infamous traffic should ed our paper that finds any fault with its tone, be limited to a brief terms of years-the substance of which was: that the British Govern-Enough. We yield to no violence. We ment could consent to no other period for the appeal to the good sense of this community. termination of the treaty, than six months afto put an end to Slavery throughout the world." face of a world struggling for free thought, free He longed, he said, to see our own country in speech, free action, and looking up to this Re- a position which would enable her to join in public for example and encouragement, a free the great work. Would that the venerable Press should be put down by violence in the 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 Cremieux ?

J. G. W.

The French Republic has abolished flogtuted four days' imprisonment.

Speech of Mr. Palfrey.

A very interesting debate took place on motion of Mr. PALREY to reconsider the resoground in A., in one of the New England states, is lution concerning the French Revolution, in the grave of a poor negro boy, whose days were 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 vesterday 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 amend-ment, 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

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

rage is a disgrace to any civilized community. or the countenance of those you love, should gentleman from Virginia in the general course Is there an American citizen in these United lose no time in calling upon HARNED & MER- of his remarks. He had no means of doing it. He sought the means in the newspapers—or States base enough to countenance such an atthe help of Sol, will give your countenances gencer—this morning, that he might see the Chicago, as represented in this meeting, will it extended, why is there any less power over ter- soon as the prescribed limit had been obtained; and Last Saturday night, we learn, some seven- so natural an expression that if you are not remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, and careful you will mistake the picture for your 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 admore entitled to security for their pretended propof the reasoning there can be no doubt; yet would brought back and imprisoned. A great deal
Whittier, will, at the present crisis we think, liege of moving a reconsideration, which gave The following from the pen of John G. dress the House to-day, if at all; for the privexhausted to-morrow.

As he had said, he did not propose to fullow 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 bout the office; many stones have been thrown; great Anti-Slavery Convention held in London 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 himrespecting a certain state of sentiment and law-Massachusetts, to which the gentleman had alluded. He might, to be sure, have interrupted the gentleman from Virginia, when hewas treating on this topic yesterday, but he saw the gentleman from Virginia was in much better hands than his own-he alluded tohis colleague, [Mr. Ashmun.] He was far fromsaying 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 wo'd tell the gentleman from Virginia, that Massachusetts was not too old to grow wiser; and he 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

The gentleman from Virginia had adverted to the marriage laws of Massachusetts-and he begged, if his recollecction 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, were mulattoes there in 1836, 1843, 1844,--He stated that fact from his own observation. Well, Massachusetts thought-her Legislative 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 draught-

ed to sit in the jury box as a white man. Mr. BAYLY asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to yield the floor for explanation.

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

Mr. Brown, of Misssippi, inquired what the question was that was before the House.

The Speaker replied, that it was on a motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Me. Palfrey to reconsider the vote of yesterday, adopting the resolutions

sideration on the day on which a vote was taken, or on the day succeeding; and such pribeen 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 selectmen of the town 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 deposite the names of those that they thought suitable. He supposed that the actual practice would be found to conform to the

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. the years 1842 and in 1843; and in one of forgotten that her influence was once great and A letter from Ferrera, of the 27th, instant, those years—1842 he believed—it was said in salutary, and it would be again. She possesses in the Patria of Florence, says the Austrians 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 ell. [Some gentleman remarked that it was peated it, would this be turned hastily over, 000 muskets, which, being now in the hands to which he referred was the town of Pepperthe town of Townsend.] He was informed as a defaced leaf in her history. The gentle- of the Republic, are distributed among the peoby a friend near him that it was the town of Townsend, which was next to Pepperell.

had no doubt we would have been treated with which, by their order, this was written : Rien proper respect and courtesy there! and, for anything he knew, that colored representative might have been chairman of the commit he was wanting to ours." So it might be second term of this, already popular, school a friend. "If I only had a Daguerreotype Likeness, no tive might have been chairman of the commit the was wanting to ours. So it might be second term of this, already popular, school a riend. If only had a baggerred popular popul Saw making it highly penal for the officers of glory of Mr. Adams; but a due expression of L. BIRD and JOSEPH A. KENT, Defendants. the Commonwealth to employ themselves in glory of Mr. Adams; but a due expression of 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 poditical ambition. He (Mr. P.) dared say he he know who it was that had draughted this was a modest man, and did not desire a seat in resolution; but, to speak the real truth, he did the Legislature. Would not the gentleman not know what it meant. If anybody knew from Virginia be modest about taking a seat what "consolidating the principles of liberty"

of a color different from his own?

The gentleman from Virginia had alladed to some other particulars of the social position tleman, that they associate with our children ges of Voltaire. It was the French of Cousin of those persons. He would say to that gen make the great glory of our Commonwealth, phrase in question might have been drawn man is in jail. 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 publis'd in the National Intelligencer, he received a let- acter, "some things hard to be understood." ter 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,

"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 have emancipated themselves, as Frederick Douglass would say, by 'praying with his heels.' This

from two to ten thousand dollars."

lating the French on the establishment of a cause of the sneers of gentlemen. The ex- Bowlinggreen, which letter and response you pression was unremoditated, but the reception will see, I expect, in this weeks Examiner .-Mr. Brown inquired if those resolutions it meets only attracts my attention to its pro- Although I do not agree with the Judge, yet were now before the House, and if they had priety. I do not know what there is that has he has shown a manly part in his prompt and not been returned to the Senate? And if they a charm for rightly thinking men, if it be not ingenious reply, and one, too, that will be warmhad been returned to the Senate, if this motion moral and intellectual excellence. I repeat it ly commended. It certainly is an advance, -a charming and most interesting colored and one that argues well. The Speaker explained that the rules of boy, who, as his instructor (an accomplished You will no doubt have noticed the numbers the House gave the privilege to move a recon- and experienced teacher) informed me, was in the Examiner, signed a "Southern Kentuckthe best scholar he had in all the departments | ian." The writer is a preacher, possessing inof the institution; a youth of amiable manners dependence of thought and does not betray vilege was not superseded by the return of and gentlemanly and correct deportment in all that subserviency to public sentiment that is the resolutions to the Senate. That point had been frequently settled in this House. He among his white associates. He was fitted for speak of the Mexican war in the pulpit, with a the oldest university in the country. But God took him away. Had his life been spared, who loves justice and right and is guided by of American universities. He would there thanks God for the manly and open indepenhave been the equal associate, perlaps the dence of Corwin and others, that he more than successful competitor, of Mr. P.'s own son, and a year ago in the Senate of the United States,

he was very sure, desire to remain under a oppose it.

