





THE LIBERTY PRESS.

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Liberty Nominations.

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

Our readers will please excuse the delay of our paper, on account of sickness.

The French Assembly.

The election of delegates which took place on the 23d inst., will meet the 4th of May, to form a Constitution and elect a Government. A letter from Paris says: The meeting is to be organized by Dupont-Victor Cousin, the philosopher, will lead off by declaring for the United States Constitution, supported by Arago, Garnier, Pages, &c.

Lamartine will oppose it, and intends to advocate an Assembly without an upper House or Senate, which he thinks to be too conservative for a Republican form of Government.

It will be a stirring time the fourth of May. The Assembly will be protected in its debates by two hundred thousand soldiers of the people, who are to be reviewed in camp de Mars on that day.

Now is the crisis for France. Who does not feel a thrill of excitement at the thought of what is pending? Upon her decision hangs the destiny of Europe, and with what intense interest it is awaited by all parties. Tottering thrones are propped by the hope, and the despots who occupied, and are still occupying them, are clinging to it also, that the genius of Liberty which has so signally aided France may now desert her, or be foiled by the thousand enemies that will not fail to assail her. Aspiring selfishness, and favoritism, exist there as everywhere, though not as conspicuous now, while kept in the back ground by such important events, ensts and prejudices, which have for ages existed, will not be forgotten in a day, and will have their influence. The laboring classes, who have everything at stake, will be jealous of their rights, and array themselves against any usurpation of them.

It can scarcely be expected that in the selection of nine hundred representatives, the people will carry out the entire sentiments and objects of the present leaders of the revolution. With a franchise only limited by age and the felon's brand; the thirty-seven millions of population, furnish, it is estimated, not far from six millions of voters, who will, at the ballot-box, decide the fate of nations, so far as their liberties are concerned, and this great mass will be more or less divided in sentiment, and influenced somewhat by the friends of Royalty, many of whom there must still remain, who are stimulated by being deprived of the possession of titles, wealth and honors. It has justly been said, that "Royalty is banished, not abandoned." Its friends will make a desperate effort, the pecuniary embarrassment under which the Provisional Government exists, will aid them. May they not succeed! exclaims every republican spirit. May the beautiful fabric, the "ideal Republic" of France become a reality, and stand as a beacon-light to guide other Governments, until the last throne shall crumble to dust, and Despotism no longer pollute the earth.

Church Action Against Slavery.

A correspondent of the Liberator gives the following preamble and resolutions, as passed by the Congregational church at Salmon Falls Village, Somersworth, N. H., a short time since.

This prompt and decided action in the church is a most noble and efficient example, it is truly christian-like, and a proof that the great principle of Liberty is at work more or less in every department throughout our land, and may it continue to work until the whole lump is thoroughly leavened. May other churches speedily follow in this reform and the "golden rule" soon become the principle of action upon this subject. The influence and example of all the churches at the north would be a preponderating weight in the balance in favor of anti-slavery. Every one who reflects at all upon the subject, will readily admit, that the church in every age of the world has had much to do in moulding public opinion, as in all organization there exists a power incomparable with individual effort, and in no other does it, or has it ever existed to that extent as in ecclesiastical bodies.

Whereas, The practice of buying, selling, and holding man as property, has become prevalent among ministers and members of churches, heretofore acknowledged and fellowshiped as evangelical; and, whereas, we are taught in the word of God, that "he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, is a manstealer; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe slavery to be not only an evil, but a sin in the sight of God, and that the system under every modification is utterly opposed to the spirit and principles of the gospel.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every Christian, in the meekness and spirit of the gospel, to plead the cause of the poor; to remember in their prayers, those in bonds as bound with them; and by all moral and proper means, seek to hasten the entire removal of the system from our land.

Resolved, That we can have no Christian or ministerial fellowship with those who hold their fellow-men as property, or advocate slaveholding as either a right, or an sin."

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the opposers of Mr. Hale's proposition in the United States' Senate to afford legal protection to property threatened with destruction by the mob in the District of Columbia, calls them the vehement champions of Liberty in Europe and Slavery in America—says, and justly too, that there have been no portions of our countrymen more voracious in their rejoicings over the triumphs of Liberty in Europe, than most of those who, in the streets of Washington were "ravenous" for tearing in pieces, the three white men who aided seventy Africans in their attempt to escape from slavery to freedom. In speaking of the character of the Era, it says:—This paper has ever been perfectly temperate, courteous, law-abiding, and there is not the least shadow of pretext for connecting it in any way with the captured slaves. Furthermore—That this is but the beginning of the end! The North will yet speak, and in terms too, that enslavers shall tremble to hear, and cease the remarks by thanking them for their undesigned aid in strutting her to a consciousness of her abasement and her shame.

We are confident that the whole affair will signally promote the cause of universal freedom.

A Difficult Case.

"The Quakers in Virginia seem to be pined in a peculiar relation to the laws of Virginia. The Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, to which they belong, has charged all its members to educate the free colored people. The laws of Virginia forbid it; and the Friends have addressed a memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, asking liberty to pursue the advice of their Yearly Meeting. If liberty is not given, we do not know what course the Friends will take. There will be little difficulty in deciding what to do in this case, if the Quakers of Virginia are ready to obey God rather than man, and abide the consequence. We suspect that Fox and Barclay, Burroughs and Woolman, and the hero-hearted early Quakerdom, would have had no hesitation in marking out their course. True it requires courage and firmness and faith, to brave the force of the state or the mob, in the performance of duty. These qualities were once elements in Quakerism. We hope that in the time of trial, these children of braveries, these inheritors of a noble name will not dishonor their name and parentage, and doubly dishonor their own hearts, by cringing to slaveholding despots. Let them once take an open, calm and firm stand against those wicked laws, and suffer the penalty for their violation, and in a few years they would be repealed. Nothing would bring that result more speedily than an attempt to execute them upon respectable and respected men. [Penn. Freeman.]

