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> TOR THE LIBERTY PRESS. A Lay of the Rouge.

Sweet stream of the woodland, thou windest along, Through the glade and the thicket, the green vales

While thy song is a chorus so soft that the ear Scarcely lists the soft murmur, though striving to

Let me stroll by thy banks at the close of the day, When the sun in his glory is sinking away, And view the fair landscape that Nature around, Has so lavishly spread through this wilderness ground.

Trees hanging over thy beautiful tide, Shelter the wavelets its bosom that ride, Whose trunks high extended in air seem like props

To support the blue sky resting far o'er their tops. How level these groves which thy mist gently laves! Where the birds build their houses, the foxes their caves!

Lovely solitude dells! where the breezes alone To the wild voice of Nature their air-strings atone!

It is beauty pervades thee, and beauty alone, Holds the spell of enchantment that round thee is thrown!

What need of a treasure from Golconda's mine, To garnish a prospect so perfect as thine!

Say, stream of the forest, whose waters roll'd here. On whose banks roamed the savage pursuing the

Ere appeared in these regions a civilized race, With their labors the gloom of the forest to chase.

What date dost thou bear on the records of Time ? Coeval art thou with Creation's young prime ? Did the morning suns shout o'er thy labors begun, When from darkness ascended the first rising sun?

Or didst thou more recent, the impulse obey, Of some mighty convulsion, that, rushing with sway, Tore a bed in this thicket, and bidding thee toil, Flew on like a conqueror seeking his spoil?

What change wilt thou mark as the years onward

What shall Prophecy dictate her wise to enscroll? The present is ours, but the past lies concealed, And the future stands yet to us all unrevealed!

Now adieu! for the shades of the eve have come

on; And the stars deck the curtain of Night, one by one, And whip-poor-will's lay breaks the stillness pro-

found, And the cool breezes send their low whispers around

Flow on gentle Rouge, to thy home in the sea! Glide on peaceful river, unfettered and free! Till the rays of the morn on thy meadows awake, And the green boughs above thee their dewy gems

O, would that the current of man's mortal life, Like thy quiet gliding, devoid were of strife! Would that the passions that ruffle his breast,

Were hush'd like thy ripples to stillness and rest!

S. NANKIN, Wayne Co., Mich., May, 1847. FROM THE DAILY BULLETIN.

Circuit Court of the United States for the DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

Present-Hon. JOHN McLEAN, Circuit Judge. " Ross Wilkins, Dist. Judge

Francis Giltner vs. Charles T. Gorham and others.

Por Plaintiff, Messrs PRATT and NORVELL. COOK, WELLS and CLARK.

Charles W. Lusk sworn on the part of the plaintiff.

Lives in Marshall, did so in January 27th, 1847. Went on to the battle ground about 8 o'clock in company with Sidney S. Allcott and others. There was about fifty on the ground when I arrived-some fifteen or twenty of negroes among them.

The first thing that attracted my attention was Smith, a black man, with a club. I asked him what was going on. He said there are kidnappers here—said he wanted to welt some of the Kentuckians. I went into the house, saw the Crosswhites, wife and children in the house-several colored people were with them -there were some white people in the house, recollects none but Alcott. Remained in the house five minutes.

The crowd was greatly increased-they appeared excited-many threats were made Saw Gorham, Comstock, Hurd, Planter Moss Smith and Parker on the ground.

Heard Troutman state what his business was there. [The same as sworn to by other witnesses.

Gorham asked Troutman by what authority he came there. Troutman replied that he came by the authority of the act of Congress, 1793. Gorham replied, "I don't care anything about the act of Congress, public opinion is against the law, and we the dear people are above the law; you cannot have the slaves."

Comstock came up greatly excited and said to Troutman, it is useiess to try to take the slaves, there is such a state of excitement; or words to that effect. Troutman called upon Dix on to summon the people to keep the peace Saw Dixon approach Gorham, Easterly and others-did not hear what Dixon said. Heard Gorham reply to Dixon, "you contemptible pup what do you mean ?" or words to that effect.

Saw Gorham and Troutman talking together. Heard Gorham say to Troutman, hold on,

Resolved, That these Kentucky gentlemen

cannot take these slaves by legal, moral, or physical force.

Saw Adam Crosswhite on the ground about 10 o'clock. Saw John H. Wells near Hurd Gorham was ten feet off-Comstock some 20 feet off, this was after passing the resolution of Gorham's and very soon after. Wells said he thought the people of Marshall ought not to tiff. countenance or allow the Kentuckians to protheir color was so near that of the Crosswhite family. This made in a loud voice, and was in a cutter with some one else. cheered-saw none of the defendants oppose

such conduct. relation to the Crosswhite family-made in a ored persons, two of them had guns, several loud voice and was cheered-others made sim- sticks. Heard Troutman offer a resolutionilar remarks, Hurd then offered a resolution

in these words: Resolved, That the Kentuckians leave town in two hours, or be arrested for kidnapping. Camp amended it by saying, "or they shall be tarred and feathered and rode upon a rail, and the names, kidnappers, thieves, &c., were and I will give ten dollars to hold one end of

this time on the ground, Hurd and Gorham- resolutions, as testified by the other witnesses. did not see Comstock at that moment, but saw tion, and the crowd dispersed.

The next day, or the day after, I was in fered.

Comstock & Halsey's store—heard a converon a remark of the stranger's about the excitecited, we think it right to protect the citizens.

1 recollect of Gorham, Comstock and Easterly on the ground. To Mr. Troutman, Gorham gave his name as Charles T. Gorham, protecting our citizens and we are responsible and said write it down in large capital letters and we shall continue to protect them, and to the excitement. and bear it back to Kentucky—something else was added, does not recollect what Comstock gave his name as Oliver Cromwell Comstock,

Cross examined.—Mr. Tabor heard the conmy father to bear my sins.

I was at the National Hotel when the Kentuckians left. Heard a conversation between start of mc. Gorham replied, we have-we ven after. look upon them as free citizens and have projections to the remark.

Cross examined .- I think Mr. Watrous heard the conversation. Mr. Hays was present- tiff. night have heard it.

report that kidnappers were there, no one asked me to go and take any part.

Gorham and Easterly were near together -saw James Smith. when they gave their names. Comstock was

ken after Gorham was on the outside of the should not have them, or something to that ef-Easterly, Mitchell, Alcott and William John- pretty fast and came on excited somewhat. ston at the time near by-the resolution was on the ground till the crowd dispersed.

dispersed. I did not hear Gorham offer but

two weeks since.

Went on to the ground near Crosswhite's on ding on a rail. the morning of 27th of January, 1847, quite on the ground, whites and blacks-there was was put. I saw Mr. Hurd then on the ground For Defendants, Messrs. Romeyn, Emmons, considerable excitement. Many epithets were | -also Mr. Comstock and Mr. Easterly. These used against the Kentuckians by many in the three defendants were somewhat excited-all crowd. Saw defendants, Gorham, Hurd and were excited. I thought it was rather dangersay in hearing of the crowd that he was there | sed him. as the agent of Francis Giltner of Carroll Co. Kentucky, and wished to take the Crosswhite I had some business at the Marshall House, family before Esq. Shearman to make proof of and the bar-keeper said some Kentuckians property, and take them to their owners. Ma- were going up to take the Crosswhite family. ny replied in the crowd, you can't have them. Mr. Gorham and Troutman were standing at this time near together, some two rods outside occurrences on the 27th of January, 1847. I of the yard. Heard Gorham say in a resolu- went on the ground about 8 o'clock. There tion. Resolved that these Kentuckians cannot were about seventy-five persons on the ground take our citizens by legal, moral or physical when I arrived. They increased to two hun-

force. This was passed by the crowd. Troutman offered a resolution, which received but one or two votes.

Gorham offered a resolution that the dear loaded down with one thing and another. people were above the law, and would take he law into their own hands.

Troutman offered that if they would suffer him to take the slaves before Esq. Shearman to the house. Saw Ingersoll and Crosswhite's and prove their right to the property, he wo'd wife and several others. sell them low to the people, and contribute more himself than any person on the ground to purchase them. tified by others. Many replied that he could not have the slaves. Heard Gorham say to

Heard Gorham and Comstock give their names as sworn to by other witnesses. Hurd offered a resolution, in substance what

other witnesses have testified. The excitement was so great that no four or five sane men would have attempted to take can't take the slaves by moral, physical or lethe slaves off from the ground. I saw Adam

just before the crowd left. Cross examined .- My attention was directterson's riding through town, ringing a bell, crying, murderers, kidnappers, and flourishing

Mr. Gorham put his resolution in a loud one of voice, so that the crowd could hear .-I heard Gorham offer but two resolutions .-Gorham gave his name Charles T. Gorham. did not stand very close to Gorham when he I was within two feet of him. Gorham stood offered his resolution. about two yards outside of the yard when he gave his name. The resolutions were offered

we will see. Gorham, Hurd and others con- a short time after Gorham gave his name. sulted together-Gorham returned and called ! I went on to the ground with J. W. Wild-

the attention of the crowd, and put a resolu- er. Mr. Wilder, Cross and Potts I saw at the 1847. I went on the ground about half past to him, as he had been to some expense. I be requested to leave town in two hours, or ime Gorham offered his resolution-they co'd eight, there was from one hundred and seven- paid the money to Crosswhite. have heard it. The names were given, and ty-five to two hundred on the ground. Knew Amos Van Valin recalled on the part of the one calling out, or "be tarted and feathered."

Direct resumed .- The excitement continued lown to the time crowd dispersed.

Hurd's resolution was offered some fifteen twenty minutes after the other resolutions. W. Wilder called on the part of the plain-

we might as well kidnap the Kentuckians, as Adam, and saw him when I went on to the ground. I was some ten rods from the ground

not see any other of the defendants. There Wells asked Troutman if he was not some were some 100 persons, quite a number of col-

Resolved, That we are a law-abiding people, and that we suffer Adam Crosswhite and family to be taken away. I voted for Troutman's resolution—he did himself—none others voted frequently called. Heard Gorham say to Trout man you cannot take the slaves, even to a Jus-This was cheered by the crowd. I saw at tice's office. Gorham and Hurd offered the

There was a great noise and shouting when him soon after. Troutman offered a resolu- Hurd offered his resolution. The crowd dispersed soon after Hurd's resolution was of-

Heard a conversation at the Marshall House sation between Comstock and a stranger. Up- after we had gone down, between Hughes and Gorham. Hughes said to Gorham that he, ment, Comstock replied-" Yes I have been Gorham, was in pretty business as a professor much excited myself, the citizens are much ex- of religion, to go on to the ground and prevent their taking the slaves-that they had burnt their fingers and got themselves into trouble. Gorham replied, we have done our duty in

jr., and said write the junior, as I do not wish versation, Mr. Wells was there. I went on remarks. Heard a resolution passed, the words ham—the crowd followed him. Gorham bowhe ground about nine o'clock. Mr Cross and Walker went up with me.

Gorham and Troutman. Hurd was present. ment on the ground was intimidating, and con-Troutman said to Gorham, you have got the tinued down to the time they dispersed and e- tuckians from seeing the guns in the hands of ner of Kentucky. Gorham said, you can't take

Cross examined .- Hughes made the retected them and shall still do it. There was marks to Gorham, and charged his conduct upa crowd in the bar-room--Hurd made no ob pon the Presbyterian Church, or some such emark, which called out Gorham's reply. James Hewitt called, on part of the plain-

Resided in Marshall in January 1847 .-I was induced to go on the ground from the Knew Adam Crosswhite, was at his house on plaintiff. the morning of January 27th-arrived there

a little way off. The names were taken out with a gun, did not see any clubs but in the once something about tar and feathers. side the yard, some way from the house. The hands of Rector. Saw the slaves. Heard Gorham took it up and put it. The names there as agent of Mr. Giltner to take the Cross- was excited. were called for before the resolutions, but ta- white family. Mr. Gorham said he could and when he offered the resolution. I saw Wells I cannot state them. People were collecting

I think afterwards I went into the house .offered in a very loud tone of voice. I staid Saw Mr. Crosswhite there; saw no one else that I did not see before. Had conversation They dispersed about ten or eleven o'clock. with Crosswhite, and he wanted to know if The resolutions were offered just before they our citizens would allow him to be taken back. There were a number making threats. Heard Mr. Hurd's resolution, also one from Treut-When I heard the conversation of Comstock man. Don't remember hearing any more from in his store, Comstock stood at the desk. I defendants than I have stated-great confusion mentioned the conversation to Troutman about and great deal of talking. I changed my position often, so did others. I think Hurd's res- that way. Thomas J. Walker called, on the part of the solution was as has been testified to. Hurd's resolution was interrupted by some one cry-I resided in Marshall in the winter of 1847. ing out about tarring and feathering, and ri-

I left the ground when Mr. Troutman did,

Cross examined .- I rode on to the ground.

Preston Mitchell called, for plaintiff. Resides in Marshall, did at the time of the dred or more, several colored persons were on the ground. Saw one negro with a gun, another with a gun, sword and bell, and almost

There was much excitement, many epithets scurrillous language. Saw Hurd, Gorham, Comstock and Moss on the ground. I went

Troutman stated his business, same as tes-Troutman, that he could not take the slaves, or something to that effect. Troutman asked Gorham his name, he gave it and told Troutman to write it in large letters.

Some time afterward, Comstock said you gal force, added something else do not recolect what. After Comstock gave his name, Gorham offered a resolution, same as testified possible for them to take the slaves, under the excitement.