We have a man [Fee, of Lewis country.

at what had been done by that body. Cer- resist the aggressive and oppressive influence ta nly Mr P. felt none. Honesty was the first of of the power and spirit of slavery, and delival the virtues, and one which Mr P. ever deserthe General Government from the power of were dead. Let this tongue be palsed before derives its nourishment and life, and assist us prominent in American history, of whom he just, as we now call it the home of the brave. 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 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 gling for the slave, know it? They speak of 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 hastily, as not liking to remember or to dwell upon it. The days were hastening on state bordering anarchy. when Virginia would again come to the van of public opinion. She had stood there once jority are in favor of a new kingdom in Po--she would stand there again. If the great land. State of Virginia, for a quarter of a century, There has been a serious riot in Stockholm had not exerted any appreciable influence in at which ten or twelve men killed and seventhe councils of this nation, it could never be ty or eighty wounded. material which, under better appliances than at Ferrera have been so panic-struck by the the monument of Moliere, who had failed, by had been arrested near Venice. one or two votes, of admission into the French | The Patria states that ex-Duke Charles, of Mr. Paleney. That was a very pertinent question. He did not. If he had, (Mr. P.)

in a Legislature where all its members were meant and that the French had done it, he if necessary. 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 pafrom some of the speeches or papers of Lamertine, in whose proclamations and harangues, while there were many very good things, there were others, like those of a much greater char-

The French loved a brilliant saying, as well tions were intended to express. But they were 5,000 bushels Milan at \$1,11. 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 flatteriug 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 sus class of people are beginning to improve them- tain the Examiner, of Louisville. We feel selves. The signs are already visable, both hopeful that we may be able to form a public as to deportment and mental improvement - sentiment in our State that will demand the ex-Last year, the first scholar in our high school | tinction of our worst enemy, [slavery,] in the (which is amongst the first in the State) was a Constitution which we think we shall have in colored girl-one who was far above all oth- a few years. You know the question of a coners, (I think in all the branches,) and one whose vention is before our people, and I know that composition would have done no discredit to a graduate of Harvard. but few suppose it will not carry next August at our State Election. Our prominent politi-In addition to this, there are two colored boys cal men seem afraid to publicly take hold of 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 is a colored girl who, though not the first, was do not despair, we feel that we must succeed. among the first of her class when she gradua- A great change has been effected here in pubted in our high school about two years since, lic sentiment, and the subject is being discuswho has since established an infant school a-mong the colored children, \* \* \* was gratified at the resolutions passed at a mee-ting in Lewis county a few weeks since, com is worth twenty thousand dollars, who has, mending the course taken by John P. Hale in within a few years, twice visited France and the Senate of the United States on the subject travelled, who speaks French with accuracy, of the Mexican War, and the vote of thanks to and is quite a good Latin scholar, and, more- some of our Generals in that war; it is cerover, somewhat of a poet, and of a good mor- tainly the only consistent one that can be taken. al character. There are some others worth I was the more gratified, too, because it was an expression in a latitude that is not common Mr Palfrey said he would add, that he had being South of Mason and Dixon's line. The lately known something of a charming boy, speeches of Hale have been read here by mawhom God in His mysterious Providence had ny, who feel that he is a man of the right stamp seen fit to take away. [Voices: "Charming!" —an honest man—and one who deserves their "A charming negro!" Yes. (said Mr. P.) I warmest commendation. raid the word, and I do not take it back be We addressed a letter to Judge Graham of

that youth would now have been in the oldest truth, and not only so, but he culogizes and of a son of a gentleman from South Carolina, did as an independent and honest man give utnot now in his place. Mr. P. could say, for terance to his own convictions on that subject.

his own son, that had he not treated this lad | The Wilmot Proviso has friends here, You with every demonstration of respect and good can hardly know how they are gratified when will, his father would not have felt for him they see a disposition on your side of the rivthat esteem and confidence which he now felt. er to sustain it. And what is most astonishing Mr. P. went on to say, that he had no wish to me is to think that any man who is a free o depart from the regular and orderly course man, and who has devoted any attention to the of business in the House. He had been led subject, should oppose it. It does seem that into the course of remark in which he had in- ro man who loves justice, honors and respects dulged by some of the remarks of the gentle his country, and is not an enemy to his race, man from Virginia, [Mr. Baily,] who did not, could be so lost to the claims of human ty as to

regard to which he was speaking. whom you know and who ought to be known Before he resumed his seat, he would add by every philanthropist, and will be, whose whom you know and who ought to be known one word in regard to the action of the Senate labor in behalf of the down-trodden and op of Virginia respecting his lamented friend, Mr pressed will be held in remembrance in days ADAMS, Mr. P. supposed that his colleague Mr yet to come-he will yet reap his reward .-Ashmun had not meant to express displeasure But our main hope is that the North will yet red to maintain, both in himself and others. - its sway, and assist us in the extermination of He would not praise the dead because they the evil oppression and wrong, from which it it uttered commendation of some departed men in making these United States the land of the Yours with respect.

We commend the foregoing to the earnest attention of all our readers. The writer is an opinions they held. The misfortune was, not enthusiastic friend of emancipation, and an influential citizen of Kentucky. If Mr. Clay is so zealous a friend of liberty, why do not the

### Further by the Acadia. New York, April 24, 7, P. M. The province of Pasen is represented in a

The Polish population who were in the ma-

what now existed, would yet make its due insurrections that they are hastening off in all contribution to the glory of the Republic; and when the bright day should come then, he research at Venice contains 400 cannon and 600,man remembered the inscription written on ple. 6,000 deserters from the Austrian army

### Union School. 1

in public schools—those institutions which and that school. For aught he knew, the lars, but probably shall by next week. The

### CONTRACTOR OF ALL.

By the eastern mail we have the following: BUFFALO, April 26, 1848.

There was a fair demand for wheat yesterthe enthusiastic sympathy which our resolu- els Ohio, free till the 1st July, at \$1,10, and

> In flour there was a fair business doing,-Sales of some 1,200 or 1,400 barrels, mostly at \$4,874. 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 sell quality and power will remain unimpaired in any cliing at \$8,95 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

PHIs For Michigan.

A MEDICINE FOR THE SEASON.—Most all the 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 efficacions family medicine in use.—Children can take these pills with entire safety, for Colds Dysentery, Measles, Bruptions and other disorders; and the aged find them admirably adapted to their use for a good general medicine. They will purify the blood, and induce a healthy action of the Liver and all the vital functions. Aron V. Brown, Governor of Tennessee,

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—At Hickory Grove, Jackson county., on the 24th, instant, in the order of the Society of Friends, SIMEON MORTIMER, of Lyons, Ionia county, Mich., Also, at the same time, in the same order, WILLIAM S. NELSON to ELIZABETH MOTT, Both of Hickory

### DEATHS.

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

Family Bibles

O ARRANGED that the books, chapters, &c., may be read as one connected history. Also, commercial and fancy envelopes, tissue, perforated and billet paper, Napoleon and his Marshals, and Washington and his Generals, &c., &c. that received at the days stere of April 12, 1843.

Battle Creek, April 1845.

The PARTNERSHIP heretefore existing between the undersigned subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will confer a favor by calling and settling immediately. S. B. THAYER.

See Battle Creek, April 1845.

County Clerk, Office No. 1, Court House Hall. Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan.

24-ly

April 12, 1843.

Shell Lime, constantly on hand for sale at J. April 12, 1843.

Battle Creek, April 20, 1844.

### The Daily and Weekly Chronotype

EDITED BY ELEIZUR WRIGHT.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE. POTTER & WRIGHT
15 STATE ST., BOSTON.
TERMS—DAILY, ONE CENT, each number. For any sum forwarded to the publishers free of expense, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is

WEEKLY .- Two dollars a year in advance, or for

WEEKLY.—Two dollars a year in advance, or for any storter time at the same rate. For five dollars, three coppies will be sent for one year.

This publication is made in the finest style of newspaper typography. It is independant of all sents, parties, and chiques, expressing freely the views of its editor and of such corresponents as he thinks proper to admit, on all subjects of human interest.

It advocates equality of human rights, and the aboli ion of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, ab stinence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of tem perance men from taxes to repair the damages of drink ng, a reform in writing and spelling the English la age, the abolition of capital punishment, universal kindly toleration in religion, life and health insu auce, water care, working mens' protective untions and all other practical forms of association for mutua

uid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in the most condensed and intel igible style.

### Apothecaries Hall.

THIS well known cheap establishment is still in blas at the old stand in Eagle Block—now know all mer 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 tens, green and black, of superior quality, spices, ginger, cloves, mace, citron, &c., &c., together with paints oils, dye-stuffs, perfumery, pen knives, trinkets, toys, steel bends, etc., etc., ail of which are sold cheap, cheap

cheap.