We think with the Freeman that those Friends who are actuated by the principles they profess, will have little doubt relative to the course they are to pursue with regard to this law. But how inconsistent with our "free institutions," to say nothing of its inhumanity, is such a law. Those who are remote from the scene of such enactments can scarcely realize that they do actually exist—that in any part of our Liberty loving Republic any portion of human beings are prohibited by law the means of education. While we are sending missionaries to "heathen lands," would it not be well for us to consider the poor, degraded, ignorant and enslaved of our own? Retributive justice will not always sleep, and sooner or later, we, as a nation, shall reap the reward of such hypocrisy.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1848. SENATE.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill making the corporations of the District liable for damages done by mob violence within their limits. A warm and personal debate sprang up on the motion to receive it.

A part of which we shall endeavor to give next week. We will here state that the congressional news which was collected for our last week's paper was omitted through a mistake. We do not mean it shall occur again.

APRIL 24, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Borland, appointed Senator in the place of Mr. Sevier, appeared, and took his seat. Little business was done, and the Senate adjourned, having received an invitation to tend the celebration of the French Revolution.

HOUSE.—No business was done. Motions to suspend the rules were made and lost, and the House adjourned, on account of the celebration of the French Revolution.

APRIL 25,

SENATE.—An effort was made to take up Mr. Hale's bill to suppress riots, &c., but it failed. The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the bill relating to the California claims.

HOUSE.—The question of privilege coming up, Mr. Wick, of Indiana, read a speech from the Clerk's desk, discussing the slavery question at large; and he was followed by Mr. Giddings, who occupied his hour on the same subject. On motion of A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, the whole subject was then laid upon the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to amend the act to raise for a time an additional military force.

Communications.

Communications from Messrs. T. F. and S. W. Foster were received to late for insertion this week.

We are also obliged to defer the publication of some others, for want of room, among which is the letter from Mexico, by Capt. Vanarman, referred to last week. With reference to this letter, it is but a detail of his march from Vera Cruz to Cordova, their destination being changed from Orizaba to that place—and a description of the City of Cordova, and the country in its vicinity, which will be read with the same interest at some other time. The only circumstance worthy of particular note, is that of their finding, and burying the bodies of nine Americans (on their next days march from Passo el Macho) who had been killed by the guerrillas, among whom was a Lieutenant. The troops were in good health &c.

Murder in LeRoy.

With reference to the murder of Mrs. Winters, of the town of LeRoy, in this county, by her husband John Winters. We have been informed, that the deceased was a respectable and amiable young woman, that she married John Winters her husband, about two years since. They lived agreeably together for some time, when he without cause, became jealous of her, at length, on the 25th ult. at 5 o'clock P. M. they started to go to James Winters (his brother, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. John W.) and on their way it appears, he struck her a blow on her head, with an axe, which he was taking to his brother's to grind, supposing he had killed her. He then attempted to cut his own throat but did not succeed—and then left her, and went for his brothers, to go and get her, she was found about half way from her home, to his brothers, in a state of insensibility, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at 1 o'clock A. M. The Murderer made no attempt to escape. We understand he is to have his trial next week.

General Association of Michigan.

The General Association of Michigan, will meet at the Congregational Church in Ann Arbor, on the 30th May, at 8 o'clock P. M. It is expected that every congregational church will appoint and send us their delegate. The opening sermon will be preached by the last moderator, Rev. G. L. FOSTER.

C. LOCKWOOD, Scribe.

Dexter, May 3, 1848.

THE SLAVE ABDUCTORS:—Edward Sayers (Captain) Chester English, and Daniel Draton, have been finally committed for trial. The Criminal Court meets in June. Nearly all of the runaway slaves have been sold to dealers in that line. [Washington News.]

Debate in Congress—French Question.

The debate in our National Legislature on the French question has elicited much interest, in consequence of the relation that has existed between the countries during and since our revolutionary struggle; in which France laid us under lasting obligations; and for the sympathy we naturally feel for a people just emerging from under the power of despotism. The resolution of congratulation upon her new position, has no doubt been gratifying to every American citizen. But when an amendment was proposed to congratulate her upon the high stand she had taken relative to the great "cardinal republican principle, that there should be neither slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime." She was taking a step far in advance of the position we occupy, and a proposition to notice it so signally, called down the indignation of Southern aristocracy upon the man who had the generosity to move the amendment, and those who had the courage to sustain him. Mr. Ashmun defends himself against the attack in a manner that does credit to a son of New England. As we have not room to give the debate in full, we shall endeavor to give a summary review, by making some few short extracts, and leave our readers to make their own inferences with regard to the position in which the slave system and its influences have placed our country.

"He claimed to live under a republican Government, where all were entitled to equal privileges and equal rights, and, as a member of this House, he claimed the right freely to discuss any topic that came legitimately within their action; and the gentleman from Virginia greatly mistook his character if he supposed that either denunciation or coarse abuse could deter him from the exercise of his rights. He sympathized with the down-trodden humanity of France, and the expression of his sympathy was the exercise of a legitimate right, when such resolutions were before this body. Why, the resolutions of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Cummings] might be supposed to contemplate the precise object which he had in view in preparing his amendment. The gentleman from Ohio, in his third resolution, expressed the hope that the down-trodden humanity of France might succeed in breaking down all forms of tyranny and oppression; and what was that but a prayer that slavery shall cease? Did the gentleman from Ohio, or the gentleman from Virginia, or any other gentleman, say that the three hundred thousand slaves that exist in the French West India islands were not down-trodden humanity? If those gentlemen did deny it, he would ask their attention to description given of it by a gentleman who now held a high position in the new Government of France. He desired them to listen to what Mr. Lamartine, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had said of it, in a well-known book which he had published.

