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ERASTUS HUSSEY,---EDITOR.

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N. B. Communications to receive attention, should be directed to the Editor, (POST PAID.)

The Sea Shell.

BY MRS. ARDY.

I came from the ocean—a billow passed o'er me
And covered with sea-weed and glittering foam
I felt on the sands, and a stranger soon bore me
To deck the gay halls of his far distant home.
Encircled by exquisite myrtles and roses
Still, still in the deep, I am pining to be,
And the low voice within me my feeling discloses
And evermore murmurs, the sound of the sea.

The sky-lark at morn pours a carol of pleasure,
At eve the sad nightingale warbles her note,
The harp in our hall nightly sounds glad measure,
And Beauty's sweet songs on the air lightly float,
Yet I sigh for the loud breaking billows that tossed me,
I long to the coral caverns to flee,
And when guests with officious intrusion accost me,
I answer them still in the strains of the sea.

Since I left the blue deep I am ever regretting
And mingled with men in the regions above,
I have known them the ties they once cherished,
Forgetting.

Oh! trust to new friendship and cling to new love,
Oh, is so hard to preserve true devotion,
Let mortals who doubt seek a lesson of me,
I am bound by mysterious links to the ocean,
And no language is mine but the sounds of the sea.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice & consent of the Senate.
Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Nathan Clifford, resigned.

Stephen K. Stanton, of N. York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the French Republic, in the place of J. L. Martin, appointed charge d'affaires to the Papal States.

Robert Wallace, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshall of the United States for said District, in the place of Alexander Hunter, resigned.

TELEGRAPHING UNDER THE RIVER.—The wires of the New York and Philadelphia Telegraph have been extended across the Hudson from Jersey City, and are now in successful communication with that place. They are encased in a double covering of gutta percha and laid in the bottom of the river, in the track of the ferry boats.

INCREASE OF VOTES.—The public vote since 1828, for President, has been as follows:—
Years. Votes.
1828,.....1,162,418
1832,.....1,250,298
1836,.....1,501,298
1840,.....2,402,658
1844,.....2,702,549
In 1848 the vote will be over three millions.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the train of cars from Concord, N. H. was approaching the depot in Manchester, Saturday morning, at the usual speed, a young woman attempted to cross the track in front of the engine. She was knocked down, and run over by the train, the upper part of her head being cut off as with a knife. She died instantly.

In New York, a little son of Col. E. L. Snow, formerly a resident in this city, was bitten about three weeks since by a dog, which at that time exhibited no symptoms of being rabid. On Wednesday last, however, the child was seized with hydrophobia, of which dreadful malady it died.

The city authorities of New Orleans, indignant that when licenses are so cheap and so easily obtained men should sell liquor without them, are walking into those rum-sellers who have not bought the legal sanction of the city without mercy.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—An arrival from Campeachy brings news up to the 13th ult. The Yucatecos and Indians had a fight about the 1st ult. at Bolonchew in which the Indians lost 900 men and the balance retired to the mountains. There were no Indians in the neighborhood of Campeachy, Sisal or Minda, but all the small towns in the interior were either destroyed by the latter or had been vacated by the whites.

Two counterfeit bills of the denomination of \$2, purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Lebanon N. H., are in circulation. They are of the Perkins stereotype plate, signed J. H. Hendrick, Cashier, and R. Kimball, President. The paper is thin and the execution very bad.

Ten dollar counterfeit bills on the Biddeford Bank, at Biddeford, Maine, have made their appearance in Boston. They are well executed and very liable to deceive.

Mr. John Van Buren gave notice at the ratification meeting at Utica, that the nomination of his father for the Presidency would compel him to retire from the field of public effort.

A TOWER'S BLOOD.—Dr. Pray recently bled a toper, and found that the watery elements were nearly gone, and alcohol supplied their place. He applied a match to the blood, and it ignited. It had such an effect on the inebriate that he reformed.

Ex-Governor Metcalf has been appointed Senator from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Crittenden, candidate for Governor.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan.

Present—HON. JOHN McLEAN, Circuit Judge.
do " ROSS WILKINS, Dist. Judge.

Francis Giltner vs. Charles T. Gorum and others.

For Plaintiff, Messrs PRATT and NORVELL.
For Defendants, Messrs. ROMEYN, EMMONS, COOR, WELLS and CLARK.

This action was brought by the plaintiff to obtain the value of fugitive Slaves, which as plaintiff avers, escaped from him in the State of Kentucky and fled to Marshall in the State of Michigan, that his agent pursued and overtook him at Marshall, and was there prevented by the defendants from retaking and returning to the plaintiff the said fugitive slaves.

The following are the jurors empanelled to try the cause.

Austin Chipman, William Moore, H. Ramsey, Sirel C. Le Barron, Wm. Dunbar, Walter Fish, Ira C. Vaughn, Ja's G. Wainwright, Luke W. Whitcomb, Charles M. Humphrey, Martin H. Webb and Jonathan K. Wallace.

The cause was opened by Mr. Norvell, after which the plaintiffs produced as a witness Francis Troutman, who testified that he resides in Bourbon county, Kentucky, that he is acquainted with Francis Giltner the plaintiff in this cause—has known him from his infancy—he resides in Carroll county, Kentucky, is witness's grandfather.

In the year 1843 the plaintiff was the owner of certain slaves, their names were Adam, Sarah, John, Benjamin Franklin, Cyrus, and Lucretia Crosswhite, witness knew the five named slaves, the older ones from his infancy—the younger ones from their infancy.

In the early part of August, 1843, witness came to plaintiff's residence and learned that the slaves had escaped. Some few days after witness was then employed by the plaintiff to pursue and retake the slaves—went in pursuit of them but did not succeed in retaking them.

In November, 1846, witness was employed by plaintiff to proceed to Marshall in pursuit of the slaves. Witness proceeded to Marshall, and arrived there about the 20th of December and spent some days in Marshall. During his stay in Marshall, witness discovered four of the slaves.

Witness then wrote to the plaintiff, directing him to send some two or three men to assist him in recapturing the slaves.

On the 26th of January, 1847, David Giltner, James S. Lee and Franklin Ford, arrived in Marshall, to assist witness in arresting and carrying back the slaves to Kentucky.

On the morning of the 27th, witness, in company with the above named individuals, together with Mr. Dixon, the Deputy Sheriff of the county of Calhoun, proceeded to the residence of the slaves, which was in the eastern part of the village of Marshall. They arrived at the house just after day-light. They saw Adam and John, two of the slaves, coming out of the house—they endeavored to escape, but were pursued, captured and brought back to the house—witness found all the slaves in the house.

Witness then stated to the slaves that he had come to take them and carry them before Esquire Shearman.

Witness directed the slaves to get ready to follow him to the office of the Justice. Adam enquired of witness if it was his intention to take him back to Kentucky without a trial—witness replied no—that they should have a fair trial and the privilege of the best counsel he could obtain.

Adam requested the privilege of going out into the village to obtain counsel—witness permitted him to go in search of counsel in charge of Dixon.

After Adam's return, some white persons and several blacks came to the house. One of the blacks was Planter Moss, who forced himself into the house, and pulled off his coat, saying to Adam—"don't leave, I will stand by you."

Adam went to his bureau and took out of a drawer a knife and a powder horn. Planter Moss took out a knife and threatened witness. Witness had sent for a wagon, to transport the slaves to the Justice's. While waiting, five persons came up—Harris and a boy, together with three blacks. Hackett, one of the blacks, was in advance, and came to the house, and asked witness what he was doing. Witness replied that he was doing what he had a right to do. Hackett attempted to go into the house—witness drew a pistol and presented at Hackett, and told him to stand back.

James Smith, a black, came up, and inquired who the Kentuckians were that were kidnapping the Crosswhite family, witness was pointed out to him—Smith approached him with a club raised, threatening violence. Dixon took hold of Smith, another one hold of his stick and took him off.

Immediately after this, Bergun, a colored man, came up and made a similar enquiry—throwing himself into some violent attitudes, and drew something from his pocket—witness thought it was a knife, but could not say—Dixon took him off.

Charley Parker, a black, now came up with a gun and said he would lose his life before the Crosswhite family should be taken away. At this time there were on the ground some fifty or a hundred persons—whites and blacks, quite a proportion blacks. They were greatly excited—opprobrious epithets were used, and threats made against our lives.

Witness named the owner of the slaves and his residence, also gave his own name and residence, and said that he was going to take the slaves as the agent of the owner, and, in accordance with the laws.

About this time, Mr. Comstock approached witness and asked witness what he was going to do with the Crosswhite family. Witness replied that he was going to take them to Kentucky. Comstock replied, you see the excitement, and you cannot take them by legal moral or physical force, and you may as well know it first as last—and the sooner you leave the better for you.

After Mr. Comstock had made the remark last named, Mr. Gorum took up the words, called the attention of the crowd, and offered a resolution in these words—"Resolved, That these Kentucky gentlemen can't take these slaves, by legal, moral or physical force."

which resolution was passed by the crowd by acclamation. Witness after this resolution was passed, took out his pocket book, and said to the crowd that he had come to take the slaves according to law, and he wished all those that designed to interfere to give him their names. Before this, however, Mr. Gorum stated he came by the authority of public sentiment, and that public sentiment was above the law.

Witness then demanded of Gorum his name—he said his name was Charles T. Gorum, and directed witness to write it down in capital letters, and bear it back to Kentucky, to the land of slavery, as a warning to others and a lesson to you. Comstock gave his name as Oliver Cromwell Comstock jr., saying, put the junior on, as I do not wish my father to answer for my sins. Easterly gave his name—Hurd did not give his. Witness said in the hearing of the crowd, I want no names but those who are responsible and who intend to interfere with us in taking the slaves, and use violence and force in preventing their taking the slaves.