At the 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 putrifying sores. In a word, for the cure or relief of all the fils which flesh is heir to.

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

the PROOFS.

N. B. Don't mistake the place—'tis in Eagle Block ext to Buckley's corners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned N Special Commissioner under the Act appropriatin 5,000 acres Internal Improvement lands for the purpos improving a State Road from Battle Creek in the Co Calhonn, through Bellevue and Charlotte in the cour proved March 23d, 1848, hereby gives notice, that he will receive bids for jobs on said road in Charlotte on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of June next, and will hire laborers, and let contracts at any time thereafter, until said appropriation is expended on said road. Biddle's will be required to give good security for the performance of contract. Specifications and information pertaining to said read can be laid at my office in Charlottte

taining to said read can of at any time after the 22d May next.

JOHN D. BURNS. Charlotte, April 22d, 1848.

### Removal.

THE Tailoring Establishment of William Roe is remo-ved to McCamly'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 sall.

THIS may certify to all whom it may concern, that whereas my wife Lucy has, without cause or my consent, left my dwelling, I therefore forbid every man woman or child harboring or trusting her on my active of her order. woman or child harboring or trusting incount, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after HENRY YORK.

Johnstown, April 21, 1848.

Dentistry &c. CHARLES E. BARTKETT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon and Surgeon Dentist. Office over Brown and Brewster's store, Union Block, Main street. Incorruptile Percelain teeth supplied, from one to an entire set, such a manner as to tickle the fancy of the most fas-

Battle Creek, April, 1848.

### Attention!

MESSRS. HARNED & MERRIC, No. 1, Brick Block, would invite the public to the examination of their numerous specimens of Photographic Liknesses, executed by the improved Daguerrean process.

The beauty of execution and boldness of appearance of the Daguerrectpe impressions taken at this establishment have been acknowledged by persons of the most discriminating taste, to be equal, it 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.

We are requested to give notice that the friends, will do well to call and sit for their portraits. How often do we hear the remak made after the loss of April 1, 1843.

t is too late.

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

### Invaluabl co panion.

hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

### THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popular-

The CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popular-ly known for many years. This is the largest and oldes Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity radresponsibility. Their scrupulos regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well ander-stood, and has already secured them a connection, prob-ably, larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purand they consequently are determined to sell Teas pur-er, more fragrant and perfect for the prices, in the ag-gregate, than any house in the world

Every package, (in addition to its containing FULL WEIGHT, independant of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their

A. T. HAVENS, Agent,

# New Arrangment!

MORE STOVES
AND
LATER PATTERNS!!! THE UNDERSIGNED take pleasure in offering to the dublic a more complete stock of new and beau-tiful styles of Cooking and Parlor Stoves than have ever

efore been offered in this market, together with a general assertment of Hallow Ware, Copper, Tin Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe, &c. &c., &c. The attention of the stove buying community is respectfully solicited to an examination of our stock before

SAMUEL S. BURPEE.

Marshall October 8, 1848.

### 1848. HUNT & BOBY, STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, Foot of Butes Street, Detroit. Agents for Troy and Western Line. No transhipment

Agents for Troy and Western Line. No transhipment at Albany or Troy
Phérrierons.—Rice, Clapp & Co., No. 31, Coenties
Slip, New York; P. S. Sternbery & Co., corner Front and Dock streets, Buffalo. J. J. Newcomb, L. Wharf, Boston, R. Robinson, Pier, Albany, Agents.
Also, Agents for the Washington Line.
PROPRIETORS.—James Grilley & Co., 49 Quay st., Albany, Isaac Jerome, 125 Broad st., New York, Coats & Folger, No. 10 Central Wharf, Buffalo, Agents.
Liberal Cash advances made at all times upon proper-

Liberal Cash advances made at all times upon proper ty destined for Eastern Markets, or for sale here. 2-tf

### Dissolution.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Battle Crock Cal-houn County, Michigan, for the quarter cuding

March 31, 1848. Arnold Ambro Kewney Rickars C Avery Rev John 2 Kellogg James G Anderson Harry Katner William Alvard miss Celestia Kip Reuben Amsden Jared R Kelley Hiram Keeler mrs Eliza D Alerton Clarissa

Lampson Orphy Benedict mrs Dorcus Levingston John Bordine J Burlingham Doct Blaire Charles D Lochwood George Lyman Jas Lee Thomas Bowcer Melintus Boyington John Mc Omber Richard

Brown James Merwin William Moon B F Beard Geo Major John R Morely John Mills miss Betsey S Matt Nelson Baldwin David R Beach Jas P Beach Ahira Miller John Bonnell John W

Newton Barnabus Crane Abraham Olney B F Crane Matthew F Olney Adaline Carpenter Elisha Case Homer Case Truman Clark Almyna Cary Jackson o Phillip Isane Packer Rev J E Packer James J Powers miss Sarah phen Sawdy Chandler mr Prs Danniel C

Clapp Elijah B Porter Alvira Durfee Nathan Degroff Emanue Patter miss Frances R Randle Rufus P Dubois George W Davis Gilman Randle R P Rodgers William

Eley John Ramsdell Edward 2 Rowly Axexande Ross O L Earl John C Evans John Famsmorth Stephsn 2 Smith Mrs Harriet Smith Cehpas Flanpers John L Freeman mrs Braj Smith Ira Smith Harvey Foote Foster Farman walter Frost Abraham 2 Storms William B 2 Stodard Oscar

Fletcher Lafayette 2 Salsbury John G Simons John Sen Griswold William 2 Strawder mrs Elizabeth Greenleaf Geo N Greenleaf C W Stringer Jacob Stevenson Andrews Sacket Alonzo Gregory Myron Gregory Samuel Ghaskill Mr Severence Nickerson Siris William Hodgis Jacob D Safford Sydney Hughs Stephen Heghs miss Clarinda Seymore C B Stoll Colvin A

Stafford Harriett Hasbauck Peter P Seamans Anna M Hashrauck mrs Alzina MSchutt Chaster Smith Stephen R Siramons Elizabeth Strowder Henry Street William D Hier George W Hier mrs Maria Hartum William Hallock A V C Titus J H Taylor Lorenzo Tittalson H H Hier George Howell mrs Oliver Hickok Hiram

Howell Lavander Hughs Henry F Vrooman Peter C or Ab-Hale Hiram Halladay Calvin agail Lambertson Vanvalkenburgh Adam Humphery mrs Mary AVanness Enoch Hess Thomas Vaughn S S and Vaughn S S and Co Vanarman David 2 Hawley mr. Meercy ringsins Henry W Woodworth mrs Paulina Herrick George F Woodworth Mr

Hoag Hiram I and J Ingham Joshua W Warren Susanush Ward T Whittle Thomas Jenkins Levi Williams John Jones one Wilber Edwin Wildman E & Co Weed Elijah Wolf Jacob F Welling John Winsor Zenos G

Yates Benjamin 4 Persons calling for any of the above letters will ALONZO NOBLE, P. M.

### Master's Saie.

STATE CF MICHIGAN, In Chancery, 8d Circuit.

I cause, at a Court of Chancery for the State of Michigan, holden at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan Invaluable co panion.

Invaluable county of Kalamazoo and State of Mich gan, on the 25th day of Januarny, 1848, by the Hou.

Indamion of the Court House in the village of Manian state of Mich gan, on the 25th day of Januarny, 1848, by the Hou.

Invaluable co panion.

Invaluable co panion.

Invaluable co panion.

Invaluable co panion.