What was the House, by the proposal of these resolutions, asked to do? To congratulate France on the attempt to form a republican Government. Now, when the charter of their new Government was stuck on the point of a bayonet, and handed about for adoption, M. de Lamartine said:

"I propose to form a Government, not definitive, but provisional—a Government charge, first of all, with the task of stanching the blood which flows, of putting a stop to civil war—a Government which we appoint without putting aside any portion of our indignation; and in the next place, a Government on which we shall impose the duty of convoking and consulting the People in its totality—all that possess the title of man, the rights of a citizen."

When such was the declaration of the great popular leader, and we congratulate the People of France on the adoption of such a Government, and while the President in his message called that Government a Republic, why should not Congress say, with Lamartine, that everything which possessed the form of humanity ought to be a citizen! The decrees of the Provisional Government had been sent to the Government of the United States, and the President had transmitted them to Congress. Among them was one which gave instant freedom to three hundred thousand down-trodden human beings in the French colonies. Why, in congratulating France on what she had achieved, must we stint our praise so as to withhold all commendation on this reform also? Why, at such a moment, when the glad tones of liberty to three hundred thousand fellow creatures are sounding to the islands of the Caribbean sea, may not one voice in this hall, dedicated to Liberty itself, swell the shout that goes up to Heaven in thankfulness and rejoicing?

Mr. A. said that in what he had done he had not only manifested his own feelings and those of his constituents, but there was a gentleman high in the confidence of the present Administration, the exponent of its policy and principles at the Court of St. James, who was at this moment undoubtedly fully sympathizing and fraternizing with Lamartine in all that had been done in France with reference to slavery. He was placed at the Court of the greatest power of Europe with a full knowledge of his sentiments on this subject, because he had solemnly and publicly avowed them. In 1834, Mr. Bancroft, the present minister to England, and late Secretary of the Navy, was proposed as a candidate for Congress in the district Mr. A. represents; and he put forth a printed address to the people, announcing the principles which would govern his action. Mr. A. would read a short extract from that address to show what was then the Democratic doctrine, and that the principle of the amendment of Mr. A. was fully accorded in by the accredited plenipotentiary of Mr. Polk's Administration:

"If further great reforms in society are expected, they must come from the people.—Slaves are capital; the slaveholder is a capitalist. Free labor will be the first to demand the abolition of slavery; capital will be the last to concede it. We would not interfere with the domestic regulations of New Orleans or of Algiers; but we may demand the INSTANT ABOLITION of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and should assist free labor to recover its rights in the capital of the country."

Here was a declaration of principles that came fully up to any which Mr. A. had avowed; and could it be doubted that this Democratic functionary was even now shaking hands with Lamartine, and thanking him, in the name of free labor, in the name of Liberty and Democracy for this pledge to abolish slavery in the colonies.

Here was an exposition of the Democratic faith, made by a most unquestionable Democrat, who now represented this country at the Court of London. And while it was proposed to congratulate France on having overthrown her monarchical Government, Mr. A. claimed the right, which our minister is probably exercising, to congratulate her on having emancipated her slaves.

The gentleman from Virginia thought that Mr. A.'s amendment implied an insult on all the republican States of the South. Mr. A. said that, by the Declaration of Independence freedom was declared an inalienable right of man, and this was held to be an insult to the Southern States. In 1776, all the enlightened and patriotic representation from Virginia united in publishing to the world, as their belief and principle of action, that "all men were created equal, and possessed of certain inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Was it an insult to the slaveholding States to adopt the Declaration of Independence? To pass the Ordinance of 1787? To pass the resolution admitting Louisiana into the Union? or that admitting Missouri? or that admitting Texas? Yet in all these cases there were restrictions on the existence of slavery within certain limits. Or was it an insult when the last House of Representatives, which the gentleman would claim as a Democratic Congress inserted a clause into the Constitution of Oregon, forever prohibiting slavery in this Territory, or to insert a similar restriction in Mexico in the three million bill?

The gentleman and his friends had forced the House and the country into a war which seemed likely to end in the acquisition of territory, and they would then call upon Congress to make laws for it. And when that came, he was much mistaken if they would not find that the people of the North would take their stand to a man on that point. They had resisted the war, but the war had been forced upon them; and when it should be attempted to force them to allow the existence of slavery in the new territory, and thus prepare a new accession of slaveholding States, and slaveholding power and predominance, it would be resisted, and they would do all which constitutionally they could do to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery in this Union.

Mr. Bayly resumed the floor, and proceeded with his remarks. The gentleman had referred to the remarks of the French Minister; had quoted from his book what he had said on the subject of slavery in the West India islands Now, he (Mr. B.) begged leave to say to the House, that he attached precisely the same importance to Lamartine's description of slavery in the West Indies that he did to the constant descriptions of slavery in the Southern States by the gentleman and his associates on this floor. He had never lived in those colonies; he knew nothing of their condition; he was precisely as ignorant of it as the gentleman from Massachusetts and those who operated with him were of the condition of slavery in the Southern States; and his presumptions would never supply the place of knowledge. He attached precisely the same importance to the opinions of Lamartine upon a subject which he did not understand, that he did to the opinions so often expressed here by a class precisely in the same category.

The gentleman had expressed some surprise that the resolutions of the gentleman from Ohio contained a virtual congratulation at this abolition movement in France.

