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Congressional.

Little has been done in this body since it adjourned over from Monday, 21st, to Thursday, 25th, to accommodate the Baltimore Convention. Thursday the Senate met, but, after attending to some unimportant business, adjourned over till Monday.

Thursday in the House, Mr. Wick, of Indiana, previous notice having been given, obtained leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the District of Columbia, with certain exceptions, &c. was carried.

Friday, after an inquiry by Mr. Wentworth in relation to the bill introduced by Mr. Wick, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

Thirty-four private and Senate bills were acted upon, and reported to the House, which, after disposing of them, adjourned.

Saturday the House was employed in the consideration of private bills of no general importance.

SENATE.—May 29. A message, concerning Indian hostilities in Oregon and the importance of granting immediate aid to the settlers, was received from the President. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale presented memorials from Maine, in relation to the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Disposed of as usual.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tuck asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a preamble and resolution.

"The preamble stated that great numbers of citizens of the United States had memorialized Congress on the subject of abolishing slavery, &c., in the District of Columbia; that all petitions on this subject ever presented have been laid on the table, or referred to committees who have never acted upon them; that it is the right of citizens not only to present their petitions, but to have them considered; Therefore,

"Resolved, That the several committees of the House, to whom have been referred petitions or memorials on the subject of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, be directed to take the same into consideration, and report thereon at the earliest practicable period."

The reception of this resolution being objected to, Mr. T. moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer it, but the motion to suspend the rules was negatived.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, asked the general consent of the House to offer a resolution, making the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon the special order immediately after the disposal of the general appropriation bills. The message of the President, concerning Oregon, was also read. Mr. Colby, of Georgia, was anxious to have the subject taken up at once, and disposed of without discussion.

Messrs. Collamer and Vinton opposed this. It was unnecessary, as immediate provision, if required, might be made for sending troops to secure the Oregon settlers; but the Territorial bill was a different matter. It was well understood that there were important questions, including that of slavery, connected with the bill, on which there would be discussion. They were opposed to any gagging. Messrs. Haralson, Hilliard, Venable, and other southern members, also denounced any attempt to gag discussion on this subject. The result was, that Mr. Smith's motion was agreed to, and the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.—May 30. The Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy returned from the Senate with an amendment.

The Military Academy Bill, with the amendment, was then reported to the House, and passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—May 31. The Oregon bill was considered.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment, authorizing the President to accept the services of a Regiment of volunteers for the protection of the citizens of Oregon.

Mr. Hale moved to extend the ordinance of '37 prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary service over Oregon.

The whole subject was then postponed.

SENATE.—June 1.—P. M. Mr. Achinson, in the absence of Mr. Dallas, took the chair.

Mr. Allen presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, relative to slavery, international improvements, and approving of the course of Mr. Corwin, &c.

The bill to refund money advanced to volunteers, was finally passed.

The Oregon subject was resumed, and on Hale's amendment, there was animated slavery debate, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The whole day was occupied with the naval appropriation bill.

The subject of slavery was introduced by Messrs. Rhet and Venable, who spoke at great length.

Without action the House adjourned.

A CHANGE.—In the year 1790 Louis Philippe became a member of the Jacobin club, and on more than one occasion officiated as door-keeper at the sittings of that famous Assembly. In the register of the National Guard he erased all his titles with his own hand, and wrote after his name—citizen of Paris. When all emblems of nobility were abolished, Philippe declared that he was too much the friend of equality not to have received the decree with joy.

It is said that ELON FARNSWORTH, of Detroit, will be appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Cass, till the meeting of the Michigan Legislature.

The Swedish Girl.

[Previous to the departure of Baron de Staaf from Sweden, he was enamored of his second cousin, a beautiful girl, whom he promised to marry; but after the officers received by him from the Neckar family, he wrote to inform her of the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, and that his union with a lady whom he did not love, would be the means of raising his family from poverty and obscurity. His cousin with any answer, returned him his marriage promise, stained with her tears, and in seven weeks she was a corpse.]

Even to pause on such a thought!
How could it cross his mind?
Vain offers traffick'd for and bought,
With happiness resigned!

And love like mine cast meekly by,
At cold ambition's call!
My heart, be calm!—why should I sigh?
Tears, tears, why will you fall?
The Swedish girl should scorn to stand
'Tween him and his adopted land.

For him what could I not have borne?
What woe or poverty?
And rich in love, have smiled in scorn,
When heartless wealth rolled by.

I would have urged him up the steep,
Where hangs the oddest crown
Honor my gain, or virtue keep
An honest man's renown;
Sooth him when yielding to his toils,
And brighten each success with smiles.

Yet why thus linger o'er a dream
That my fond spirit bound,
But lent my soul no cheering beam
To light the darkness round!

Well be it so, I may not speak
What stirs within my heart;
The fettered spirit soon will break
Through all things and depart!
Yet 'twould be sweet again to bless
The object of past tenderness!

Ay, take thy proud and gifted one,
And glory in her fame!
And when, paraded in the sun,
Her genius lights thy name,
Forget amid its dazzling rays,
How dim thine own appear:

Nor think upon the heart-felt praise
Was thine in former years,
When mingling love, and hope, and pride,
With her now coldly thrown aside.

Ay, wed another, wed the great!
Gain wealth, but with it care!
Soon shalt thou feel the galling weight,
And mourn each glittering snare,
That wiled thee from thy plighted vow,—
From first and undigested love;

And bade thee to a stranger bow,—
A stranger's bounty prove!
Madness! that one so loved by me,
Should ever so degraded be.

It may not be! I cannot ask
Earth's happiness for one
Who hath imposed the bitterest task,
That woman's pride has done;
I'll curse not, though I may not bless,
The idol of my youth.

But in the wreck of happiness,
I'll prove unflinching truth;
And, blotted thus with tears, return
The pledge I would, but cannot spurn.

The Seamstress.

BY MRS. JANE C. CAMPBELL.

"CLARA, I wish you would assist me with this sewing; Miss Grey was not well yesterday, and I fear will not be able to come here to-day."

"And do you wish me to take her place, and turn seamstress? No, no, aunt Letty, I dislike sewing; plain sewing is horribly vulgar, and besides I've no time; after taking my Italian lesson I will finish one more row on my wadded netting, and then I must dress for a walk. I don't know why Mary Gray has those everlasting headaches; people who live by their needle should act differently; she knows me! will be disappointed if she is not here, and I think she might have exerted herself a little to oblige me."

"You cannot be so unreasonable as to wish her to work when she is unable to do so."

"Unable! I believe half the time she is only putting on airs; and it is pa's fault, for he treats Mary as if she were an equal, instead of an old maid who is paid by the day for plain sewing!"

"Clara! Clara! I am grieved to hear you talk so ungratefully. From your cradle you have been surrounded with luxury, every wish has been gratified, and just in proportion as you have been removed above the toiling thousands around you, in just such proportion you have become pampered and selfish."

"I wish no lectures, aunt Letty. Your sympathy for the single sisterhood is not to be wondered at; old maids—psshaw!"

The young lady took her lesson, finished her row of netting, dressed herself with extreme care, and then went out to walk.

Clara's mother was out of town, and the duty of superintending the household concerns devolved wholly on aunt Letty. Indeed, this was no rare occurrence, for her sister-in-law, when in town, was obliged to receive and return so many visits, that—"Letty, will you give orders to cook this morning—Letty, will you stay in the nursery until the baby goes to sleep, the little thing does not like nurse, and I am engaged for the evening"—requests that had first been made in a gentle, insinuating manner, as if a favor would be granted if aunt Letty complied with them, were now equal to commands, when uttered by Mrs. Alexander Boardman to her husband's sister.

While thoughts of her own happy girlhood were thronging round her heart, aunt Letty felt that she was indeed an old maid, as with tear binding her eyes she sat down alone to "stitch, stitch, stitch," for her brother's wife.

From the death of her aged mother, Letitia Boardman had resided with her only brother, a wealthy merchant. Affectionately attached to his sister, Mr. Boardman always wished her to act as if his house were her own, and, daily engaged in business, he knew not but his dear Letty was happy as he desired she should be. Of the many services looked for as a matter of course by Mrs. Boardman, and exacted as a right from the "old maid" by Clara, he knew nothing, for his sister would not stoop to complain, nor did she wish to wound his feelings by showing him how matters really stood.

"Is not Miss Grey here to-day?" inquired Mr. Boardman of his sister, when they sat down to dinner. "I thought you told me she would remain for two weeks, Letty."

"She was not well yesterday, and was obliged to go home, and I fear she is no better to-day, or she would have been here."

"Poor thing," said Mr. Boardman, compassionately. "You must go and see her after dinner, Clara; perhaps she wants something that we can send her."

Clara looked up with a flushed face. "Go and see her; go and see Mary Grey, pa!"

"Yes, that is what I said; you look surprised—what do you mean, Clara?"

"Nothing—but I think Duncan might go instead of me."

"But I wish you to go, and not your maid."

"Well, pa, this is so strange; I don't know where Mary lives, and it is certainly more fitting that Duncan should visit our seamstress, than that I should go trudging into some out-of-the-way street to look after her."

Mr. Boardman gave one long searching look at his daughter, and, without replying to her, he turned to his sister.

"Letty, dear, you will see Miss Grey this afternoon; if she needs medical advice let Dr. Walker go to her immediately. When I return in the evening we will consult together how we may best benefit her without wounding her delicacy or feeling."

Pained by Clara's exhibition of unfeeling pride, Mr. Boardman found that he had committed a great error; he had left his daughter's education, and her moral training, wholly to the mother, and to teachers of the mother's selection, without pausing to think whether the mother was fitted for the holy duty entrusted to her. He resolved in future to watch more carefully the temper and the habits of his child, while he comforted himself with the thought that Clara was barely seventeen, and that it would be easy to uproot from her young heart the tares of pride and selfishness.

"Well, Letty, have you seen Miss Grey?"

"Yes, she was quite ill when I went there, and there was no one with her but her nephew. I sent him for the doctor, who administered some medicine, and when I came home I left Betty to stay with Miss Grey until to-morrow."

"You did quite right, quite right, dear sister, and now, if you will step into the store-room you will find some fresh fruit I ordered while you were out; select the finest and send it to Miss Grey."

As her aunt left the room, Clara curled her lip contemptuously, and wondered why her father took so much interest in the seamstress, the stiff old maid! Mr. Boardman saw the look, and with some severity he said: "Clara, I am surprised at the manner in which you conduct yourself when Miss Grey is spoken of, and I wonder that you have so little consideration for the feelings of others. I might say, so little good breeding, as to speak of unmarried women by the sneering title of 'old maids,' in the presence of your aunt Letty."