Cross examined .- I went in company with Alcott, Lusk and others. I was induced to go up to the ground by hearing that Kentuckians were going to take the Crosswhite family. I

into the house. Saw a number of colored peo- tween Gorham and Troutman. Gorham of- able citizen's house." ple in the house, and Crosswhite's wife—saw fered to bring the Crosswhite family back for Planter Moss. Saw Troutman upon the ground | two hundred dollars. When I first reached the house he was near the door. Heard Camp use hard words tow-

take the slaves away morally, physically or slaves. Saw Gorham, Hurd and Planter Moss, did ground, I staid about half an hour.

> me, Saw him when he started from his of- ed hereafter. his name was soon called for by Troutman. | would rely upon for the defence. Amos Van Valin called, on the part of the

or five of the Crosswhite's. Saw Troutman of the defence. by the door. Saw Ford and Giltner a little Resides in Marshall, was there on the day tleman by the name of Rev. Mr. Taylor was gun-Patterson had a gun, sword and bell- Lusk, and others. Smith had a club. Saw Gorham, Hurd and I arrived on the ground about a quarter be- immediately left the store, the conversation

Comstock on the ground. no objections made against his taking them by foot. the crowd. Heard Comstock say to Trout- When I arrived on the ground I enquired sation. He could not have made the remarks man, you can't take them, meaning the slaves, for the Kentuckians. Mr. Troutman was imputed to him by Lusk without my hearing by moral, legal or physical force-and alluded pointed out to witness, the crowd was around them-he did not make them.

peared excited-all appeared excited.

between the hours of seven and eight in the affray. I went on the ground about 10 o'clock. and the manifestation of the crowd and must our common constituents upon the restoration Parker did not point his gun at any one on morning. Saw Mr. Troutman there, Hackett There were near two hundred on the ground see it would be fruitless to attempt it. Trout- of an honorable peace. Planter Moss, Burgen, and about thirty others when I arrived. There was a commotion and man said that he had come to take the slaves

names were taken after the resolutions were threats in the crowd, such as tarring and fea- family could not be taken, could not say who tants. Gorham replied the people have taken thering. I saw Mr. Gorham. He asked what heard Hurd's resolution. Should think that the law into their own hands and they are de-

Resided in Marshall on the 27th day of Jan- man, this is not a mob, here are men of chapary, 1847. I was an acting Justice of the racter and are not be classed with a mob. I Peace at that time in the village of Marshall, stood near Mr. Troutman and close by his side and the public credit unimpaired. Dixon and Crosswhite came to my office that during the conversation. I had with me at morning. Crosswhite asked my advice. The the time a young man from Georgia and had

Francis Troutman recalled by plaintiff.

sary in making the arrest of the slaves. I man and enter into conversation with him .wrote back to the plaintiff that I needed assis- Doctor Comstock went first to the house, passearly. There was some one hundred persons a few moments after Mr. Hurd's resolution tance. Messrs. Lee, Ford and Giltner came ed by Mr. Troutman. Mr. Troutman followon and met me in Marshall. The plaintiff rested.

A. M.

Monday, July 5.

plaintiff.

27th of January 1847, immediately after they I beg your pardon, I said no such think. This ceed, and run, and mark the said boundary in left the ground. I commenced the conversa- is no abolition mob, you see the excitement, its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Eration, there was a great crowd and much ex- and you must be convinced that you cannot vo del Norte." citement. Saw Lee, one of the Kentuckians, take them away by legal, moral, or physical in the middle of the room, the crowd appeared force. Comstock left Mr. Troutman and went be made by law for the appointment of a commenacing, I charged Gorham with prevent- where Dixon was and entered into conversa- missioner and surveyor on the party of the U. ing Troutman from taking his slaves, and that tion with him. -we abused each other,

have not been very faithful.

witness on the part of the plaintiff. Resides in Marshall-knows all the defenthe crowd. dants. Burgan, one of the colored defendants,

H. M. Dixon recalled by plaintiff. the judgment, obtained against us on the civil will permit the slaves to be taken before Esq. U. States to command the entire commerce of suit by Crosswhite. I tried to settle the suit. Shearman."

ham if he had any objections to my settling legally." Resides in Marshall-was at the house of the judgment with Crosswhite. He said that Crosswhite on the morning of January 27th, he had none, but wished me to pay the money

the resolutions were offered about eight or 9 Crosswhite and his oldest boy. Saw Cross- plaintiff.

Was in the Justices office on the 28th of this, and concluded his resolution—" or they

David Giltner recalled.

Lee and Ford met me on my way to Mar- me on the ground. Resides in Marshall, and did in January, and Troutman. Heard Troutman ask Com- shall. My brother informed my father that ceed as they intended to do. He then addressed Troutman and the Kentuckians, and said the morning of January 27th, 1847. Knew as before testified by other witnesses.

Lee would go, that he had engaged Lee My sed tarring and feathering. After the offering father furnished money to pay Lee and Ford's of the resolution all left the ground. Comstock said to Troutman, you cannot expenses. They were to assist in taking the

for a non-suit on certain grounds which were way from the crowd before the resolution were Cross examined .- I was not very near Mr. set forth. The motion was overruled by the offered. Troutman while I was on the ground. Gor- ham was on the ground a few minutes before were of deep interest, and will be fully report- friends, who now left the ground. Mr. Trout-

Don't think that Comstock's manner was here closed. Mr. Emmons made a brief statethreatening when he addressed Troutman-ment of the testimony which the defendants late—he was very good natured, laughing and his name was soon called for by Troutman. would rely upon for the defence.

Resided in Marshall in January, 1847 .- by the counsel for the defence. This affidavit Troutman respectfully. Was on the ground the morning referred to was made the 15th day of February, 1847, and by other witnesses. Arrived on the ground was laid before the Legislature of Kentucky, am had left. I heard Lusk's testimony in this between seven and eight o'clock. Saw four Henry Halsey was now sworn on the part trial. I was present at a conversation refer-

way from the house. People were gathering of the occurrences testified to on this trial. in the store, this was the day after the affray. fast when I got there. Saw Parker have a Went on the ground in company with Allcott, Mr. Taylor remarked, you have had quite an

fore nine in the morning. Was there before was continued by the rest of us in the store, Heard Troutman say he wanted to take the Gorham, knows this because he passed Gor- Lusk took part in it. This was all that Doct. slaves before Esquire Shearman. There were ham as he was going up. Gorham was on Comstock said on that occasion. I was close

him, just outside the yard. Saw one other, threats from the multitude. Camp made harsh Gorham. Troutman stepped out and met Gornames. were the same as Mr. Comstock used. A vote ed to Troutman and enquired, "what are you was taken on the resolution and carried unan- doing here ?" Troutman replied that he had Direct resumed .- The language and excite- imously. I remained on the ground an hour come to take the slaves, calling them by name, or two. I thought it dangerous for the Ken- and remarked that they belonged to Mr. Giltthe blacks. I saw Gorham and Hurd there them. Troutman then said, what is your name. some time, did not see Comstock long. . He replied, Charles T. Gorham, Troutman Cross examined .- Before I left, the crowd commenced writing and enquired of Gorham was dispersing, many had gone. I did not if he was responsible. Troutman seemed not know who offered the resolution, but thought to understand the name and enquired again. it was Gorham by the voice. Comstock ap- Gorham repeated it and said, "write it down in capital letters. Troutman then said to Gor-William Johnson called, on the part of the sir, said Gorham, I said no such thing, I said the national rights and honor, has been thus Was at Crosswhite's on the morning of the you can't take them, you see the excitement terminated, and I congratulate Congress and and had come to take slaves, and wo'd unless Heard individuals say that the Crosswhite he was hindered or prevented by the inhabihad better desist. There was much excite-Gross examined .- I told the Kentuckians ment and commotion in the crowd, and I sho'd that I would make out the number good if they think it would have been hazardous to attempt in some whites. The Kentuckians were abu- very civil toward Mr. Troutman-treated him the necessity of engaging in another foreign sed-they appeared civil and peaceable. like a gentleman. When referring to the peo-F. W. Shearman called, on the part of the ple having taken the law into their own hands, he pointed to the crowd. He said to Troutmuch excitement and discussion. Saw Parker ham's manner and conversation, this riveted it the Treaty.

on the morning of the affray going with a gun upon my memory. Mr. Troutman, after the conversation referred to, went within the yard, and conversed be required. The plaintiff gave me authority as his agent with different individuals for some time, after to employ what assistance I should find neces- this I saw Mr. Comstock approach Mr. Trout-

he had burned his fingers and by and by he While Comstock and Troutman were con- er and surveyor appointed by Mexico, in exewould deny that he has done it. Gorham re- versing; Gorham was outside the yard, some cuting the stipulation of this article. It will be plied, he should never deny it, that he had distance from where they were. He was con- proper also to provide by law for the appointdone no more than his duty and that it was versing with Dr. Hays and Mr. Covert. Dix- ment of a board of commissioners, to adjudithe duty of others-that there was no law to on and Dr. Comstock were conversing on the cate and decide upon all claims of our citizens punish him for it-that Gordon had given him West side of the house. Before this time I against the Mexican government, which by the that advice. I was excited, so was Gorham heard Dixon command one man to assist him Treaty have been assumed by the U. States. to take the slaves, this was as I understood New Mexico and Upper California have been Gross examined .- Had been employed by him. I was nearly all this time near Trout- ceded by Mexico to the United States, and Plaintiff as counsel at that time, am now en- man. Mr. Troutman stepped out once or twice now constitute a part of our country. Embragaged as counsel for Plaintiff in this cause, to speak to some one. Mr. Troutman appear- | cing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adwas employed to collect the testimony, but ed to be the centre of attraction-the crowd jacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending kept around him. I was in a situation all the from the Pacific to the Rio Grande-a mean J. D. Cuykendall produced and sworn as a time I was on the ground to have heard any distance of nearly 1,000 miles, it would be difresolution that was offered. I was in and near ficult to estimate the value of these possessions

Troutman offered the first resolution. At try large enough for a great empire. ed to the ground in consequence of Major Pat- by others. I thought it would have been im- called on me in the afternoon of the day of the affray, and solicited money to help get the consumer that greatly subsided. There with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace was laughing and joking. The resolution was: the most important ports on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Hurd was then interrupted by some

gun-saw one colored man with a club. Went January, 1847, and heard a conversation be-shall be prosecuted for breaking into a peace-Mr. Troutman then offered a resolution: "Resolved, That we adjourn to meet here

at two o'clock this afternoon, and you will find Mr. Gorham rebuked the man who propo-

There was perhaps one third or one quarter of the crowd remaining when the resolulegally. I did not hear any resolutions on the A motion was made by defendant's counsel tions were offered. Mr. Trontman went a short

man returned and made a short speech, after

The testimony on the part of the plaintiff which he offered his first resolution. Mr. Hurd did not come on the ground till The affidavit of Francis Troutman, referred made no threats in my hearing. Mr. Gorham to in examination of Troutman, was now read appeared civil as far as I saw, and treated Mr.

> When Comstock came on the ground, Adred to by Lusk in Comstock's store. A genexcitement. Comstock replied we have. He by Doctor Comstock and heard all the conver-

The giving of the names of Gorham and Troutman asked him for his name, he gave think it was Lee. I walked up to the crowd, Comstock were not consecutive acts, -some it. There was great excitement and many about that time some one remarked, there comes time intervened, between the giving their

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The President's Peace Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:-I lay before Congress copies of a Treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement be-tween the United States and the Mexican Republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the city Queretaro, in Mexico, on

the 30th day of May, 1848. The war in which our country was reluc-

The extensive and valuable territories cestir, much was said. Heard some threats- in accordance with the constitution and laws of ded by Mexico to the United States, constitute There was some excitement. Saw Parker this was in the talk among the crowd. Heard the United States. That he had rights there indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achieves ments and signal success a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexi-Comstock first formed the resolution and Troutman was doing. Troutman said he was if they all felt as I did there was danger. I termined that you shall not take them, and you co have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known and respected throughout the yard, some two or three rods from the fence, fect. Some more remarks between them, but would let me pick them, and I would throw to take the slaves. Mr. Gorham was cool and world, and we shall probably be saved from

> war, for a long series of years. It is a subject of congratulation, that we have passed through a war of more than two years duration, with the business of the country uninterrupted, with our resources unexhausted,

I send for the information of Congress, the accompanying documents and correspondence, events of the morning created for several days a conversation with him in reference to Gor- relating to the negotiation and ratification of Before the Treaty can be fully executed on

the part of the United States, legislation will

It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the \$12,000, 000, stipulated by the 12th article to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments .-Three millions of dollars were appropriated by ed him toward the house. Dr. Comstock tur- the act of March 3d, 1847, and that sum was ned round seeing Troutman, he asked what paid to the Mexican government after the ret-Mr. Romeyn opened the case to the Jury he was doing. Troutman replied that he was incation of the Treaty. The 5th article of the on the part of the defence, and the Court ad- going to take the Crosswhite family. The Dr. Treaty provides that, "in order to designate Comstock on the ground. Heard Troutman ous for Troutman to be there, and I so advi- journed to Monday half past eight o'clock, asked by what authority. Troutman replied, the boundary line with due precision, upon that he did not need any authority. Comstock the authoritative maps, and to establish upon James Hewitt called, on the part of the laintiff.