The gentleman said, when he (Mr. B.) pronounced his amendment a libel on one-half of the States of this Union, he was virtually saying that the Declaration of Independence was equally a libel. What was the resolution of the gentleman, as modified by his friend from Ohio [Mr. Schenck 1] It was a declaration that slavery, domestic slavery, was a violation of a cardinal republican principle. He said that that declaration was a libel on one-half of the States of this Union, because it affirmed that those States were living in the habitual violation of a cardinal republican principle; and he maintained it still. But had the gentleman's resolution any analogy to the Declaration of Independence? Did the Declaration of Independence declare that all men are born equal, did it mean to assert the untruth that all men are in fact born equal in their moral and physical condition? Did it mean to say that the idiot was born equal in every respect with the man of genius? In what were they equal? Equal in stature? in intellect? in any gift of God?

The Declaration of Independence never meant to assert any such absurdity as that. It meant to assert that men are equal in their native political rights. That was what it declared, and that was all it declared; and there was no ingenuity which could torture the Declaration of Independence into having the remotest allusion to the institution of domestic slavery.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had referred to (he was sorry he [Mr. Ashmun] had referred to so many miscellaneous subjects in this connection, for it had betrayed him into a disquisition of debate which he hoped he was not much accustomed to) and asked him if the Oregon bill, with the anti-slavery restriction, was a libel on the Southern States? He regretted that the gentleman had made it necessary for him to refer to the circumstances under which that anti-slavery restriction was put in the bill. It had been in none of the Territorial bills that had preceded it, except the Wisconsin bill, and there in so loose and general phraseology that it had escaped the attention of the House. The effort had been abandoned in the case of the Iowa bill, and had never been renewed. When the Oregon bill came into this House in 1846, reported by a gentleman from a slave State, and from a committee the majority of whom were from non-slaveholding States, there was no such restriction in it. It was placed there—and he regretted it—on the motion of a gentleman whose elevated personal character, whose elegant accomplishments, whose urbanity, whose ability, whose statesmanship ought to have made him scorn to have participated in any such proceedings—by the gentleman who then as now, represented the city of Boston. It was brought there against all precedent, against all necessity—circumstances which he regretted as he regretted the source from which it came, as if it had come from such a source as this amendment, he should have expected nothing better; but he confessed he was disappointed mortified, to see it come from the source from which it did.

Hon. John P. Hale will please accept our thanks, in consideration of his favour, of some valuable public documents, received last week.

Later from Europe.

The general commotion of the continent has gone on increasing.

The intelligence respecting the insurrection in Lombardy is now confirmed with the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of 30,000 troops, crossed into Lombardy, issuing formal declarations of war against Austria. Marched direct to Milan. The Austrians defeated at every point. Parma, Porecia, and Dessengana, are endeavoring to establish themselves on the Mincia.

The Italian Duchies Modena, and Parma are revolutionized.—In Venica a Republic has been proclaimed, and a Provisional Government Organized.

In Austria Proper, Every thing seems disorganized, and in the confusion, it is impossible to fix the hourly changing scenes. Savoy has proclaimed herself a Republic at Barden.

Wirttemberg and Saxony, liberal governments have been conceded to the people.

In Hanover the triumph of the people is complete. In Prussia, after the bloody scene in Berlin, the King has put himself at the head of the German Confederation, and proposed extensive Constitutional reforms.

In Belgium all attempts to overthrow the Government has failed. Belgium and Holland are comparatively quiet. Switzerland remains strictly neutral. A movement has commenced for the re-establishment of Poland.—And there appears every probability of a war between United Germany and Russia, Poland, being the prize, and battle field. The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto, declaring his determination, to defend his country from the devastating plague of insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France which has overpowered all Central Europe, and is concentrating large armies in Southern Russia.

Violent disturbances have taken place in Madrid. The people and the Soldiery fought in the streets from in the evening to 4 in the morning—many were slain on both sides.—The city was declared to be in a state of siege, but was subsequently tranquil.

In France, the department of Minister of war, is still vacant, the duties are performed ad interim by M. Arago. Hitherto the Provisional Government has found no one to accept it.

The Irish address to France was presented in Paris on the 3d inst. Lamartine replied expressing sympathy for Ireland but adhered to strict neutrality. An immense French army of observation is being formed on the whole line of the frontier, from the Mediterranean to Switzerland.

The Bank of France has been allowed farther latitude in discounts. The Banks of Lyons, Ronce, Bordeaux, Nanty, Lisle, Hame Marsilles, London and Orleans have suspended specie payment. Relief Banks have been established in all the large towns.

Ireland in great excitement. The pressure on the savings Banks, still continue, and even the Bank of Ireland is uneasy at the number balances withdrawn. Crops promise well. Where industry has been expended, ample rewards are in view.

Rifle clubs are forming and target shooting is practicing.

Extensive importations of pikes have taken place from Binghamton, two consignments alone, amounted to 30,000. These are sold only to persons who can give a certain password. One man has at present a contract to supply ash saplings eleven feet long for 100,000 men.

In conjunction with the manufacture of weapons, the signal fires, which of late have been so frequent, have caused considerable anxiety to the authorities. They were lit up with a rapidity truly astonishing and were another evidence of the bad feeling prevalent among the peasantry, there being no doubt a secret signification attached to them.

Further Details of the Mob at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, April 20, says:—The city and both Houses of Congress have been thrown into a ferment by the events connected with the late affair of the slaves.

A meeting of the citizens was held last night in front of the Patent office, and violent proceedings against the Era (abolition paper) office were intended by them. Many citizens with cooler heads, proposed that the people should wait for the intervention of law; and until the editor of the Era should be notified to leave the city. The Committee waited on Dr. Bailey, and received for a reply that he wished his press to remain where it was; that he would not yield it except with his life; that he was alone and unarmed, and in the power of the people. A mob left the meeting and proceeded to the Era office, but offered no violence, though they made threats of it, if the paper should not be discontinued.