"Oh, pa, I can't bear them. They are all so queer and fidgety, and they dress so oddly, their clothes are never in the present fashion, but look as if made ten years ago at least.—What a fright Miss Grey is sometimes, with her old-fashioned white cambric gown, and her hair frizzed, and that everlasting gold lock-ets, and her stately manner, as if she fancied herself some grand lady, instead of what she is, a mere sewing woman, hired at so much a day."

"Your prejudices are unreasonable, Clara; there are quite as many married women who are 'queer and fidgety,' as you term it, quite as many who 'dress oddly,' as there are of women who remain single. The mere fact of her being married, is certainly no proof of a woman's superiority over those of her sex who do not enter into the marriage state, for it is as undeniable that many common place, silly women, have husbands, as that many richly-gifted, estimable women, have none. If we could look into the past history of those whom you call 'old maids,' what lessons of self-sacrifice would we not read there. The heart of one lies in the grave of the betrothed of her youth—that of another gave its all of love to one unworthy of the gift—another still, has laid the fondest wishes of her life upon the altar of duty."

"Oh, pa, you find excuses for them because aunt Letty is one; but they are all disagreeable, I don't believe one of them ever had an offer."

Mr. Boardman was vexed at the flippant tone of his daughter. He had been proud of her personal appearance, proud of her graceful manner, proud of her accomplishments, without knowing whether the cultivation of her mind kept pace with those outward adornments.

"Clara," said he, "I have a story to tell you, which may serve to make you less unjust in your opinions; come and sit beside me. You know the beautiful house that you have admired so often, and that I promised I would tell you all about some day or other."

"Yes, yes, I know—Mrs. Dashington lives in it now."

"That house was once owned by a gentleman possessing a large capital, and having business transactions with many of the most influential houses abroad. His numerous vessels traded to foreign ports, bringing him profitable returns on his various cargoes, and he was, in the fullest sense of the term a prosperous man. His family consisted of wife, and two daughters. The sisters had in all respects equally shared the love of their parents. They were both beautiful, both highly accomplished, but their character and dispositions were as opposite as their persons. The elder of the two was fair and delicate, rather petite, and of mild and gentle manners.

A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye.

"The younger was of proud and commanding figure. Her rich tresses were folded smoothly on her forehead, and gathered in a low knot on her beautifully-formed head, while her dark eyes flashed with the light of a haughty and unsullied spirit. They were surrounded by all the elegancies of life, caressed by a large circle of gay friends, and sought in marriage by many who knew they were to inherit large fortunes.

"Among the occasional visitors at the hospitable house of the merchant, was a young clergyman, who had charge of a country parish, with the enviable salary of five hundred dollars a year. A man of polished manners

and refined mind, he found much that was congenial in the society of the merchant's eldest daughter, nor could he help observing that she regarded him with kindness. But he never dreamed that she could be his wife, and when he found that love had stolen into the place of friendship, he absented himself from the house, and strove, in the strict discharge of his duties, to conquer a passion that to him appeared hopeless.

"The last one to whom the merchant would have given his youngest daughter, was the very one she had chosen for a husband, and no entreaties of her parents could induce her to pause ere she gave her final decision. With the same obstinacy which had always appeared when her pleasure or her will were to be gratified, Adelaide assured her parents that she would not marry any other than Vincent Barclay. Fearing that his daughter might be married clandestinely, the merchant unwillingly gave his consent to the union.

"As long as Mary hoped to influence her sister, and deter her from committing an act which she feared would bring sorrow and anguish to their happy home, so long did she plead and entreat Adelaide, to wait one year before she wedded. But when Mary found her sister's resolution was not to be shaken, then in her own loving hopeful manner did she strive to smooth all difficulties, and endeavor to persuade her parents and herself that Vincent Barclay might be a better man than the world thought he was. Mary could not deny that there was a charm and elegance in his manner well calculated to fascinate a gay and thoughtless girl; but to her it seemed false and hollow; there was no heart-warmth, none of that open manliness of character which wins upon a nature frank and confiding as its own. She had never liked him from the first. There was that involuntary repulsion, for which she could not account, and which it was impossible to overcome. She strove to reason on the subject, but feeling was stronger than reason. She blamed herself for being prejudiced, and uncharitable, and now that Barclay was the affianced of her sister, Mary tried more than ever to get rid of her distrust.

"The wedding was what is called a 'brilliant affair.' By the guests, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay were declared to be formed for each other, and, judging from outward appearances, there seemed to be nothing wanting to complete their happiness. Soon after their marriage, Adelaide and her husband went abroad, and passed their first winter together in the giddy vortex of Parisian gaiety.

"The admiration excited by her grace and beauty, where there were so many graceful and beautiful women to contest the palm, gave a still greater impetus to her vanity, and the richest dresses, and most costly ornaments, were ordered without any regard to outlay, that she might retain the epithet of 'queenly,' bestowed upon her by her admirers.

"She enjoyed but little of her husband's society, as it would have been a shocking bad taste for a husband to be caught, in a fashionable circle, paying any little civilities or attentions to his wife, and so she was frequently left to the charge of Monsieur De L'Orme, who performed the part, without receiving the name, of *cavalier servant*. Mr. Barclay was, of course, at liberty to lavish his smiles and politeness on any lady who, for the moment, he thought the most agreeable, and in one successive round of amusements was spent the first winter in Paris.

"In the spring, Adelaide wrote to her parents that her husband and herself had decided on staying abroad another year. They were to spend the summer months at Baden, and would return in winter to the French capital. The letter closed with a request for a large remittance, as Mr. Barclay had been disappointed in receiving the money he expected from his agent at home. The remittance was sent, and her father wrote kindly, yet firmly, of the necessity there was for prudence and economy. The only remark made by Adelaide, as she put down her father's letter, was, 'Economy! what a vulgar word, it is tantamount to parsimony!' Once more in the gay circle of her admirers, Adelaide strove to forget the many unpleasant scenes with her husband, which had occurred during their late tour, when they had been obliged, in traveling, to spend not only hours but days together.—Too proud to let the world suspect she was unhappy, no voice was more cheerful than hers, and no smile was brighter, as she returned the salutations that greeted her re-appearance. She had married Vincent Barclay wilfully, and what had been his great attraction! She blushed as her heart answered the question, The attraction had been, not his gifted intellect, not his moral worth; but his fine person, and his graceful manners.

"Alas, alas, how beauty of person becomes positive deformity, when it is found to be but the covering of a corrupt mind. Admiration of the beautiful, love for it in every variety in which it is presented to us, seems to be an innate feeling of our nature. We gaze on a lovely picture, or a noble statue, with emotions akin to reverence; and when we look admiringly on the living beauty of one made in the likeness of God, how are we shocked to discover that the beauty is that of Lucifer, fair as the morning without, and dark as the midnight within.

"Although Adelaide was to proud to betray her unhappiness to the world, the world is generally clear-sighted enough in discovering faults, follies, and misfortunes, and equally loud-mouthed in noising them abroad.

"Nor was there wanting matter for the tongue of scandal, when it was known that Mr. Barclay had eloped with the wife of a young officer who had been his most intimate friend, and who had frequently loaned him money to pay his debts of honor at Frascati."

"Adelaide was humbled. She had been wounded, not in her affections, but in her pride. Her haughty spirit would have borne much cold it had been concealed; but that her friends could see another proffered by her husband to herself, that they should know she had no power over her heart, this was indeed humiliating!

"And what would be said at home? How could she who had left it an envied bride, return a deserted wife! And how could she remain abroad without the means of living as she had done hitherto! In the last letters from her sister, Mary had plainly spoken of embarrassments in her father's affairs, and

begged her to be more prudent.

"In this state of suffering, and while uncertain how to act, Adelaide was forced to listen to words of condolence from women who had secretly her superior attractions, and who were covertly glad of her misfortunes.

"From De L'Orme she met with the kindest sympathy. His manner towards her was gentle, and reserved, as if fearful of wounding her delicacy or obtruding himself upon her notice. Her very look was studied, her very wish anticipated, and feeling the need of some friend on whom she might rely, she was grateful to him for his kindness.

"In less than a month after being deserted by her husband, another letter from home told of the dangerous illness of her mother, and that her father was on the eve of bankruptcy. The shock was great.

"De L'Orme was with her when she received the letter, and his agitation on reading it was too great to be concealed. In a subdued and earnest tone he begged to know the cause of her distress. Was he not her friend? Was he not entitled to her confidence? Glad of sympathy, and regarding him as a man of true honor, she told him the state of her father's affairs, and her own perplexity. De L'Orme listened with deep and quiet attention, and when Adelaide paused, he sat silent for some minutes, without offering either condolence or advice. Then, suddenly, as if waking from a reverie, he said in an agitated tone, 'My dear Mrs. Barclay, will you confide in me?'

"There is no one else in whom I can confide. O, De L'Orme, among all the hollow smiles that day after day are given me, all the hollow professions to which I listen from those who triumph in my misery, how thankful I am your poor heart that in this strange land I have still one friend!"

"Adelaide, dearest," said De L'Orme, passionately, "you have spoken truly—you have one friend—a friend who loves you—who has long loved you—who will protect you while he has life—shall it not be so, my Adelaide?"

"Starting as if stung by a serpent, Adelaide sprang from her seat, and was about to leave the room without speaking. Misinterpreting her silence, De L'Orme followed and endeavored to detain her.

"Touch me not, De L'Orme," said Adelaide, with quivering lip, while neck, cheek, and brow, were crimsoned with shame and indignation, "touch me not, my confidence has been misplaced; but from you, De L'Orme, from you, should not have come this added humiliation."

"Listen to me, Adelaide. Your husband has left you alone and unprotected, he has broken the vows that made you his, and you are free. I will be to you—"

"The unhappy woman turned on him a look of proud and stern reproach, yet so mournful, that De L'Orme's eyes fell beneath her gaze, and he was too much confused to proceed.

"When he looked up she was gone. In her own chamber all Adelaide's assumed composure vanished. She threw herself on a couch and gave way to an agony of tears. Her pride had hitherto supported her. Through all her misfortunes none had dared by word, or look, to treat her with undue familiarity, and now the only one in whom she had confidently defenceless and humiliating was her present position. Anything else she might have borne, rather than to return alone to the home she had left so proudly, almost triumphantly. De L'Orme wrote repeatedly, but his letters were returned unopened, and with all speed Adelaide prepared to leave Paris. Her maid accompanied her to Havre, and was there dismissed; and alone and unattended, Adelaide embarked on board the packet. The weather was stormy, the voyage long and wearisome, and her health began to give way. Oh, how the stricken one longed for home! When she had landed and procured a carriage, she gave the driver her father's address, and in a state of nervous anxiety threw herself back in the seat, and tried to think how it would look at home.