Invaluable county of Calhoun, said by the subdeases of the Court House in the county of Calhoun, in said county of Calhoun, on Monday, the 22d day of May next, at one of County of Calhoun, on Monday, the 22d day of May next, at one of County of Calhou houn, on Monday, the 22d day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the mortgaged premises described in said decretal order as follows, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the village of Battle Creek, county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:

Village lot number twenty-six, (26) in range of blocks number one (1.) Also a strip of land ten feet in width on Main street, and eight rods in length, to be taken off from the east side of lot number twenty-five, (25.) and adjoining number twenty-six, (26) containing thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) square feet of land. Also the following described piece of land to withe following described piece of land to withe following described piece of land to withe following described piece of land. Also the following described piece of land to withe following from the Flouring Mill of A. Whitcomb & Co., to the Kalamazoo river. Said part of lot lies adjoining lot number twenty-six [26] in the same range of blocks, said premises being more fully described on the recorded map of sand village. Also a strip of land five feet and eight inches in width, and eighteen feet in length, being a piece of land of which the said Kent & Bird now have the right of way or use, excepting from the parcel above described the following to with A piece. now have the right of way or use, excepting from the parcel above described the following to wit: A piece of and forty-two feet in front and thirty-six feet in rear, dies are not only useless, but fatally delusive.

### Cheap Drug Storc.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been enlarging his store, and receiving large additions to his stock of geods, d is now prepared to wait upon all his old cust and as many new ones as please to give him a call.

You will find every article usually kept in a Drug.
Store, including Paints, Oils. Dye Woods, Patent Medicines, and a great variety of articles in this department, together with a large stock of School Books, books for town libraries, Blanksand Blank Booes, Letter, Foolscap and Wrapping Paper, fancy Stationery, Jewelry' Musical Instruments. &cs. &c.

This is the agency of the Canton Tea Campany and

This is the agency of the Canton Tea Company and families can be supplied with a choice article, and at a low price. All kinds of Groceries can be found here, and the prices are just right to suit those who wish to

Day chovp.
Physicians, Merchants, Pedlers, Farmers, and in short all can make money by calling as I am determined not to be UNDERSOLD, either at wholesale or retail, by any similar establishment this side of New York,

A. T. HAVENS

Battle Creek, April, 13, 1848.

" Hold Your Worses!

### THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the Sanddle and

T and Harness buying public, that he has on hand, & is Constantly manufactoring, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halters, Trunks, Trunkses, Valieces, Carpet Bags, Whips, &c., &c., which will be bereafter Sold for Cash -and Cash only-at prines down, down, down so low you will think he stole the stock, or that their is some Pocket Book, Shop on Main St, opposite the "B. Creek Honse"—Sign of the mammoth Collor. Battle Creck. April, 1848. R. R. OSGOOD.

### 200,000 Cash Capital,

With a Perpetual Charte The Eins Fire Insurance Co., of Martford, Ct. THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and from its prompt and honorable mode of adjusting losses, has

never been dishorored at home or abroad.

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

STORES,

FURNITURE,

by Fire, on DWKWLLING HOUSE, MILLS, WARE HOUSES, PRODUCE IN STORE, and upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at LOW

RATES. Any loss which this company may sustain on risks taken at his agency, will be liberally adjusted by the agent here, according to the usages of the best Fire companies in the country, and with promptoess, in money current in the city of New York. This company has never contested a loss in the city of Nev In case differences should arise touching any damage, the company is pledged, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, to submit the same to achitrator indifferently chosen, or at the opinion of the Instrumental THOS. K. BRACE, President

S. L. Looms, Scretary.

Application for Insurance, or the renewal of the seed be made to the subscriber, duly appointed agent, with full power to receive proposals and isone policies on terms as favorable as any office in the state. JOSEPH C. FRINK, Agents

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



DR. H. F. PEERY'S

VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT," FOR WORM

VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT." FOR WOLM.

A Highly Valuable Preparation, Capable, from the Prespective of the decision of Gleensing the System is a few hours of every worm.

The exceeding small quantity of the Medicine required no system, its operating in a few hours, together with the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with the certainty of effect, censitutes it one of the most brillians of errors of the ago. It seldom needs to be repeated and or or to be followed by any other purpe. Therefore in argual those offers, spaans, or convulsions, caused by corne not valed superiority is manifest. Few medicine are desired to improve the health of children, or on which the closely adhere to the stometh and howels, giving race to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to A. D. S. and the symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to A. D. S. and the most of the symptoms of the prefectly enfe, and adapted to the tenderess are.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to A. D. S. and the symptoms of the prefect satisfaction of all who use it. I have sometigreat accounts of it, where it has produced the expansion of from 15 or 20 to 115 worms from one person, and nearest same number from some children. Of course you will insulate the symptoms of the prevailing diseases in Canada and Vermon of the prevailing diseases



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

F OR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption ! L. BIRD and JOSEPH A. KENT, Defendants.

JAMES WRIGHT GORDON, Comp'ts Sol'r.

IN PURSUANCE of a decretal order, made in this fatat of all diseases has yielded at last to the shift of

symptoms of Consumption lose a moment of time in seeking relief from this GREAT ENGLISH REMILIA.

on the easterly side of lot number twenty-six, owned by Gideon F. Smith and Felix Duffle, Also a peice of land thirty-six feet eight inches on Main street, and sixty-four feet on Weat Canal street, being the northeast corner of lot number twenty-six [26.]

LI L. STILLSON, Master in Chancery, Daved Battle Creek, April 13, 1848.

1-6w

dies are not only useless, but fatally decisive Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but by useless, but fatally decisive Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but by useless, but fatally decisive Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but by useless, but fatally decisive Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but by useless, but fatally decisive Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but the consumptives of the climate, but the supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but the supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but the supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the climate, but the supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counterfact the consumptives of the ing Cough, and Croup.
The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this - about

in all cases of Pulmony Consumption is gives Immusi-A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virt open at once the foundation of Health and Strength a

Frice of the Balsam only one dollar parties with full directions, Dissertation or Consumptices, and cretificates of Remarkable cures, & 1-6 m For Sale by A. T. HAV

### To Physicians.

You can find at the Apothecaries Hall quinter dine, sulph, morphine, iodine iron, Acetare milital, potass, piperine, oil volerian, strychnine, side iron, salicine, ferrocynate iron, and all other values. ide iron, salicine, terrocynase ties of medicine, cheaper than at any other store in we it is of medicine, cheaper than at any other store in we

### To the Public.

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

School Books.

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

SOME of that good four shilling Ten can be found at the Cheup Drug Store.

A. T. HAVENS TOBLACKSMITHS -Anvils, Vices' Sledge and

hand hammers, screw plates, and a good assort-ment of iron and steel for sale by William Brooks Battle Crook. April 13, 1848. JEWELRY mediancy goods at the chea

Hay moster, they are good for authing,

ere long stumbling on an irregularity, by way er." of relief, a lad about ten years of age might A new light seemed to dawn on poor Jem be seen, day after day, with a basket on his His misfortune was not so great, after all .arm, pursuing his vocation, entering the va- His investement would not prove a total rious offices or accosting people as they hur- loss, and perhaps he could sell enough be-"Buy some matches" followed by a "thank he had been laboring. Gathering them up erously returned. you" whenever he was so fortunate as to se- as speedily as possible he threw them into chanced to see him. To me he became a enter the bake shop near the alley below. a moment his childhood was before him. Alabama Baptist. It applies particularly to a thing to be cared for. As for encourage- resumed the sewing which Jem's abrupt en- the means of his after good fortune. ment in his profession, my hands involuntary trance had interupted.