Mr. Giddings went to the jail yesterday to see the Captain of the vessel who abducted the slaves, and offered him counsel for his defence, a number of persons who were collected there, menaced him with violence, but he was protected by the police. This morning in both Houses, the subject was brought up, and most exciting debates took place. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Palfrey in the House, and Mr. Hale in the Senate, for an inquiry into the facts concerning a lawless mob which had menaced a member of Congress and the lives and property of individuals. The Southern members took the chief part in the debate that followed. They insisted upon it that the mob, if there had been one, was justifiable; and that members of the House particularly, had instigated the slaves to revolt and runaway; and they deserved whatever they might receive from a mob; and ought to be expelled from the House.

These remarks were pointed particularly at Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who had lately declared in debate that if a slave killed his master in a struggle to prevent his arrest in Ohio, he would be justified in the eye of the law, and he (Mr. G.) would call him a good fellow. Mr. Foote invited Mr. Hale to Mississippi, promising him elevation to the highest tree in the State. Both Houses will investigate the

subject by Committees. It will serve to arouse Congress and the public, and promote abolitionism. I fear that there will be a riotous mob to-night, and that violence will be committed.

P. S. The President has given orders to the clerks and employees of Government to hold themselves in readiness to preserve law and order, and the peace of the city. The Common Council have issued the following:

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: It is well known to you that events have transpired within the last few days, deeply affecting the peace and character of our community. The danger has not yet passed away, but demands increased vigilance from the friends of order. The cool, deliberate judgement of the people of this community, unexceptionally and unequivocally declared, can, and will, we doubt not, if the law is found insufficient, redress grievances in a manner worthy of themselves; but the fearful acts of lawless and irresponsible violence can only aggravate the evil.

The authorities, municipal and police, have thus far restrained actual violence; and they now invoke the citizens of Washington to sustain them in their farther efforts to maintain the peace and preserve the honor of the city. The peace and character of the Capitol of the Republic must be preserved. The Mayor of the city (confined to his bed by sickness) fully concurs in the above. W. LENOX, Pres. Board of Aldermen, J. H. GODDARD, Capt. Auxiliary Guard. April 20, 1848.

April 21. Last night, a crowd assembled in front of the Era office but showed no symptoms of a disposition to violence. But after the assembly had dispersed, and the police and clerks had retired, after the Aldermen, and all the conservators of the peace who had been relied on had disappeared, the real mob rallied in secret and silence, to the number of two hundred and proceeded, with a chosen leader, to Dr. Bailey's house, and called him out.

Here was a trying occasion. Dr. B. as editor of the "Era," was called for, and promptly came out upon the steps alone and unarmed. The leader said, we are Marylanders and Virginians, and we have come to tar and feather you, and destroy your press. The Dr. requested to be heard, "Hear him, hear him!" was the general shout. The Dr. spoke some ten minutes, and was applauded by some in the crowd, to whom the leader cried, "what have you to say? you don't own any nigger!" This remark was resented and created a disputation; but after this episode, the Dr. made a few more remarks and was responded to with approbation. Mrs. Bailey, his wife, appeared, in the mean time, as his only backer. Mr. Ratcliffe, the lawyer, who was influential in calming the popular feeling the other night then happened to arrive; and, after a few remarks, proposed an adjournment sine die, which was agreed to; and, in five minutes, there was not an individual to be seen in the street. The spirit displayed in the House today was not so calm and well tempered.—Politicians are less cool and reasonable on this subject than the people. Dr. Bailey said well in his remarks to the mob last night, that his paper suppressed many violent things uttered in Congress, as calculated to do injury. He told them what is true, "that the other papers of this city publish things against slavery that he would not publish."

But Southern men go beyond prudent bounds, their speeches on this subject, and defeat their own purposes. Mr. Calhoun lost his self-possession yesterday, for the first time so far as I have ever observed. The House continued the discussion of Mr. Palfrey's resolution to-day. Southern members appear to be more apprehensive than they ever were of the "consolidation of liberty" at home.—There has never been such a discussion in Congress on the subject of slavery, in its political and social aspects, as there has been during this last week, and it is to be continued to the end of the session, on whatever measure may present an opportunity for discussion.

SAUNDERS, April 22. A few more cases of negro stealing here, and a mob or two, in this city, would greatly help to keep up the spirit of the discussion.—The effect of these debates will be to unite the South, both Whigs and Democrats, on Gen. Taylor as their available candidate. The Democrats will be obliged to go for a Northern man. Should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig convention, General Taylor will be yet brought forward with such strength by the united South that he will come as the leading candidate into the House, where he will unquestionably be chosen.

The prospect of a general war in Europe, seems to require of our people great caution in the preservation of their neutrality. We need the wisdom and the coolness of a Washington, to direct our councils. There never was a time when it was more necessary for our countrymen, in view of the state of things abroad, at home, to put at the head of affairs a man, who can look beyond party purposes, to the preservation of peace, of the Constitution, and of the Union.

Worth Thinking About. It is probable that of the causes which have injured the health of women the principal says the Phil. Casket, have been the prodigious multiplication of romances during the last century. From the cradle to the most advanced age they read them with that eagerness which keeps them almost without motion and without sleep. A young girl instead of running about and playing—reads, perpetually reads, and as twenty becomes full of vapors, instead of being qualified for the duties of a good wife or nurse. These causes, which influence the physical quality, influence the moral man. I have known persons of both sexes, whose constitution would have been robust, were they not weakened by the too strong impression of impassioned writings. The most tender romances hinder marriages, instead of promoting them. Woman while her heart is warmed by the languor of love, does not seek a husband; a hero must lay his laurels at her feet. The fire of love does not warm her heart, it only inflames her imagination.

We are indebted to the Macon Journal and Messenger for the following telegraph communication, received at a late hour last evening: MAON, April 13, 1848.