The reply was, "you can't take them."—That reply was made by Gorum and Easterly. Mr. Cook came up about this time and I asked his name, he turned away. Some one said, you can't catch a Yankee. All this occurred after the passing of the resolution.

I then requested Mr. Dixon to summon those men who had given their names to assist in keeping the peace, until he could get the slaves away. Thinks the crowd did not hear it. Mr. Dixon and my Kentucky friends gave it as their opinion that it would be of no use to attempt to take the slaves.

After this I attempted to offer a resolution, which was in this form—"Resolved, that I as a peaceful citizen of Kentucky, be permitted peaceably to take the Crosswhite family before Esquire Shearman, to make proof of property, and take them to Kentucky to the owner."—I offered the resolution to ascertain whether there was any one on my side, and whether it would be of any use to make further attempts to take the slaves. There was no response to the resolution.

About that time Mr. Gorum, Hurd, and Comstock were standing near me. Gorum turned round and said to me, hold on and we will see whether we will permit you to take them to the magistrate's office.

They moved off and appeared in consultation. I did not hear what. After this, Hurd offered a resolution, standing on a stone. The resolution was—"Resolved, That these Kentuckians leave town in two hours or they shall be arrested for kidnapping." This resolution received a large vote. I then offered a resolution that we adjourn to meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

Before this a warrant was served on me for the assault on Hackett. The warrant was served on me several hours before Hurd offered his resolution.

This was an effort on the part of the defendants to suppress the excitement.

The defendants all manifested great excitement, and Mr. Gorum great determination. The defendants manifested their opposition by the language before repeated and the resolutions offered.

The Court then adjourned to eight o'clock on Thursday morning.

JUNE 29, 1848.

The direct examination of Francis Troutman resumed.

Witness thinks that Comstock told Adam Crosswhite that he need not give himself any uneasiness, as he should not be taken.

Very soon after leaving the ground, and arriving at the Marshall House, a warrant was served on witness, in connection with H. M. Dixon, Ford, Giltner and Lee. Officer told witness that he must appear before Justice Hobart. The officer then left. Soon after, I went before the Justice. A trial was commenced, and continued all the rest of the day, and until 10 o'clock at night. The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock of the next day. All the testimony on the part of the plaintiffs was not concluded the first day. The next morning we met in court, and John and Benjamin Crosswhite were called for on the part of the defence, but were not produced. The court rendered a judgment against the defendants, for \$100. Gorum was present during the trial and Hurd during a part of the time.

On the morning of the second day, Gorum approached witness in Esquire Hobart's office, before the commencement of the trial, and said to me, "you negroes have gone." I replied, they say so—and I would give \$100 to have them brought back. Gorum offered to enter into a written contract with me, that if I would pay him \$200, he would have them brought back, and placed in the house where we found them; and that no white man should interfere with our taking them. After consulting with my counsel I declined entering into the contract.

There was great excitement during the trial. Planter Moss and Ja's White were present, and partook in the excitement. There was a great crowd. They applauded and made remarks. Witness appealed to the court to keep order. The court made the order. I left on the 29th January, for Kentucky. On the morning before I left, I saw Gorum and Hurd at the National Hotel, at Marshall. I had a conversation with Gorum and Hurd, in the reading room of the National, and in the bar-room. The subject of conversation was in relation to a compromise. I remarked to Gorum that they had got the advantage of me now, but we would see in the end. Gorum remarked, we have. The negroes have gone; we did not intend you should have them, and you need not expect ever to get them again.

I think this was the substance of the conversation, but do not pretend to give the language.

Adam Crosswhite was worth \$500; Sarah \$200; John, \$700; Benjamin, \$550; Cyrus, \$600; Lucretia, \$300.

This would be their value in the interior—but where the plaintiff lives they would not be as valuable.

Question by the Court.—What was the spirit and manner of the white defendants on their approaching you on the ground?

Answer.—That of determination to prevent our taking the slaves.

Plaintiff discontinued the suit against J. M. Easterly, one of the defendants.

Witness cross examined.

Witness proceeded directly from the plaintiff's, in Kentucky, to Marshall, only stopping some two weeks in Northern Indiana. Arrived in Marshall the first time, about the 22d of December, and remained some two or three days. Made enquiries for a school. Enquired of Col. Preston, and a son of Mr. Watrous and perhaps of others. Gave myself out as a school teacher;—made enquiries about the schools.

I permitted Adam Crosswhite to go in charge of Dixon to take counsel early in the morning and before the wagon came. Ford left to go after the wagon.

Planter Moss came to the house before Ford left.

When Adam went to drawer, he took something out besides a powder horn—supposed it was a knife, as I saw the handle. Mr. Dixon told him to put those things back. Think Planter Moss was in the room at one of the times when the drawer was open—the drawer was opened twice.

I saw Planter Moss pull something out of his pocket—thought it was a knife; saw a handle, but whether of a knife, dirk, or whether simply a stick, can't say. This was while he was making threats, &c. He is a stout, heavy, short man—very fat, about as high as Mr. Norvell (U. S. District Attorney.) Could not positively recollect whether Planter Moss came before Hackett came, or after.

There were threats before Hackett came up. Does not recollect whether there was any white person there but Mr. Harris, when Hackett came up. The threats were made by blacks. Thinks that Burgen took a knife from his pocket. There might be some twenty persons on the ground at this time. There were enquiries made, and some threats, and objections made to our taking the slaves; but confined principally to the blacks. Don't know what time of day this was. Moss came before Smith and Burgen.

Shortly after these events, my attention was directed to the defendants, Gorum, Hurd and Comstock. Cannot state what time of day this was; thinks about ten o'clock.

Gorum addressed me first. I think Mr. Comstock was not present at this time. When I was taking the names Comstock came up. I requested those who were going to interfere with me, and were responsible, to give me their names. Gorum and Easterly were present, and within hearing when I called for their names. I did not see Comstock at that moment, but he gave his name about the same time, and in answer to the call for the names.

I made the call in a loud tone of voice, so that all those around me might hear.

The remarks which were stated in the direct examination to have been made by Gorum, Comstock and Hurd, were made before the names were taken. Gorum made many remarks both before and after. The names were taken down before the resolutions were offered.

Gorum and Easterly's names were given to me first—Comstock's afterwards; but I do not recollect distinctly how long after.

I called for Mr. Cook's name, not because I heard or saw him do or say any thing on the ground, but Dixon informed me that he was opposing our taking the slaves.

Comstock made the remarks to Adam, which were testified to on the direct examination, shortly after he came on the ground, and before I took his name.

At the time I took down the names, the slaves were some of them there—the woman was, and I know that some others of them were there after—I believe that Adam was there after Comstock came on the ground, but I am not positive.

Dixon accompanied me as a peace officer on to the ground. I sent Dixon back to Esq. Shearman, with a warrant for him to sign—he returned with the warrant signed by Esquire Shearman, and I repeatedly directed Dixon to seize the slaves under the warrant.

I think I saw several on the ground with clubs, I saw a negro on the ground on horseback with a gun, sword and dinner bell—Gorum, Hurd, Easterly and Camp appeared to be the leaders of the mob. The reason of considering Hurd a leader of the mob was his saying I could not have the slaves, and offering a resolution. I was interrupted before the defendants came upon the ground.

I do not know when Hurd came upon the ground. When I directed Dixon to seize the slaves, I saw Hurd on the ground—Gorum then made the remark, "Hold on." When I directed Dixon to summon men to keep the peace, I supposed the Slaves were on the ground.

(Question by Counsel)

What induced you to leave the door of the house when you had the slaves?

I did not think the rest of the slaves would leave while I had Adam in custody of Dixon. Gorum directed me to write his name in capital letters while I was inside the yard and near the door. Adam had returned with Dixon before I took down the names.

After the assaults had been made and quite a number of slaves were collected, they were permitted to walk where they chose, I made no attempt to take the slaves after Adam returned with Dixon.

I saw Dixon when he returned and Adam about the same time, I cannot say whether they came back together.

I saw John upon the ground after Adam returned—don't remember of seeing the other boys after his return on the ground.

(Question by Counsel)

What caused you to fear that you could not take the slaves at the time of Adam's return?

Individuals said I could not take them, Mr. Gorum said I could not take them.

None of the defendants used any threat of violence to me.

I do not recollect that any of the defendants but Gorum used any insulting epithet, he called me a kidnapper. Some others used epithets such as kidnappers, tyrants, &c.

I have called Justice Hobart an abolitionist in consequence of his conduct on the trial.

We were armed at the time of making the arrest of the slaves. Two six barrel pistols, some single barrel pistols, some single pistol bowie-knives. None of the weapons were drawn except the pistol which I drew on Hackett.

Giltner, my uncle, said that if we were tarred and feathered, Kentucky would raise a regiment and come and burn the town.

The affidavit shown to witness was one made by him in Kentucky, to be presented to the Legislature of Kentucky.

Easterly offered to compromise the matter with witness—witness made no offer to compromise with him in relation to this suit.

(Question by Counsel)

Have you not wrote out a history of the events connected with the matter of the trial?

After I had returned to Kentucky, made out a statement of the facts as they occurred to my recollection, and submitted the same to my Counsel in Kentucky and gave my Counsel here.

My Counsel has asked me questions here and he has committed it to paper.