In a did not need any at them away. Trout the ground, landmarks which shall show the laintiff. stock, jr. Mr. Troutman commenced writing present article, the two governments shall each D. Hughes called, on the part of the the name and enquired again for it. He gave appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, Resides in Marshall. Had a conversation of the said to him you say that I shan't take this of the exchange and ratification of this Treaty. with Gorham at the Marshall House on the family away. Dr. Comstock replied, no, sir, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and pro-

States to act in conjunction with a commission-

to the United States. They constitute a coun-

"Resolved, That we, as peaceable citizens, The possession of the ports of San Diego Some money came into my hands to settle will abide by the constitution and laws, and and the Bay of San Francisco will enable the the Pacific. The number of our whale ships Called upon Gordon the counsel of Cross- This was voted for in the affirmative by a employed in that sea exceed seven hundred; this particular branch of commerce is estima-

white, after Crosswhite returned from Canada, few voices. Mr. Gorham proposed an amend-requiring now more than 29,000 seamen to James D. Potts called, on the part of the and he directed me to Gorham. I asked Gor- ment to that resolution. It was "if they do it navigate them-while the capital invested in Mr. Hurd offered a resolution. It was- ted at not less than \$40,000,000. The east " Resolved, That these Kentucky gentlemen lent hurbors of Univer Camprais

our flag, afford security and repose to our com- lic debt should be permitted to exist a day lonmercial marine—and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

The debt should be permitted to exist a day follows the means of the treasury will enable the government to pay it off.

We should adhere to the wise policy laid

are brought into immediate proximity with the ning occasions of expense, but by vigorous ex-West coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions North of Oregon; with the Islands of the Pacific ocean; and by a diungenerously throwing upon posterity the rect voyage in steamers, we will be in less burden we ourselves ought to bear." than thirty days of Canton and other ports of

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of demands for mechanic labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our man ufactures and agricultural products.

While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been con cluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands the territory now coded has remained, and it is believed, would have continued to remain almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any nation-whilst as a part of our Union they will be productive of vast benefits to the U. States. to the commercial world, and to the general

The immediate establishment of Territorial Government, and the extension of our hand over these valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important, but indispensable to pre serve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to the country. The war with Mexico, having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or continue temporary civil governments on these territories, which existed under the laws of nations, whilst they were regarded as conquered provinces in our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them, and until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized government. Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail. Foreign commerce, to a considerable extent, is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be reg-ulated by our laws. As soon as our system shall be extended over this commerce a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be.

In organizing governments over these territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke that spirit of concession, concilliation and compromise in your deliberations, in which the Constitution was passed; in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this Union of confederated States was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness, and of all our blessings. There has perhaps been no period since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present, to the patriotic, soherminded and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union?

It is a model and example of free governand the haven of rest to the oppressed of eve ry clime. By its preservation, we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of ralle! in the history of the world. As we extend its blessing, over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical divisions and dissensions?

With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the public land be secured to all our citizens who have settled or may in a limited period settle within their limits.

In execution of the provisions of the Treaty orders have been issued to our military and naval forces to evacuate without delay the Mexican provinces, cities, towns and fortified places in our military occupation, and which are not embraced in the territories ceded to the U. States. The army is already on its way to the United States. That part of it, as well regulars as volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged as soon as transported or marched to convenient places in the vicinity of their homes. A part of the regular army will be employed in New Mexico and Upper California to afford protection to the inhabitants and to forward our interests in that territory. The old army as it existed before the announcement of the war with Mexico, especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war, it is believed will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been authorized, and these it is believed will be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be reduced, as vacancies occur, by the casualities of the service to what it was

live under forms of govornment less free than people having no cause of complaint, will purour own, have been for ages oppressed by tax- sue their own interests under the blessings of ation to support large standing armies in pe- equal laws and the protection of a just and pariods of peace, our experience has shown that ternal government. such establishments are unnecessary in a Re public. Our standing army is to be found in citizens who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country when an emerjust closed, fully confirms the opinion that such history of nations. an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizen-soldiers are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject the treasury to an annual increased charge. Sound policy requires that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace, Our public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only expensive and unnecessary, but may become dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the trea ty, and the establishment of territorial governments in the ceded country, we have, upon the restoration of peace, other important duties to perform. Among these, I regard none as more important than the adoption of ica. Worth's division was at Jalapa. proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound poliev and the genius of our institutions, that a pub-

down by President Washington, of "avoiding By the acquisition of these possessions we the accumulation of debt, not only by shun-

At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to \$17,788 799 62. In consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to \$65,778,450 41, including the stock our commerce; and with it new and profitable and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 27, 1847, and the sixteen millions loan recently negotiated un-der the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve million of dollars shall pe paid to Mexico in four equal instalments of three millions each; the first of which shall fall due on the 30th May, 1849. The Trea ty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizens "the already liquidated and decided against the Mex ican republic," and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican government to an amount not exceeding the three and one quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of commissioners under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to \$2,026,139 68. The sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalm'ts. Three of them have been paid to the claimants by the Mexican government and two by the United States; leaving to be paid of the principal of the liquidated amount assumed by the United States, the sum of \$1,519,604 76, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed may be paid as they fall due out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt.

I cannot too strongly recommend to Congress the importance of husbanding all our naional resources, of limiting the public expenditures to necessary objects, and of applying all the surplus at any time in the treasury to the redemption of the debt. I recommend that authority be vested in the Executive by law to anticipate the period of reimbursement of State of Michigan, are requested to meet at Jack-such portion of the debt as may not be now reson on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, deemable, and to purchase it at par, or at the former thorough organization, and for mutual conto anticipate the period of reimbursement of premium which it may command in the maret, in all cases in which that authority has not been granted. A premium has been obtained of the loans; and if, when the government becomes a purchaser of its stock, it shall command a premium in the market, it will be sound policy to pay it, rather than to pay the semi-annual interest upon it. The interest upon the debt, if the outstanding treasury notes shall be to American freemen; and that much of the safety and permanency of our institutions, may, and, probably will depend upon the energy and decision of the Liberty party. Then let there be a great and general rally, not only of Liberty men of the State, but of all who repudiate the Cass and Taylor nominations. Let the masses come together, determined to sacrifice prejudice, party trammels. funded, from the end of the tast used.

til it shall fall due and be redeemable, will be our country's good.

Efforts will be made to have a number of warm-

itself be ultimately paid. Without changing or modifying the present to assist in our deliber tion ariff of duties, so great has been the increase of our commerce under its benign operation, that the revenue derived from that source and from the sales of the public lands, will, it is confidently believed, enable the government to discharge annually several millions of debt, and at the same time possess the means of meement to all the world, and it is the star of hope ly increased expenditures, for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt existing before the Mexico war, and that crea-

long before it will fall due. Upon the restoration of peace we should adopt a policy snited to a state of peace. In dopast, we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a linous construction of the powers of the genemuch countenance. Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large and in some instances unnecessary and extravagant expenditures were authorized by Con-The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years; and even then, it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his administration. divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditures for other objects, some of them of expedience.

If the government of the United States shall observe a proper economy in its expenditures, and be confined in its action to the conduct of our foreign relations and to the few general objects of its care, enumerated in the constitu- try. Although the plausible pretext held out tion, leaving all municipal and local legislation to the States, our greatness as a nation in moral and physical power, and in wealth and resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measires operating unequally and unjustly upon

By abstaining from the exercise of all pow- their rights. And they will obtain them. ers not clearly conferred, the cement of our the bosom of society. It is composed of free glorious Union, now numbering thirty States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and increase in population, and our future destiny gency requires it. Our experience in the war will be without a parallel or example in the ble policy of expediency, instead of adhering

JAMES K. POLK. Washington, July 6, 1848.

Congress.

Washington, July 18, 1848.

In the House vesterday, a call was ordered to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford. The pension act extended to five years as amended by the

The Mexican Government has appropriated \$300,000 for the relief of Yucatan. Eight thousand whites of Yucatan were flying from the Indians, and taking refuge in Amer-

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY. BATTLE CREEK, M., JULY 21, 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. LEICESTER KING.

OF OHIO. ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE, HORACE HALLOCK, | NATHAN M. THOMAS. ... CHANDLER CARTER, SECOND DISTRICTCHESTER GURNEY

Liberty Senatorial Convention.

The Liberty party of the Senate District composed of the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Barien and Van Buren will meet in Convention at Centreville St Joseph County, on the 1st day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Siate Senator to be supported at the coming election. We say ator to be supported at the coming election. We say to our friends in other counties come, come by waggon 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 Aassociation will hold its 2d annual Meeting at the came 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 breed a Hale storm that shall smash in the old windows of Whirs and Locos, such and all. ome and we will breed a Hale storm that shall shall all the old windows of Whigs and Locos, sush and all. S. J. M. HAMMOND. C. H. STOW, W. R. BROWN. Committe of Senate District. Centreville June 30 1848.

Notice.

The Antislavery citizens of Lenawee country are in vited 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.

GUY CARPENTER.

L. P. PERKINS.

JOHN PATCHIN.
Ex Committee of Liberty party of Lenawee.

Liberty Convention.

The friends of liberty and human rights in the ing Presidential contest.

It need not be said that we are in the very midst been granted. A premium has been obtained of a crisis, involving envery thing dear and sacred to American freemen; and that much of the safedebt, if the outstanding treasury notes shall be funded, from the end of the last fiscal year unand more names, upon the altar of our country and

hearted and talented speakers from abroad present

C. GURNEY, S. J. M. HAMMOND, W. C. DENISON.

July 10th, 1848.

The Peace Message. This week we give the Pcace Message, in ting necessary appropriations for all other ob- which the President in his usual style vindijects. Unless Congress shall authorize large cates his course by showing that we were reluctantly, but necessarily, involved in a war with Mexico, to sustain our rights and nation- P. Halk for his bold, gentlemanly, and uncompro- House, cannot say who was by, nor what time of the 27. I had one six barrel pistol, one sinted during its continuance, may be paid off, al honor. He congratulates the country on the strength, power and happiness, without a pa- without any increase of taxation on the people, happy results-an honorable peace, valuable territories acquired, indemnities secured; and above all, the brilliant achievements have giving this, the earliest practicable payment of the en the United States a national character apublic debt should be the cardinal principle of broad that the country never before possessed. action. Profiting by the experience of the The spirit of conquest has heretofore been a stranger in our Republic. A war of aggression has never before been advocated by Amer- of the original compact of union between the thirfew years after that period a broad and latitu- icans, and having extended our territory by conquest for the purpose intended, will un- ion is to be borne Westward to the Pacific, neither cannot take them away by moral, physical, or ral government unfortunately received but too doubtedly place our national character in a position abroad which it never before assumed. He also makes it a matter of congratulation. that we have been able to prosecute the war for two years without impairing our business or exhausting our resources. This may be true, but is there nothing more to take into consideration? Where are all the lives that have been sacrificed, and the accumulated amount He resisted the attempts which were made to of misery that has accrued? These more than overbalance all that we have acquired, to say nothing of the amount of money expended, mere than doubtful constitutional authority and | which by a fair computation would more than have purchased the territory at a fair sale .-However advantageous the acquirements may become, the manner in which they were obtained will be a lasting dishonor to our counwas indemnity, and the hypocritical show of vindicating national honor, yet the object to extend over a large area of free soil the cursed institution of slavery, is too obvious to be misapprehended. But this object may be defeat-While the people of other governments, who sections and classes will be avoided; and the ed; the energies of the people have become aroused; they are no longer willing to submit to encroaching despotism; but have arisen in their might with a determination to demand

> The President, under the smoothe semblance of patriotic effusions, would have the nation relinquish its dignity and truckle to the miserato the true principles of justice. In reference to the organization of territories acquired, he asks for compromises and concessions, and refers to the constitution as though that instrument had been kept inviolate, or the rights of the people never been trampled upon. That the confederation was established by "common on the President for copies of the instructions toils," no one will question; but theirs were toils for Liberty, and can he expect their descendants will consent to relinquish their privileges to gratify the cupidity and avarice of a power that has become insupportable?

Nothing but the actual determination of the Who will stop to talk about geographical lines All hope of its recovery is despaired of. and sectional boundaries, in a crisis that in-Governor Shunk is failing continually. volves our country's destiny? The great cause of right should be the governing principle .- a few days ago. Loss \$40,000,

Then we can boast a Model Republic, which the persecuted. But it ill becomes our chief ing to hand until after our first page was rea- At this time many people were coming on magistrate, at the close of a war such as this dy for the press, we are compelled to put this 3,000,000 groan in bondage more inhuman than keep the peace." was ever tolerated by heathen despotism. How absurd for our nation to claim to be the model, plaintiff. while this foul blot rests upon its character.

ditures, in his assumed love for the prosperity Troutman at his House. of the country, is too obvious to be misunderstood. The veto of harbor and river bills is man. They had some conversation about setof too recent a date to be overlooked or for- tling their affairs. Troutman proposed to setgotten; and the man who is willing to expend the, and went out and talked with his friend. millions in an unnecessary war, and treat with After returning said he could not settle, and minons in an unnecessary war, and treat with remarked you have got the advantage of me now, and said I am sorry the Crosswhite famino the house, the house was full of people internal improvements, cannot expect much ily have gone as I have given up the idea of respect from the North and West. Nor will taking them, as the people seem to think so girl. Did not mingle much in the crowd. It the measures advocated and pursued by Pres ident Polk bring either honor to himself or his

Free Soil Convention.