Lieut. McAllister, U. S. Artillery, has just arrived from Mexico. From him we learn that Santa Anna had gone to Antigua under a Mexican escort, and embarked for Jamaica from that port. Before he left Mexico, a messenger with dispatches from the Pacific came with Lieut. McAllister; he passed through Queretaro and says the Treaty will be ratified. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Dr. Coolidge, under sentence of death in the Maine State prison, has been set to learn the trade of a shoemaker.







Farmers Department.

Suggestions to Farmers.

I sometimes fancy to myself, when I hear persons who live on the rich and fertile prairies of the west, praise the luxuriance of their soil, and boast of the bountiful crops they yield with little labor, that they ought to be regarded somewhat as we now look upon those early settlers in the Mohawk valley, who, it is said, were in the habit of carting the manure made upon their lands to the river, and throwing it in, for fear, that should it remain, their lands would become too rich.

In their wisdom, supposing these lands could never be exhausted, they continued to plow the same fields, until at last "a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams." Chemistry shows us that by taking a succession of crops off from the same ground one year after another, without any return to it, the inevitable effect must be ultimately, that it will lose its fertility.

Chinese Agriculture.

If there be one thing that the genius of this extraordinary people has brought nearer to perfection than another, it is the cultivation of the soil. The economy of their agriculture is beautiful; the whole country presents the appearance of one continued garden; no large commons starving a few miserable horses, nor parks and chases laid waste for the special purpose of the breeding of rabbits are to be met with; the land meant to feed and clothe the people, and to that use its powers are directed.

Asparagus.

A correspondent of Downing's Horticulturist raises shoots of asparagus, which he says are, without exaggeration as large as his hoe handle, and perfectly tender and succulent, by this method. One part he dug to 40 parts of stable manure, and spread two inches thick, in autumn, and forked in. The next spring this is turned over slightly, and a coating of a quarter of an inch of salt added. This dissolves by rain, and kills every weed, while it promotes a vigorous growth of Asparagus. He cuts his Asparagus when six inches high, wholly above ground, and then it is perfectly tender.

Work for May.

Raspberries should be pruned and staked, cuttings of grapes, gooseberries currants and quinces, put out seeds of all fruit trees sown and trees transplanted if not already done, if the season be forward, dip all the roots in mud before setting out and the danger will be greatly lessened and the growth unchecked. All young weeds springing up should be destroyed at the outset and save nine-tenths of the labor, shoots around young grafted and budded trees rubbed off, crooked trees staked up, the peach and apple examined for the worm and bored, and layers made for propagating the quince. [Fruit Culturist.]

Selling Dry Goods.

People generally think it is a very easy matter to stand behind a counter and retail dry goods; but a week's experience in the business would convince the cleverest man that it is much more difficult and laborious than the task of turning a grindstone twelve hours per diem. The office of salesman embodies, in its duties, necessity for the shrewdness of a politician, the persuasion of a lover, the politeness of a Chesterfield, the patience of Job, and the impudence of a pick pocket.

"Madam," said he, in a tone of injured ignorance, "I have a very beautiful and rare piece of goods—a case of which I divided with Mr. Stewart, who is my brother-in-law; but it would be useless to show it to you.—It is the only piece left in the city."

"Oh! allow me to see it," she asked, in an anxious tone, and continued, "I had no intention of annoying you, or of disparaging the merit of your wares."

The salesman, who was now watched with breathless silence by his fellow clerks, proceeded, as if with much reluctance, and with expressions of fear that it would get injured by getting tumbled, to display an ancient piece of vesting, which had been lying in the store five years, and was considered to be unsaleable. The lady examined and liked it much. That was a piece of goods worthy to be worn. How much was it a yard?

Lost Arts.

Railroad and steam power 3600 years ago. The lost arts of the ancient Egyptians. If the Thebans, 1800 years before Christ, knew less in some departments of knowledge than ourselves, they also in others knew more.

They possessed the art of tempering copper tools so as to cut the hardest granite with the most minute and brilliant precision.—This art is lost. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous imposts on the lintels of their temples at Karnac? Architects now confess that they could not raise them to their usual mechanical powers. Those means must therefore be put to the account of the 'lost arts.'

Potatoe Disease.

Among the mass of conflicting evidence the following seem to be established as facts; 1st. That potatoes planted early in the season are more healthy than those planted later. 2d. That the crop has suffered less in dry elevated sandy districts than in moist, rich soils.

The Eulogy on the life and character of John Quincy Adams, by Hon. Edward Everett, was delivered on Saturday at Boston, before an immense concourse of people.

Place woolen clothes in rushes or trees infested with caterpillars; in the morning great numbers of the leaf-devouring insects will be found on them. The Canal Commissioners of New York have given notice that the water will be let into all the canals of the State on Monday May 1st. [Journal of Commerce, April 25.]

Uncertainty of Life.

There is a kind of warning voice by which ever and anon we are summoned to reflect upon the brevity and uncertainty of human existence. Scenes witnessed from time to time awaken thoughts of our mortality and evince that in life we are in the midst of death—that unperceived by us the entrance to its vale may lie near our door. Yet unconscious frequently of our near approach to that bourne from which none returns, mingling with the busy throng, we pass along merrily in the journey of life.

The Glory of War.

A SCENE IN MEXICO.—A member of the Virginia Regiment, writing from Saltillo, says: "Yesterday one of the most painful scenes took place here that I ever witnessed. A soldier by the name of Noctor Gailbraith, a bugler in Captain Mier's company of volunteers cavalry, was shot for threatening the Captain's life. The troops were all mustered to witness the scene. The unhappy prisoner was brought forward under the Provost Marshall and guard. Sixteen men were detailed and formed in single file. The prisoner calmly sat down on his coffin at about eight paces distance, and looked the executioners firmly in the face. His sentence was then read to him; he threw his head backward, and said to the men:—'Take good aim; I am ready to die.' They fired; he fell immediately, having received three balls in his body; but in a few moments he again arose, resting on his elbow, and asked for water, and drank.