When we approached the house of Crosswhite the door was open, I do not recollect that there was any window on the side of the door.

Direct examination resumed.

The statement submitted to my counsel was a brief memorandum. Since my return counsel taken another statement.

The statement which I made before the Ky. Legislature, was made from my recollection. I had not my notes with me, I was sworn to the statements.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Henry M. Dixon was now sworn on the part of the plaintiff.

Witness resides in Marshall—resided there in the winter of 1847—is deputy sheriff of Calhoun county. Went on the morning of the 27th January, 1847, to the house of Crosswhite, in company with Troutman, Lee, Ford and Giltner. As we approached the house, Adam and John came out of the house. They were taken and brought back into the house, and Troutman said, I have come after you to carry you back to Kentucky; and he wanted them to go with him before Esquire Shearman, and see if they could make proof of the plaintiff's property. They objected at first, but subsequently consented to go if Troutman would get a wagon. Troutman sent after a wagon.

Adam then asked if Troutman would allow him counsel. Troutman said he would. I then went out of the door; Troutman called me back, saying Adam was arming himself. I went back, and saw Adam putting a powder horn in his pocket. Planter Moss there before was; he came in ten minutes after we came; immediately after, Hackett, Harris a boy of White's and some one else, came to the house. Hackett asked, what are you doing here? Troutman refused to let Hackett go into the house, and told him to stand back. They were coming at this time from all directions, whites and blacks. The next thing I recollect, Adam wanted me to go with him and see Esq. Shearman. I went with him. Before this, however, Smith, a black, came on the ground with a club in his hand, some four or six feet long, and asked where the kidnappers were, that had drawn a pistol on Hackett. He made at Troutman; I interfered, and took the club away from Smith. Burgen, a black, made an assault upon Troutman, with a stone in his hand. I took hold of him and led him away. I then went with Adam; was gone half an hour, and returned with him to the ground.

Adam took advice of Esq. Shearman, and returned peaceably to the ground. At my return there were 100 to 150 people on the ground; they appeared excited; A. B. Cook approached me first, and enquired what was going on. I replied they were going to take the Crosswhites back to Kentucky. He said to me, hold on. There was a perfect state of excitement.

The next I heard was Troutman calling for names, saying he wanted none but what were responsible. Troutman asked Gorum if he was responsible. Gorum gave him his name, and directed him to write it in capital letters, and to bear it back to Kentucky, the land of slavery, that they may take warning by you.

About this time Troutman put a warrant into my hand, signed by Esq. Shearman, and directed me to take the slaves; I declined doing it. Had I a right to serve the warrant, I should have done it with great reluctance, in consequence of the excitement.

Troutman stated to the crowd that he was after the slaves as the agent of Francis Giltner of Carroll county, Kentucky; that he had a right to take them under the constitution and laws of the United States. Gorum was present, and I believe Hurd.

When Troutman made this statement, Gorum said, "we don't care any thing about the act of Congress; the dear people are the law, and we are the dear people; you can't have the slaves."

About this time, Troutman requested me to summon those men who were taking an active part, to keep the peace, while he took the slaves down to Shearman's office. I summoned Gorum, Hurd and Covery; I think Cook—am not certain; my impression is that I summoned them to keep the peace. Gorum called me a contemptible puppy; Hurd laughed I don't recollect of speaking to Comstock but once; he wished to see the warrant. I heard Comstock give his name to Troutman; said his name was Oliver Cromwell Comstock, jr. Troutman asked him if he was responsible; he replied, you may enquire of my neighbors—Troutman said he should hold them responsible, who interfered with him.

Court adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 30, 1848.

[Testimony of Harvey M. Dixon, a witness on the part of the plaintiff, resumed.]

My attention was next called to a resolution offered by Mr. Gorum, in these words:—"Resolved, That we will not suffer these Kentuckians to take the Crosswhite family, by legal, moral or physical force."

Mr. Troutman then offered a resolution in these words:—"Resolved, That I, as the agent of Francis Giltner, of Carroll county, Kentucky, be permitted peaceably to take Adam Crosswhite and family before Esq. Shearman, to make proof of property."

This was unanimously voted down.

Gorum and Hurd were on the ground at that time; did not see Comstock on the ground at that time. Mr. Hurd then offered a resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That these Kentucky gentlemen

(if such they may be called) leave town, or they shall be arrested for trespass or house-breaking."

Others added, "we will tar and feather them."

Mr. Troutman then offered a resolution in these words:—"Resolved, That we adjourn to meet here at two o'clock, and you will find me on the ground."

No vote was taken; we then left the ground. The excitement was kept up till the time that Mr. Hurd's resolution was offered.

A criminal warrant had been put into my hands about 8 o'clock in the morning, against Troutman. I had the warrant in my hands some two or three hours before leaving the ground. I immediately served the warrant on Troutman on receiving it. He wished to remain, saying that he would consider himself in my custody.

After 12 o'clock we went to the justice's office. A warrant was served on myself and the Kentucky gentlemen, on a civil action, before the examination of Troutman on the criminal warrant. We were brought before Justice Hobart, and the trial on the civil warrant was continued till 12 o'clock at night, and adjourned over to next day. Troutman remained in my custody till next day.

The next morning, on going to Justice Hobart's office, I saw Gorum and Hurd in the office. I left the office a few moments; after returning to the Justice's office, I heard Troutman say that he would give an hundred dollars if the slaves were back; Gorum said to him, if you will give two hundred dollars we will bring them back, and put them in the house, and every white man shall keep away from them; if you can take them you shall have them.

At the Marshall House, after leaving the ground, I saw Gorum and Hughes conversing; Hurd was present; there was a great crowd, and much excitement. I did not hear the conversation.

On the morning of the 28th I saw at the National Hotel, in Marshall, Gorum and Hurd, Troutman and his Kentucky friends. Something was said about a settlement; does not recollect what.

Cross examined.—Witness had lived in Marshall since 1841; is generally acquainted with the inhabitants; there may be 30 or 40 grown up male negroes residing in Marshall; they were nearly all on the ground.

On the 26th of January, Troutman called upon me, and said he had some business for me, and asked me if I would do it. I replied I would. He wanted me to go and see where the Crosswhite family were, as he wanted to seize them as slaves. I went with an old tax book under my arm, and called upon several negro families, and enquired how many children they had between the ages of four and sixteen; said I was taking the census of children—enquired for Crosswhite's; went there—opened my book, knowing that the old man could neither read nor write. I told him I wanted to know how many children he had to send to school; found out about the children, and reported to Troutman. Troutman paid me five dollars for my services.

On the morning of the 27th, I went with Troutman and the Kentuckians to arrest the slaves—saw Adam and John come out of the door—saw among the crowd during the morning one nigger with an axe, one with a gun and one with a club—saw Rector, a white man with a club—did not see any others with clubs.

Gorum put the resolution he offered, about their not taking the negroes by legal, moral or physical force—did not see Hurd and Comstock at that time. The resolution was offered about an hour after the taking of the names. Gorum spoke in a loud tone. I heard it distinctly. The slaves were about the crowd at that

Mr. Giddings in Lynn.

The announcement that Mr. Giddings would address the citizens of Lynn on the 'Free Soil' question, Friday afternoon, called out the largest and most respectable body of men—intelligent looking men—that ever assembled within the walls of the spacious Lyceum Hall. When we consider that the audience was composed principally of business men, manufacturers, mechanics and laboring men; that they laid aside for the time their various branches of business; that the audience was made up of the most rigid and austere of the late Whig Locofoco and Liberty parties, as also the most bitter radicals of the no-partyites; that there was nothing exhibited of a drunken or rowdy character, as is usual at political gatherings, but that on the contrary, the most perfect unanimity and friendly feeling prevailed; we say, in view of all these things, the meeting at Lynn on Friday afternoon, was a most remarkable one. It was ominous of the good time coming.

Men who entered the Hall full of prejudice against Mr. Giddings, and who were friendly to "Old Zach" for the Presidency, soon found themselves cheering Mr. G. in his strongest denunciations of Taylor, and left the Hall friends of Giddings, freedom and right.

Hon. JOSIAH BREEP, of Lynn, was elected President, and Gold Brown, Esq., Secretary.

The speech of Mr. Giddings was a masterly effort. He declared himself a servant of the people, and told the audience that any demand they might make touching the public affairs of the country, he would freely answer to the best of his ability. He spoke about two hours.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Worcester Resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted.

The President then read the following resolution, which it is almost useless to say, was unanimously adopted by hearts as well as lips.

Resolved, That the moral courage, and spirit of self-sacrifice, displayed by J. R. Giddings in contest with the slave power, have given him a place in our hearts with Hampden and Wilberforce, and the champions of liberty of every age, whose memory can never die.—May God bless him, with the immortal fourteen, and all others who have come to his aid and spare his life till the blessings of liberty and peace have spread through the land.

George Bradburn, being loudly called for from every part of the house, came forward and spoke as Bradburn always speaks—to the point. He was listened to very attentively, and by many who have heretofore despised him, but who told us on the following day, they had been deceived in the man. We know a Democrat, who, when Bradburn was announced, got up and left the Hall, declaring he would not hear the "blackguard." When in the entry, and about going down stairs, the thought struck him that he would stop at the door and hear how Bradburn began. He did so, and the first thing he knew, as he informed us, he found himself up directly under the rostrum, where Bradburn was speaking, a most intent listener and admirer; so much so, that every now and then he would be cheering Bradburn's most radical sentences!

Nine cheers were given for Ohio, nine for Mr. Giddings, and the meeting closed, all seeming perfectly satisfied that they had thus profitably spent the afternoon.