"The day was drawing to a close, and the streets were thronged with multitudes all hurrying homeward. The laborer, with his weary frame and toil-stained garments, and the successful money-maker, with his self-satisfied bearing and fine apparel, were jostling each other in their eager haste. Their object was the same—to reach their home—how widely different!

"With a beating heart Adelaide ascended the steps of her father's house. It had a strange deserted look. There were no lights in the drawing-room, and the servant who opened the door was not old Hector, who had been in the family since her childhood. She was passing through the hall without speaking, when the servant asked 'who she wished to see?'

"Miss G—," replied Adelaide, 'is she not at home?'

"She does not live here, madam."

"Not live here! this is Mr. G—'s residence is it not?'

"The servant hesitated a moment and then answered, 'It was, madam, but Mr. G— moved away two weeks ago.'

"Adelaide was stunned, and leaned against the wall for support.

"Can you tell me where he has removed to?'

"The man gave her the direction, and with sad forebodings Adelaide turned from the home of her happy years. She could scarcely believe that the humble looking tenement to which she had been directed could be the shelter of her parents and her sister. Parents! alas, she had but one. A week before her arrival her mother had died, even while praying that she might be spared to see her child.—The shock of meeting her family under such altered circumstances preyed upon Adelaide's already feeble frame, and in four months after her return she was laid beside her mother, leaving an infant of two weeks old to the care of her sister.

"From the moment that misfortune overtook the once prosperous merchant, Herman Hope, the young clergyman to whom I have alluded, was a constant visitor when in this city. It was he who stood by the bedside of Adelaide's mother, when death released her from her sorrows, and it was his voice which repeated at the grave the blessed words, 'I am the res-

urrection and the life.' It was he that poured the baptismal water on the brow of Adelaide's child, and, in her conflict with King of Terrors administered the consolations of religion to Adelaide herself. It was he who whispered comfort and resignation to the sadly stricken survivors, showing them that the 'Lord loveth whom he chasteneth,' and that 'those outward afflictions which are but for a moment, worketh for us an exceeding weight of glory.'

"Herman Hope was the last of a family who had by one passed away, with a beaming of the eye and a burning of the cheek, which was beautiful to the last. Often had Mary trembled as the azure veins in his forehead grew more transparent, and the bright flush came and went more rapidly; but Herman, buoyed by the hope of calling her his wife, gave no heed to the disease stealing stealthily upon him. The knowledge came to soon.—The physician told them his only hope for Herman's recovery was in winter's residence at Santa Cruz.

"Poor Mary! how many a wakeful, tearful night, she spent in preparing the many little things a woman's love deems necessary for the comfort of an invalid. She could not go with him, and smooth his pillow, and day by day watch beside him, speaking tender words of love and hope. Her father, and her sister's helpless infant, claimed her care; and commanding her betrothed to the protection of Him who watches over all his creatures, she turned to her home-duties with a feeling of loneliness greater than she had ever known before.

"Mary received a letter from her lover soon after his arrival. It was written in that glad and buoyant tone which always marks the renewed health of one who has been suffering from illness, and who feels the life-current once more flowing warmly through his veins.

"And now Mary's step grew lighter, and her heart palpated quicker, as she played with the child, or administered some gentle restorative to her parent. It was time that she should receive another letter, but when none came, she thought it was because Herman wished to surprise her with his presence, and daily did she picture their happiness when he should again be at her side. Nestle a little longer, thou bright-winged angel of hope, nestle a little longer in the maiden's heart! A little longer let her dream, for hers will be a fearful waking! The beloved—the betrothed—has passed away to the Silent Land, and she sat not by him when the dark angel veiled his eyes in shadow—she kissed not his last breath, when the bright angel bore his soul to bliss. A lock of hair! a ring! and these are all that is left! Precious mementoes of the dead, to be laid aside sacredly, to be wept over in secret, to be kissed by the lips, to be pressed to the heart until the hand can no longer clasp its treasures! Of Mary's sorrow I may not speak.—It would be profanation. A wife bereaved of her husband, has no need to hide her grief.—But a maiden bereaved of her betrothed, must fold the agony of her own heart; maidenly delicacy prompts her to hide all signs of grief, and only in solitude can her pent-up feelings have vent in tears.

"Notwithstanding Mary's strict economy, the little that had been spared her father by his creditors was nearly spent, and the time she could steal from attendance on him, and the child, was given to her needle.

"Many a beautifully embroidered fabric was admired by her former associates, without their being aware that to the merchant's daughter was due the praise so freely given.

"A few years more, and Mary was left alone with the child. She still toiled on, though, owing to the failure of her eye sight, she had ceased to embroider, and was obliged to resort to plain sewing to earn a subsistence.—Some of her former friends wished to aid her, but she gently refused their kindness, and for fourteen years she has maintained herself and the orphan boy."

Mr. Boardman paused, and Clara eagerly asked, "Where is she now papa? What is her name? How I should like to see such a woman! And she never got married! What a pity!" (Clara seemed to think that woman's only mission was the mission matrimonial.)

"Well, I should like to see her, though. Do you know where she lives, papa?"

"Yes, and if you had gone where I requested you to yesterday, you would have known too."

"Why pa, it can't be—no, no, it can't be Miss Grey!"

"Yes, Clara, it is Miss Grey of whom I have been speaking, one of the most amiable, suffering, self-sacrificing women I have ever known. Miss Grey, cradled like yourself in luxury, and now your mother's sewing woman, hired at so much a day!"

Clara blushed with shame, and her father proceeded.

"It is a long story I have told you, my daughter, but my feeling were too much interested to allow of my shortening its details.—There is a brief tale connected with it which I will relate to you.

heard her speak contemptuously of the class to which her mother had once belonged...

From Oregon—Indian War.

By the arrival of Major Meek at St. Louis, direct from Oregon, we have news of the most startling nature.

The Governor of Oregon called the Legislature together early in December.

A resolution was also passed, authorizing the Governor to raise a company of riflemen...

A memorial of Congress was adopted, and Joseph L. Meek, Esq., one of the members from Tualatin County...

Many other subjects are alluded to in the memorial. The action of Congress, extending a Territorial Government over Oregon...

We make some extracts from the Oregon papers brought by Mr. Meek, showing the cause of the war, &c. &c.

Gov. Abernethy sent in his annual message on the 7th Dec; but we have not time now to allude to it more particularly.

On the 8th of December, he transmitted to the Legislature a special message, announcing that the Cayuse Indians had committed a horrible massacre at the missionary establishment of Dr. Whitman...

Accompanying the message, was the following, among other letters, giving an account of the most lamentable affair.

FORT NEZ PERCES, Nov. 30, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: It is my painful task to make you acquainted with a horrid massacre which took place yesterday at Waiilatpu...

It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery...

It is reported that they requested the Doctor to administer medicine to three of their friends who were really sick, but the third only feigning illness...

It is reported that it was not their intention to kill Mr. Rogers, in consequence of an avowal at the following effect, which he is said to have made...

Mr. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer has just been re-elected Mayor of Washington.

These are only Indian reports, and no person can believe the Doctor capable of such an action, without being as ignorant and brutal as the Indians themselves.

It is well understood that eleven lives were lost and three wounded. It is also rumored that they are to make an attack upon the fort...

The houses were stripped of every thing in the shape of property, but when they came to divide the spoil they fell out among themselves...

I remain, with much respect, gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble servant, WILLIAM McBEAN.

PENA Y PENA has been re-elected Provisional President of Mexico.

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERANTUS HUSSEY. BATTLE CREEK, M., JUNE 16, 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE, HORACE HALLOCK, NATHAN M. THOMAS.

FIRST DISTRICT, CHANDLER CARTER. SECOND DISTRICT, CHESTER GURNEY. THIRD DISTRICT, NATHAN POWER.

Fourth of July.

The Ladies of Battle Creek are requested to meet at the room occupied by the Presbyterian Society...

A Committee, on the part of the Gentlemen, will assemble with them. By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Legal Collection of Debt.

The abolition of all legal process for the collection of debts is a proposition so perfectly radical in its character, and so comprehensive in its scope...

The proposition before us is worthy of attentive consideration; and I will submit a brief plea in favor of it in the shape of NINETEEN REASONS for its adoption...

1. The abolition of all laws for collecting ordinary debts arising from debts or contracts would vastly diminish the number of lawsuits.

2. It would abolish the enormous expenses of the litigation of these claims for debt, all of which, in the end, must come, and do come, out of the laboring man.

3. It would diminish the number of lawyers. In this State, on an average, every 200 families support a lawyer, at an average salary of \$500 each.

4. It would diminish the number of consumers, and add to the number of producers in the community. Those who now live by legal collections would be compelled to earn their living by creating values, instead of consuming those earned by others.

5. It would add to the productive Capital of the community. Only a certain amount is now produced; and a portion of this is consumed by the persons employed in these legal collections.

6. It would put an end to the extravagant rates of usury now paid by persons whose property is in danger of being sacrificed by legal process.

7. It would secure the comforts and conveniences of life to every person who had industry enough to acquire, and prudence enough to keep them.

8. It would add to the population of the State, unless other States should follow our example. A measure so beneficial to the working man would not be generally overlooked by emigrants.

9. It would obviate the necessity of a great amount of legislation respecting the collection of debts, and thereby curtail the sphere of legislation, and diminish the length of the annual sessions of the Legislature.

10. It would greatly diminish quarrels, contentions, and bickerings among neighbors. These are fomented, extended, and aggravated by suits before Justices for debts.

11. It would destroy the harassing uneasiness necessarily consequent on suits for property, which befalls alike the plaintiffs and defendants and their families, without any reference to the justice of their cause.

12. It would greatly lessen the amount of goods unnecessarily bought by families, and which are now often crowded on to the daughter, son, or wife, by the merchant, merely because he can collect the pay for them.

13. It would put an end to the practices of sharpers in bringing up claims against individuals, for the express purpose of making him pay "shave money," or of obtaining their property at less than its real value.

14. It would do away with all the humbug claims which are now hatched up by unprincipled villains against honest and hardworking, but ignorant and simple persons, and which are backed up and enforced by the worse portion of the legal profession.