Some of Slavery's Doings.

Rev. Mr. Forsyth, a Presbyterian minister of Kentucky, held as his slave the wife of Mr. Penny of Ohio. Mr. P. went for his wife, obtained her, and started for home on Saturday evening, having with him also another woman and two men. On Sabbath morning, the minister, Forsyth, discovered the loss of two of his slaves, rode two miles and started a man in pursuit, and went home to his pulpit labors. The pursuers overtook Penny and his company at a ferry, where a fight ensued, with pistols and clubs; but the fugitives defended themselves and got clear. Mr. Forsyth, having preached and made his last prayer, started off in hot haste, Sabbath afternoon, but found on getting to the ferry, that his property had gone to Ohio. Mr. Forsyth consoled the man whom he sent in pursuit, and who got wounded in the scuffle, by saying that "we are not long for this world, and that there would be no negro stealing in the next."—Exchange.

The White Man's Motto.

Free Labor, Free Territory and a Free Press. It is time the 'white men' of this country begin to look a little to their own interests, as opposed to that of the blacks. The great care and sympathy of our free white brethren in the North has been for 'those in bonds.' This is all very well but it is also well to look at results affecting the white man's interests.

Cost of Royalty and Nobility.

The British government pay annually £400,000 to support the Queen and her household. It pays annually £100,000 to the widow of King William, and has paid the Duke of Wellington since he entered the army to the present year, the enormous sum of £1,800,000 sterling! Besides this the Duke now holds offices, yielding an income of £12,364. This will not always be so—a day of reckoning is at hand.

The Cholera.

That awful scourge, the Cholera, seems to have been stayed in its westward progress. The severe lessons taught by its former devastations are seriously regarded by the Governments of Europe, who spare no efforts to enforce on the various municipal authorities, a strict attention to cleanliness and an observance of every possible precautionary measure that may in the slightest degree tend to ward off an attack, or in the event of a visitation, to mitigate the horrors of the disease.

America has, as we hope, providentially been spared a visitation, but during the last winter we have heard tales of horror and woe, little less thrilling than those told of the Cholera. Many a great and good man has sacrificed his life in endeavoring to stay the progress of Ship Fever. But the stories have been forgotten as soon as told, and our city government still allows our streets to remain a rotten hot-bed of filth, pregnant with the insidious germs of this blasting epidemic.

Our severe strictures on the transportation of passengers in crowded and filthy ships we have reason to believe, have attracted the attention of British Ministers, particularly the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries, and have produced a salutary change in the mode of conveying steerage passengers across the Atlantic in British vessels. American ship-owners, we are proud to say, have generally been humane and kind in their treatment of the poor emigrants, and their conduct stands in bold relief to the mercenary spirit of owners and officers of many British charnel hulks.

The Difficulties of a Pro-Slavery Church.

The Slave Power can be satisfied with no concessions. The Southern Methodists divided their Church to please the slave-holding dynasty, and have "eaten dirt" (as the Persian says) to show their loyalty to the great Southern Institution. But it seems all this is not enough. The "Puritain" says: The Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which sundered itself to preserve the "domestic institution," has become involved in difficulty by means of the very institution which it has sought to protect.

Trade of the Pacific.

A new world of commerce is opening in the Pacific. The time will come when there will be as profitable a trade between the Polynesian Islands and the empire to be founded in California and Oregon, as now exists between the Atlantic coast of this country and the West Indies.

Married Women.

An act has just been passed by the Legislature of New York for the protection of the property of married women. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: There has been a misapprehension in relation to this Bill. It was called a bill to protect the rights of married women. They will protect their own rights. This law will protect their property. A good husband will not complain of it. A bad one should not. There is one omission in the Bill, and that is the present statute does not allow a female to make a will. They are classed in the statutes with persons of unsound mind, a sad Remembrancer of the Revisors, or of the Legislator who affirmed their acts.

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Married Women.

A letter written from Paris and published in the Cincinnati Herald, states that Mr. Walsh, United States Consul at Paris, has been very active in endeavoring to influence the leaders of the recent revolution in France. He was at the last accounts engaged in drawing up a synopsis of our Constitution, with notes on the applicability of its provisions to the condition of France, and intended presenting the result of his labors to those leaders who requested him to undertake it.

Burning of Forty-seven Women.

At the Funeral of an Indian Prince, such describes in an extract of a letter from Tranquebas in the East Indies, written by a Danish Missionary. They dug without the walls of the city, where that Prince who died at the age of eighty, made his residence, a large pit, which they filled with wood, ranged and piled up as for a bonfire. The corpse of the deceased, richly habited and adorned, was brought forth in great pomp, and laid on the pile; after which the Bramius (heathen priests,) kindled the fire, with an abundance of superstitious ceremonies. The wives and concubines of the deceased, who, according to the law of custom of the country, ought die with him, appeared there at the same time, and walked several times around the funeral pile. They were in number forty seven, all finally decked with jewels, and adorned with flowers. The favored wife or concubine carried the pincard of the defunct prince, which she delivered up to his successor, and a short speech exhorting him to use it with moderation, so as never to let it light on any but the guilty. Then she boldly turned her face towards the pile, and, after invoking her gods leaped into the midst of the flames. The second was the sister of a prince named Tandaman, who was present at these horrid rites. She gave him the jewels she wore, and the prince in receiving them embraced her most tenderly, end poured out a flood of tears; but the princess without betraying the least concern, looked alternately, with a steady countenance on the pile and on the spectators, and crying with a loud voice, 'Chila! Chila!' which is the name of one of their gods, she jumped as cheerfully into the flames as the first did.