Some More Law Cases.

We learn, says the Cincinnati Herald, that fifteen citizens of this State have been arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice of Warren county, and held to bail in the sum of \$4,000 apiece, to await the answer of the Governor of Ohio, to the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky, to the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, to the charge of stealing five slaves, the property of citizens of that county. The affidavit, upon which this warrant was issued, was made by General Taylor, of Newport. If we mistake not, every thing now depends upon Governor Bebb. They cannot be compelled to appear in Kentucky, but upon his answer to the requisition. Will he deliver them up? They cannot be charged with having committed the crime in Kentucky, except constructively, by aiding and abetting, after the escape of the slaves. The example of Governor Shunk will recur to every one. He refused to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, founded on an indictment, for the reason that no such constructive presence could be admitted in law. We do not think that Governor Bebb would deliver them up even if they really had been in Kentucky.

We will see.

We understand that Corwin and Giddings have been retained to manage the suit. The arrested persons are residents in various parts of the State, on the line from here to Sandusky City, and are all of them of high respectability.

Since the above was written, we learn that Governor Bebb has begged to be excused from complying with the police request of the Governor of Kentucky, on the ground that Ohio laws do not recognize property in man. [True Democrat, Cleveland, O.]

From Mexico.

News from Vera Cruz up to the 15th, ultimo, has been received in New Orleans.

Colonel Sevier had arrived at Vera Cruz, and taken passage in one of the Government steamers for New Orleans.

General W. O. Butler was in command at Jalapa. Troops were constantly arriving there en route for Vera Cruz.

The following regiments were to leave Ensenada on the 16th for Vera Cruz, and would, probably, take transportation thence on the 21st or 22d: New York 1st and 2d Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia Battalion, two regiments of Ohioans, New Jersey and the District of Columbia and Maryland Battalion.

The health of Vera Cruz had improved. A norther had been blowing from the 9th to the 14th, an occurrence which has not happened at that season of the year for more than a quarter of a century.

Many of the invalid officers and men are represented to have died on the march from the interior, being unable to undergo the fatigues of the journey at this season.

Fifty tons of strawberries and cream were taken to New York on Friday last, over the Erie Railroad making in the aggregate 80,000 baskets of the former, and 40,000 quarts of milk.

It is stated by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, that Mr. H. H. Slater, the notorious slave dealer at Baltimore who purchased the fugitives at Washington, recently re-captured, has abandoned the slave traffic, and finally closed his slave market.

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERANTUN HUSSEY.
BATTLE CREEK, N. J., JULY 14, 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.

Liberty Senatorial Convention.

The Liberty party of the Senate District composed of the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Barren and Van Buren will meet in Convention at Centerville St. Joseph County, on the 1st day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator to be supported at the coming election. We say to our friends in other counties come, by wagon loads, you shall find our "latch strings all out" a hearty reception a good cheer. As fast as delegates arrive they will please report themselves to one of the undersigned.

The St. Joseph County Liberty Association will hold its 2nd annual Meeting at the same time and place, when we hope to see every true friend of freedom in the country. Good speakers and good singers will be in attendance from abroad. Come up one and all. Come and we will brood a Hale storm that shall smash in the old windows of Whigs and Locos, smash and all.

S. M. HAMMOND,
G. H. STOW,
W. R. BROWN,
Committee of Senate District.
Centerville June 30 1848.

Notice.

The Antislavery citizens of Lenawee county are invited to meet in convention at the court house in Adrian on Saturday the 29th of July at 10 o'clock A. M. All opposed to the extension of Slavery, and the continued domination of the Slave power in our national government, Conscience Whigs, Wilmot Proviso Democrats are invited to come. Liberty men especially, you have had a good long nap, it is time to wake up.

W. R. BROWN,
L. P. PERKINS,
JOHN PATCHIN.
Ex Committee of Liberty party of Lenawee.

The People's National Convention.

The People's Conventions, of Ohio and Massachusetts, have designated the 9th day of August as the day for the great National Convention, to be held at Buffalo, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President to be supported by the friends of Free Soil, Free Labor and Free Men.

We hope every State will respond to the call, and send men, "tried and true," who will come forward with alacrity, and a fixed determination to stand by the principle of freedom.

Already the dissensions growing out of the nominations of the old parties, of men pledged to Slavery and the extension of slave territory, is spreading far and wide. The people have become aroused to a vindication of their rights, and will no longer submit to the flagrant encroachments of slave despotism or the outrages that for half a century have been heaped upon the privileges of freemen.

The Barnburners of New York have attacked that system of oppression, with an energy and determination that cannot be misunderstood. They have unfurled a banner on which is inscribed, Free Labor, Free Soil and Free Men. Under this motto the ranks thicken, cheered by the exalted enthusiasm of John Van Buren, the master-spirit of that glorious revolution, they will move on with an overwhelming influence to the rescue of Northern rights. A call has gone forth—thousands will shout for freedom, as they gather to the standard of Liberty. Already the "Old Bay State" and the Young Lion of the West have blown the trumpet of freedom, the sound of which has sent a thrill to the hearts of multitudes of freemen, and the echo will be prolonged till every State from Maine to Iowa will give a response to the call for united action.

There will no doubt be an immense gathering at Buffalo on the 9th of August. Upon the decision of that Convention rest great results, which involve interests of the utmost importance to our country.

The public journals give evidence that the Liberty party throughout the various States are identified with this movement. Liberty men, by their adherence to principle and integrity of purpose, have been the means of this great revolution. They now have a duty to perform in the crisis which is approaching, and they must prepare to act. The question is, how shall they act? This Convention is called without reference to party, and will nominate a candidate for the Presidency. It will be the duty of every Liberty man in attendance to use his influence for our own nominee. Justice to themselves, to their principles, and justice to John P. Hale, who alone so gallantly and fearlessly stood by the rights of the North, demands it. We want no better leader, and we believe no one will so fully concentrate the strength of the opponents of slavery extension.

Many Liberty men in Ohio and Massachusetts seem to be among the foremost in this great movement, and undoubtedly expect to abide its decision. We are aware that on this subject veterans in the Liberty cause will differ; still the questions must be met—must be answered. How are we to do it? Most assuredly not by remaining inactive, and looking with indifference on the great movements which are now agitating our country. No. We must compare sentiments, so as to bring about a concert of action. Then let us call a mass meeting by the first day of August, at Jackson, or some other place designated by the Central Committee. We appeal to them once more to give the call. Let the information be spread far and wide, inviting all who adopt the significant motto, to attend; and let every one come prepared to advance the interests of the great cause.

The sons of the Peninsula State have ever been ready to occupy the van in reform; and

now let Michigan not be the last to respond to the call of freedom.

Whigs and General Taylor.

No party, or set of men, can be placed in a more humiliating position than the Whigs are by the nomination of General Taylor.

They assumed the position in '44 that they were the Anti-Slavery party; exhorting Liberty men and all opposers to Slavery, to assist in electing their candidate for the Presidency; asserting that this was the last time they would vote for, or invite others to support, a slaveholder. Now they have only this alternative, to sacrifice their party preferences, or submit to the slave power and slaveholding influence. Notwithstanding the professed opposition of the Whig party to the war, and the extension of slave territory, the Southern division of the party has trampled upon every privilege of the North, by nominating a man who has bought his military acquisitions to recommend him to the people. We think the effort of those presses in his favor, to attempt to prove his kindness and humanity, and palm off such frothy panegyrics upon an intelligent community, utterly contemptible, while the well known fact is before the people, that he holds two hundred and eighty human beings in bondage—human chattels—who, in the coming election, will give him the influence of one hundred and sixty-eight votes in the representation; and should he make the investment which he designs, and has authorized his Aid, Major Bliss, to make, he will considerably increase that influence.

It appears from the statement below, from the National Reformer, (and we have seen several corroborating it,) that General Taylor has been the first to avail himself of a portion of that beautiful region of the Rio Grande, for a cotton and sugar plantation, which he means to enrich with the tears, and blood, and sweat of the slave. Are freemen prepared to elevate such a man to the first office in the nation?

"It is well known to most of our readers, that General Taylor has purchased a large plantation in the cotton and sugar growing region of the Rio Grande, and, as a matter of course wishes to demonstrate to the world the happy result of extending slavery upon the Rio Grande. It is also well known that one of the old General's particular pets, who is his 'Aid,' is also his Secretary. A short time since this Major Bliss arrived at Washington, on business of importance for his master, before returning North. The morning after his arrival there, the following advertisement appeared in the daily papers of that city:—

10,000 TO \$15,000 for investment in Slaves.—Boys and girls would be preferred; but to avoid separation, families will be taken. Proposals are invited by letter, addressed to A. B., Washington city postage paid, at any time between this and the first of July."

Postscript of a Letter

From Mundy, Genesee county, dated June 19, 1848—

Liberty men in our vicinity are in good spirits, and ready to do battle in the glorious cause in which they have engaged. We have now a fair field for the contest. The disgusting subservience of the "Great Democratic Party," and the self-styled "True Liberty Party," to the chivalry of the South, will convince many thinking men that the spoils, and the privilege of whipping their opponents, is all that they desire. We can see now to what extent all the pretensions of the Whigs in favor of Freedom amount. The people can see it, and, unless I judge them wrong, they will see it. They cannot much longer be retained in parties, which, while they profess to be the enemies of slavery, give their cheers, their money, and their votes to the great advocates and supporters of the system. The admirable speeches of Hale, Tuck, Giddings, &c., will open the eyes of the people soon; and then let dog-faces and slaveholders, and slave-dealers, beware; the "lion will be beard in his den," and three millions of slaves will put off chattering, and put on manhood. Southern chivalry cannot prevent it. No, no. Let tyrants think of France and tremble. Let the slave reflect upon the spirit of the age, and take courage.