One day as I was returning from my dinner, in a thoughtful mood, (a good dinner "now we can have a nice supper after all .occupation I conclude, that articles in his line supper together?" might not come amiss, proffered his usual Poor fellow! Full of this joyful anticquery, receiving in reply, a push that sent ipation he went back to the baker's to atten him, basket and all, into the gutter. The to his matches and to purchase a loaf. little fellow indignant at the rough usage,

said his companion. "You had no business asked her what was the matter. to treat the boy so!"

"Business or not, I'll teach him better manners," said the enraged Clarence, and ger, and the red spot on his pale cheek betokening a spirit within that but illy accorded with his generally quiet demeanor.

peace, I felt bound to interfere. The ag-gressor passed on—vowing vengeance at his earliest opportunity-while the assailed gathered up his wet and scattered wares.

As he put them into his basket, I could for ulterance. To test the spirit of the lad I her tears fall still faster than before. asked him in a careless tone, "What's that you are saying, my boy?"

To which he instantly responded, "That fellow says he will have his revenge, and may be he will, but we'll see." There was a deep meaning in the tone of his voice, and a bright flash of the eye that betokened a spirit but little used to indignities, and a heart ready to found it few minutes ago."

I passed on, leaving my hero, Jemmy Dal- and in her eagerness to procure the medicine, ly, to recover his temper and dry his matches at the same time. Jemmy kept down the street, and, as I remarked before, my steps were so leisurely taken, that he not only overtook, but was far before me on his homebound way. Poor fellow! My thoughts followed the embryo man, and losing sight of him, I made him a man in a marvelous short space. Comparing him with multitudes around me, I saw him in fancy as I saw others in reality every day. But my dreamings came to an end as I saw him enter a miserable looking hovel occupied by several famiilies herding together because necessity compels them, in a place scarce fit for the lowest animals. As he entered, he gave his basket a toss, scattering its contents all over the floor -and throwing himself on a low stool buried his face in his hands. A pale-faced woman, whose thin form was wasted by want, as well as toil, occupied a chair near the window. Her back was toward the door when the boy entered, but his strange manner, so unusual to one so quiet in his habits, caused her to turn round, and, looking at him sorrowfully for a few moments, she asked what had happened.

For a moment or two Jemmy was silent. sition. His feelings were too deep for words, and he was too manly to weep. Struggling to keep down the emotio is which ever and anon seemed ready to break forth, he related the incident we have described above.

"Never mind, Jem," said the mother, for your matches are spoiled. I only wish you had not noticed him before. had not thrown the mud."

"Not thrown the mud, mother? If I had

The sorrowful tone in which poor Jem good doctor sought by all possible means to uttered these words, so touched his mother's soothe him. kiss on his flushed cheek, with the kindly tea he had promised his mother, he assured net, are often oppositely charged. So that

nice together."

charge, be careful and not do so again. him he would call in a few days at his moth-Then pointing to the papers which had been ers's house. scattered over the floor, she bid him gather them up, and place them so that they would who have never known destitution, Jem has- that promptes this decption is one of benevo-

Jem Bally, the Match Pedlar of Dock Square said Jem. "Don't you see how wet they

Years ago, when Dock Square was what "Dry them, my son," said the mother, Dock Square is, the place for a New Yorker "and then we will examine them. If the to rest his eyes, after traversing the uniform wood is thoroughly dried, Mr. Brown will dip streets of Philadelphia, in the vain hope of them again, and they will be as good as ev-

searched my pockets for a penny or so, when She had scarce seated herself, ere her son we met-though I invariably forgot when I came running in with a full face of gladness, dropped it in his basket to take a paper in and holding in his hand a shilling which he had fortunately found in the street.

Showing to his mother, he exclaimed. makes a man thoughtful sometimes,) leisurely 'See,' he continued, "just as I crossed the pacing the Square, I observed two striplings alley I saw this, so I didn't stop till my matof the genius aristocrat before me, enjoying ches were dry, but after asking Mr. Brown if may have it all." their Havanas, occupying at the same time I might set them near the oven, I came back the outside as well as the inside of the walk to show you my good luck. Now, mother, in their motiveless perambulation. My little you shall have a nice cup of tea, and I will looking first at the money and then at his keepers, and if their souls die, against us will friend the matchboy, presuming, from their get a warm roll, and wont we have a prime benefactor.

He had scarcely reached Mr. Brown's seized a handful of mud and with the uner- before he spied a little girl looking very inring aim of a marksman, threw it full in the tently along the walk looking for something. She seemed so distressed that Jem's where is your father?" "Good enough for you, Clarence Buel," kind heart was touched, and going up to her

The girl told him she had been sent of an errand to her Grandmother who was very ill. She had been sent to the apothecary's for as the boy closed the door, he added,—"and was about to administer his first lesson as I medicine, but when she put her hand in her now I have my revenge." came up. My little favorite stood his ground pocket for the money to pay for it, it was manfully. His black eyes flashing with an- gone. Jem thought of the shilling he had found, and held it closer lest he shoullb e equally unfortunate, and joined the little girl in looking for the money. "It must be

"How much was it?" said Jen hesita-

"Only a shilling, but it was all grandma' see his lips work as though there were tho'ts had, so if I can't find it she must go without

There was a struggle in Jem's heart for a

"Why, if it is but a shilling and you lost

Thoroughly discouraged at this seccond curb-stone and cried bitterly.

He had done right. The self-denial was considered it honestly his own. The princiand his one act of stern honesty, in obediand offered to go home with her.

As she lived down the alley but a few

so old, so thin, and so sick, that it seemed impossible for her to maintain an upright po-

The old woman held out her hand for the vial saying, "Mary, did you get it?" "Yes, Grandma, but I shouldn't if it had

not been for this boy." Then relating the loss of her shilling as above described, together with its recovery, such she was; "it is no fault of yours that she pointed out Jem to her grandmother, who

The lady thanked him for his honesty in tones so touching, that he was forced to turn the strength I should have thrown the curb- his face away to hide the tears which were sometimer called the blues, notwithstanding following each other in rapid succession the successful researches of modern science, "My son, such anger will never do. You down his cheeks. As Jem was wiping his is still in the secret chambers of Nature's must learn to bear evil rather than return it." face, good old Dr. W .- , the dispensary phy- mysteries - among the arcana which no ir-"But, mother, I could'nt help it. I tho't sician, who chanced to be an old acquaint- reverent investigator has been able to grasp. of the shilling I had spent for them. It was ance of Mrs. Grey's, the sick woman, came The sources of that river of sorrow that someall we had, and if I had sold them, we could in to enquire after her as he had heard times bursts unexpectedly in upon the soul, have had a nice supper, now we must go with- of her illness. To him she related the story and deluges it with gloom, are in a wilderout. But I would'nt mind for myself. You her grandchild had just repeated, and he ness as yet unexplored by any adventurer. know Mr. Parker sometimes asks me to do was pleased, and he drew a quarter from his These feelings of sabness visit us without chores, and when I go in the house the cook purse, remarking, as he gave it to Jem, that warning of their approach. Like the wind, gives me something to eat; but nobody gives "honesty deserves compound interest." - we know not whence they come, or whither you anything, and I thought if I made a shil- This climax to the already pent up, but over- they go. ling all my own, we would have something burdened feelings of poor Jem was too great. And their presence in the heart is not al-He wept and sobbed so violently that the ways known by the outward appearance. For

heart, that she could scarce command her After calming him in a measure, he drew voice as she continued her reproofs for his from him the history of his past life, also as unbecoming violence. The effort ended in much as he knew of his mother's. Then calling the noble boy to her and imprinting a bidding him run and obtain the roll and the

With a delight perfectly unknown to those "But, mother, they are good for nothing, ted for his mother.