15. It would promote a good understanding between debtor and creditor: because the only hope of getting his pay would be through the voluntary action of the debtor.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

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power, exerted as its framers designed they should be, and as its own true meaning demands, would specify correct the manifold evils which have arisen from a perversion and wrong construction of it...

The 4th article of this resolution is most excellent, repeatedly considered, and is the language of true Democracy.

Waiving the question contained in the 6th and 8th articles of the third resolution, whether Congress has power under the Constitution to charter a bank...

It requires but a single glance at the proceedings of this Convention, to arrive at the conclusion that its deliberations and decisions were entirely controlled by slave power.

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We shall, from time to time, give extracts from the Democratic presses who repudiate the nominations of the Baltimore Convention...

Success to the New York Democracy who would not compromise principle to party interest, and vote for Slavery and its demands, so utterly inconsistent with the spirit and principles of Republicanism.

Prisoners at Washington.

At the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, in Boston on the 30th of May, I. N. Buffum stated that he had recently visited Drayton, Sayers and English, who are confined in the Washington city prison for an act of humanity.

They are confined in separate, dark and loathsome cells, are allowed only two meals a day, consisting of corn bread and herrings, except what they are able to purchase with their own scanty little money.

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Resolved, That we would be rejoiced at the assurance of a peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future.

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FOR THE LIBERTY PRESS.

Notice.

To the Congressional Brethren Present at the Recent Meeting in Ann Arbor: There was an error in naming the prices of the Palm and Hymn Book...

There was an error in naming the prices of the Palm and Hymn Book there introduced to your attention...

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Whig National Convention--3d Day.

MORNING SESSION.—The Convention resumed the balloting for candidates which resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Ballot Count. Includes Taylor (171), Clay (133), Webster (33), Clayton (14), Scott (0), and Gen. Taylor (62).

Gen. Taylor having received more than a majority of all the votes was declared unanimously nominated.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, was then nominated Vice President.

Every wooden leg which supplies the place of a real one lost in battle, remarks the Chronotype as a stump speech against the war.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1848.

The bill organizing a Territorial Government in Oregon was taken up. The question pending being upon Mr. Hale's amendment regulating slavery, he withdrew it.

Other amendments bearing upon the same question were withdrawn, with a view to final action upon the bill, when Mr. Hale, fearing his object might be defeated, desired to renew his amendment.

Mr. Callahan made some remarks in explanation of the compromise of the Constitution.

Mr. Dickinson argued in favor of the citizens of Territorial Governments controlling the matter.

Mr. Baber denied the right, either in the General or Territorial Governments, to prohibit citizens of the States moving, with their slave property, into such territory.

Mr. Miller made some remarks, and was followed by Mr. Footes—the latter desiring to avoid discussing slavery, lest it should weaken the political prospects of his party.

Mr. Hale replied to previous remarks, and placed himself upon the ordinance of 1787, as founded upon the bill organizing the Territory of Iowa, and desired alone to engage it upon this bill.

Mr. Foster rose and made some strong personal allusions to Mr. Hale's "fraternizing with white and black slaves and brothers," at a breakfast, while recently on an Eastern visit.

Mr. Hale replied by saying he could not so far forget the respect due to the Senate as to retract, or to withdraw from some explanatory remarks between Messrs. F. and Hale, the matter was dropped, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Today, the debate commenced yesterday continuing 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, exposing errors in the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was continued until the morning hour expired.

The usual appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. R. W. Thompson in the chair.

Mr. Vinton said that, after consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, it was ascertained that the estimates submitted last winter could not be reduced a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. Basset sent to the Clerk resolutions, which were read, maintaining that, under no circumstances will Congress recognize any proposition which has for its object the institution of slavery in any territory which may be acquired by purchase or conquest, and that in such territory all people have a right to remove with their property.

Mr. Vinton and others called him to order, but the Chairman decided that he should go on. From this an appeal was taken, and, by a vote of 80 to 44, the Chairman was sustained.

Mr. Basset then spoke in advocacy of the resolutions. Mr. Venable contended that Congress, under the Constitution, has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Brodhead obtained the floor, and, on his motion the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Six o'clock on the 2d inst. the Senate on Oregon Territorial Bill was resumed, and Mr. Bright withdrew his motion to strike out the 12th section. [The section extending to the Territory the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787.] But Mr. Berrien renewed the motion.

Mr. Westcott urged, in opposition to the motion, that Congress is not authorized to confirm and continue in force the laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon. He did not refer to the law on slavery particularly, but to all the laws so enacted. Some of these are curious, extraordinary, and inconsistent with the laws of the United States. One is the introduction, by sea or land, of any and every species.

Mr. Turner said that, for the first time, they were to have a sectional vote upon this subject. The proposition to strike out the 12th section, withdrawn by the Senator from Oregon, was again introduced, and Mr. Mann. A common platform had been established for the North and the South, and that platform was about to be destroyed, and a prohibition introduced, which would compel the South to vote against the bill, unless the objectionable section was stricken out. If successful, the consequences would be fatal to Northernmen.

Mr. Badger gave the reasons which would influence him in voting to retain the 12th section. By repealing the section, all the laws now existing in Oregon would cease to be operative the moment this law is passed, and as months would be necessary to enact the laws which act in force, the law would be in force there. From the time of the passage of this law until it reaches them, they would be declared null and void.

Mr. Back thought that the Senator from North Carolina had entirely mistaken the effect of striking out the section.

Mr. Butler said it was a mistake to suppose that this bill comes here with the unanimous sanction, by the committee, of the 12th section. He had been unconsciously opposed to it. Two members of the committee were in conflict with the majority, and in favor of the bill reported last session, from the Judiciary Committee. (Mr. Westcott's substitute for the present bill.)

He was writing that the people of the Territory—as he knew they would—should hereafter establish such laws excluding slavery, as they deemed proper. All the laws of the Territory, in this matter, which do not abstract principle should be introduced with this bill, which might hereafter be quoted against them.

Mr. Badger said that, even according to the view taken of the subject by the Senator from North Carolina, it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the 12th section was or was not stricken out.

Mr. Back replied, and insisted that there was no necessity for taking up and re-opening a law of the Territory, which expressly declares that slavery shall never exist there.

He said that slavery would ever be there introduced. Mr. Niles was in favor of retaining the 12th section.

Mr. Callahan (Mr. Niles giving way), said that the South retain their rights upon the equality of the States—that no discrimination should be made between those who hold slaves and those who do not hold slaves.

Mr. Niles continued. The Constitution is not inconsistent with the rights of property in the States—belonging to the States themselves. If what is property in one State is not property in another, it may be struck out.

Mr. D was earnestly sustained the motion to strike out the 12th section. He considered the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso as clearly embodied in that section as it was in the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. Hamilton (replied by a few explanatory remarks) offered an amendment to the 12th section, in the shape of a proviso, that the provisions embraced in this section shall only be so far extended to Oregon as they may be applicable with the provisions of the Constitution, or in violation of any rights secured by the Constitution to the citizens of the United States, or of any of them.

His object, he said, was to have protection extended to Oregon without delay, and the amendments he thought would satisfy both the North and the South.

Mr. Callahan said that the amendments left the matter precisely as it was before, and that the most simple way was to strike out the entire section.

A motion to adjourn was made, and decided in the negative—14 to 29.

Mr. Bright expressed his desire to press the question to a vote before adjournment, and a similar disposition was manifested on the part of other Senators—but a motion to go into Executive session prevailed, and the Senate soon afterwards, at nearly 5 o'clock, adjourned.

[The galleries and lobbies here witnessed through the evening a discussion, and the interest manifested in the debate is intense.]

House.—A bill "prohibiting the importation of adulterated, deteriorated, and misnamed medicines" was reported by Mr. Edwards, from a select committee, read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House, by yeas and nays, to 28, then considered itself into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

A great number of these, some originating in the House, and others which have passed the Senate, were considered, reported to the House, and passed; when, from the difficulties in retaining a quorum, the members of the House, at half past two o'clock adjourned.

Pills for Michigan.

A MEDICINE FOR THE SEASON.—Most all the prevailing complaints of this time of the year are easily cured if attended to in time, by the use of the proper medicine, and it is admitted by Physicians well known here, that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Indian Vegetable Sugar Cated Pills are not only safe and pleasant, but really the most efficacious family medicine in use. Children can take these pills with entire safety, for Colds, Dysentery, Mucous, Eruptions, and other disorders; and the aged find them admirably adapted to their use for a good general medicine. They will purify the blood, and induce a healthy action of the Liver and all the vital functions. A. W. BROWN, Governor of Tennessee, says these pills by their use in the best case, came in Nashville. He says, "they are the best pills his family ever used," which is also the opinion of all who have a trial of them. A. T. HAVENS

DEATHS.

In Emment, on the 9th inst., of congestion of the lungs, ARTHUR WALLACE, infant son of Samuel and Urania Robinson, aged ten months and twenty days.

FROM THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

The conspiracy discovered in Paris on Monday for the overthrow of the Republic and the establishment of Terrorism, has been signally defeated. The greater portion of the wretched promoters of this insane movement are now either in the hands of the authorities or reduced to a condition which will not admit of their doing further harm. Louis Blanc, however, is still at liberty, although there are strong grounds for suspecting that he was nearly with the conspirators during the two hours he was absent from the National Assembly on Monday.

The strongest means have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the Secret Clubs. The allegiance of the Troops of the Line and National Guard is fully dependent on, and M. Lamurini's popularity has been effectually restored. Still a feeling is prevalent that the Government is feeble, and the ultra- Democratic party in the assembly, but the presumption is scarcely warranted, judging from the result of a determined bearing exhibited by the majority of the interior Government.

Advices from Paris of Thursday evening state that the city had been perfectly tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200 up to that time. Blanqui and Flotte, by some mysterious influence had been liberated. Gen. Cavaignac had been appointed Minister of War; and M. Frouve-Chauvel, Prefect of Police.

After the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly on the 15th they marched to the Hotel de Ville, to appoint a committee of Public Safety; and M. M. Barbes Albert, and the other ministry of the would-be New Provisional Government had just commenced, in the identical room in which Robespierre and his associates were seized, their functions as Directors, when the National guard entered the building from the rear which had been totally unguarded, sprung upon the pseudo-governors and after a struggle, in which M. Barbes in particular ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Solvay, in the interim, repaired to the minister of the interior with his *montagnards*. He demanded admittance, and the transfer of the ministry to him, and of the military posts to his faithful followers.