Soil Electors, without distinction of party, was held in the village of Northville on the 8th day of July, mstant, Colonel SAMUEL HUNGERFORD was chosen President, Dr. GARDNER and C. PUDNEY, Vice Presidents, and J. T. Brown, Secretarywhen on motion, a committee of five was appoint. ed by the Chair to draft resoluions expressive of Was on the ground a short time in the mornthe sense of this meeting. During the absence of the committee the meeting listened to some very near Crosswhite's between 7 and 10 o'clock. the committee the meeting listened to some very in relation to the action of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted-

Whereas, The National Conventions, recently held in Baltimore and Philadelphia, have imposed upon us the necessity of renouncing our principles or adopting the slave teness as one of the cardinal features of our government, and that as unqualified obedience is made the condition of the slave power, so the last disgrace of a freeman is the tame sur-

render of his rights; and—
Wherens, The Legislature of this State have on different occasions declared for the Free Soil doctrine embodying the sentiments and wishes of the

to that interest, and who received his nomination

Resolved, That as Whigs or Democrats we will ding through the streets with a gun, sword and bell, crying murder, kidnappers &c. Southern principles," nor for Southern men with-out principles, nor submit to despotic dictations after. Mr. Cook, Hurd and Easterly were come from what quarter they may, and that we spurn the guilded bait held out to entrap the free yeomanry of the North and return utouched the poisoned chalice to the lips of the inventors," that giving their names. we believe the time has fully come when we should

Resolved, That we hail with delight the uprising of the Democracy in the Empire State, and of the masses in other States, and that we will coop-erate with them in any systematic effort for the maintainance of our cause.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to those United States Senators—John M. Niles for his efforts in behalf of Oregon and Free Soil, and to John ham on the ground—with Hurd at the Marshal on the ground at Crosswhites on the morning mising hostility to the encroachments of the Slave of day it was. Resolved, That we pledge our cordial and uni-

ted support to any worthy and able candidates for President and Vice President, who are truly and sincerely opposed to the further extension of Slavery and the further aggression of the Slave Power, which may be nominated by the National Convention to be held at Buffalo on the 9th of August Resolved, That we adhere firmly to all the terms

teen States imposed on us by the Constitution, protesting at the same time that if the flag of our Unside of it shall be stained by the black escutcheon legal force.

Resolved, That a County Convention be called to meet at Wayne on Saturday, 23d instant, to appoint delegates to a State or to the National Con

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Detroit papers, Ann Arbor Democrat, Liberty Press, New York Tribune and Evening Post. SAMUEL HUNGERFORD, Chairman.

J. T. BROWN, Secretary

Union School.

This popular school, under the successful superits present quarter. The average number in attendance has been two hundred. We hope this unparalleled system of Union Schools, where the poor can have equal advantages with the rich in acquiring an education, will continue to receive the support and encouragement of all who wish to promote universal knowledge. Another quarter will commence soon after the close of this.

We will also remind the inhabitants of this school be a school meeting at the district school room, to the property of plaintiff. take measures to procure a site for a house, &c. A general attendance is expected.

Convention at Jackson.

A State Convention for the friends of Free Soil has been called at Jackson on the third of ner, Lee and Dixon. August, and all are invited to attend without reference to party. The object of the meeting Convention on the 9th.

Will not the friends of Hale be there? It s necessary that the Liberty party, who have been the pioneers of reform, should be well represented. Make a mass meeting of it and have an enthusiastic gathering; compare ideas, and be prepared to urge on the great car of Reform. But never relinquish principle.

Child Lost.

A child, three years of age, daughter of and is supposed to be lost in the woods - you. Some hundred persons have been in search

is the "star of hope and the haven of rest" to (in which the report was published,) not com- ed away.

Randall Watrous called, on the part of the

Resides in Marshall, kept the National Ho-The covert allusion to unnecessary expentel in Marshall in January, 1847. Saw Mr.

On the 29th of January, 1847, heard a conversation between Gorham, Hurd and Troutmuch of them.

Pursuant to public notice, a Convention of Free gain. Mr. Hurd replied we shall be glad to see you, but hope you will not come again on went with me from the ground to the Marshall the same business. Cross examined .- The talk of a settlement

Resided in Marshall in January, 1847 .in a wagon about the time the crowd left .-When I went on the ground there was about 200 people. Saw Pattison with a gun and sword.

The crowd were greatly excited. Saw defendants Comstock, Hurd and Gorham. Saw Planter Moss. There was much talk and noise Heard threats of tarring and feathering. The defendants were present at the time. Heard Comstock and Troutman conversing about the privileges of Crosswhite and his family under the constitution. Comstock said to him you

Heard Gorham offer a resolution, same as testified by other witnesses. I stood close by people universally, therefore,
Resolved, That we will not give our suffrages to
Lewis Cass who has obtained the nomination for President at the sacrifice of Free Soil and Free olution after Gorham had offered his. This Labor by a disgraceful pledge of all Territories was as the other witnesses have related. What now, or hereafter to be acquired, to be freely given was said and done on the ground was calcuup to the Slave system, nor to Zachary Taylor the owner of two hundred Slaves and warmly devoted name.

at the hands of the South against the wishes of the the ground by seeing Patterson, a negro, ri-Cross examined .- I was induced to go on to

> present and near by when Gorham offered his resolution. The resolution was offered before

Hurd and Gorbam said to witness, in the bury all our political animosities—throw the man-tle of charity over the past, and strike hands for the one great cause—Free Soil and Free Labor.

Comstock say about the same.

I talked with others about the matter the same day. Easterly, Wells, Camp and others had owned slaves a long time. The children

I do not know that any one was by, or Resolved. That our thanks are due to those U- where it was that I had the conversation with to recapture the slaves.

Seth Hall called on the part of the plaintiff. Resided in Marshall in January 1847. Was at Crosswhite's on the morning of the crowd, arrived there about 8 o'clock in the morning. There were some forty or fifty people on the ground. They appeared excited and determi-

Heard Troutman state his business that he wanted to take the Crosswhite family before threatened with tar and feathers. Esquire Shearman and make proof of proper-Heard Comstock say to Troutman, you

Gorham offered a resolution same as testifi-

ed by others. Troutman called for the names of those who intended to interfere with him. Gorham and

Comstock gave their names. Hurd offered a resolution same as testified by others. Gorham said to Troutman before offering his resolution, you cannot take them under the law, the people are above the law,

and they must rule ntendence of the same teachers, is about to close ham offered his resolution, he spoke loud so all for their board and lodging. They then left

> SATURDAY, July 1, 1848. W. F. Ford called, on the part of the plain-

Adam and Sarah, the slaves, have seen the sembly on the 15th of May, and he could children; but should not have known themlistrict, that on the evening of the 25th, there will saw them at plaintiff's in Kentucky, they were said, "You are not the slaves in

> I came to Marshall to assist in retaking the David Giltner and J. L. Lee, arrived in Marshall on the morning of January 26th, 1847.

As we approached the house, Adam came out and attempted to escape, but on calling Esquire Shearman's office.

Adam appeared excited, went out of the man pursued and brought him back. Troutman repeated his request for them to accompany him to Esquire Shearman. Adam consented, but objected without they would furnish a wagon. Troutman said he would send John Dean who resides six miles North of our came in about this time, pulled off his coat and ance being made, the assailants fired, and the village, strayed from home on the 16th instant said to Adam you need not go, I will protect

advocates of Liberty can save this nation.— of it for more than three days without success.

Owing to one number of the Bulletin repeated it and drew a pistol. Hackett turn-

white and colored. Saw Parker, a colored man with a gun. Burgan a colored man came up hus been, and for such an object, to proclaim part of the trial on the inside of the paper. It with a club and raised it as he approached in a public message that "our country is the come after this-" Troutman wanted me to go Troutman. He was arrested and taken away. refuge of the oppressed of every clime," while with him to take the slaves, to protect him and Dixon arrested him, I soon after started for a team, at this time there were fifty persons on the ground. I was gone about an hour.

On my return there were one hundred and fifty persons on the ground. As I drove up persons called out in theoutskirts of the crowd. you can't come. I drove up to the fence, a driver came with me.

There were whites and blacks on the ground. Great excitement, threats, ephithets, and loud talking kept up all the time. I saw Gorham and Hard on the ground. Did not see Comstock, they were all strangers to mc. Did not hear Gorham or Hurd say any thing. Saw would be difficult to hear what was said unless Gorham replied we do. We consider them near the speaker. Many epithets, and threats of tar and feathering made Heard Mr. Hurd them, but they are probably gone where you offer a resolution the same testified by other will not get them.

Troutman said I shall have to come back a
This was about ten o'clock. We went on the witnesses. I left or was leaving at that time. ground about sunrise. Mr. Lee and Giltner House.

Iremained on the ground half an hour or was about settling the suit against Troutman.

Lloyd Fitzgerald called, on the part of the culated to intimidate.

Adam was worth \$500; Sarah \$200; John Antony \$650; Benjamin F. \$550; Cyrus Jackson \$450; Lucretia \$250.

Gross examined .- I live about 8 miles from able remarks of O. F. Wisner, a leading Democrat, I saw Adam and his wife. Saw his wife leave Plaintiff's, when at home. Carroll county is on the Ohio river, opposite Indiana. Plaintiff lives on the bank of the river. It would be easy for slaves to escape from that vicinity -Value not reduced by a manifestation of a disposition to run away. A refugee slave will bring as much when brought back over the

Ohio as he would before. Do you mean to state so, if the fact be made snown that the slave has been a runaway?

I mean as I state. He is worth as much as oon as he gets over the Ohio River as before. Was your recapture of these slaves your sole business at the North?

Were you armed? I was, with pistols, and a large knife, a somon sized knife, ten inches long.

Was there in Crosswhites house a baby ? There was; I do not know it was part of the plan to take the bady. I don't know what was to be don with her. No reference was made to her in the conversation between Troutman and Crosswhite. The child was on the bed when I saw her. I don't know the age of the child.

Slaves frequently escape from the interior of Kentucky I do not know that there is any law in Kentucky forbidding to educate slaves. David Giltner called, on the part of the

Is a son of the plaintiff. Came in company with Lee and Ford to Marshall in January, 1847, met Mr. Troutman on the 27th January 1847, at Marshall. The slaves escaped on the night of the 5th of August 1843 from the premises of the plaintiff in Carroll county. Plaintiff were born on the premises of my father.

Mr. Troutman was employed by the father

gle barrel and a knife. I was not as well armed as I ought to have been under circumstances. I had plenty of ammunition and all in good order. My knife was not long enough the blade was seven inches. I was much excited. Many threats were made to us-we were much abused by epithets and threats. I ned to oppose the Southerners taking the slaves did make a threat about bringing a regiment from Kentucky. This was after we had been

> Direct resumed .- After I became excited, and made threats, Mr. Troutman and Ford came to me and requested me to keep calm.

Insurrection in France.

The following details of the insurrection. which broke out in Paris on the 23d ultimo, and which was so fearfully disastrous in its effects, are taken from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the numbe of ouvriers the Government direct-Cross examined- The names were given be- ed a draught of 3,000 of them, inhabitants of fore the resolutions were offered. Gorham was the provinces, should leave town on the 22d. outside the yard, some twenty feet, when Gor- They were supplied with money and orders could hear. Hurd, Camp, Easterly and Wells town, but halted outside the barricades, and was near by when Gorham offered his resolu- there spent a large share of their expenses .-About three c'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government, M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the Resides in Carroll county, Kent'y. Knows chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he the plaintiff, has known him since 1842. Knew had been amongst those who attacked the Asrecognize him; then turning to the

can explain your grievances. treated them not to be led in slaves, come on to Marshall in company with and assuring them that the Government was occupied with the consideration for the improvement of their condition Went on the morning of the 27th to Cross-white's in company with Mr. Troutman, Giltcount of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The laborers then commenced shouting "Down with the Executive Commissions!" "Down him he returned quietly to the house. John, with the Assembly!" Some of them attemptis to appoint delegates to attend the Buffalo the boy, attempted to escape, was taken and ed to force into the Church of St. Sulpice, with returned to the house. Troutman told the the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates slaves, that he wanted them to go with him to were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays singing, " We will remain; we will remain!" They next proceeddoor and attempted to go into a cellar. Trout- ed to the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and placed themselves on the Place de la Bastile, crying, "Vive Napoleon!"

FRIDAY .- On the morning of the 23d, at four o'clock, about 5,000 of these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Marfor a wagon. Adam asked if he were going tin. Many of them were armed with muskets. to take him off without a trial. Troutman re- At about ten they attacked a post of National plied he should have a fair trial. Planter Moss Guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistguard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock, the rappel was beaten for Several white men, and some colored men, the National Guards, nearly one-third turned a colored man, came up. Hackett enquired ed against a barricade, and called upon the men what was going on. Troutman replied, we who guarded to surrender. The answer was have legal possession here, and are going to a discharge of musketry, on which the Nation-

There was a large fire in Providence take the Crosswhite family. Hackett said I al Guards fired, but after a few rounds they must go in. Troutman bid him stand back, were overpowered, and disarmed, and the

workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed and several wounded. At a later hour the National Guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. ted to General Cavaignac. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several National Guards were killed; a Lieut. Col. and a Chief d'Escradon were wounded. From 30 to 40 of the people were killed in the ted by the country. attack, Gen. de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the emeutiers was "Vive Council resigned its powers. la Republique Democratique.'