According to his promise, Dr. W. called on Mrs. Dally, a few days after, to inform her he had succeeded in procuring a place for her son with Mr. H-, in Chestnut street. The fortunes of a boy so good as Jem proved himself to be, we need not follow. Step by step he ascended the ladder

of wealth, and, at a suitable time, became a partner not only an in establishment in Front street, but in the fortunes and affections of ried to and fro, with his well worn salutation, fore dark to accomplish the purpose for which that same Mary whose shilling he had so gen-

Seated in his office one day in winter, he cure a purchaser. From so frequently meet- the basket again, and before his mother could heard a knock at the door, to which he reing the poor boy on my way to and from my ask where he was going, ran out of the house sponded with a good-natured "come in."office, I learned to identify his pale face with with the basket on his arm. Surprised at The door opened, and a little boy with his his quiet business, and felt disposed to ex- this sudden movement, she ran to the door, basket on his arm entered, saying, "please, from a "Report on the Religious Instrucclaim, "Buy some matches," whenever I following him with her eyes till she saw him sir, do you wish to buy any matches?" In tions of Colored People,," published in the sort of fixture, a thing to be looked for, and Assured now that all was right, and that Jem | The day when his little fortune was so sudso far as mere thought or habit is concerned, was acting as she reccomended, Mrs. Dally denly swept away, but which, after all, was

> Patting the little fellow on the head, Mr. (now no longer Jem) Dally said, "what will you take for the lot, my boy?"

itated a moment, looking Mr. Dally full in the face, as if to assure himself of his sincerity, before he replied, "one shilling, sir."

dollar; you need not change it, either-you

"Clarence Buel." "Clarence Buel!" said Mr. Dally surprised in turn. "Well, tables do turn strangely. You may come here again with your matches, and I'll promise to buy them. But

"He is sick, and the doctor says he can't

go out to work for a long time.' "Well, Clarence, you may take this to him," said Mr. D., giving him a bill; and

### A Grecian Burial.

How far matters might have been carried, near this corner that I dropped it," said the only !- as for the dead, they count him in ed to do him justice, but had been misled.-I know not—as, being a sort of justice of the child, for I remember I took out my hand- all things a conqueror; so they place the lau- "But thank heaven," said he, "there is a kerchief here and it was safe. I felt it in my rel garland on his brow, and in his hands the higher court, before which I shall appear, within, too powerful for retention, but unfit the medicine," and the thought of this made that bright eyed Greek maiden, snatched sudlight as her face was fair, they arrayed her, I now bid you all an affectionate farewell. moment. This new disappointment was so rigid and motionless in the gay dress she worse than the first, but the girl's sorrow was had never worn but for some great fete or gala, too much for him-so holding out his hand, as though this more than any, were a day of rejoicing to her; and thus attired, with her long hair spread over her still bosom, all it near the corner, this must be the one; I decked with flowers, they laid her unconfined repel insolence be it offered by whom it might this is the very one. See, there is a bit cut With a short lecture on the folly of wrath, from one side. Thank you, thank you, discontract of Steame of Steame of Steame of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of Steame ordinary presence of mind ran out to the centered agent of the pithy discourse of the disembodied spirit lingers mournfully round its tenement of clay, the garment of its mortality, wherein as a pilgrim and a stranger on chill to his hopes, poor Jem sat down on the the earth, it lived and loved, sinned, and suffered! As soon as the first symptom of decay announces that the curse of corruption is as great as most of more mature years are at work, they believe the purer essence deever called to exercise. He had returned parts to purer realms. Before the grave was what belonged to another, though at first he closed, whilst for the last time the warm radiance of the sunset cast a glow like the mockery of life, over the face of the poor young girl, her friends, as a last precaution, ence to his mother's early instructions, doubt- took measures to ascertain that she was actless gave him more strength to resist future ually dead, and not in a swoon. The means temptation, than any other incident in his they always take in such instances to ascerwhole life. Jem sat still on the curb stone tain a fact, which elsewhere would be ensured when the little girl returned with the medi- by doctor's certificate, is touching in the excine her shilling so generously returned had treme. The person whom, whilst alive, it procured. She stopped for a moment to was known the deceased loved best, the thank him again for his kindness, when Jem mother, or it may be the young betrothed, sprang up, as if inspired by a sudden thought who had hoped to place on her head the gay bridal crown, instead of the green laurel garland of death, advances and calls her by steps, they soon reached the door, which the name, repeating after it the world ella, (come) little girl pushed open, asking Jem to come several times, in a tone of the most passionate ertless, vulgar-fractional parts of animated nain. As he entered he saw an old lady sit- entreaty; if she is mute to this appeal, if she ture, come up and be talked to." ting up in bed trying to sew, but she looked is dead to the voice that was dearest to her on earth, then they no longer doubt that she is dead indeed; they cover up the grave, lift their eyes to the heaven where they believe her to be, for the Greeks do not hold the doctrine of purgatory, and having made the cross, they depart in silance to their homes.

### The Blues.

"In sooth I know not why I am so sad: It weuries me; you say it wearies you; But how I caught, found it, or came by it, What stuff 'tis made of, whereof it is born, I am to learn .- Shakspeare.

The philosophy of that malady of the mind

"Oft the laughing brow of joy Conceals the heart of pain."

We are trained to appear different from what we are. We divide ourselves into two parts -the inward and the outward, and these portions of our being, like the poles of the magwhen the spirit is laden with sorrow, almost sinking beneath its burdens, the countenance often beams as with joy. And the feeling tened to procure the luxuries he had anticipa- lence. We conceal the aching heart, because "it wearies" others to see us sad.

### The Bible Scaled to Slaves.

When antislavery men of the North assert that the Bible is a sealed book to slaves at the South, it is very common for the advocates and apologists of slavery to deny the assertion. They seem to feel, that withholding the Word of God from any man or class of men is a high crime, and hence their anxiety to prevent the impression that such a thing is done. But southern men themselves and even ecclesiastical bodies at the South, confess the very thing with which they are charged. Under such circumstances, who those who have the best means of knowing of things which exists extensively in other States. [New York Recorder.]

"The slaves are entirely dependent upon us. If we are silent, and speak not to them the words of life, they are lost. The whole placed out of their reach by laws rendered

### Conviction of Coolidge.

sentenced to death.

Soon after four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the Jury brought in their verdict, guilty' of murder in the first degree.

The chief justice then asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

He said he had only to say the sentence would be against an innocent man. (Here he paused.) You pass sentence on a man convicted on false testimony. His counsel When a soul departs, their lamentations had pleaded for him eloquently, and done others, or they will be made the victims of a fraud. are terrible, but they sorrow for the survivors their duty; he believed the jury had intendpalm of victory! They uncover the face, and where false testimony will not avail; at that all may see what a majesty of most serene that court I shall meet the witnesses on whose repose is stamped thereon, and they sing a testimony I am condemned. I shall wait pahymn of thanksgiving as they bear him away tiently till that time comes; choosing my lot to his rest. I remember when they buried rather than that of one who, even now, may dealy from earth, when her young heart was reveal what I know, and commit it to paper.

> Presence of Mind of a Boy. The Lowell Courier says two boys fell thro' the ice on Beaver Brook in Dracut. Several persons witnessed the accident and started tre of the stream where the ice was stronger than near the bank, as the first boy rose to the natural and healthy action.
>
> For sudden attacks in children—such as colds fever, For sudden attacks in children—such as colds fever, and cause it to perform a natural and healthy action. surface, seized and drew him out in safety. the same moment, and the brave litle fellow nable remedy. clutched at him, but only caught his cap.-Dashing the cap from his head, he made a second effort, and grasped the drowning boy by the hair and drew him in safety upon the ice. There," exclaimed the cool little hero. as he placed his last playmate in safety, "go home and dont let me catch you here again!"