He was admitted, but only to be arrested; his hundred partisans were disarmed, stripped even of their scarlet cravats and turned adrift. After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and the attempted revolution, who had in the first instance escaped, all Paris presented masses of National Guards moving in columns of thousands to the great points of the city.

The citizens and the women, the best dressed ladies even, cheering them *en passant*. Not a chair was unoccupied, nor was there scarcely a possibility of moving in the Boulevards from the crowds of well-dressed people of both sexes, and of workmen mixed up with them, discussing in groups what had taken place, and in loud condemnation of the disturbance. The feeling was almost universal. Here and there a frantic cry "Vive Barbes!" but was immediately surrounded, seized and carried off to prison.

Such was the conduct of the people throughout that important evening. By midnight all was quiet. In the course of the night a regiment of Cruisers and the students of the Military School of St. Cyr arrived in Paris, and several regiments of the line, from other quarters, marched to the Capital.

Position of Louis Blanc.

The part taken by Louis Blanc in the affair of the 15th is yet involved in some mystery. He cannot, it is supposed, clear himself of complicity in this matter. During the time that the mob had possession of the Assembly, he, as well as Barbes, Albert and Gen. Courtais, mingled with the crowd in the ante-chambers and lobbies, shook them by the hand and expressed his confidence in them.

When the mob entered the Hotel de Ville, Louis Blanc also quitted the Assembly, but fortunately for himself, he did not accompany them to the Hotel de Ville, and he has not given any explanation of where he was in the interval. But certainly, after the failure of the attempt to establish a Provisional Government, he reappeared and declared solemnly that he was perfectly innocent of all participation in the events of the day.—A declaration which was received with shouts of derision and contempt.

It appears that the Government ascertained that the mission of the Assembly was a regularly organized conspiracy, and that the insurrection was intended to break out at the same instant at Lyons, and probably at other places. A Telegraphic Dispatch was sent off to the authorities at Lyons to inform them of their danger, and to announce the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. The great point of solicitude and attention on Tuesday night was the Prefecture of Police.

The neighborhood was completely closed up with troops. Point Neuf was covered with regiments of infantry of the line and of the Grade Mous as to leave barely room for a carriage to pass. All circulation was stopped on the Quay d'Orfèvres leading to the Prefecture, that road being also entirely filled with troops, as also the Court Prefecture, and all the avenues of the Palais.

Ireland.—Smith O'Brien's Trial.

The jury retired shortly after six o'clock. A little before seven they returned into court, when the foreman intimated that they had not agreed to a verdict, when he Chief Justice sent them back, and agreed to meet them at ten o'clock that night.

The foreman stated that there was not the least probability of their agreeing to a verdict. They were then locked up for the night. On the following morning at ten o'clock precisely, the Chief Justice came into court, and addressing the Attorney-General said: "I think, Mr. Attorney, I had better send for the jury, to see if they agree; and to the event of their not agreeing, what do you propose to do?"

The Attorney-General said, that he thought that if, after having been so long confined, the jury could not agree, his lordship might, in the exercise of his discretion, discharge them.

Chief Justice—"I am quite prepared to say, Mr. Attorney, that if they do not agree, I will myself discharge them. It is quite satisfactory to me to think that the same view is taken by you of the circumstances."

The Jury having been called into court, the Chief Justice inquired if they had agreed on a verdict?—Foreman: No, my lord. Chief Justice: Then, Gentlemen, you are discharged.

The trial of MEACHER was attended with the same result.

Battle between the Romans and Austrians.

By advices received at Milan we learn that a battle had been fought between the Austrians and Pontifical troops and Italian volunteers, between Cornudana and Milennetto. The Austrians lost four hundred men killed and five hundred prisoners, and many wounded. The body of troops, to the number of 5,000 men, were surrounded without firing any artillery at Cornudana, and are placed between two fires by Generals Durando and Errari. Another account says that the battle lasted five hours, and that the Roman troops received a check.

The Gazette de Venice of the 9th inst. states that the Crusaders of Bassano having taken by surprise a body of Croats, on the 8th, in the village of Jastro, near Arisa, made a great number of them prisoners; that Gen. Durando defeated two columns of the same body, and caused them to retreat from Cornudana, after sustaining severe losses. The armed population of Brenta are ardently devoted to the holy cause, and are well decided to beat the enemy.

Gen. Worth's division, it is stated on good authority, is to be ordered to California. The Union publishes a confirmation of the ratification of peace with Mexico.

Kidnappers.

The city of Chicago was in a state of great excitement on Wednesday last, caused by the kidnapping of a colored citizen of that place, named Abram Ross, by a party of slave hunters from the South. We find the following account in the Chicago Daily Tribune. [True Correspondent.]

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, two men entered the house of Nelson White, a colored man on State street, with pistols and Bowie knife in their hands, and at first rudely collared a man named Johnson, but soon relinquished their hold upon him on discovering that they had mistaken their prey. Mr. White, an infirm old man, now came in, and they asked him if Abram Ross was stopping in his house. He being intimidated by their arms and threatening looks, replied that Ross did stop there, and was probably then in bed up stairs. Without ceremony they proceeded to the room pointed out, but happened to go to a wrong one, where a colored man and his wife were in bed. They at once threw off the clothes and attempted to drag them from the bed, but were told the person they were in quest of was not there. Ross, who was in bed in an adjoining room, heard the noise and attempted to escape from the window on to the roof of a shed, but his flight was here intercepted by four or five accomplices of the principal villains, who were stationed on that side of the house. The kidnappers had by this time discovered his retreat, and he was taken without difficulty, gagged, placed in a buggy or some other conveyance, and carried off. Several other persons besides the four or five mentioned were seen by the inmates lurking around the house—all doubtless participants in the infernal business. The kidnappers have doubtless gone South with their victim.

Yesterday morning several persons, colored and others, started in pursuit, and at one time there was a report current that they had come up with the man thieves a few miles out of town and that the latter had fired upon them; but this story proved only to be a rumor. It is certain, however, that quite a number of our citizens did give chase to the kidnappers, and if zeal in the cause of humanity and the aid of fleet horses can avail anything, they will be overtaken, their victim rescued, and they brought to merited punishment.

Ross, the kidnapped man, is stout, good natured mulatto, about 35 years of age and is well known in the city, having been employed for some time back in delivering bottled soda for Dr. Carpenter. He is understood to be a fugitive from slavery.

MARKETS.

We copy the following from the Det. Daily Advertiser. We could not procure our regular Telegraphic Despatch from some cause or other.

BUFFALO, June 13, 1848.

Flour languid; sales 1000 bbls good brands Mich at \$5 25; sales 10,000 bu Milwaukee wheat on private terms aged 3000 bu at 94c. Holders of Ohio are asking 119c; corn declined; sales 4000 bu at 41c. Buyers at the close offer 40c; sales 8000 bu, part to arrive and part afloat at 34c 3/4 1-4c; sales 35,000 lbs lard at 6 1/2-2c; canal freights without change. Butter is in good demand at 13 1/4c.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1848.

The Stock market was rather heavy to-day. Exchange is plenty at 10 1/2-11. Freights firm. Flour dull to day. Some brands Mich. and State sold at 5 62 1/2 a 5 69. The whole range is 5 62 1/2 a 86. Sales moderate. Corn 53a 1/2 for mixed; 56a 59 for flat yellow; 61a 62 1/2 for round yellow. Shippers generally offer 60 for round. Sales 6000 bu oats at 43 a 44. Pork is firm at \$8a 10 3/4 1-2, and not active. Beef in good demand. Lard is held at 7a 1/2 for good and prime. Pig lead nominally 3 80. Ashes firm.

We wish to say to those who want information concerning that medicine so much in vogue, and written about also for that matter, that we desire them to look over our columns, and find where it is sold and every which way till your eye catches GEAR'S AND REXEN'S—then read through—and at the bottom of the advertisements you will find the Agents names. Go and get a pamphlet read that, and then if you are in need of one of the most wonderful panaceas of any age, go and buy it, but do not expect to find it in our columns. We had the sort of preparing this Lidoitropic Mixture, that is all we wish about it.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

GREAT REMEDY.—A very important disease over which this Balsam exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a Diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect. See advertisement.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER having opened a shop for business, near the corner of the Court and State streets, in the city of Detroit, and is now prepared for operations in the Tailoring Business. Having the experience of many years in the trade, and by the substantial manner and elegant style of his work, he is confident that he will be able to satisfy and please those who may be disposed to test his skill for themselves—and therefore, solicits a share of public patronage.

Particular attention will be paid to the fulfillment of engagements as soon as possible. Prices adapted to the times, and the receipts for payment in the common currency of the country. Cutting done to order. J. S. MEACHAM. 9 3m

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection, probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Tea pure, more fragrant and perfect for the prices, in the aggregate, than any house in the world.

Elegant and airy as well as comfortable, containing FULL WEIGHT, independent of the wrapper, bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. A. T. HAVENS, Agent, 4

First Again.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, an assortment of articles and childrens Straw Bonnets, consisting in part of Tuscan, Pedal Braid Lace, Fancy Braid and Split Straw.

ALSO—A lot of beautiful new style Ribbons, not forgetting a choice assortment of printed Laces, Organza Muslin and Scotch Ginghams of the finest quality—cheap for cash. S. BROWN & BREWSTER.

THOSE INDEBTED to the subscriber, will please not wait for the bell to ring, before calling to the Captains Office to settle. R. R. OSGOOD. 3

Marshall House, by L. KINGSBURY, Marsha's Mill, Michigan. Stage leaves this house for the North and South.

WARRANTED ATTRACTION!! NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!

C. WAKELEE & Co., Are now receiving at their Store, in the Brick Block, nearly opposite the American Hotel, an entirely new and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting in part of the following articles—

- Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Good Assortment of Summer Goods, Prints All Prices, Gingham—Scotch, American, and English, Mull Ginghams, Truncella Boots, &c., &c., &c., &c., Hats Caps, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, D. O. Cigars, Crockery, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., Wadding, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS.

The stock is entirely new and well selected, and bought at such rates as will enable the subscribers to sell very cheap, defying competition. Those who want any article in their line, will do well to call, as the inducements offered are unusual. Any quantity of Wood and Country Produce wanted for which the Highest Price will be paid. Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, June, 1848.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Barry.