At an early hour the Place de la Corcorde o'clock the Hotel de Ville, together with the Palais Royal and the Eastern quarters. barricades erected there, were occupied by the troops. Bodies of the National Guard were Cavaignac, he issued the following noticestationed at the Tuileries, but on former occawas not the tenth part of that number seen .- of the houses occupied by the insurgents. In the evening the guard-house on the Bouletacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, be adopted. by an effective discharge by the insurgents; driven into the Plaine des Vertus, was surroun-after which the National Guards discharged ded in the night. volleys for a queter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continual dropping ters of the church S. Severin. fire, like that of sharp shooters. It is impossi-

The engagement was very bloody in the soniere, quarter of the Ecole de Medicine. It was said

the Assembly the disorder in Paris, said that The Pantheon was recovered from the insurthe Assembly should be the first to expose gents, after 300 discharges of cannon, about 5 hemselves to the fire. "Our place (said Mr. Bixio) is at the head of the National Guard, to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood;" and borrowing the scarf of one of the members, he immediately left the Chamber to carry out his ed were on the quay. Under the peristyle of declaration. M. Bixio had been shot in the breast and it is feared he cannot survive. M. Clement Thomas has received a ball in the thigh. M. Dornes, a representative and editor of the National has been wounded.

Col. Thayer, one of the richest proprietors in Paris, has been wounded. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lusien, had his horse wounded by a ball, by the side of M. de Lamartine. During the greater part of the day, Lamartine accompanied General Cavaignae to all the scenes of the contest.

At two o'clock an order was published. signed by the President of the Assembly, and Executive Commission, appointing General Cavaignac Commander-in Chief of the troops

In the course of the morning 500 men of the guard mobile were disarmed by a body of the insurgents, headed by an individual in the uniform of an officer of the national guard .-At six o'clock the fighting continued, and the the Faubourg St. Antoine. There was great number of troops had been increased. Fifteen national guards were killed at the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal mis ake two legions of the national guards fired on each other. The cries first fire fifty of them fell. among the populace were various. "Vive Henry V.!" "Vive Napolem!" "Vive la Republique!" were severally heard. A member of the Assembly raised a flag at the Porte St. Deais, bearing the inscription, "Du pain au la mort." (Bread or death.) M. Caussidiere, at this joined the Members of the Executive Government on horseback, and they passed along the Boulevards. The insurgents occupied a house in the Fanbourg St. Denis, from which they fired on the troops. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the national guard on the Place de la Sorbonne.

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jacques was most terrible. The insur gents strongly barricaded, fired warmly on the national guard and troops of the line, who replied. Cannon was at work. The staff was at the Hotel de Ville. The artillery was at the Pont Notre Dame. The cannon fired from this point on the Rue de la Cite, and the bottom of the Rue St. Jacques seemed to engage them very much. Strong barricades existed in the Rue de la Harpe. Much blood was shed there, and Gen. Francois was wounded. In the course of the evening the insurgents captured a post of the guard mobile, and made them march with them. All around the Temple town was in possession of the insurgents, who were defending themselves with intense energy. The platoon discharges replied to them every five minutes

It was estimated that not less than 150,000 of the ouvriers and the dregs of the population of Paris and the banlien, were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

Place da la Concorde was crowded with cuir- gents had surrendered on the place du Panassiers, lancers, and artillery. These troops, with infantry of the line, and guard mobile, oc cupied the Champs Elysees; the bridge opposite the Chamber, and the quays on both sides ding the palace and gardens, being unable to were similarly filled. The gardens and palace restrain their desire of vengeance for their murof the Tuilleries, and the Place Carousel, were dered comrades, sent a volley into the body filled with national guards. From nine till thus passing, and killed upwards of 100twelve o'clock boulevards continued to be pa- Prisoners were brought in from time to time

trolled by the troops. detatehments of the national guards. At one was most active in supplying ammunition to o'clock notice was given that the capital was the insurgents. declared in a state of seige, and all individuals The insurrection of the left bank in the Cite except those in arms as national guards were was entirely put down in the afternoon, but the deired effect. See advertisement. ordered to remain in their houses. It was not without great loss of life on both sides .announced that the Executive Commission had So strongly were the insurgents posted, that with powers of a dictatorship. At two o'clock therefore had recourse to the stratagem of ap-

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains on were at last forced to take refuge in the large

Art. 2. Paris in a state of siege. Art. 3. All power and authority is delega-

The National Assembly also voted unaninously a decree by which the wives and children of the citizens who had fallen or might faubourg du Temple, to barricades built in fall in the defence of order, were to be adop-

had been occupied by an immense body of in the capital. From 1 till 4 o'clock all comtroops, but very few of the National Guards munication between the Madeleine and the Aswere to be seen; the same was the case in the sembly and the Eastern part of the town, was Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue de Rivoli, the stopped. Detachments were placed in the For-Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By three eign office, across all the streets leading to the

"If at noon the barricades are not removed sions the rappel had not been beaten for two mortars and howitzers will be brought, and by hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens which shells will be thrown which will explode

From one o'clock in the morning till nine vard Bonne Nouville was attacked by the in- o'clock, the fusilade and the cannonade had not surgents, who after a few shots fled. A small ceased in the quarters of the city and St Jacbody of the National Guards in the Rue d'A- ques. The insurgents had thirteen pieces of boukir, were fired at by the people; they re-treated, several being killed and wounded.— nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded on A similar conflict took place in the Rue de almost all points, succeeded in forcing a pas-Clery, in which the National Guards were sage by means of their artillery. About ten For flour, moderate demand; prices without successful. Before two o'clock the artillery o'clock this column was in the quarter of the was planted in a position to command the bar- Halle, where a bloody encounter took place. ricades on the Boulevards. Several barricades At the same hour the insurgents of the Fauwere carried by the troops, at the point of the bourg St. Antoine were marching to operate bayonet, in the neighborhood of the Halais du in junction with the column of St. Jacques. and can be bought at 120c; outs 43a44c; rye Justice and the Faubourg St. Antoine. At five An armistice until eleven o'clock was propos- 68a69c; pork \$10a\$8,97. Ashes \$5,00 and Cole Peter D o'clock a force of artillery was sent up to the ed by General Cavaignac, who declared that \$5,874, and firm. railroad St. Denis when the second legion at after that hour the most energetic terms would

the National Guards being fired upon by the | From the break of day the cannon thunderinsurgents, answered by a discharge in pia-toons, firing in the air. This was replied to Chapelle. A considerable body of insurgents from \$4,37 to \$4,40. There is no transactions Clifton Miss F

In the morning the insurgents became mas-

At noon enormous barricades were erected ble to describe the effect produced by these between the Rues St. Dennis and St. Martin, fusilades upon the masses which crowded the constructed entirely of paving stones about 15 Boulevards, who fled in terror. This was in- feet thick; they were almost proof against cancreased when the National Guards, from want | non balls. Barricades not less formidable were | at one o'clock, in the Baptist Church, for the of ammunition, retired before the insurgents. erected at the extremity of the Faubourg Pois-

that M. Pascal, Lt. Col. of the 11th legion, and the Pantheon, and there surrounded ;-they M. Avriel, banker, had been mortally wounded | fought desperately, and with a courage which | 16th. A general attendance is requested. M. Bonjeau, and M. Bixio, on learning at would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. o'clock.

Fourteen battallions of the line and the 21st regiment were around the chamber during the THE PARLOR MAGAZINE for NOTHING! day. A battery of artillery with matches lightthe chamber two field howitzers were placed. The cuirassiers were in great force on the Place de la Concorde.

surgents was the church of St. Severin, situate in the quarter of St. Jacques, near the riv-The fortress and citadel was the Faubourg St. Antoine, occupied and barricaded throughout. On the other side the insurrection was in the quarter of St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the quarter St. Jacques. Paris was thus lapped in a large semicircle by a line of fortifications. The Clos St. was fortified so as to be rendered alof every arm, including the National Guard most impregnable. It was protected by immense barricades, and the insurgents were ening to the heights of the Faubourges St. Denis, St. Martin, La Chapelle, La Villette, the Temple, the quarter called Popincourt, and slaughter here. The national guards arrived

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College of Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter of Saint Jacques to the church of St. Severin. According to the Siecle, there were 1,500 national guards lying dead in the church of St. Severin, who fell in

the slaughter at this spot. The church St. Gervais, immediately behind the Hotel de Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents with cannon. The bridge of Notre Dame had to be swept by cannon, as thus secure an early impression from the plate. well as the Quai aux Fleurs. A house of bu-siness, six storied high, called "La Belle Jardiniers," on this quay, was demolished by cannon-balls. It had been taken possession of by T. Headley. the insurgents. At six o'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. La-

zare isolated. A dreadful act of butchery was committed titled to a copy of this splehdid engraving.

E. E. MILES, 135, Nassau street, on this day (Saturday) by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the garde mo bile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution-they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age in every case. We have good medicines for many oners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and the guard mobile came This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly a-SATURDAY. On the morning of the 24th the mongst the garde mobile. 1,500 of the insurgents had surrendered on the place du Pantheon. These men were being led across the advertisement—call upon Agent for a pamphlet. garden of the Luxembourgh, when a large body of the garde mobile, who were then guar-

to the building in which the National Assem. Members of the Assembly also patroled the bly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five principal streets about noon, each escorted by was a young girl dressed in male attire, who

abdicated, and that Gen. Cavaignac was ap- the military, after repeated attacks, found it pointed Provisional President of the Republic, impossible to dislodge to dislodge them. They P. M. the streets were swept by columns of pearing to give way. They retired—the insurgents fell into the trap-they left their bar-The following is the decree by which the ricades, and pursued their opponents. The insurgents were driven from point to point till

district in the neighborhood of the Barriere d' Italie

As for the state of the insurgents on the right bank, it was very different. In the early part of the day they were drawn from a strong position which they had in the Rue du which nearly cut off the communications be-After this decree was passed, the Executive tween the Clos St. Lazare and the Faubourg St. Antoine. Soon afterwards their position Very large detachments of national guards was weakened by the loss of a formidable barfrom the environs and further points, arrived ricade in the Rue Rochechouarr, but still their position in the Clos St. Lazare was very formidable. On the other hand, a strong body o'clock that the insurgents were driven back All day troops were gathering towards the ter-On the dictatorship being conferred on Gen. rible Clos St. Lazare, which held out all night.

We have been compelled to lay over a number of communications and leave out nearunder arms, although it beat for hours, there behind the barricades, and in the apartments ly all our miscellany this week, to give place to the Slave case, the highly important news from France, and the President's message.

Markets.

New York, July 18. The stock market without much change-

change: sales 3,000 bbls. at \$4,90 to \$5,25; corn quiet; round 544a55c; mixed 494a52c; flat 53c; sales 10,000 bushels. Wheat dull,

DETROIT, July 18. The flour market heavy and doclining. We in grain or provisions, worthy of note. [Detroit Advertiser.]

Calhoun County Convention.

The friends of Liberty will meet in County Convention at Battle Creek on the 29th instant purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Centreville At hall past 3 the insurgents were driven to on the 1st of August; and also to attend the State Convention to be held at Jackson on the

S. W. DODGE. WM. BRADFORD, GEO. INGERSOLL, Ex. Committee.

START NOT, gentle reader at this announcement, nor set it down as the last humbug of the day. It is a fact, however astonishing, that the publisher will be happy to prove to those who are skep-The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the in-ENCE, engraved on steel by Ormsby, and considered fully equal to the one formerly sold at twenty ollars, may obtain a yearly subscription to the Paror Magazine, free of charge, by remitting \$3, the lowest price of the engraving, to the office, 135,

Nassua street. To those unacquainted with the Magazine, we would say, it is a monthly devoted to morals, literature, and the best interests of society, containing 32 pages of original matter, from the best writers, with two beautiful illustrations, second to none, in each number, one a steel, and the other expressly adapted to the Ladies, and colored in the best style of the art, with other occasional illustrations and trenched in a hospital now erecting. The post music. Price \$2 per year. It is designed not simwas connected with advanced works extend- ply to charm away an idle hour. It is chaste and elegant in all respects, free from all injurious trash -pure and elevated in the highest degree, and worthy a place on the tables of the most refined and virtuous. The better portion of the public and the press, have bestowed upon it the most unqualified ommendation. The volume commences with May from Poissy and Pontoise drew up before the and makes over 400 pages, with at least 24 illustrabarricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the tions. The Nos. may be exchanged at the end of the year for bound volumes, at the office and elsewhere, and, with the engraving, will readily sell for an advance upon the cost—the subscriber thus obtaining the reading of one of the best magazines

for nothing, and leaving a profit besides.

The engraving is taken from TRUMBULL'S great painting in the Rotunda at Washington, and contains the portraits of all the distinguished signers. Its size is 21 by 31 inches; is engraved in Ormsby's best style, and considered by good judg-es equal to any thing of the kind in the country. No American family should be destitute of this work. Persons wishing to save TWO DOLLARS or obtain this splendid magazine for nothing, will please forward three dollars post paid at once, and The engraving can be sent to any part of the U

States, at a postage of 16 cents. N. B. Agents wanted to obtain subscribers for this Magazine, and to sell the Parlor Book. by J.

Any paper to which the above is sent marked, on giving it three conspicuous insertions, and sendng us the numbers containing the same will be en-

Clinton Hall.

What does P. Jacobs of Centerville; state of Michigan say regarding the medicine we alluded to last wack. In a letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, he holds the wock. In a letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, he holds the following language. "We shall certainly be out before any more gets here, even if you forward immediately. Send plenty of pamphlets. I must say their is no med-icine we have ever dealt in which has obtained so great and decided a reputation as yours. The most singular and unaccountable part of the matter is, the uniform single complaints—but yours seems to obviate the use of all other panaceas—it goes over the whole ground. You will be surprised to learn that in every case of Fever and Ague I have tried it for, it has never failed to cure And not only in one kind, but all kinds of billons diseases its effect is alike." Thus writes Mr. Jacobs con

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

GREAT REMEDY .- A very important diseases over that of a Diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various bed as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fift bed as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fift remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce the control of the National Boad, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chainstened the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chainstened the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chainstened the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chainstened the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths chains the current of the National Road, so called, two and fifty-six hundredths ch

DEATHS.