A gentleman writing from Ashland county, Ohio, to the True Democrat, with reference to the feelings of the people in that section, upon the nomination of Taylor for the Presidency, says:

"General Taylor will not go down. What I say they, 'nominate a man for President of the U. S., who has never held a civil office during his whole life—one who acknowledges himself so ignorant of our political institutions, as to scarcely know the difference between a high and a low tariff; one whose every claim to the highest and most responsible station in the gift of the sovereign people of the United States, is that he has led the soldiers under his command to victory against the half-civilized, half-armed, and undisciplined hordes of Mexico—one who says of himself, that he is not fit for that responsible station; a slaveholder with 280 human beings in bondage; is he to be supported by Northern freemen?' No, for the credit of our country, I trust not. Millard Fillmore may be a good man for Vice President. I suppose he is a talented and gentlemanly man; but I cannot see how he can be expected to render the Taylor dose any less nauseous to Northern men. As for myself, I have never yet voted any thing but an out and out Whig ticket; I have never so much as crossed off a name from the regular Whig nomination, but I shall now support a Wilmot Proviso man for the next President, if any, and in that I am not alone. I shall have a large majority of both Whigs and Democrats in this section with me.

Not more than one out of ten of those with whom I have conversed with regard to the nominations, but what frankly and boldly state that Generals Taylor or Cass can never be President with their assistance, but they would support a Wilmot Proviso man, be he a Whig Democrat or Liberty man. The name matters but little if we can get the right kind of a man. If united at the North, our rallying cry will be the federal dirge of Southern Slavery.

Yours, &c., W. W. P.

For the Liberty Press.

So often and constantly, do we hear from politicians, through the editorial press, public meetings, and conventions, in legislative halls, and gubernatorial and other messages, the admission or assertion that there are certain compromises in the Constitution of the United States, in favor of, and sustaining Slavery, that it seems to me it is time the public mind should be undeceived and disabused upon this subject. But in taking the ground and undertaking to prove that there is no such compromise in the Constitution, and that Congress possess the legitimate authority to repeal and abolish Slavery, not only in the Federal District, and in the territories of the United States, but in the States themselves; I by no means wish to be understood as favoring the present adoption of any such course by Congress, even were a majority of both Houses and an Executive, in favor of universal emancipation. Because such a course is unnecessary—there being other means and measures, which, with less opposition, will effect the same object, and without any danger of revolution or secession, which so strong, (though legal,) a measure, might produce. If asked what those measures are, I answer the first, and I venture to say, one which would very soon prove omnipotent, is to let the slaveholders, the quarter of a million of despots, who have hitherto ruled (or rather misruled), the millions of this nation, understand, that we and the world generally, semi-barbarous, monarchical, and despotic, as well as civilized and liberal, are at last awake to the fact, that they are practically, if not theoretically, tyrants and despots. And while they continue to trample the liberties and social and civil, as well as religious rights, of even one, not to say millions of our own native born Americans in the dust—while they compel the sexes by millions to herd together, and live and breed, in the same manner as the cattle in their shambles—while they deprive millions of their countrymen of education, the Bible, and the right to worship God when, where, and as often as they will and according to the dictates of their own consciences—and while they permit laws to stain the statute books of their States or the nation, which, legitimately executed, will produce these results—whatever may be their professions, they are entirely incapable by habit and association, and govern a Republic, and therefore can never receive the suffrages of freemen and christians. And I hazard nothing in asserting, that before a second Presidential term shall have arrived, steps will have been taken by slaveholders themselves for the final and speedy abolition of the entire system. For there is probably, scarcely an enlightened slaveholder in the Union, who will not admit, that as far as regards their pecuniary and social prosperity, the system of Slavery, is a curse, a dead weight; and it has long since been admitted that a general system of education for the masses, cannot be successfully sustained in slaveholding communities.—It may, therefore be asked again, as it has often before been asked, why then, is it that slaveholders adhere with such indomitable tenacity, to a system whose tendency, in these important particulars, is so utterly at war with their true, their best interests? The answer is at hand—men, as all experience shows, will yield up, not only pecuniary, and social, but public and national prosperity—nay, almost every other interest, at the bidding of ambition—political ambition. Therefore, while the grovelling subservience of the rest of the nation—the nearly 20,000,000 of quasi freemen—will permit the continuance of the infamous hypocrisy, of supporting tyrants and despots for republican office, so long, and no longer, will Slavery continue.

It is unnecessary to more than allude to other measures, within the admitted power of Congress, which would have a strong, and some of them, an overwhelming influence for the destruction of Slavery—such as its abolition in the District of Columbia—the repeal of all those laws unconstitutional as passed by Congress, directly or indirectly supporting and defending Slavery—the entire divorce of the connexion now existing between the Federal Government, through its various officers, and the system of Slavery—and, though last, not least, the abolition of the AMERICAN slave trade.

With these preliminary remarks, I close this number, with the intimation, that if nothing prevents, I will in future consider the following proposition—"That the Constitution of the United States contains no compromise in favor of Slavery—but on the contrary, is an Anti-Slavery instrument."

June 2, 1848. C. G.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Battle Creek, convened at the Baptist Church on the evening of the 6th, instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject matter of a certain suit at law now pending in the city of Detroit, CHARLES COOLY was called to the Chair, and R. B. MERRITT chosen Secretary—whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, a prosecution has been commenced, and is now pending in the United States Court against certain persons, viz: Charles T. Gorham and others, on a charge of preventing certain persons of color from being taken by certain slaveholders, from the village of Marshall, and consign them to perpetual slavery: Be it, therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting the action of said defendants in protecting the oppressed was in the most perfect harmony with the principles of the Christian Religion and an enlightened philanthropy, and that they are entitled not only to the approbation and support of the benevolent, but to receive the hearty congratulations of every lover and promoter of the rights of man.

2. Resolved, also, That in the sense of this meeting, the toleration and practice of slaveholders proceeding on to our free soil, and seizing and consigning to hopeless bondage, in that land of moral darkness, oppression, and crime, those trodden down and offending citizens, that have, through such arduous toil and signal dangers, taken shelter under our free institutions, are not only unchristian in character, but barbarous and inhuman in the extreme, and almost without a parallel in the catalogue of crimes. And be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we not only reprehend with the utmost severity such a course as revolting to every humane and moral feeling of our nature, but hold ourselves morally bound, from the relations of humanity, to make every laudable effort for the suppression of so horrid a vice. And be it further

Resolved, That as we highly approve the fearless course of the aforesaid defendants in preventing the seizure of the so called fugitive slaves, we most cordially recommend that the friends of human liberty contribute (if need be)

to the aid of said defendants in sustaining their defence. And be it furthermore

Resolved, That as we understand that threats have been made by one of the counsel for the slaveholders in the aforesaid suit, to muzzle the press, in reference to reporting the proceedings of said trial, is only a fair sample of what slaveholders will do when they can obtain the power; and that we, as citizens of a free and sovereign State, will peaceably, but firmly, oppose any and all encroachments by the detestable advocates of the slave power, upon the rights of any and every citizen of our State, without regard to color.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Marshall papers, the Liberty Press and the Bulletin at Detroit.

CHARLES COOLY, Chairman.
R. B. MERRITT, Secretary.

John P. Hale and the Dissenting Whigs and Democrats.

The course pursued by John P. Hale will always command respect from honest men of all parties. Leaving party preferences, they will adhere to principle, and go for the man who has the courage to stand as an advocate for truth. We agree with the opinion expressed in the following. That there are candidates enough in the field; to multiply will only weaken; and where can we find a better man than the one alluded to above, who is competent to carry out every principle he advocates.

A correspondent of the Boston Whig, who signs himself "A Whig from the Start," says: "It has been stated in some of the papers, that in case the Ohio Wilmot Proviso Convention nominated Mr. McLean, or some staunch Anti-Slavery man, John P. Hale might be induced to resign his candidacy. As that meeting was called by Liberty men and Anti-Slavery Whigs indiscriminately, we presume, the Liberty party men would be willing to make some concessions in the nomination, if some other than Hale, or some other Liberty man were nominated."

"But this is a vast and important question, and rises far above all party considerations; and whoever is agreed upon by the Conventions alluded to, we hope all may agree upon the same person. We can all sustain our respective party nominations of the State ticket, and suit our respective party or local preferences there; but when the Presidential question is made to turn on such vastly important issues as Liberty or Slavery, Life or Death, and when the prominent candidates are both pledged for Slavery and Death, it then becomes incumbent upon the friends of Liberty and the foes of Slavery—Whigs, Democrats and Liberty party men—to assemble together, so as to act in unity for the great occasion."