I, the undersigned, Clerk of the office of the Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Barry, do hereby certify that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1848, Present, Isaac A. Holbrook, Circuit Court Commissioner, acting Judge of Probate; In the matter of the estate of Edward New, deceased. Upon reading and filing the petition of Harlow New, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration of said estate may be granted unto her; widow of said deceased, and George Brown. Thereupon, it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed until the 19th day of June next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate Office in said County, for three weeks successively, on each week, prior to the time of hearing in the premises.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press, a news paper printed and circulating at Battle Creek, in the County of Calhoun, for three weeks successively, once in each week, prior to the time of hearing in the premises. ISAAC A. HOLBROOK, Circuit Court Com. acting Judge of Probate. [A true Copy.] 3w7

Cheap Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been enlarging his store, and receiving large additions to his stock of goods, and is now prepared to wait upon all his old customers, 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 Stuffs, Patent Medicines, and a great variety of articles in this department, together with a large stock of School Books, books for town libraries, Blank and Bound Books, Letter, Foolscap and Wrapping Paper, fancy Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

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 buy cheap. Physicians, Merchants, Pedlars, Farmers, and in short all can make money by calling, as I am determined not to be UNDERBID, either wholesale or retail, by any similar establishment this side of New York. A. T. HAVENS Battle Creek, April 13, 1848.

Howell Temperance House.

THIS Establishment, situated nearly opposite the Court House in the village of Howell, has again come into the hands of its former proprietor and occupant, who is now prepared to accommodate a portion of the travelling public in a quiet and comfortable manner.

This House will be kept as formerly upon strict Temperance principles without an exclusive reference to the profits of the business operations. The subscriber feels assured from the very liberal support this house has formerly received, that his efforts in the cause of Temperance will be fully rewarded, his motto is still "Liberty and Temperance." E. F. GAY. Howell Livingston Co. May 15th 1848.

300,000 Cash Capital.

With a Perpetual Charter. THE ELGIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, 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 dishonored at home or abroad. It has paid, within the last two years, \$4,560 for losses sustained by fire in its country. Policies issued, insuring against the loss or damage by Fire, on DWELLING HOUSES, MANUFACTORIES, STORES, MILLS, FERRISSES, WARE HOUSES, CROCKERY, and upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at LOW RATES.

Any loss which this company may sustain on risks taken at its agency, will be liberally adjusted by the agent here, according to the regulations of the local Fire companies in the country, and with promptness, money current in the city of New York. This company has never encountered a loss in the city of New York. In case differences should arise touching any loss or damage, the company is pledged, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, to submit the same to arbitrators, indifferently chosen, or the opinion of the Insured. THOS. K. BRACE, President S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

Application for Insurance, or the renewal of policies, and all business connected with the office, may be sent to the subscriber, duly appointed agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies on terms as favorable as any office in the state. JOSEPH C. FRINK, Agent. Office, No. 2 Court House. Marshall, Dec. 7, 1847.

Groceries at Wholesale.

The subscriber offers a very large and well selected stock of heavy Groceries, at lowest prices, and on the most accommodating terms. Also, a large and full new stock of DYE-WOODS and DYE STUFFS, and Woolen Manufacturers' Machinery, with a heavy and carefully selected assortment of Paints, Oils and Glass.

Also the following genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES— 200 Quinine 100 lbs. Gum Opium, (new crop) 25 do Morphine 50 do Calomel, (Eng.) 40 do Castor Oil 50 do Castor Oil 10 do Struchylene 5 do Sulphur 2 Cases Rhubarb 5 do Epsom Salts 1 do Jallop 5 do Gumboe do 2 do Magnesia 2 do Cream Tartar 2 do Soda 2 do Soda 2 do Liqueur 1 do Alcohol 2 do Sup'r. Carb. 1 bale Senna Soda 2 cases Sal Soda 2 do Tartaric Acid. 1 case Sal Rochelle. THEO. H. EATON, 80, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, adjoining F. & M. Bank. REMOVED SINCE THE FIRE.

Hold Your Horses!

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform saddle and harness buying public, that—on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halters, Trunks, Trankes, Valices, Carpet Bags, Whips, &c., &c., which will be hereafter sold for Cash—and Cash only—price low, down, so low, you will think he stole the stock, or that their is some mistake about it. Call and see. Dont forget your Pocket Book, Shop on Main St., opposite the "B. Creek House" sign of the mammoth Collier. Battle Creek, April, 1848. R. R. OSGOOD.

House and Lot for Sale.

MRS. DURANT, intending to leave for England very soon, offers her house and lot (situated in East Battle Creek) for sale at a very reduced price. She will also dispose of her household furniture at very low rates. Also, one Turning Lathe, in Chadwick's Chair Shop. For terms apply to her at her residence. Battle Creek, June 7, 1848.

Carpenter's Tools.

A GOOD assortment will be found at the hardware store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, adz's c. s. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack planes, smooth files, hollows and rounds, skew and rab-bit planes, hand, match planes, base ditto, green iron c. s. ash planes, ploughs, saw sets, (a new article) braces and bits, auger bits, steel squares, marked to 12ths, slicks new mazel, scotch gray and hindostan oil stones, all of which will be sold cheap.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of N. S. granted by the Judge of Probate of the County of Calhoun to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Thomas Wilmot, deceased, late of the Township of LeRoy, in said County—I shall sell, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the Battle Creek house in the village of Battle Creek in the County aforesaid on the 1st day of July next between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate to wit: Six Lots on Block Six in East Battle Creek in said County being the East Lots and the two lying south of lots lately owned by one Edmund Astley. E. PACKER Administrator. Dated May 17, 1848.

School Books.

THEY DO SAY that Havens has the best foolscap, letter and biller paper, and that he sells books lower than at any other establishment in town. Call and see for yourselves.

TO BLACKSMITHS—Anvils, Vices' Sledge and hand hammers, screw plates, and a good assortment of iron and steel, for sale by William Brooks Battle Creek. April 13, 1848.

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FROM THE NATIONAL ERA.

General Conference
OF THE METHODIST E. CHURCH.
 This Conference met at Pittsburgh, Monday, May 1st. Bishop Hedding called the Conference to order. Bishops Waugh and Morris were present. The names of delegates being called, 134 responded. J. M. Trimble, of the Ohio Conference, was elected Secretary. J. T. Peck and John Frazer were chosen assistants. Bishop Hedding addressed the Conference in a very earnest manner. The rules of the last Conference, with a slight amendment, were adopted for this. The usual committees were appointed; also a committee of two from each delegation, on the State of the Church.

On the second day, the Annual Conferences were called on for memorials and appeals. A memorial from Ebenezer Charge, St. Louis, was presented, in relation to the evils growing out of the division of the Church. It arraigned the administration of the Episcopacy, and gave rise to much discussion. A memorial was presented from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis, stating that, although 110 of the Members had voted to remain with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and only 7 to go with the Church South, their meeting house was taken from them, and given to the 7, while they were compelled to worship in a private room. They asked to be taken under the protection of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred. Another memorial of a similar character was submitted. The credentials of the delegates from Canada were presented, and Mr. Green, one of the delegates, took his seat.

On the third day, Bishop Hamline took the Chair. The President presented a paper, prepared by the Bishops, for the consideration of the Conference, setting forth several law questions, and making suggestions in relation to alterations of the Discipline. A debate arose on a motion to print the paper in the Daily Christian Advocate, but this was finally given upon the table. The paper was then withdrawn, with the consent of the Conference, so that it might be revised. Rev. J. Dixon, delegate from the English Methodists, was introduced.

A memorial was presented from J. Hamm and J. Rich, of Bangor, Maine, asking the General Conference to refund to them the money they paid, severally, to the Book Concern, in case the said Conference decided upon a division of the funds of the Church with the South. The amount claimed by the first was \$100, and \$50 by the latter. Referred to the Committee on the state of the Church.

Dr. Elliott presented a petition from adhering brethren in Davis county, Hartford circuit, Kentucky, soliciting the convention to be restored to their rights, of which they had been deprived, growing out of the action of the General Conference of 1844. He also presented a petition from 70 persons of No Creed Society, in the Kentucky Conference; also, from Societies in the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Montgomery, and Warren, in Missouri; and likewise from 57 persons residing in Batesville, Arkansas, all of similar tenor. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The Doctor also presented a petition from B. Norwood, Northwestern Arkansas, asking the General Conference to make provision for the recognition of certain persons residing there as belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Dixon, the English delegate, his credentials having been read, addressed the Conference, in a strain highly complimentary to this country, and, in the course of his remarks mentioned the subject of slavery as follows: "It would be premature and presumptuous in me, to remark upon the circumstances which surround Methodism in the U. States, owing to the brief period I have been in the country, but as far as I have been permitted to witness the effects of Methodism, I believe that you have been graciously blessed, and that its principles prevail in their full integrity and purity. I rejoice, therefore, and believe that among you is settled the true spirit and real vitality and experience of Methodism which ought to be promoted and continue to prevail among you. I regret, however, in common with my brethren in England, that anything, that any necessity, should have arisen among you to produce the sad division which has occurred between the North and South. Brethren, need I say that our sympathies (and I am sure I speak the feelings and opinions of every preacher in England, and of Methodism in England) are entirely on the side of liberty. Our sympathies are entirely on the side of the emancipation of the slaves. Our desire and our prayer is, that, by the Providence of God, circumstances may arise to make it possible that this great blessing may be conferred upon all the black population of this great Continent. [An exclamation of "Amen!"] I am touching, I know, a very delicate question, but I thought it right to say that our feelings on this question are all on one side. With regard to your particular arrangements in relation to this question I have nothing to do; therefore, it would be presumptuous in me to give any opinion. I only give the opinion I have expressed, as that which exists in England, and because, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, I happened to take a somewhat prominent part in the great movement on the subject of slavery, which took place a few years ago in my country. I say I happened to be a member of the great National Committee on Emancipation, at the time the measure was carried in England. I understood the question very well, and felt a deep interest in it."

On the fourth day, the paper prepared by the Bishops in relation to certain law questions, &c., was again submitted, and appropriately referred. Numerous memorials respecting boundaries were presented.