LACONIC.—The act of abdication signed by the King before quitting the Tuilleries was in the following words-"I abdicate to the hands of the French, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I received from the French nation."

A western editor commences a long exhortation to bachelors with the following words. "Come, you poor, misrable, lonely, des-

### New Cabinet Warehouse

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that he has established himself in the Cabinet Business, next door to the Barber's shop, formerly occupied by Macard, of the same line, and offers his ware cheap. Call

Coffins made to order on the shortest notice. Lumber taken in exchange for Cabinet ware.

MATTHEW E. CRANE, Battle Creek, April 13, 1843,

### Central Railroad Express.

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

They will take charge of, and deliver at the differ-

ent Stations, any packages of Money, Specie, or Mer-chandise entrusted to their care, and at reasonable char-Orders sent to us from the country will be execu ges. Orders sent to us from the country will be executed if possible, the same eveneing they are received, and returns made by next days's Express. Every expressions are the same evenestically and returns made by next days's express. ertion on the part of themselves, and managers, will tend to make this a safe and expeditious route. It will connect at Detroit with their Eastern Expresses for leveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, and the intermediate cities and towns, and at Kulama-zoo with their Westerr Express for Chicago, Milwau-

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

Packages &c., will be called for and delivered at De WILLIAM M. WHITCOMB & Co., A gonts, Battle Creek, June, 12, 1848.

Carpenter's Tools. A GOOD assortment will be found at the hardware store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, adz's s. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack lanes, smooth ditto, hollows and rounds, skew and rabit planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, grecian ovalos, sash planes, ploughs, saw sets, (a new article) brace and bits, augur bits, steel squares, marked to 12ths, slicks new magog, scotch gray and hindostan oil stones, all of

Marshal House, by L. KINGSBURY, Marshall, Michigan. Stage leaves this house for the North

which will be sold cheap.

### CLICKNOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills.

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



shall we believe? We should say, believe those who have the best means of knowing the facts, and are the least likely to misrepresent them. The following testimony is from a "Report on the Religious Instructions of Colored People,," published in the Alabama Baptist. It applies particularly to Alabama Baptist. It applies particularly to that State, but no doubt exhibits a condition Blood and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

It has been clearly proved that nearly every disease to which the human frame is subject, originate from Impurities of the blood or derangements of the Diges-tive Organs; and to secure health, we must remove the obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state.— This fact is universally known; but people have such an aversion to medicine that, unless the case is urgent, Surprised at such a question, the lad hesated a moment, looking Mr. Dally full in the face, as if to assure himself of his sincery, before he replied, "one shilling, sir."

"Then I'll take the lot, and here is a half-ollar; you need not change it, either—you placed out of their reach by laws rendered in a version to medicine that, unless the case is argent, they prefer the disease to the cure, until an impaired Constitution, or a fit of sickness rebukes them for the folly of their conduct. Still they had some excuse; for heretofore, medicine that, unless the case is argent, they prefer the disease to the cure, until an impaired Constitution, or a fit of sickness rebukes them for the folly of their conduct. Still they had some excuse; for heretofore, medicine in almost all its form was nearly as disgusting as it was beneficial. Now, however, the evil is most effectually removed; for Clickner's Vegebook; other religious books and tracts are placed out of their reach by laws rendered

dollar; you need not change it, either—you may have it all."

Surprised at his success, the poor boy forgot his thanks, and everything else, and stood looking first at the money and then at his benefactor.

"Well, my boy," said Mr. Dally, "what is your name?"

Conviction of Coolidge.

"Conviction of Coolidge.

"Conviction of Coolidge.

"Conviction of Coolidge."

"Conviction of Coolidge." The trial of Coolidge, in Augusta, for the murder of Matthews, has terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, and he has been sentenced to death.

The trial of Coolidge, in Augusta, for the murder of Matthews, has terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, and he has been sentenced to death. Liver, and thereby Restore Health, Even when all other means have failed. The entire truth of the above n be ascertained by the trad of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring Health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not ve universal satisfaction.

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

A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Rattle Creek.

### Heal the Sick.



mublic—the many cures of disease they have perform-d—some of the patients having been centined to their

vorms, &c .- for gravel, rheumatism spinal affections The second boy rose to the surface almost at headache, cough and colds, they have proved an inval-

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER. No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectual a curing ague and fever, chill fever, &o, in the West-

In nervous debility and female complaints, they have worked wonders. They quiet the nerves by re-moving the cause of nervous irritation, and gradually strengthen and bring up the whole system. of advice to females afflicted with the above

These Pills were first introduced in a noisless manner. No gaidy show cards, or long apvertisements filled with certificates from persons that never lived, were resorted to, but were left to work their way into

public favor on their own merits.

They are purely Vegetable, mild but sure in their op. ration, and perfectly safe for young and old of debilitated constitutions. They never leave the bowels cosive, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use Great care has been taken in selecting and compound ing the medici ne which has always been suprintended

by Dr. Soule in person.

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

As there is spurious pills in circulation, called Oriental or Sovereign Balm, be sure to see before you buy that the name of "Dr. E. L. SOULE & Co." is on the face of the boxes. None others can be genuine. We are not aware that any one who is making a spurious article has yet dared to make use of our name; but

The genuine Sovereign Balm Pills can be had wholesale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co. Euclid, Onon-Bleeding Piles.—A gentleman in Bedford, Mass., J. Owen & Co., wholesale and retail agents: Also,

sole by agents in every town in the country, and by A. T. Havens, Agent, Battle Creek.

### Medical Notice.

DOCTOR THAYER & BARTLETT having associa-ted themselves in business, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Battle Creek and o the public generally in the practice of Médicine and Surgery, and may at all times be found in their office in "Union Block," over Brown & Browster's store,

when not professionally engaged.)

Doctors T. & B. are supplied with the necessary instruments for performing the various operations in Surgery and will give particular attention to diseases reuiring surgical treatment, and as heretofore, diseases the Eye and car will receive especial attention. The Deutal business, in all its branches, (as previous-

g &c., and the preservation of teeth by plugging, cleans ing &c., and the insertion of "STOCKTON'S INCOR RUPTIBLE TEETH," will be attended to by Dr. June 11, 1847.

### Paper.

THE undersigned will be supplied from the Ann Arbor Paper Mill, with the various descriptions of the above named article, manufactured at that place, consisting of Printing, Wrapping and Writing, together with Blank Books. The above articles will be sold for cash or archamoul for real

cash or exchanged for rags, E. DORRANCE, Agent. Battle Creek, November 20, 1847.