DIED.—In this village, on the 13th instant, MARY GREY, infant daughter of Edward and

Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade, Death came with friendly care The opening bud to heaven conveyed, And bade it blossom there.

J. PIERSON, Has opened a shop, one door East of W. Brooks' Hardware store, Main st., Battle Creek, for the manufacture and sale of the

various descriptions of

BOOTS & SHOES, Particular attention will be given to Ladies Morocco walking Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties. The first quality of stoch only will be used and the best of workmen employed in its manufacture. Persons desir-ous of a first rate fit and a durable article will please give him a call. All of the above kept constantly on hand and made to order. Hides wanted in exchange for cash or work. Recollect the number. One door cast of Baooks. Battle Creek, May 13,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Battle Creek Calboun county, Michigan, for the quarter en-

Jones Thomas

Jerman John

Kirk Thomas

Kassicks Messra

Kirkland Samuel

Lovecraft Wm

Lawles James

Littlefield Damin

Lamoreaux Geo W Lowree George Lampson Orpha E

Laraway Matildia C

Millspaugh Jacob M

Maynard Marvin

Marsh Henry

Tracy

L Loutzenhiser Joseph

ding June 31, 1848 Anderson Bashsheba Anderson Harry Amsden Jered R Adams Mrs Betsy Atwood Mrs Mary Akerly Annins

Baldwin David R Berger Miss Mary Bailey James Bailey Caleb Brown Miss Mary Bragg Hannah Bates Mrs Jane Belmer Alexander Byington Rev Wm W Berdgell Caroline

Moore Ruben W Moon B F Chase D S Mason James B Criger Miss Mary Ann Mott Horas Conner Robert Mitchel Wm Cross Favette McKinney Catherine or Campell Albert H Leonard Malone Wm Jr Mowry Wm C Chase James McAlister John H Clapp Mrs Susan Magown Edward Crowther Mrs Azelia Morris Amanda Curtis James Munson Z G or R F Copelands Mesrs

Doane Artemas Newkirk C L Dodge Charles G Newton Richard Demerast Jacob Norris Abram Dawley Geo or John Norton miss Helen Dowe Marcus F Olney miss Nancy Densmore Calvin

Parsels Isaac Draper E A Pettingill Cyrus Dennis Gorge Pratt Levi Davis William Pratt miss Betsy Ann Dickenson Mrs Polly Powers Abner Dickenson Nathan Packer James Darrah Wilson R Pellham miss Susan Proctor A H

Smith Almon

Smith Elizabeth

Simmons Samuel

Swetland Charles

Stafford Eleanor

Tallmadge Josiah

Van Wie Henry A

Woodworth Downer

Vedder Levi

Watters David

Worren Wm A Weaver W D

Whittle Thomas

Wilson Sarah

Wilcox Watterman

Spencer miss Martha

Schutt Wm or Chester

Shower John

Stiles Chester

Smith Ira

Edmonds Miss Mary E Riley Joseph Fuller Oliver N Root Erastus Feilding Mary E Sweet Orman S Foster Nathan Sweet mrs Susan Freeman Otis W Syms Charles Frey Joseph Stephens George P Foot Roxey Sougal Alexander Fellows Mrs Laura A Soder miss Rhoda Ann Smith Leonard

Griswold Wm Griswold Mrs Betsy Grodevant John Gamby James M Gilson Hugh

Hathaway Jacob Hoyt Cephas Hoag Robert Hoag Hiram Henderson Thomas Higgins A D Hodgis T D Harman Wm H Harrison Mr

2 Warriner Elizabeth F Ingersoll Orsen

Yates Benjamin Jones T Z R Youmans John B Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised. ALONZO NOBLE, Postmaster. July 1, 1848,

Found, ON THE 19th, instant, near the Railroad Depot, three bank notes, comprising ten dollars. The

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain monies secured to be paid by an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, executed by Congdon Brown of Convis, Calhoun county and State of Michigan, to Benjamin F. Hinman and John F. Hinman, of Bellevue, Eaton county, and State aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Calhoun, on the eighteenth day of October, 1845, in book I of Mortgages, on folios 177 and 178—and on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of these hyndred and eight dellars and twenty, five cite.

of three hundred and eight dollars and twenty-five cts, for the recovery of which no proceedings at law or equity have been instituted. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained he promises therein described as follows, viz; All that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the ownship of Convis aforesaid, viz; The east halt (4) of the southeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{4}\)) of section six (6,) the south half (\(\frac{1}{4}\)) of the west half (\(\frac{1}{4}\)] of the southeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{4}\)) of section six [6,] together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coart House in the coalless of Marshall agrangent to the statute in such case village of Marshall pursuant to the statute in such case

made and provided.

BENJAMIN F. HINMAN,

JOHN F. HINMAN,

Mortgagees

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ?

Sheriff's Sale on Execution.—By virtue of one execution issued out of the County Court in and for the county of Calhoun, to me directed and delivered, in favor of Richard H. Hall, and against the good which this Balsam exerts a very powerful influence, is and chattels, (and for want thereof then of the lands and that of a Diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients of the lands and tenements) of the defendant named in said execution, I have levied upon the following described real estate, viz: The west half of lot twenty-four of range of blocks number one in the village of Battle Creek. Also, all one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six had dredths chains from the intersection of Main and Jeffer thence north thirty-nine aegrees west six chains— thence north fifty-one degrees east two and fifty-one hundredths chains—thence south thirty-nine degrees east six chains to the place of beginning, containing on and fifty one hundredths acres, be the same more or le and mity one undirectins acres, or incommences belonging to each piece or parcel of land, which I shall expose for sale at public anction or vendue at the Court Honse in the village of Marshall county and State aforesaid, on the 7th day of Aug. next between the hours of size of clock and the entire of the word that day. nine o'clock and the setting of the sun of that day.

C. DICKEY, Sheriff.

By E. CLARK, Deputy. Dated June 23th, 1848.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION!! MEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!

C. WAKELEE & Co.,

Are now receiving at their Store, in the Brick Block, nearly opposite the American Hotel, an enirely new and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting in part of the following articles-

Broad Cloths. Fancy Cassimeres. Good Assortment Of Summer

Goods, Prints of all Prices Ginghams, — Scotch, American, and English. Mull Ginghams, Prunella Boots, &c.,

Lawns, Dress Mulls, Blue and Brown Drills. Bagging, Kentucky Jeans. Cotton Yarn and Warp, Boots and Shoes Ladies' Slips & Ties, Cotton Batting

Hats Caps, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Groceries Tea, Coffee. Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco Cigars, Crockery, Nails, Glass. &c., &c., Wadding, &c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS.

The stock is entirely new and well selected, and bought at such rates as will enable the subcribers to sell very cheap, defying competition. Those who want any article in their line, will do well to call, as the inducements offered are unusual.

Any quantity of Wool and Country Produce wanted for which the Highest Price will be paid.

Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, June, 1848.

7-6m

JAMES A. BAILEY, SHOE AND LEATHER DEALER, BATTLE CREEK, M., Keeps constantly on hand and for sale an sortment of articles in his line, consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER. Trimmings, &c., &c., and for sale cheap.
The subscriber would respectfully say to
those who desire a GOOD FIT, and a tasty Fashionable Boot, or Shoe, And at the same time durable, that he is prepared to execute orders in such a manner \mathfrak{a}_8 TO DEFY COMPETITION,

Having the best of material and every facilraying the best of material and every lachity necessary to gratify the particular taste of every individual—in short to suit the most fastidious. Shop, Main st., opposite Brick Block. Hides wanted, and the highest price

WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The Great Remedy for Lung complaints and all Affections of the

Respiratory Organs.

Respiratory Organs.

WE WISH to be distinctly understood that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Chery, which we publish, is strictly true. We give names and dates, and invite the closest scrutiny, and challenge the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements—knowing full well that a knowledge of facts, as to the great superiority of the medicine, is alone necessary to insure its use, in preference to any other remedy, or arry physician's prescription. This is strong language. For a proof of its truth examine what follows:

Mr. Joseph I. Younglove:—Sir—As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly the afflicted, I would state that I have been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a consequent debility of my system generally to such a degree that it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which, even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I used withou it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which, even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the use of one bottle afforded rollef, eatirely relieving me of cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent that I was stronger and more healthy than I had been for many years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine I cam confidently recommend it as a powerful tonic, and can confidently recommend it as a powerful tonic, and and a certain cure for affections of the lungs unless it may be in cases of consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.

can be ascertained by the trul of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring Health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not

March 7, 1846.

Bowling Green, Ky.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS!

Will please read the following statement from the Harrison Gazette. The incredulous are invited to read the following note from Rev. Mr. Coldron, whose character for truth and veracity stands above suspicion, and have for truth and veracity stands above suspicion, and have the country.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Give universal satisfaction.

We all letters of inquiry or for advice must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. C. V. CLICKENER. No. 68 Vesey st. New York, or his authorized agents throughout the country.

March 7, 1846.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Give universal satisfaction.

We see a dressed (post paid) to Dr. C. V. CLICKENER. No. 68 Vesey st. New York, or his authorized agents throughout the country.

March 7, 1846.

Bowling Green, Ky.

We universal satisfaction.

We see a dressed (post paid) to Dr. C. V. CLICKENER. No. 68 Vesey st. New York, or his authorized agents throughout the country.

Mr. Coldron, whose character for truth and veracity stands above suspicion, and have

The same character:

Corron, Ind., Jan 23, 1343.

It is no less a duty than a pleasure to state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that I consider Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a great blessing to the human race—Having tried it in a case of severe affliction of the lungs, I unhesitatingly recommend it to those similarly afflicted, as the best remedy I have ever tried, and one which cared me when Physicians said I must die, and vhen I thought myself that my time to depart was near at hand.

The coared Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in June, 1943. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no others, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.—A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Rattle Creek.

Apothecapies Hall.

OCTOR M GILL having recently purchased this specific.

WILLIAM COLDRON,
There is a difference between "Wistar's Balsam of
Wild Cherry" and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. The true and genuine Balsam, as sold by us, contains, besides the extract of wild cherry bark, other
medical agents of great character and efficacy in the cure of coughs, colds, and general diseases of the chest and lungs. But the all important difference between this lungs. But the all important difference between this medicine and all others of the kind is that Wistars Bal-

owner can have the above amount by proving property and paying charges.

J. H. COOK.

Battle Creek, July 20, 1848.

14-3w

Morteway Sale.

14-3w

General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be advessed.

A. T. HAVENS, Battle; Comstock, & Halsey Marshall; D. A. McNair, Kalamazoo; H. A. Goodyear Has-

> 1848. HUNT & ROBY, STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

tings J. Owen a Co. Detroit.

Warehouse, Foot of Bates Street, Detroit. Agents for Troy and Western Line. No transhipmen Agents for Troy and Vestern Line. To talk appears at Albany or Troy
PROPRIETORS.—Rice, Clapp & Co., No. 31, Coenties
Slip, New York; P. S. Sternbery & Co., corner Front
and Dock streets, Buffalo. J. J. Newcomb, L. Wharf,
Boston, R. Robinson, Pier, Albany, Agents.

Also, Agents for the Washington Line. PROPRIETORS.—James Grilley & Co, 49 Quay st., Al

bany, Isaac Jerome, 125 Broad st., New York, Coats & Folger, No. 10 Central Wharf, Buffalo, Agents. Liberal Cash advances made at all times upon prope ty destined for Eastern Markets, or for sale here, 2-tf

First Again.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, a splendid assortment of ladies and childrens Straw Bonnets, consisting in part of Tuscan, Pedal Braid Lace, Fancy ALSO-A lot of beantiful new style Ribbons, no

forgetting a choice assortment of printed Lawns, Or gandy Muslin and Scotch Gingham of the finest qual ity-cheap for eash. 5 BROWN & BREWSTER. TAKEN UP by the subscriber on the 7th day of June, one sorrel hore, with hind feet white, white stripe in the forchead. Also one light bay mare, mane and tail black, star in the forchead, with a spavin on one

hind teg, supposed to be from eight to ten years old. WM. H. HARMON. Emmett, June 24, 1848.

INDIAN CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE—warranted free from all poison, and to be a sure and lasting cure for tooth-ache, and for the preservation of decayed teeth.—For sale at the Drug Store of A. T. HAVENS. For sale at the Drug Store of

STOVES!! STOVES!!! NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED having opened a store one door East of W. H. Coleman's, respectfully invite the attention of the Stove buying community to an ex-amination of their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Stoves, Stove pipe and a general assortment of Tin and Jappaned ware kept constantly on hand.

A. & D. D. BUNNELL. Battle Creek, May 16, 1848.

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

CLICKNOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills.

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



A RE the first and only medicine ever discovered that will Positively Cure Headache, Giddiness, Rheu-matism, Piles, Dispepsia, Scarvy, Smallpox, Jaundice, Pains in the back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Pains in the back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Hearthurn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

It has been clearly proved that nearly every disease to which the human frame is subject, originate from Impurities of the blood or derangements of the Digestive Organs; and to secure health, we must remove the obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state.—

This fact is universally known; but people have such

for truth and veracity stands above suspicion, and have
their doubts dispelled as to the superiority of Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry, over all other remedies now before the public of the same character:

Convox, Ind., Jan 23, 1348.

Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no

spectfully notify the citizens of Battle Creek and vicinity that he is now filling up his store with a good assortment of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries &c &c. fresh from the East.

Doct. G. designs to despose of hisstock at the lowest possible rates, and is determined not to be undersold. No article of Medicine either Mineral, Botanic, or Patent will be sold except those which can be warranted

ure and genuine.

All the usual Patent Medicines are kept constantly n hand, amongst which are the following & for most of which Dr. G. is an agent. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Townsend's Comp. Ext. Sarsaparilla,

Bristols. Osgoods Chologogue Sherman's or Folgers Olosaonian Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic. Vaughn's Vermifuge Barclay's Balsam of Wahoo and Wild Cherry.

Hasting's syrup of Naphthu. Jayne's Expectorant-Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Haya Liniment for Piles. Upham's Pile Electuary, together with an endless variety of Liniment, Plasters, Pills, Cordials &c. &c.—
A few of the Pills are Clickners's G B. Smith's and Wm. M. Smith's Sugar coated; Maffat's Phinney's Brandreth's, Gregory's, Persian, Oriental and Hooper's logical pills.

N. B. Doct. G. still continues to attend to the duties of his profession as his primary business, all calls there-fore, with which be may be favoured by the afflicted, will as usual receive his strictest attention. Battle Creek, July 6, 1343.

Whillinery. MRS. PIERSON has recently opened a Millinery Establishment on Main street, at the dwelling house formerly occupied by E. L. Stillson, Esq. Her present stock was carefully selected this spring in the city of New York, and consists of Chinese spring in the city of New York, and consists of chiese Pearl, Rice Straw, French Gymp, Petal Straw, Neopo-litan and Florence Braid; a variety of silks for bonnets embroidered ribbons, straw fringe, artificial borders, face trimmings, band-boxes, &c., all of the very latest

Dress making in all its various branches, and according to the latest fashion. Plates of Fashious will be received regularly from New York. Bonnets altered or dressed over neatly and speedily, at moderate rates.

Battle Creek, June 3, 1843.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER baving opened a shop for business in the village of Battle Creek, on Jefferson st., nearly opposite the Battle Creek House, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the place and surrounding country, that he is now prepared for operations in the Tailoring Business. Having the experience of many years in the trade, and by the substantial manner and elegance of style in which he may do his work, he trusts he shall be able to satisfy and please those who may be disposed to test his skill for themselves—and.

may be disposed to test his skill for themselves—and, therefore, solicits a share of public patronage.

Particular attention will be paid to the falfilment of engagements as mear the time as possible. Prices adapted to the times, and the receipts for payment in the common currency of the country.

Cutting done to order.

J. S. MEACHAM.

Battle Creek, June 10, 1848.

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

Shell Linne, constantly on hand for sale at J. A. S. Jacobs & Co's, carriage shep, Battle Creek. 30

To the Friends of Liberty.

eign Anti-Slavery Society, beg leave to offer Anti-Slavery principle. Non-extension is not barters, or substitutions. Profit by experisome considerations to the friends of imparabolition, though included in it; and it will ence. Never risk the success of the cause our men unite on the ground of universal dictation, but with the hope of preserving the from fellow-citizens who have recently awa- herence to principle has been your tower of be crushed." To this end, be firm, united, cooperation of all who prize the Constitution the great Anti-Slavery principles we avow, courage into your ranks, and gained the re-

volved were the people of this country in the terly to destroy.

great body of the people of the free States are votes would be thrown away, now commend non-extension of slavery, we cannot believe beginning to see that their rights and liberties your adherence to principle, by saying, "Be- that while he rests there, and is "decidedly are in jeopardy, and that bands of patriotic cause others do wrong, it is no reason for us opposed" to any important principles of the and resolute men are standing aloof from their to anticipate their crime." They also imitate Liberty party, you will be instrumental in elparties, and vowing eternal hostility to the your policy, forsake their old organizations, evating him again to the Presidential chair. extension of Slavery. We see in these au- and form a distinct political party. Thus But there are apprehensions that not a few spicious events that the Almighty has been they bear testimony to the wisdom of your dissenting Whigs and Democrats-men who lives in defence of the rights, of man and the from whatever quarter they may. If you re-freedom inherited from our fathers. Had linquish the high position you have attained ter all nominate and vote for some mere Wil-freedom inherited from our fathers. Had linquish the high position you have attained ter all nominate and vote for some mere Wil-freedom inherited from our fathers. Had linquish the high position you have attained the freedom inherited from our fathers. Had linquish the high position you have attained the freedom inherited from our fathers. Had linquish the high position you have attained the freedom inherited from our fathers. Had linquish the high position you have attained the freedom inherited from our fathers. they faltered, had they prayed less, had they by so much toil and sacrifice, you will jeop- mot Proviso man—this once—rather than use of this article: it is far before any other preparation for this disease, or for any other disease originating used less moral suasion, had they acted in- ard the cause. Nay, if, to accommodate those meet the crisis manfully, and unite with the consistently at the ballot-box, the nation and who prefer to aim only at the non-extension friends of Liberty in voting for one who goes sympathizing Europe might not have witnes- of Slavery, you postpone the great work of not only for the non-extension but for the sed the revolution now in progress for the Emancipation, and substitute a new issue for non-existence of slavery on the American and a cure is always the result of its use. It stands as deliverance of our country from galling ser- the glorious one already made, and which continent. Will not such listen to the voice a certain remedy for such complaints, and also for de vitude to the slave aristocrats, who have so has been so successfully maintained, you will of expostulation and entreaty? A true-heartlong trampled upon their coutrymen in chains injure those who now seek your alliance. ed friend and advocate of Liberty stands beminister the offairs of this Government.

wrath shalt thou restrain"

the progress and put an end to the evils of subserving Truth and Right; to oppose not stration made in favor of "Liberty, Equality, slavery in this country, has been the consist- merely the extension of Slavery, but to bring Fraternity," would be an electric shock to a- diately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the ent exercise of the elective franchise by the about, by all lawful and righteous acts, its rouse the slumbering energies of our countryfriends of human rights. They have incul- complete overthrow. Your association is men, and vibrate among the liberty-loving and cated the duty of electing good men to office : founded upon the great cardinal principle of liberty-achieving people of Europe. Is there have rejected the unchristian sentiment, that true Democracy and of true Christianity- a man in your ranks whose position at the of two moral evils we may choose the the brotherhood of the Human Family: you present moment entitles him to more general least; have inculcated that the prayers of have resolved on waging war against slave- favor and confidence, and who is more acgood men can be acceptable at the Court of holding as the direct form of oppression, and ceptable to the Anti-Slavery electors of the Heaven only when they vote as they pray; then against every other species of tyranny country, than JOHN P. HALE? We think that duties are ours, and results are God's; and injustice; you are aiming to carry out not; and are fully persuaded that it is more that Christian electors are, morally speaking, the principles of Liberty in all its consequen- reasonable that it is more reasonable that we always successful when they have truth, right- ces, not as a merc Abolition party, but as a call upon you patriotically to vote with us, eousness, and the divine approbation, on their party that aims at the extinction of Slavery, than it is for you to invite our cooperation. side; and that, sooner or later, it will be seen because slaveholding is inconsistent with "Principles, not men," should be the motto. &c.: that fixedness of principle and unwavering Christian and Republican principles-aiming It is time that the friends of Liberty were uadherence to Right, result in success and tri- at it not as an ultimate end, but as an illus- nited in one great confederation, not only to umph. The power of the ballot-box has been trious era in the advancement of society to be withstand and oppose the extension of Amerfelt by venal politicians, and will be felt until wrought out by its action and instrumentality. ican slavery, but to deliver the nation from its by the Divine blessing, the friends of equal By asserting and maintaining these high blight and corse. Anything short of this is rights arise in their majesty, stop the exten- and uncompromising principles you have, below the demands of the age and the hopes sion of Slavery, and, by the exercise of mor- with God's blessing, made a deep impression of the world. Republican freemen in Europe al and political power, put an end to the ac- upon your countrymen, commanded the re- have set us a noble example. Let us not lag cursed system.

demonstrated that he is worthy to be the your own integrity. Sound philosophy and secure all the advantages of unity without a throughout the Union. If those who nomi- to conquer must lead, and that they who are Friends of the slave! the eyes of Europe nated him will stand by their principles and feeling the first aspirations of freedom will are upon us. They call our country the the man of their choice, preserve their unity, follow those who bear the loftiest standard. enlarge their operations, refuse to be diverted Is it said this is a "crisis"-a "special exception. Let that stain be wiped from our from the course they have themselves mark- case"-"unite this once," and the Liberty national escutcheon. It was said by the de-

lection the undersigned, members of the Ex- Liberty party, but exert increased influence at the expense of fundamental principles. politic. "Let us not suffer a knot of slavecountry, with a view to bring about the peace- destruction of Slavery, to relinquish their We cannot believe that any voter, entitled here all men may rejoice in equal rights. erty, and Christian freedom. Reflecting men firmness, and discretion. Till then, we owe citement to aid in elevating to the highest of- are endowed by their Creator with certain inlence, threats, and machinations of slavehold- our party to be united, and neither to propose qualifications, and whose reputation is deri- liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." ers, and their abettors, the cause of liberty nor listen to terms of affiliation with any set of ved from his successes as a practitioner in In conclusion, brethren and friends, let it has steadily advanced, and is about to be men, however patriotic or honest, who, from "the science of human butchery," in a war be your solemn and unalterable determinabrought to a glorious consumnation. And policy or other cause, do not embrace the that his own partisans have styled unconstitution, that while you denounce no man who is it ought to inspire the People of this country truth of the Anti-Slavery question, or will tional, unnecessary, disgraceful, and barbar- in any way friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, with gratitude, that such a momentuous mor- not practically act out their convictions, or ous. Neither is it to be imagined that a sin- you will not be instrumental in his election to al reformation, affecting the temporal and e- content themselves with merely making ef- gle individual who prizes liberty and abhors his election to office, unless he adopts the ternal welfare of millions of people in this forts to stay the progress of an evil which we slavery, who loves peace and values our distinguishing principles of the Liberty party; country and coming generations, is to be a- have banded together, in conjunction with Christian institutions, will vote either for a and, especially, that you will not go backchived at no great sacrifice. So deeply in- the Abolitionists of England and France, ut- slaveholder or one who is the creature of ward in the great Anti-Slavery reform, but,

erty, war, robbery, and conquest, and auda- ties with which they have hitherto acted, in war with any nation with whom a quarrel God and mancious attempts to defend, extend, and perpet- elevating to the Presidency some citizen could be provoked. Should this be the case, ARTHUR TAPPAN, LUTHER LEE, uate slavery, would have aroused the people who has gone no farther in the great work of however, and a man answering either descrip- S. S. Jocelyn, J. W. C. Pennington, of the free States to a consideration of im- Anti-Slavery reform than to avow his resolu- tion be elected to the chief magistracy, a lesson | George Whipple S. Wilde, pending danger, and inspired them with a de- tion to oppose the farther extension of Sla- never to be forgotten will have been given to LEWIS TAPPAN, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, termination to avert it. Much as the uncon- very; and this appeal, we regret to say, is the young men of this country, teaching them J. WARNER, stitutional annexation of Texas, with the endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty that time-serving, office-seeking, and flattering consequent war with Mexico, is deplored, party, who used strenuous efforts to bring a- demagoguism, or successful fighting for terthis great calamity and ineffaceable national bout the nomination of Messrs. Hale and ritory and slavery, are the tests of merit, and reproach will, we doubt not, be overruled for King. Permit us, therefore, in this exigency the qualifications for civil office, in the estithe downfall of the politicians who perpetra- to entreat you to be steadfast and unmover- mation of the People of the United States. ted the enormous evil, and for the arrestation ble, to adhere to the wise policy you have Neither can we believe that any Liberty and overthrow of American Slavery, for already marked out, and the maintainance of party man will cast his vote for a politician which the annexation and war were perfidi- which you have been so influential. Even who has, when in power, proffered his aid to ously brought about. "He taketh the wise in many of those who censured you, at the last the slaveocracy of the country and the world, their own craftiness. * * Surely the wrath | Presidential election, for voting for a third | and who has not evinced any desire that the of man shall praise thee: the remainder of candidate, under the pretence that the nomi- record should be expunged. Though ready nee of either the Whig or Democratic party to award due praise to him who has repeat-Thanks to an overruling Providence, the would certainly be elected, and therefore your edly and ably advocated the doctrine of the

and been permitted for so many years to ad- You have associated, to use the sentiments fore you as the nominated representative of Among the instrumentalities used to stay