On the fifth day, Dr. Peck, from the committee to which was referred the letter of Dr. Pierce, delegate from the Church South, proposing fraternal relations, reported a preamble and resolution, declining the proposal, and refusing to recognise Dr. Pierce in his official character, although expressing a wil-

lingness to tender to him all the courtesies due him as a private gentleman. The report gave rise to debate, during which Mr. Tomlinson, of Kentucky, said "he most heartily approved of the resolution of the Committee on the state of the Church; and notwithstanding he was from a slaveholding State—notwithstanding he was born and reared in a slaveholding State, out of which he had never been many days, he would repeat that he approved of the resolution. He knew it was somewhat important he should express himself with caution, on account of the prejudices which prevail in that community. He, however, intended to consult his own conscience in a matter of this kind. And he would now say, in the language of the Rev. Dr. Dixon, that the sympathies of this General Conference are entirely on the side of liberty. [Exclamation of "Amen!"] But he would now say, although it was a little premature, and was a painful fact, that the prevailing sympathies of the Church South were on the side of Slavery. [A voice, "No doubt of it."] He hoped that no brother would feel himself hurt at this frank announcement of his opinion on this subject. This was his honest conviction, and, as an honest man and a Christian, he hesitated not to avow it. And he would now express the opinion as a conscientious man, that we could not fraternize with the Methodist E. Church South, as a genuine member of the Wesleyan Methodist family. But he would say, on the other hand, that if they wished to break up the Methodist Episcopal Church, they would do so by fraternizing with the Church South. He had no doubt of it. They could not fraternize with that Church. He rose simply to propose that the resolution be amended so as to read thus:

"Provided, however, That nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to operate as a bar to any propositions from Dr. Pierce, or any other representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, towards the settlement of existing difficulties between that body and this."

The amendment was seconded. The report as amended was then agreed to, and a letter to Dr. Pierce was ordered to be prepared in conformity thereto.

On the sixth day, Dr. Peck reported a resolution from the Committee on the state of the Church, calling upon the Bishops for information concerning the cases in which the plan of separation had been violated by the Church South. Adopted.

May 8th, seventh day.—Dr. Simpson moved a resolution that the Committee on Boundaries be instructed to embrace the California and New Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Mr. Sandford, from the Law Committee, reported a resolution that, when a person, private member or preacher, declares to the proper authorities that he withdraws from the Methodist Episcopal Church, he thereby forfeits all privileges in said Church, and places himself beyond her jurisdiction.

This gave rise to a debate, in which some contended that no member should have the privilege of withdrawing, unless under deceptions.

Several attempts at amendment failed, and the discussion was at last suspended, in favor of the consideration of a memorial presented from Oregon.

Eighth Day.—The resolution just referred to, was taken up and laid upon the table to-day. A communication was read from Dr. Pierce, delegate from the Church South, reciprocating the courtesies of the Conference, but declining to sit within the bar, as he could not do there in his official character. He also stated that the communication was final—the Church South would never renew the offer of fraternal relations. An address was read from the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; after which, the delegates being invited, made appropriate speeches.

Ninth day.—Memorials yesterday and to-day were presented from colored Methodists in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, asking the establishment of a separate Conference. Referred to a Select Committee. Memorials on Slavery and Secret Societies were presented and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. A petition was presented from twenty-three members of the Church in Missouri, praying that they might be transferred neither to the Church North nor Church South. They wanted no change. Referred to the same committee. A similar petition from 365 members of the same State was similarly referred. On motion of Mr. Kennedy, it was resolved that the application of J. C. Green, for an appeal from the New York Conference cannot be granted, he having declared his intention to withdraw from the Church. After the decision in his case, the business of the Convention was suspended to hear a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Dixon.

Tenth day.—The Missionary committee made a report in favor of establishing another Conference, to be called the Oregon and California Conference. A lively discussion followed, in which a great deal of interest was manifested in the proposition, but it was committed with a view to adjust some details.

Eleventh day.—P. Akers, from the Committee on Itinerary, reported in part. "The report referred to the vote of the conference in relation to the division of the property of the Church. It was laid upon the table, till the Conferences of the South could be heard from. A memorial was read from the colored members of the Methodist E. Church in Baltimore, praying for the establishment of a Colored Conference. The reasons are thus stated. After alluding to the institution of separate Churches, the memorialists say—

"It is well known that the good Lord has greatly enlarged our members since that never-to-be-forgotten period, by owning the labors of our colored preachers in conjunction with those of the white, in the conversion of many thousands of the colored race; and quite a larger number of colored preachers among us, some of whom, all things considered, had, and still possess, respectable talents, and have done much good in their local

capacity; but hitherto they have been quite limited in their sphere of operations, having had no opportunity of being extensively useful, they being generally poor men, and, no provision having been made for them to go forth and dispense the bread of life to their perishing fellow-men, their usefulness has, in consequence, been greatly hindered—and our colored fellow-men have thereby been deprived of those blessings Almighty God would have granted through their instrumentality.—And now, reverend fathers and brethren, your memorialists would say, that it does seem clear to them that the time has come when something should be done for the prosperity of the Ministry among our colored brethren; and the question arises, how shall or can this desired object be accomplished?—For we have no expectations that the ministers, the descendants of Africa, will ever be admitted to seats and votes in the Conferences of their white brethren, however well they may be qualified for the work of the ministry; nor do we desire to unite with the existing colored connections. Therefore, our colored brethren in the city of Baltimore, after due prayerful consideration, have been led to the conclusion, for the reason already mentioned, and others which might be mentioned, that a far greater amount of good would necessarily result from our being placed in a condition so that colored ministers should have the pastoral oversight of all the colored people in connection with the Methodist Church, in all places in the United States where the laws and usages do not forbid."

[The portion of the memorial which we have placed in Italics must awaken painful reflections in the minds of those who believe that God is the Father of all, and is no respecter of persons.]

The memorial was referred to the Committee on memorials from Colored Persons. A communication was read from Bishop Soule, requesting, if there were any charges against him for the two years previous to his withdrawal, they might be properly investigated, &c. It was moved, that as Bishop Soule had withdrawn from the Church, the conference had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Twelfth day.—That resolution came up to-day, when the following was adopted as a substitute:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference, that they have no jurisdiction over the Rev. Bishop Soule, and can exercise no ecclesiastical authority over him."

The order of the day was suspended for the purpose of putting several questions in relation to Methodists usages in England to Dr. Dixon, the English delegate. One or two of the questions elicited characteristic answers:

"Question by M. Trafton. Have you any colored members in your societies; if so, do you report them?"

"Answer. If our excellent brother knew more of England than he appears to do, he would not make such inquiry. I never met with but one colored man in society in England in my life.

"This was in the vicinity of London. In meeting the class for the distribution of tickets, with the Class Book in his hand, he came across the name of Madison Jefferson, and he looked up, and there stood before him a fine, large, athletic, and he thought beautiful black man. [A laugh.] I thought him beautiful. I said, 'You have a fine name; this is the name of two American Presidents. How did you get this name?' He answered, 'My massa give it to me.' Inquired, 'Have you been a slave?' He replied, 'Yes.' 'And did you run away from your master?' 'Yes I did.' 'And did you not think it wrong to run away from your master, and thus deprive him of his property?' 'No; he thought the wrong was on the other side; for his master had no right to hold him as a slave.'

"The Doctor, in continuation, said he thought it improper to continue these questions any longer in the class; but when the people were gone, he asked the colored brother more fully in regard to his history. He told me that he had had two masters. The eldest one, he thought, was no Christian; but the young master, he believed, was a good man. He said he had been flogged frequently, and he and two or three others concluded to escape.

"He knew if he was detected and brought back he would be flogged any how, and he could not be flogged, staying or going; so he concluded to run the risk. An old negro directed them to follow the North star, and always travel by night, evading the light of day. They followed his direction, and after incredible hardships, they got safe to Canada. But, not thinking himself sufficiently safe there, he saved his money, and, as soon as he could get off, went to England, and is now employed in a starch factory, and appears to be a worthy and spiritual man.

"Question by M. Trafton. When you reported your members, did you report so many white, and one colored?"

"Answer. No! no! no! We make no distinction among our brethren in Jesus Christ on account of color."

J. PIERSON has opened a shop, no. 402 East of B. Brooks' Hardware store, Main st., Battle Creek, for the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of Boots and Shoes. Particular attention will be given to Ladies' Morocco walking Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Trunks. The best quality of leather only will be used and the best of workmen employed in its manufacture. Persons desirous of a first rate fit and a durable article will please give him a call. All of the above kept constantly on hand and made to order. Hides wanted in exchange for cash or work. Re-collect the number, One door East of Bookers'—Battle Creek, May 13, 1848.

Invalid Companion.
 QUIT Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 23 engravings. Paper 60 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9 1/2 cts. Shiloh's Balm and Chest Expander, &c. Mail to any part, 50 cts, postage. Inhalant Tubes, Silver, \$3, by mail, letter postage. Almond Supporters, per box, \$3 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back, and Chest; sent by Express every where. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from hand to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the 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. Feb. 24, 1848.

Wash for Buildings.
 In one of the numbers of the Cultivator for 1847, a subscriber asks—"Will coal-tar, put on a roof, prevent the sparks from a locomotive from catching?" [Vol. 4, page 227.] The following recipe was sent us by a gentleman from New Orleans, who writes that the wash was satisfactorily tested upon the roof of the Phoenix Foundry in that neighborhood. It is not only a protection against fire, but renders brick work impervious to water.—The basis is lime, which must first be slacked with hot-water in a tub to keep it in the steam. It should then be passed, while in a semi-fluid state, through a fine sieve. Take six quarts of the fine lime, and one quart of clean rock salt to be dissolved by boiling, and the impurities to be skimmed off. To five gallons of this mixture, (salt and lime,) add one pound of sulphur, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash, (the last to be added gradually,) four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes. Add coloring matter to suit the fancy.

It should be applied with a brush. It looks as well as paint, and is as lasting as slate. It stops small leaks, prevents moss from growing, and renders the work incombustible. B. [Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.]

Keeping Dried Fruits.
 In answer to the inquiry in a late number of the Cultivator, a correspondent at Fredonia, New York, writes—"Give the fruit a thorough steaming after it is dried, so as to kill the mites of insects; then put them in some secure place where the flies cannot get to them."

Preserving Eggs.
 Pack the eggs to be preserved in an upright earthen vessel, with their small end downwards, and pour over them melted tallow, while it is warm—(not hot.) The eggs should be completely covered, and when the tallow is cold, set the vessel in a cool place till the eggs are wanted. A writer in the Agricultural Gazette states he has kept them nearly a year, and were found excellent.

Carrots as Food for Stock.
 At one of the agricultural meetings held in Boston during the past winter, the subject of cultivating "root crops" for stock, was discussed. The general expression was, that the carrot is the best root for this purpose, in situations adapted to its growth. Hon. Mr. Brooks stated that he had made experiments in feeding carrots, and for young stock he thought them as valuable in weight as good hay. He thought they did produce as much milk, when fed to cows, as potatoes, and hogs preferred potatoes. He considered carrots compared with oats, to be worth 33 cents per bushel when oats were worth 50 cents—that 10-12 lbs. of carrots were equivalent to 3 1/2 lbs. of oats. He considered the tops of carrots of sufficient value to pay the expense of harvesting. He put them up in small stacks out of doors, and they kept good till mid-winter.