"For our own part, we see no need for the further multiplication of candidates. Let us take one already up, the first in the field, hale and strong in the majesty of his principles and eloquence. Let Conscience Whigs, Wilmot Proviso Democrats, Liberty men, and all voting opponents of Slavery Extension generally, cast their votes unitedly for the great champion of their cause, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire. In union is strength. Let no Whigs in this region be deterred, on the ground that General Cass will get in if they do not vote for General Taylor, for Taylor's strength lies not here. Zachary will come in inevitably with a rush. The Southern and Middle States will do that, and Cass will be left to whine in defeat over his own abject bowings before the Slave Power. If we are to have a slavery advocate for President, much better is it to take an open slaveholder than a dog-facer. There is not the least danger of Cass's election. So, fellow Whigs, let us in good courage take that course which will at once satisfy our own consciences, and serve to represent correctly our principles at the ballot-box in the present crisis on the Presidential question. Then, when old Zachary comes in, we can give him administration the moral force of some 500,000 votes for the Anti-Slavery candidate, to influence him in his actions; and if his shall be in truth a Whig administration, so far as he carries out the political views of the Whigs of the Union, just so far may he be entitled to their confidence after election; but persons who hold the principles of Liberty to be paramount to party, ought never to sacrifice their votes, or support a man who is not sound on the all-important question of Slavery. With a popular vote of 500,000 for John P. Hale, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Ohio, might be secured for him, and this result would have a very important effect on the future legislation of the country. Where as, by having three or four scattering candidates in opposition to Taylor and Cass, and all fighting amongst themselves, this good effect might be destroyed. If "Whigs of the Union," or "Democrats of the Union," wish to sail under the Pro-Slavery banner, let all Liberty Whigs and Liberty Democrats come out from amongst them, and let these and all other voting opponents of slavery combine together, and pull in the same direction, instead of multiplying candidates, warring amongst themselves, and virtually destroying their own influence."

MARNIN VAN BUREN, in his letter to the Utica Convention, endorsed all the seceders had done, signified that he could not vote for Cass or Taylor, and pronounced Slavery a great moral and physical evil. A letter numerously signed, to the Convention, closed in this emphatic way: "We want Martin Van Buren for a candidate. The slave power broke him down in 1844—we will break that power down in 1848."

It seems to me that these and kindred means, vigorously adopted and urged by our friends throughout the Peninsula State, cannot but result in advancing the great principles of our cause during the pending Presidential campaign, and secure a vote for HALE and Liberty, which will send confusion into the ranks of Pro-Slavery parties, while it awakens a thrill of joy in the hearts of the oppressed.

H. H.

The above is the close of a communication in our last number, dated Detroit, July 3, a portion of which was omitted through mistake.

HON. A. FELCH, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. CHARLES STEWART, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for public documents received.

A Negro undergoing an examination at Northampton, Massachusetts, when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir, he's a member of Congress!"

Great Free Soil Convention, Held at Worcester, Massachusetts.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The scene presented this afternoon is grand beyond description. Such a mass of determined, independent men I have never before seen. They cover an area of several acres, more or less, all listening with breathless interest, interrupted only by overwhelming applause, as the speakers utter some startling truths or let fall some stinging witicism.

The proceedings of the afternoon, were opened by a speech from Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, one of the Delegates from Ohio to the Philadelphia Convention. He gave an account of the proceedings of that body, not very flattering certainly to the character of those who controlled its action. Mr. G. spoke with great energy and was responded to with the warmest enthusiasm.

Hon. Stephen C. Phillips next brought forward an Address to the People of Massachusetts, which he proceeded to read. It was an able review of the past and present position of the Whig party, and also of the Democratic party, and presented a stirring appeal to the friends of Freedom in both those parties to unite in forming a new party, having for its object resistance to the further encroachments of the Slave Power. It was loudly cheered in the reading, and adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Phillips next read the following Resolutions, which were also adopted by the immense assembly with one voice:

Resolved, That this Convention is desirous of expressing its unqualified approbation of the course pursued by John P. Hale in the Senate of the United States; that it applauds the fidelity, the conscientious inflexibility, and the manly firmness with which he has discharged his duty in debate, and by all the votes which he has given upon the various questions relating to Slavery, the Mexican War, and the Annexation of Foreign Territory; that it prizes with hope and confidence upon his untiring services wherever they may be most effective in the great cause of Freedom and Humanity.

Resolved, That this Convention deems itself greatly honored by the presence of Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; and that it desires to express the universal conviction of the opponents of slavery throughout the Free States, that there is no man living by whom the great cause which they have at heart has been so effectively sustained, or to whom, at this critical moment, the view of all that can be required of ability, and discretion, and firmness, it can be more safely entrusted.

Resolved, That this Convention tenders to Charles Allen and Henry Wilson the warmest thanks for the fidelity, consistency, decision, and boldness with which they performed their duty as Delegates from Massachusetts to the National Whig Convention; that this Convention ratifies their acts, and assures them confidentially that their services will be held in grateful and proud remembrance by the people of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That Massachusetts wears no claims, and spurns all bribes; that Massachusetts goes now, and will ever go, for Free Soil and Free Men, for Free Lips and a Free Press, for a Free Land and a Free World.

And whereas, The Democratic party of the State of New York, at their Convention lately held at Utica, adopted among other resolutions, in substance, the following:

Resolved, That the power to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States is clearly delegated to Congress by the Constitution; and that the highest consideration of Patriotism, the strongest sentiments of Justice and Humanity, and a proper respect for the enlightened opinion of mankind, require that this power should be exercised in favor of Freedom.

Resolved, That in view of the importance and necessity of a full discussion of the great question of the day, we recommend to our friends throughout the States the establishment in every town and school district of Free Soil Leagues for the dissemination of Free principles, and of a like Central Leagues for the County, for the dissemination of sound opinion on those subjects by personal discussion and cheap publications.

Resolved, That the People's Convention of Massachusetts approve and affirm said Resolutions, and earnestly recommend the measures suggested to the whole People of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention regard with deep interest the position assumed by the Democratic party of the State of New York, as represented by the Convention recently held at Utica; that it applauds the earnestness and unanimity with which the principles of Free Territory have been incorporated into the basis of their organization; that it commends the wisdom and manliness which have been exhibited by Mr. Van Buren in his correspondence upon this subject; and that it anticipates the most satisfactory results from the effects of its proceedings upon all true Democrats throughout the Free States who are prepared to act together in prohibiting the extension of Slavery.

Resolved, That the People of Massachusetts, which has been so often echoed by the Whig party is a rebuke of this same party for its nomination of General Taylor:

"If, indeed, (says Mr. Clay,) we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance. I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in his mercy to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any other scourge than military ruin, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

Resolved, That the People of Massachusetts, will support no man as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, but those who are known by their acts or declared opinions to be opposed to the extension of slavery.

Resolved, That Massachusetts is now looking to Daniel Webster to declare in the Senate, and to uphold before the country, the policy of the Free States; that she is relieved to know that he has not advised the support of General Taylor; and she invokes him, at this crisis, to turn a deaf ear to "optimists," and "quietists," and to speak and act with his heart and his great mind shall lead him.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, after the adoption of the resolution commending his course, was introduced to the Convention and received with a tempest of applause which baffles all description.—The voice of the multitude in this instance was but an echo of the sentiment of their heart, and it was uttered with a force which will carry it to every extremity of the Commonwealth and of the Free States.

I cannot attempt to give you any report of Mr. Giddings's speech. It fully met the expectations of his friends. He spoke with great plainness of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention and the conduct of those who have foisted Gen. Taylor upon the party. He had not finished when this report closed.

Yours, REVILLO.

The Wilmot Proviso Convention which is to assemble in Columbus, Ohio, this month, and the Barnburner Democratic Convention, which is to meet in Utica, N. Y., all have a similar aim in view, viz: to select a standard bearer to lead them in the present crisis, in arresting the farther extension of slavery. Why should they not all hit upon the same candidate? Why not one and all, irrespective of party or sect, unite upon that bold and independent advocate of Liberty and Right—that Independent Democrat and Conscience Whig JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire?

He who has had the courage and principle single handed and alone, to hold up and defend in the U. S. Senate, the anti slavery principles which Massachusetts, year after year, gives forth

FROM THE CLEVELAND TRUE DEMOCRAT.
Reform--Think--Act.

No one knows
The influence of individual effort.
The lowliest man yields every day and hour,
A moral lever which may sway the world.
[Dawes.]

In a Republic, the individual cannot be separated from the Government, because he is a part and portion of it, and he delegates authority to others, in order that they may act for the benefit of the whole. The individual citizen cannot escape responsibility; it fastens upon him, it attaches to him, and to his God and his country is he answerable, for the manner in which he discharges his high trusts as a citizen, who is, or who should be, interested in all the concerns of mankind.

It has been too much the custom in our country, for the many to be guided by the few. True, it has ever been the fact, and perhaps it will be, that superior minds will ever exert a controlling influence in all the affairs of this world. They will give tone and character to public sentiment, and direction to public affairs—and guide for weal or woe the helm of State. But, here, where every man is a politician—where he has a direct personal interest in all state and national measures—where he is influenced in a greater or less degree by every act of his government, it is his duty to be well informed and intelligent and to have fixed and settled opinions upon every question which agitates the public mind.

Our public officers—our Senators and Representatives—our Governors and Secretaries, are but the servants of the people, and when they step aside from the duties of their places, and endeavor to force upon the people by political chicanery and wire-pulling, candidates for place and power, who do not represent the will and the opinions of the people—candidates who refuse to abide by known and well established usages, the people are not bound to yield such candidates their support at the ballot-box.

From the people—from the "lowly born," have all great Reformations proceeded.—Cromwell, and Milton, and Hampden, and Luther and Williams, and Adams, and Henry, were not born in the line of legitimate nobility; and yet they are among the truly great and noble ones of earth. The moral lever they wielded yet moves the world. It was the Lever of Freedom.