The others followed her close; some of them appeared resolute enough, but others looked wild and dejected. There was one in particular, who, being more dismayed than her companions, ran to embrace one of the spectators, who was a Christian, praying him to save her; but this was not in his power to do, and the poor wretch was immediately tumbled headlong into the fire.

However intrepid most of these unhappy victims appeared before jumping into the pit, the note was vastly altered when in the midst of the flames. They shrieked hideously, tumbled one over another, striving to reach the edge of the pit, and get out of it; but they were kept in by throwing heaps of billets and faggots upon them, as well to knock them on the head as to increase the fire.—When they were consumed, the Bramius drew near the yet smoking pile, and performed abundance of ridiculous ceremonies over the ashes of the poor wretches. The next day they gathered up the bones, and having wrapped them up in fine linen, carried them to the place near the Isle of Ramesuren, where they cast them into the sea. After which, the pit was filled up, and a temple since erected on the spot, where the sacrifices are offered up in honor of the prince and his wives, who from thenceforth are numbered amongst the saints or goddesses.

Prospects of the Michigan Liberty Press.

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

We take pleasure in saying that ERNEST HUSSEY, of Battle Creek, has consented to assume the superintendence of the Liberty Press, as Editor, and will devote his whole time to the duties of that station. Also, that Dr. N. M. THOMAS, of Schoolcraft, and Dr. S. B. THAYER, of Battle Creek, will act as associate Editors; CHESTER GUNSER, Esq., and S. J. HANCOCK, of Centreville, H. HAYLOCK, of Detroit, THOMAS FOSTER, of Selo, 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 which will satisfy the brightest anticipations of its patrons.—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 assiduity, energy and determined perseverance, their interest in the only true principles of Democracy, which can elevate and permanently sustain the rights and prosperity of our great and glorious nation.

The Liberty Press will be published weekly by the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society. The Committee having secured the services of experienced men in the Printing Department, who are now fully prepared, with materials of the best quality, for carrying 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 \$3.00 per year, if not paid STRICTLY IN ADVANCE; 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 PAYMENTS.

The Liberty Press will be devoted to the cause of Anti-Slavery, as the organ of the Liberty party in this State. It will also give the general News of the day, prominent Political Movements, Congressional Proceedings, Miscellaneous Articles, and will be open for the insertion of Essays on Scientific, Literary and Moral subjects; and, in short, anything that will elevate the intellect and promote the happiness of mankind. With these advantages we think it will be the best Family Newspaper in the State. We trust the friends of the cause will come forward and aid in obtaining a large circulation, collecting the advance payments, with the names of the subscribers, and forward the same to the Editor (post paid) at once. Let every Liberty man consider himself as agent, and engage immediately in obtaining all the subscribers he can in his own neighborhood, remembering that action alone gives evidence of life, and determination and perseverance ensure success.

State and Prospects of Europe.

Events rush in upon us in such overwhelming fashion that what we write this moment will probably be old when it is submitted to our readers. Suffice it to say that a European war has commenced. The King of Sardinia with "Italia" on his banners has been the first to take the field as we always expected and prophesied he would. His troops are advancing through Lombardy almost unopposed, the Austrians being already in full retreat before the popular insurrections. The Duke of Tuscany is moving in the same direction. The Swiss are in the field and a French army is rapidly concentrating in Dauphiny for a forward movement into the Scene of action.

Good night to Austrian despotism in the long and cruelly oppressed provinces of Northern Italy. They will probably fall to the share of Charles Albert, who, merging the title of King of Sardinia in that of King of Italy will be virtually head of the whole peninsula, united a federal government, and advanced to something of its old importance in the scale of nations.

But a blacker cloud (probably already burst) looms upon the horizon when we turn our eyes northward. Poland is the cause and is to be the prize of the terrible struggle in that quarter. Russia will not forego her grasp until compelled to it. The Autocrat rushes to the conflict confident in his strength and it is the strength of a giant, but he has giants to contend with. The Poles are decidedly the bravest of the brave on the whole surface of the earth. Prussia will be with them and so will France. It is not quite certain that Nicholas can bring the whole strength of Russia to bear against them.—Some of the Cossack tribes are discontented and part of his Tartar subjects are said to be in open rebellion. The Circassians, too, whose ranks are filled with Polish deserters will take advantage of the opportunity to push his arch enemy more vigorously than ever.—"To horse," exclaimed the Emperor when he heard of the outbreak at Paris. But according to the sporting proverb "when a man gets on horseback he does not know when or how, or when, or where, he shall get off again." Nicholas starts from St. Petersburg in all the pomp and circumstance of war, but how will he, or will he ever enter it? The Prince or Russia is in London, will the Russian Emperor be the next arrival? [Liverpool Albion, April 3.]

That there are serious troubles before Europe, which for a length of time must continue to depress trade and keep it in its present stagnant condition, they must be blind indeed who do not discern them. War we fear is inevitable; where it may first occur or when, it is as yet impossible to determine, but it is an event for which this country should be prepared, not so much by increasing its armaments as by husbanding its resources. The signs of the times certainly demand that the Government should practise the most rigid economy that it may be the better prepared for coming events. We feel assured that the good sense of the nation will, as long as possible, avoid hostilities, the danger is that they will be forced upon us in self defence.—London Shipping Gazette.

Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, who is on his way to survey the Dead sea, reached Constantinople in February, accompanied by his officers and the chief interpreter of the expedition. He was received with great kindness by the Sultan, who asked many questions respecting the objects of the expedition. Lieut. L. presented the Sultan with several valuable American works, which were most graciously received and examined by his Highness.

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

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GEORGE MILLARD, THOMAS FOSTER, A. A. COPELAND, NATHAN POWELL, HENRY J. CUSHMAN, } Committee, Battle Creek, March 19, 1848.