Mr. Rice said he sowed carrots early in May on light land—usual crop 500 bushels per acre—40 bushels weigh about a ton, and were worth as much as half a ton of hay.

Mr. Proctor said 35 tons of carrots had been grown on an acre at a single crop, and it was not uncommon to obtain 32 tons.—Most of the speakers mentioned that the blight had injured their carrots, more or less, of late years.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S
VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS
 A Highly Valuable Preparation, Capable, from the Promptitude of its Action, of Cleansing the System in a few hours of every worm.

The exceeding small quantity of this Medicine required to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated and never to be followed by any other purgative. Therefore, in urgent cases, as those of fever, spasms, or convulsions, caused by worms, unrivaled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where worms exist, as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeited every variety of worm-disease. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderest ages. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to A. B. & D. Sands from the Agent at the Derby Lane.

DEARLY BELIEVED, May 7th, 1848.
 GENTLEMEN—I received the box of "Dead Shot" Vermifuge about fifteen days since, and have used only a few doses left on hand which will be gone in less than ten days. It seems to do the work to the perfect satisfaction of all who use it. I bear some great accounts of it, where it has produced the expulsion of 15 or 20 to 25 worms from one person, and nearly the same number from some children. Of course you will think worms one of the prevailing diseases in Canada and Vermont. Please send me another supply as soon as convenient. Respectfully,
 T. C. MULLIKEN.

The following is from an eminent Physician, dated Dec. 1844.
 DR. H. F. PEERY—I take great pleasure in recommending to the public your valuable Vermifuge, (proprietor called Dead Shot) I have been vending it for two years. Nothing of the kind I ever sold that has given such universal satisfaction. I have seen one case in my immediate neighborhood, that I now recollect of in which one dose caused expulsion of 150 worms from a small child—the parent informed me afterwards that the child was in an immediate neighborhood of the same.

Price 25 cents per vial. Prepared by Dr. H. F. PEERY, and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 108 Fulton st., corner of William Street, New York. Sold also by A. T. HAVENS, J. OWEN & Co. Detroit, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

To the Public.
 Business, all unsettled accounts must be arranged with the undersigned, as he has removed to the shop of Durfee, where all my former contracts for work will be fulfilled.
 JOHN CALDWELL.

School Books.
 QUILLS, Steel Pens, Pen-Holders, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Wafers Sealing-Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale cheap at the
 APOTHECARIES HALL, Eagle Block.

Family Bibles
 GO 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., just received at the drug store of
 April 12, 1848. A. T. HAVENS.

Stray.
 STRAYED or stolen, from the Town of Battle Creek, one Ewech Horse, one two year old Colt, brown color. The Horse is a sorrel, nine years old, with a cow-head, heavy mane and tail, heavy limbs and a fast walker. Any one giving information through the Post Office where said horse may be found, shall receive a liberal reward.
 DANIEL DEAL.

Shell Lime, constantly on hand for sale at J. A. Jacobs & Co's., carriage shop, Battle Creek. 59

The Piles.
A CURE FOR LIFE 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 really successful remedy for this dangerous and distressing complaint the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine, no Alcohol, Colocyntha, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence; no change in diet is necessary. If taken according to directions a cure for life is guaranteed.

Inflammatory Diseases.
 Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. It is a powerful and constant of the liver and spleen; inflammation, and soreness and ulceration of the stomach, bowels, kidney and bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

For all impurities of the Blood, arising from the impudent use of mercury, or other causes; in 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 Electuary is entirely unobnoxious.

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

Peculiar Cases and Effects in New England.
 Chronic Piles.—A workman in the gas house at Cambridgeport, had suffered severely, and was constantly exposed to the intense heat 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 deranged condition of the patient.

Bleeding Piles.—A gentleman in Bedford, Mass., who had the bleeding piles for many years, greatly exhausting his system, was entirely relieved of this distressing and dangerous complaint, 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 case was a very extraordinary one.

Extreme Costiveness.—Numerous persons, and especially females, afflicted with extreme costiveness and piles, with all those distressing symptoms attendant upon such a state of the system, have been able to effect an entire change in the bowels, and the use of the medicine. It is a very mild cathartic, and an admirable remedy for costiveness, especially for married women.

Fistulas, 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 cure. 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 intestines.

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 & KETCHUM, 121 Fulton street, and by A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

CLICKENER'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.

CLICKENER'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.
 ARE the first and only medicine ever discovered that will positively Cure Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Scurvy, Smallpox, Jaundice, Pain in the stomach, Inward Stitches, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

It has been clearly proved that nearly every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangements of the Digestive Organs, and to cure such diseases, 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, they prefer the disease to the cure, until an impaired Constitution, or a root of sickness, renders them fit for the folly of their conduct. Still they had some excuse; for heretofore, medicine in almost all its forms was nearly as disgusting as it was beneficial. Now, however, the evil is most effectually removed: for Clickener's Vegetable Purgative Pills, being completely enveloped with a coating of pure white sugar (which is as delicate as the internal ingredients as a nut shell from the kernel.) Have no taste of Medicine.—But are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover they neither nauseate or grip in the slightest degree, which is occasioned by the fact that they are compounded on scientific principles and operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region, (which is the great admitted evil of every other known purgative.) Hence, they strike at the root of the disease, remove all the humors from the body, open the pores externally and internally, promote the Inevitable Perspiration, obviate Flatulency, Headache, &c.—separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly purified—a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver, and thereby Restore Health. Even when all other means have failed. The entire truth of the above can be ascertained by the trial of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring Health, that the majority bind themselves to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give universal satisfaction.

[All letters of inquiry or for advice must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. C. V. CLICKENER, No. 66 Vesey st., New York, or his authorized agents throughout the country.]

N. B. Remember Dr. C. V. Clickener is the inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in June, 1843. Purchasers should always ask for Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no others; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.—
 A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Battle Creek.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Calhoun—in Chancery. At a session of said court, held at Marshall on the 27th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight Present Hon. GEORGE MATE, Circuit Judge.

ORLANDO PATEB, Complainant, versus
 GIDEON F. SMITH, BETSEY DUTCHER and SOLOMON DUTCHER, Defendants.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that Betsey Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher two of the defendants in this cause, do hereby consent that the cause may be tried in the State of Ohio—On motion of Abner E. Campbell, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants, Betsey Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher cause their appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and in lieu of their appearance they cause their answer to the complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendants Betsey Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the "Michigan Liberty Press" a newspaper published at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendants Betsey Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance. (A true copy)
 JOHN MEAGHEM, Register.
 ASHER E. CAMPBELL, Solicitor for Complainant, 5-6

JEWELLRY and fancy goods at the cheap Drug Store of A. T. HAVENS.

Heal the Sick.

DR. E. L. SOULE & CO.
DR. SOULE'S SOVEREIGN BALM

The proprietors, full of confidence in the virtues of Dr. Soule's Sovereign Balm Pills, which have gained for themselves such an enviable reputation in the short space of five years they have been before the public—the many cures of disease they have performed—some of the patients having been confined to their beds for months and others truly astonishing, now challenge the world to produce the equal.

For long standing Dyspepsia and habitual costiveness, they have never failed, when taken according to directions, to effect a cure, or give permanent relief.

Old Liver complaints, Jaundice, &c., can be permanently cured by the use of these Pills, as they operate directly upon the liver, and cause it to perform a natural and healthy action.

For sudden attacks in children—such as colds, fever, worms, &c.—for gravel, rheumatism spinal affections, bronchitis, cough and colds, they have proved an invaluable remedy.

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER.
 No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectual in curing ague and fever, chill fever, &c., in the Western States, as the genuine Sovereign Balm Pills. We have never known a single case when taken according to directions, where they have not effected a cure in from one to eight days.

They cleanse and purify the blood, and are, therefore, an effectual remedy for Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. In nervous debility and female complaints, they have worked wonders. They quiet the nerves by removing the cause of nervous irritation, and gradually strengthen and bring up the whole system. By way of advice to females selected for the above diseases, we would say that large doses of any kind of cathartics are always injurious. These pills should be taken one at a dose, every night until a cure is effected. (See Circular.)

These Pills were first introduced in a modest manner. No gaudy show cards, or long advertisements 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 operation, and perfectly safe for young and old of debilitated constitutions. They never leave the bowels constipated, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use. Great care has been taken in selecting and compounding the medicine, which has always been superintended 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.

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 spurious articles has yet dared to make use of our name; but some of them have had the impudence to imitate our boxes and copy our Circulars, Certificates, &c. Unless the public are careful when they purchase they will be deceived.

The genuine Sovereign Balm Pills can be had wholesale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., Euclid, Ohio, and Dr. 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.

Caution to the Public.
 Dr. Herriek, being determined to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of his beneficial and every where popular Sovereign Balm Pills, also, to expose certain medicine-mongers residing in different parts of the country, who claim to have a patent for coating pills with sugar, asks a careful perusal of the following letter:—

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
 FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!
 The time has come when Consumption must be classed with the curable diseases. The most fearful malady of our country has been conquered! The most fatal of all diseases has yielded at last to the skill of man.

Beecham's Hungarian Balsam of life, will speedily and certainly cure Consumption, even in its most hopeless forms, and in all ordinary diseases of the chest and Lungs, it is the most perfect and admirable remedy to the civilized world.

The Hungarian Balsam was first discovered by Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and has been tested for six years by the most eminent Physicians in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, where it has proved the Great and only Remedy.

It has recently been introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor, and is now literally sweeping Consumption from the land. What Invention is to Small Pox, the Hungarian Balsam is to Consumption—an insurmountable barrier!

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

Whoever has been afflicted with Phlegmasis, Expectoration, Symps and Drops have been discarded as useless—all systems of Inhalation, Vapor Baths, Tar-Smoke, Changes of Climate, &c., have been rejected and the wonderful product of the Hungarian Gum, obtained from the "Mongolian" Tree of Life, is now universally received by Consumptives, as the Only source of Hope.

Let no person afflicted with a severe and obstinate Cough, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, or any of the symptoms of Consumption lose a moment of time in seeking relief from the GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Delays are dangerous, and all other pretended remedies are not only useless, but fatally deleterious.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Beecham's Hungarian Balsam of Life