It is one of the blessings of the people of this Union, that a majority of them are capable of reading, of thinking, of canvassing opinions, and discussing principle. They are self-intelligent; and the humblest man in community, has the power to wield an influence for the good of the State, and to fix and establish the great cardinal principles of our Republic, firm and strong in the minds of those by whom he is surrounded. In every workshop, in every cabin, and in all departments of industry, you will find men discussing the exciting questions of the day.—Webster and Cass, Benton and Davis, Hale and Underwood, Crittenden and Dix, may make speeches upon party issues, and send them broad cast over the country, and with eager haste, the intelligent minds of our countrymen devour those speeches, and canvass their truths—point out with clearness their errors, and their sophistries—and hold on to the truths they contain. The opinions, and the principles, uttered by statesmen, or mere politicians, become the public property of the country; and it is not flattery to say, that in all our townships we have men of good, strong common sense, who are capable of detecting error, no matter in what garb it may be clothed, or in whose name it may be sent forth to the public.

Intelligence upon State affairs is not confined to the few. The people of all classes, and of all avocations, have within the last eight years, read, and heard, and thought, more of public matters, than ever before.—Truth and error have been carried to every man's door; and the sovereigns of this land are now rising up in their might and strength, and they are resolved to hold fast to Truth, and to throw error overboard, and they will do it too.

The "lowliest man" is beginning to think more and earnestly of his duties and his responsibilities, and he is carefully canvassing the matter in his own mind and in his own heart, in what manner he may best discharge his duty, so as to do the greatest good to his country and to his fellow men. Grave Senators may make able and eloquent speeches—men who have world-wide reputation may write letters in favor of this man or that one, but, unless politicians and candidates stand up nobly for the right, unless they stand by the principles of the Constitution, of freedom, the people will have none of them.

We have no fears resulting from fair and candid political discussion. Men are every where now agitating political questions. The great deep of the public mind of this Union is being agitated as it has seldom been before upon public matters. Let discussion go on, calmly, temperately, dispassionately. Let each one strive for the well being of his country, and for our important home interests as a state, and all will be well. Be not timid, be not afraid. "The agitation of thought is the beginning of truth."

"In all free states the people must be instructed in the truths to which they owe their freedom. They must know their rights, to be able to maintain them. They cannot make useful citizens, and be ignorant of the principles of the government in which they take part; nor can they usefully exercise the right of electors, when uninstructed in public affairs. What is so likely to impart to them this knowledge as the earnest discussion of political parties? Who does not see that beneath the stormy and foaming waves which the tempest of an election heaves up, there are strong, deep under-currents of fundamental truths and great principles?" Be not afraid, then, of discussion, of agitation, to our party. If your party, if its principles, will not bear the light of truth, of free discussion, you had better let them go. Hold not to error, sacrifice not principle to expediency. Such sacrifice may be too dear.

FROM THE NATIONAL ERA.
Mr. Hale in the West.

The following correspondence shows the high estimation in which Mr. Hale is held in the metropolis of the West. With the signers of the invitation, generally, we are acquainted. They are of all parties, and among the first men of the city of Cincinnati, as it regards position, influence, and intelligence—some of them being leading merchants and lawyers:

"CINCINNATI, May 2, 1848.
To the Hon. J. P. Hale, Senate, Washington City, D. C.:

"DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Cincinnati and of Hamilton county, have witnessed with great pleasure your bold, independent, and honest course in the Senate of the United States upon questions connected with slavery.

"Unworn by violence and unmoved by denunciation, you have maintained the cause of constitutional freedom against the assaults of its enemies; and in the name—so far as we may speak—of the people of the free States, and of the lovers of liberty everywhere, we thank you for it.

"We do not inquire whether your views of the war, of currency, or of trade, agree or do not agree with ours. We recognize in you an honest, independent man—a fearless defender of free speech, free printing, free soil, and free labor, and a dauntless opponent of the encroaching slave power.

"As such, we desire to take you by the hand, and tender to you a welcome to our beautiful city—its own illustrious monument of the patriotic wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, who consecrated the virgin soil of the Northwest immutably to freedom.

"We therefore cordially invite you to visit Cincinnati at as early a day as your convenience and your public duties will permit.

"We are, very respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

J. M. McCullough, T. Walker,
James Pullan, William Wood,
Henry Starr, William Burnett,
Joshua H. Bates, J. C. Mitchell,
George Hoadley jun., W. A. Adams,
John N. Armstrong, T. D. Lincoln,
J. McDougal, jun., W. B. Smith,
John Burgoyne, B. Uriar,
A. S. Chew, N. T. Horton,
Samuel Lewis, Robert Boal,
J. Lawson, J. L. Miner,
George H. Bates, E. P. Justice,
Roland G. Mitchell, Patrick Mallon,
James C. Hall, Flamen Ball,
Jonathan Mooney, H. W. Deitz,
A. M. Seales, Allen Hinckman,
Rowland Ellis, William R. Morton,
Isaac Stevens, jun., Richard B. Pullan jr.,
Thomas S. Brown, N. W. Spere,
Marcus Smith, R. D. Williams,
Joseph Campbell, Samuel Richardson,
Edward T. Wayne, E. M. Gregory,
James W. Taylor, Jacob Shaffer,
S. G. Burnett, Geo. W. McElroy,"

Mr. Hale's Reply.

"WASHINGTON, June 5, 1848.
"GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and flattering invitation to visit the city of Cincinnati, is before me.

"The first sentiment of my heart which struggles for utterance, as I sit down to answer it, is to thank you most heartily and sincerely for the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my poor efforts in the Senate, in the six months during which I have had a seat in that body.

"But while I thus thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your approval, my own convictions of the truth compel me to declare, that a retrospect of my Senatorial career brings to my mind more occasions of regret than of self-gratulation. I have to regret that I have not more clearly defined, and more ably supported, as opportunities have presented themselves, the great principle of constitutional Liberty, upon which alone our fabric of Free Government can permanently endure.

"But, gentlemen, I do not intend to write an essay, but to answer your letter. It will afford me very great pleasure to comply with your invitation, and I shall certainly do it, provided the present session of Congress terminates within such reasonable time that I can make the journey without being compelled to neglect prior and indispensable engagements.

"I wish to see you, gentlemen, your citizens, your city, your State, which of itself is such an everlasting monument of the wisdom of our fathers, and the goodness of God combined in the ordinance of 1787, which the progressive spirit of our age threatens to repudiate and discard from the policy of the Government, so far as respects the territory which we now possess, or may hereafter acquire.

"I regret that, after so long a time has elapsed since I received your invitation, I am yet unable to give you a more definite answer; but so it is. My movements must depend on events beyond my control.

"If I shall be able to give you a decisive answer in the affirmative, I will write you again at the earliest possible date, notifying you of the time when I will be at your place; and if, unhappily for myself, I shall be obliged for the present season to deny myself that pleasure, I will in like manner advise you.

"But, whether I visit you or not, your invitation, and the sentiments of sympathy and approbation accompanying it, will forever remain treasured in my heart among the most cherished recollections of my life.

"With much respect, I remain your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

"JOHN P. HALE.

Messrs. T. Walker, Henry Starr, William Burnett, W. A. Adams, J. M. McCullough, George Hoadley, jun., and others.

Slavery—Property in Man.

"Tell me not of rights," says Lord Brougham; "talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right; I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings, of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of the law that sanctions such a claim. There is a law above enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all time; such as it was before the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the source of power, wealth and knowledge, to another all such unutterable woes, such as it is this day; it is the law written by the finger of God upon the hearts of man; and that law unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation, the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man."

The sentiment here so beautifully expressed is everywhere finding its way to the hearts of the people, and rapidly resulting in the downfall of slavery. The institution has indeed already been abolished in most of the governments of the old world, and must ere long cease to be tolerated in any. The impulse of the age tends irresistibly to freedom, and nothing can stay its progress until the "wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man," is stricken from the code of every nation. [Newburgh Gazette.]

Do not American Slaveholders feel that the days of their "Domestic Institution," as they fondly call it, are numbered—and does not this feeling originate the violent and spasmodic efforts making in both Church and State, to fence round and protect the horrid monster, from the ponderous assaults of the friends of freedom. The Methodist Church is rent in twain to secure the sanction of the Reverend Slaveholding Bishops—Texas is annexed—war is waged against a sister Republic—new territories are acquired on which to write the foul blot—Presidential candidates are compelled to do homage to this modern Moloch—and even now, Slaveholding Senators, with Mr. Calhoun at their head, are contending for the right to establish Slavery in Oregon. The monster rages terribly, because his end is approaching, but he rages in vain. The irreversible decree is gone forth, from the brave hearts of hundreds of thousands of freemen, that Slavery shall die. [Pitts. Gazette.]

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

A singular phenomenon was brought to light a week ago yesterday, in the township of Greenfield, about eight miles from this city. The facts are very nearly as follows: The Messrs. Grangers, in boring to find water to supply their saw mill, sunk a four inch hole to the depth of seventy feet, when they struck a vein or cavity. As they withdrew the auger from the hole, to their great surprise, it was followed by a violent current of air, that threw up stones as large as hen's eggs 10 or 15 feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water, which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gushed out with such force that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods. On touching fire to the air it caught, and the flames flashed twenty feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located.

They finally succeeded with considerable difficulty in stopping it, by forcing down blankets, and driving a spile into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the hole was stopped, the earth trembled and shook for some distance around, as though an eruption was about to take place. The people, who by this time had gathered to the number of about a hundred, were greatly alarmed at these symptoms, and scattered with all possible rapidity supposing that Millerism was about coming to a focus, or that they were about to be blown up sky high by an earthquake. From the time it was opened till it was closed, was about six hours, and the air gushed out all the time with unabated force. It has been opened several times since with the same effect.