### School Books.

for sale cheap at the
APOTHECARIES HALL, Eagle Block

# REMEDIA

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S advertisement, for 1848.— 1 to Great American Remedy—Vaughn's Vegetable Li-thontriptic Mixture.—This universal panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies, South America and all other parts of the globe, where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the infroduction of this medicine, hesitated not to say it possessed. In in-troducing this Great Vegetable Remedy, the most startso novel was the theory, the principle upon which cures were to be effected, that people thew up their hands and cried, what next! Even credulity started with surprise, and the so called "Faculty" made themselves merry over the "new humbug." But mark the result—the three years have passed away—public opinion, the voice of millions of observing individuals, have stamped this remedy the most singular, wonderful, incomprehensive and miraculous curative power ever produced. The one great disease, which the proprietor of this medicine had the presumption to say existed, and that all various dis-cases were but secondary, has now millions of believers. They must believe, for they have witnessed the effect of this restorative. It has conquered all cases, by simply conquering the one. The old school now open their eyes. Their old dogmas, like the morning mist, fly before the light of truth, and common sense now seeks a road to health its own way, instead of closing eyes and being led. The truth of the principle upon which this article cures is established, and the statement is again boldly, most emphatically, most decidedly reiterated; this medicine will drive from the body every discuss which has a name, every disorganization of the system which can exist. If bone and muscle remain, this medicine will restore to a perfect state. The old calomel, bleeding, blistering system is about to fall. The proof daily presenting itself of the trath of our theory, is a propout of the old structure, which will soon tamble to the

ground, a shapeless mass of ignorance and deception.
Invalids resort at once to this medicine. It is a strictly vegetable remedy, the product of our own soil, a com-pound of twenty-two different ingredients. Each root boand of twenty-two different ingredients. Each root has its particular part of the system to act upon, and this action is always produced, its effect upon the whole system is immediately apparent. Testimony of the highest character is daily coming to the proprietor, full of truth—and you will always see names, places and dates. Not a particle of false evidence is offered on the part of this great curative. a particle of false evidence is offered on the part of this great curative. The most careful perusal of the pampulet is desired. It gives the character of all the secondary complaints which prevail, and which have been cured by this article. Evidence of cures in some of the most dreadful cases of lingering complaints which it has been the fortune of any medicine to cope with, is found—cases which have been left to die. Hundreds in every large city of our Union and the Canadas, have to thank this article for their lives; and so do they, as letters in possession of the promisetor will show.

thank this article for their lives; and so do they, as letters in possession of the proprietor will show.

This great medicine will cure dropsy, in every stage; gravel, and all kinds of difficulty in the urinary organs; complaints of the kidneys, weakness of the back, female irregularities immediately checked, and a bealthy tone given to the system. Let every female at once resort to this safe medicine, and use no other. Diseased liver, indigestion, bilious complaints, dyspepsia instantly relieved; rheumatism, gout, &c., produced by inaction of the blood, will always find relief; inflamed laugs, cough, even consumption, unless the patients and their cough, even consumption, unless the patients and their medical advisers were deceived, has been cured by this medicine; scrofula and eruptive diseases, piles, erystpelas, inflammation of the eyes, palpitation of the heart sick-headache, jaundice, fever and agre—the whole cut-

alogue might be named—seek talkremedy; buy no other Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at \$2; 12 oz. bottles \$1. Be careful that you are not imposed upon. Every bot-tle has the words, "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithoutriptic" blown upon the glass—the written signature of "G. G. Vaugha" on the directions and G. C. Vaugha, Buffalo,

Dr. E. L. Soule & Co.

SOVEREGN

BALW

Waughn" on the directions and G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, stamped on the cork. None other genuine.

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

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine, at wholesale and retail; New York City, 132 Nassau st., George H. Ostrander; Salem, Mass., 295 Essex st., Thomas P. Chase; Cincinnati, Olio, 223 Main st., C. S. Burdall; St. Louis, Mo., J. Walker—general agents. At retail by respectable druggists throughout the Union, as advertised in the papers. For sale by A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

G. & J. G. Hill and J. Owen & Co., Detroit: Mayn.

A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek. G. & J. G. Hill and J. Owen & Co., Detroit; Mayn found it few minutes ago."

Grasping the money she exclaimed, "why this is the very one. See, there is a bit cut from one side. Thank you, thank you,"

Grasping the money she exclaimed to the inthe grave. At her feet they placed a small for the rescue; but as the foremost one step-ped upon the ice, it cracked, and he retreated to the accident and started for the rescue; but as the foremost one step-ped upon the ice, it cracked, and he retreated to the accident and started for the rescue; but as the foremost one step-ped upon the ice, it cracked, and he retreated to the bank. At this moment Jeremiah Thomas, a lad nine years of age, with extra-from one side. Thank you, thank you," Old Liver complaints, Jaundice. &c., can be permanently cured by the use of these Pills, as they oper-Marshall. 41 O. W. OWEN, Travelling Agent.

## The Piles.

A CURB FOR LIVE SECURED !-Dr. UPHAM'S Internal Remedy for the cure of Piles. The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished Physician of New-York city, is the only re-ally successful remedy for this dangerous and distress-ing complaint the Piles, ever offered to the American

ern States, as the genuine sovereign Balm Phis. We have never known a single case, when taken according to directions, where they have not effected a cure in from one to eight days.

The Electnary contains to Mineral Matrone, no are form one to eight days.

They cleanse and purify the blood, and are, therefore, they cleanse and purify the blood, and are, therefore, are all formulations and the purify the blood, and are, therefore, are all formulations and the purify the blood, and are, therefore, are all formulations of the property of

Although the Electury was originally pre-sared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medi-cine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to of advice to females afflicted with the above disease, any particular part or organ. In inflammation and con-we would say that large doses of any kind of catharties gestion of the liver and spleen; inflammation, and sore-are always injurious. These pills should be taken one at a dose, every night until a cure is effected. (See Circulars.) bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

For all impurities of the Blood

For all impurities of the Blood

For all impurities of the blood arising from the imprudent use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofulous affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electury is entirely entirely entirely. ary is entirely unrivalled

TO MARRIED LADEIS. Married ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach, bowels and spine, akness of back, flow of blood to the head, &c. Electuary is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the most useful catbartic that can possibly be used as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, without pain or irritation, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in

Peculiar Cases and Effects in New Englad. Chronic Piles.—A workman in the gas house at Cambridgeport, who had the piles fifteen years, very severely, and was constantly exposed to the intense heat some of them have had the imprudence to imitate our boxes and copy our Circulars, Certificates, &c. Unless the public are careful when they purchase, they will be deceved.

of a furnace and greatly reduced by the disease, received great relief and a final cure by the use of Dr. Upham's remedy. The case was a very obstinate one, owing to the nature of the occupation and the derang-

> who had the bleeding piles for many years, greatly ex-hausting his system, was entirely relieved of this distressing and dangerous symptoms, by taking a half dose of the Electuary once or twice a month.

Falling of the Bowels.—A person afflicted with piles, and falling of the bowels, to such a degree that no evacuation could be had without lying flat upon the floor, was entirely relieved and cured by this medicine. The se was a very extraordinary one. Extreme Costiveness .- Numerous persons, and es

pecially females, afflicted with extreme costiveness and piles, with all those distressing syptoms attendant upon such a state of the system, have been able to effect an entire change in this condition by the use of this medicine. It is a very mild cathartic, and an admirable remedy for costiveness, especially for married women. Fistulus, Ulcers, &c,—In the worst case of piles,

where fistulas, ulcers, and cavernous holes exist, the Electuary is always salutary in its effects, and if perseveringly used, will produce a care. Two or three cases, where a surgical operation was thought to be necessary by the doctors, have been cured by this medicine. It is a perfect remedy for mercurial diseases in the in

Price, \$1 per box, of twelve doses with full directions and other information respecting the treatment and cure of the disease.

Sold wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, and by A. T. Havens, Battle Creek.

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his farm, situated one and a half miles north of the village of Battle Creek, on the town line road, consisting of 160 acres of land, 120 under good improvement, a good frame house and barn, with a well of water attached. Also an apple QUILLS, Steel Pens. Pen-Holders, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Wafers Sealing-Wax, Letter Stamps. &c. Brooks, Charles Bartlett, or of the subscriber on the premises.

J. H HALSTED.

premises. October 28, 1847.