The power and force of the air does not seem to diminish in the least. The Messrs. Grangers are proposing to secure it with apparatus so as to shut it off and let it out at leisure, and test its real qualities. The people in that vicinity are all confident now that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used for lighting the city with gas, from this great natural underground gasometer. We learn that several scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon. [Detroit Advertiser.]

Father P. J. DeSmet, the philanthropic and devoted Jesuit missionary to the Snake, Flat Head, and Black Feet Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains, is on a visit to Albany, New York. This good man, who some ten years ago went alone thousands of miles beyond the frontier of civilization, has since supplied the wildest and most savage tribes of Indians with seed, farming implements, cows, oxen, sheep, &c. He has taught them to sow, plant, and harvest. He has induced them to erect school houses and chapels, and turned thousands from their wandering and wars to agricultural and peaceful habits.

The Indians.

Rev. Mr. Treat, of the Am. Board, has spent some weeks among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians. He says crime is punished among the former with great severity, and if intoxicating drinks can only be banished, these people will yet rise to a high scale in civilization. A temperance society, with about three thousand members, has been formed, and they are diligent and successful agriculturists. The Choctaws have five boarding schools; recently they appropriated \$25,000 of the purposes of education.

Agricultural.

SEVENTH MONTH, (JULY).—"Make your hay while the sun shines," says the proverb, but if you work it right, it can be made sometimes when the sun does not shine. Where the crop is heavy, put it up in small cocks, soon after it is wilted. While in this situation it will sweat and make a good deal, so that when it is again spread out, it will occupy much less space than before. If well put up it will stand the weather, and will not take hurt though there should be several cloudy and wet days. Cut grass before the seed forms—it loses its sweetness rapidly after this takes place. If it gets lodged down, it will soon sour, and the crop itself will not only spoil, but the roots will be likely to die. Hence, if it lodges, it had better be cut at once, whatever stage it may be in. Cut clover, when most fully in blossom, and make it in cocks—not exposing it to the sun much after it is fairly wilted and the wet dried off from it. The day you put it in the barn or stack, turn the cocks over, after the dew is off, lighten up the bottoms a little with a fork, and if it is a clear day, (as it should be for this business,) it will soon be in fine order for loading. Clover hay thus cured, will retain every leaf and head, and will be found better for most kinds of stock than any other. Don't put too much salt on your hay—it is better to let your cattle have just what they want, than to oblige them to eat more.

TURNIPS.—The Ruta Baga turnip should have sown before this month. Other kinds may be sown now, or towards the latter part of the month. For common English flat turnip, turn over a flat piece of stony swardland, after the grass has been out from it, if in a meadow—spread on a good dressing of old or rich compost manure, and some leached or unleached ashes; if they can be had—harrow well, lengthwise of the furrows; lest the teeth should tear up the sod. It is best to sow the seed with a machine. One may be had for five or six dollars, that will do it right, and if proper care is taken of it, will last as long as any one man will want to sow turnips. If long manure is used, it had better be ploughed in with a shallow furrow. If it lays on the top of the ground, it is much in the way of sowing and hoeing.

Cut your grain before it gets too dead.—By so doing you save much loss from shattering, and it makes much better flour. Besides, the straw is worth more. When the stalk immediately under the head is turned yellow, it may as well be cut. If rust makes its appearance, the sooner the grain is cut, afterwards, the better. [Farmer's Almanac.]

Yearly Meeting of Friends.

FRIEND NICHOLS.—The New England Society of "Friends" held their annual gathering at Newport, R. I., last week, continuing from the 10th to the 16th inst. The attendance was very large, their deliberations, and testimonies against war and slavery highly interesting to those who are enlisted in the cause of oppressed humanity. Their early testimonies against war and slavery are a matter of history. In the early antislavery movement, they were active, and, in many places, the prime movers. They were the chief movers in the cause of "British Emancipation."—And the chief excuse for their inactivity, latterly, is based on the injudicious management of some leading abolitionists. That excuse, however, cannot satisfy the true philanthropist long. Like many of the Conscience Whigs and Conscience Democrats, they have been watching the moving of the waters, when kindred elements might form a more perfect union. Anti-slavery cause has much to hope from this body of Christians hereafter. Their political sentiments are generally whig. Yet many have not used their elective franchise, from anti-slavery scruples.—Those who have voted, have reasoned themselves into C. M. Clay's motto—"This once for a slaveholder, to defeat a war candidate, and then for freedom." But now they see, what many of us have seen for years—that that endurance ceases to be a virtue. That game will work with them no longer. Their peace and anti-slavery principles have cut off all claims of the whig party, and their victorious Gen. Taylor, while John P. Hale, in his noble stand against war and oppression, has become well-known among them; and, you may be assured, he is drawing largely upon their sympathies. They will go as one man for freedom.

Extreme Constipation.—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 this condition by the use of this medicine. It is a very mild cathartic, and an admirable remedy for constipation, 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 & KITCHEN, 121 Fulton street, and by A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

A Remarkable Fact.

The sea birds, the pulpin, guillemot, and the razor bill, cannot fly over the land at all, though they can rise from the surface of the sea with perfect facility, mount to an indefinite height, and fly with amazing rapidity so long as the sea is immediately under them; but no sooner do they fly above ground than they drop as if shot. During a strong wind from the sea, it not unfrequently happens that these birds, in mounting higher than the edge of the cliff, are suddenly blown over the land, when they immediately fall, and can only regain their natural element by crawling to the edge of the precipice, when new vigor seems to inspire them, and they at once soar away when their usual velocity.

Intelligence of the French People.

Every thing which has a bearing upon the great experiment in France, has a deep interest. [The population of the Republic is estimated at about 34,000,000, of whom 16,500,000 cannot read and write. About 2,430,000 have an ordinary education, and 1,900,000 have gone through with a course of classical studies. Under the new government, there are 8,916,000 voters.]

The Piles.

A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED!—Dr. UPHAM'S Internal Remedy for the Cures of the 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 Aloes, Colocynthis, Glysters, or any powerful and irritating purgatives. 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. In inflammation and congestion of the liver and spleen, indigestion, and soreness and ulceration of the stomach, bowels, kidney and bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all impurities of the blood, arising from the impure use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofulous affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electuary is entirely curative.

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, and even, in some cases, of 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 diseases, without pain or irritation, but will ensure in every case, 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, who had the piles fifteen years, very severely and 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 symptom, 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 Constipation.—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 this condition by the use of this medicine. It is a very mild cathartic, and an admirable remedy for constipation, especially for married women.

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

Public Notice.

WHEREAS my said Susan has obtained articles at different places unknown to me for which she has used my credit and thereby involved me in debt to large amount. This, therefore, is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD [X] GODSMARK.
Bedford, June 5, 1848. 8-3w

To Physicians.

YOU CAN find at the Apothecaries Hall quinine, Iodine, sulph., morphine, Indian iron, Acetate morphine, hyd. potas., piperine, oil volerian, strychnine, sesquioxide iron, salicine, ferrocyanate iron, and all other varieties of medicine, cheaper than at any other store in western Michigan. J. TAYLOR.

School Books.

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

To the Public.

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

Removal.

THE Tailoring Establishment of William Roe is removed to McManly's Block, the corner store, where he will be glad to wait on his old customers and all new ones who may favor him with a call.

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.

TOBACCO-SMITHS.—Anvils, Vices, Sledge and band hammers, screw plates, and a good assortment of machinery for sale by William Brooks Battle Creek, April 13, 1848.

Five Tons.

GROUND and dry lead, whitening, red lead, &c. Also 20 bbls. linseed, curriers and lamp oil, turpentine, &c., just received and for sale at the cheap drug store. A. T. HAVENS.

Tub Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing the public that he has resumed the business of Tub making and is ready to supply the public with articles of his manufacture on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State. He proposes to manufacture nothing but Wash-Tubs, and he will guarantee that all work shall be of the best quality. The patronage of the public is solicited. E. DAILEY.

Battle Creek May, 19 1848.

Town Libraries.

HAVENS has just received a large assortment of books suitable for town libraries, and they are to be sold at low prices.

VARNISH.—Havens has just received a large lot of copal, coach and flowing varnish, Japan, &c.

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

Heal the Sick.



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 years, are truly astonished, now challenge the world to produce their equal.

For long standing Dyspepsia and habitual costiveness, they have never failed, 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 grown up persons, from spinal affections, headache, cough and colds, they have proved an invaluable remedy.

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER.—No medicine yet discovered has proved so effective 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 effective 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 back the whole system. By way of advice to females afflicted with 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 Circulars.)

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 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 costive, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use. Great care has been taken in selecting and compounding the medicine which has always 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.

Beware of Counterfeits.

As there are 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 other can be genuine. We are not aware that any one who is making a spurious article has yet dared to make use of our name; but some of them have 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, Cundaga Co. N. Y.

J. Owen & Co., wholesale and retail agents; Also, sole agents in every town in the country, and by A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Battle Creek.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION: The time has come when Consumption may 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.

Buchan's Hungarian Balm 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 Balm 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 being sent to every part of the land. What Inoculation is to Small Pox, the Hungarian Balm 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.

Wherever it has been introduced, all Pains, Eruptions, Sympoms and Drops have been discarded as useless—all systems of Inhalation, Vapor Baths, Tar-water, all systems of Medicine, have been rejected, and the wonderful product of the Hungarian Balm, obtained from the "Melsong," or Tree of Life, is now universally received by Consumptives, as the only source of