Among the instrumentalities us

spect of mankind, and induced large numbers | behind, and thus dishearten them in their ef-In pursuance of this conviction, the repre- of the considerate and patriotic adherents to forts "to form a more a perfect union, establish sentatives of the Liberty party in the United the other political parties to pause, resolve justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide States, assembled at Buffalo, in October last, on new associations, and take the first step in for the common defence, promote the generand with unusual unanimity nominated the withstanding the encroachments of the Slave at welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" Hon. JOHN P. HALE and Hon. LIECESTER Power. Be it your privilege to go forward to themselves and their posterity. Uniting, King for the offices of President and Vice in the great work of political regeneration, to then, with our friends and brethren through-President—fit representatives of the great aim at a still higher standard, and to lead for- out the Union, in a hearty recommendation principles for which they are contending, and ward the allies of freedom, until liberty shall of Mr. Hale, "we earnestly commend him well qualified to administer the government be proclaimed throughout the land, to all the to all Whigs and Democrats who wish to vote constitutionally and for the general welfare. inhabitants thereof. Do not, we beseech you, against slavery, as the man of the hour, pos-The consistent and manly conduct of Mr. retract, under the pretence that you can thus sessing in an eminent degree the purity, wis-Hale in the Senate of the United States, since urge on more effectually those who have just dom, firmness, and ability, which the country his nomination, has shown his constituents commenced the march of liberty. This is now needs at the helm; one whom they can that their confidence was well placed, and has not the way to influence men, nor to preserve honestly and consistently vote for, and thus standard-bearer of the friends of Liberty practical experience show that those worthy sacrifice of principle from any."

ed out, refrain from being submerged in oth- party hereafter can act efficiently as before? parted statesman, John Q. Adams, "the er political parties, continue to use the light This is the stereotyped declaration on the eve preservation, propagation, and perpetuation they have and seek for more, if they bear a- of every Presidential election. You have, of slavery has been the vital and and anima- of Jefferson and Woodward Ave ,, Det loft the Liberty standard, and if, instead of with but few exceptions, refused to listen to ting spirit of the National Government." It forming alliances with the disaffected of other it heretofore. Refuse compliance with it now. might be so still, even if the Wilmot Proviso or parties, who go no farther than to oppose At every election, temptations will be pressive adopted, and Oregon and the wat Movison er parties, who go no farther than to oppose At every election, temptations will be pre- is adopted, and Oregon and the vast Mexican

pleased to bless the instrumentality of those former course, while they solicit you to unite refuse to bow the knee to party dictation; who early sounded the alarm, who have stead- with them, that your votes may swell the men who have independence and conscience; fastly advocated the cause of the oppressed, number that will be cast for the Wilmot Pro- men who are opposed to the extension of slawho have warned their countrymen of the viso candidate. But while we approve their very, to the elevation of a warrior, a slaveholencroachments of the slaveocracy, who have rising spirit of independence, let us not listen der, or a demagogue; men who profess to expended their property and hazarded their to these solicitations, let them proceed abhor slavery, nay, who avow their belief in with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the sys-

Model Republic. We are so, with one great the extension of Slavery, they beckon their sented to postpone action on the great objects territories continue from slavery. Let us aim bigher principal of your association, to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher and still higher principal of your association to carry some collateral bigher principal of your association countrymen to higher and still higher princi- of your association, to carry some collateral higher, and, while we oppose the spread of

ples and measures, we believe that they will issue: and thus friends or foes essay to make the leprosy, effect a enre of this most revolt-In view of the approaching Presidential e- not only do more good as members of the you instrumental in achieving inferior good, ing and consuming disease upon the body ecutive Committee of the American and For- over those who have embraced but a single You ought not to enter into compromises, holders forever to give law and prescribe the tial liberty. They do it, not in the spirit of be time to consider overtures of coalition by making an issue on a minor point. Ad- moral principle, and the tyranny of party will unity and promoting the efficient action of kened to see the disastrons policy of slavery- strength. Instead of lowering your standard, progressive, unflinching, and persevere in the those associated with them, and of gaining the extension, when they shall have embraced you have elevated it. Thus you have infused course marked out, "unangered and unof our country, who value our civil and reli- viz; the entire divorcement of the National spect of other parties. Is it said, by uniting er the land as with autumnal leaves with Angious institutions, and who desire to act on Government from Slavery; the repeal of all with the disaffected of the other political par-Christian principles in the great work of o- the laws of Congress for its protection or ties, you may inspire them with your senti- es of the champions of Freedom in Congress; continuance; the fulfilment of the Treaty of ments, and induce them, if successful now "preach, print, and pray;" organize in It is a subject of devout thanksgiving to Ghent, by which the United States agreed with your aid, to take hold of the work of e- school districts, in towns and villages; hold God, that experience has demonstrated the with Great Britain to cooperate to promote mancipation? Numerically you are the smal- frequent meetings; go to other polical meesoundness of the doctrines of a large majori- the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves; the lest portion, and would be in danger of losing tings, to proselyte, and not to be proselyted; ty of the Abolitionists of Great Britain and abolition of Slavery in the District of Colum- your identity as well as your influence. It is abandon not an inch of ground already ac-United States, that they are consistent with bia; and the overthrow of Slavery in this only in moral principle that you are now su- quired, but make aggressive movements. Inthe best interests of mankind, in accordance country by peaceful and constitutional means. perior to others. Besides, what will be your voke the aid of the Pulpit, the Press, the Lywith true philosophy and pure Christianity; It will be time enough for the Liberty party position if the party with which you are inviceum; above all, invoke the God of the opthat the measures adopted to communicate of the United States, who are not only for ted to merge yourselves should be unsuccess- pressed—the God of our fathers—that he will these important truths to the People of this imposing limits, but taking measures for the ful? Like that of Samson in the prison-house. make this indeed a Model Republic; that ful abolition of slavery, have been so consist- nominees, when a more numerous body of to the appellation of a friend to Liberty-we Let your acts infuse new enthusiam into the ent with these principles; and that these doc- Anti-Slavery men than themselves shall en- wish we could say we do not believe that any liberty-loving men across the Atlantic, until trines and measures have been so signally o- rol themselves to restrain and annihilate Sla- professing Christian-will, under any consid- Europe, regenerated and disenthralled, shall verruled andblessed in furtherance of the very, with standard-bearers of equal honesty eration, vote for a belligerent demagouge and echo the sublime language of our revolutionof the cause of emancipation, republican lib- and independence, and superior wisdom, aristocrat, or be carried away by popular ex- ary patriots, "all men are created equal, and can see that, amidst all the opposition, vio- it to our able and chosen candidates and to fice in the country a warrior destitute of civil alienable rights; that among these are life,

slaveholders, and who for personal aggran- according to the ability given you, do all in guilt of oppression and prejudice, that proba- An appeal is made to the friends of Liber- dizement, and the power to distribute the of- your power to uphold the doctrines and meably nothing short of murders under Lynch ty to unite with those who have recently de- fices and treasure of the nation on political sures to the maintenance and diffusion of law, profligate expenditures of life and prop- tached themselves from the two political par- partisans, would plunge his country into a which you have pledged yourselves before

C. B. RAY, THOMAS RITTER. New York, July 1, 1848.

> **总ERIDDE**态 MICERICAN

DR. H. F. P.EERY'S

**Replify Fabrical Proposition, Cognition, From the Fromposition of the Control of the Cont

number of articles which come out under the head of Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c., as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c.: They are good for nothing, and concockted to gull the unwary; touch them not. Their inventors nevr thought of curing such diseases till this article land lone it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnest-

done it. A particular study of the pamphiet is carnessly solicited.

Agents and all who sell the article are glad to circulate gratuitously. Put up in 30 ex. bottles, at \$32 12 ex. do at \$1 each—the larger holding 6 ex. more than two small bottles. Leek out and not get imposed upon. Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontript'c Mixture," blown upon the glass, the written signature of "G. C. Vaughn," blown upon the glass, the written signature of "G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo," stemped on the cork. No other are genuine. Prepared by Br. G. C. Vaughn, and soid at the principal office, 207, Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to lotters unless post paid—orders from regularly constituted Agents excepted: post paid letters, soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article—132 Nassau st. New York city; 295 Essex st. Salem Mass.; and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada as Agents. For sale by

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A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

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G. & J. G Hill and J. Owen & Co., Det.; Maynards, Ann Arbos;
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Ready Made Clothing, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

HALLOCK & RAYMOND have now on hand a very large stock of Fashiohable Ready made clothing. recently manufactured, and in the best manner, and which they are prepared to sell, at wholesale or retail. at the lowest cash prices. Among their heavy stock may be found a general assortment of all descriptions of Garments, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, such as fine Cashmerette. Tweed, Drap de Ta, Summer Cloth, Linen, and other Sack and I weed Coats. Cassimere, Tweed, Plain and Fancy Linen, and various other styles of Pantaloons.

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Together with a very large assortment of cheap, durable clothing, of Coats, Pantaloons, Jackets, Vests, Overalls, &c., &c., for Spring and Summer wear. All in want of ready made clothing, of any descrip tion, are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock at the well known "Clothing Emporium," corner

The Piles.

CURE FOR LIFE SECURED !-Dr. UPHAM'S A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED !-Dr. CFHAM'S
Internal Remedy for the cure of Piles. The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished Physician of New-York city, is the only really successful remedy for this dangerous and distressng complaint the Piles, ever offered to the American

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine, no Aloes, Colocynta, Gamboge, or other powerful and irrita-ting purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence; no change in diet is necessary. If taken according to directions a cure for life is guarantied.

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 inthammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In inflammation and con-gestion of the liver and spleen; inflammation, and sore ness 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 imprudent use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofulous affectious; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electu-ary is entirely unrivalled.

TO MARRIED LADEIS.

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

Chronic Piles.—A workman in the gas house at Cam-bridgeport, who had the piles fifteen years, very severely, and was constantly exposed to the intense heat of a furnace and greatly reduced by the disease, re-Upham's remedy. The case was a very obstinate one, owing to the nature of the occupation and the derang-

ed 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 symptoms, by taking a half dose of the Electuary once or twice a month.

Falling of the Bowels.—A person afflicted with piles, and falling of the bowels to great helps of the transparent of the symptoms.

and falling of the bowels, to such a degree that no evacuation could be had without lying flat upon the floor, was entirely relieved and cured by this medicine. The

case was a very extraordinary one.

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

Electrary is always salutary in its effects, and if peraeveringly 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 interior.

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

Sold wholesnle and retail by WYATT & KETCHAM,



without delay. I will be found at the shop of Naihan Durfee, where all my former contracts for work will fulfilled.

1 JOHN CALDWELL.

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

QUILLS, Steel Pens. Pen-Holders, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Wafers Sealing-Wax, Letter Stamps. &c. APOTHECARIES HALL, Eagle Block

School Books.

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

GRCUND and dry lead, whiting, red lead, &c. Also 20 bbls linseed, curriers and lamp oil, turpentine, &c., just received and for sale at the cheap drug store.

Tub Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing the public that he has resumed the business of Tub aking and is ready to supply the public with articles of his manufacture on as reaonable terms as any other tablishment 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.

HAV &NS has just receive I a large assortment of books suitable for town libraries, and they are io be sold at low prices.

Carpenter's Tools.

A GOOD assortment will be found at the hardware store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, adz's s. s. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack blanes, smooth ditto, hollows and rounds, skew and rablos, sash planes, ploughs, saw sets, (a new arricle) brace and bits, augur bits, steel squares, marked to 12ths, slicks new magog, scotch gray and hindostan oil stones, all of which will be sold cheap.

Heal the Sick.



THE proprietors, fall of confidence in the virtues of Dr. Soule's Sovereign Balm Pills, which have goined for themselves such an enviable reputation in the short space of five years they have been before the ublic—the many cures of disease they have perform d—some of the patients having been cenfined to their beds for months and years, are truly astonishing, now challenge the world to produce their equal.

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

Old Liver complaints, Jaundice, &c., can be per-

manently cured by the use of these Pills, as they operate directly upon the liver, and cause it to perform a natural and healthy action. For sudden attacks in children-such as colds fever, worms, &c.—for gravel, rheumatism spinal affections, headache, cough and colds, they have proved an inval-

nable remedy FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER. FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER.

No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectual in curing ague and fever, clill fever, &c, in the Western States, as the genuine sovereign Balm Pills. We have never known a single case, when taken according

ing to directions, where they have not effected a cure in from one to eight days.

They cleanse and purify the blood, and are, therefore, an effectual remedy for Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

In nervous debility and female complaints, they

have worked wonders. They quiet the nerves by removing the cause of nervous irritation, and gradually strengthen and bring up the whole system. By way of advice to females afflicted with the above disease. 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 noisless manner. No gaudy show cards, or long apvertisements filled with certificates from persons that never lived, were resorted to, but were left to work their way into

public favor on their own merits.

They are purely Vegetable, mild but sure in their operation, and perfectly safe for young and old of debilitated constitutions. They never leave the bowels cos tive, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use Grent care has been taken in selecting and compound ing the medici ne which has always been suprintended by Dr. Soule in person.

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

Beware of Counterfeits!

As there is spurious pills in circulation, called Oriental or Sovereign Balm, be sure to see before you buy that the name of "Dr. E. L. SOULE & Co." is on the face of the boxes. None others can be genuine. We are not aware that any one who is making a spurious article has yet dared to make use of our name; but some of them have had the imprudence to imitate our boxes and copy our Circulars, Certificates, &c. Unless the public are careful when they purchase, they will be

The genaine Sovereign Balm Pills can be bed whole-sale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co. Eaclid, Onon-J. Owen & Co., wholesale and retail agents: Also,

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



counteract the consumptives of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic, Fever, Night sweats, Emaciation and General Debility Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—that

in all cases of Pulmony Consumption is gives Immedi-A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and

pen at once the foundation of Health and Strength to he afflicted Price of the Balsam only one dollar per bottle,

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New Arrangment! MORE STOVES MORE STOVES
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THE UNDERSIGNED take pleasure in offering to the dublic a more complete stock of new and beautiful styles of Cooking and Parlor Stoves than have everpefore been offered in this market, together with a gen-eral assortment of Hallow Ware, Copper, Tin Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe, &c. &c., &c.

The attenton of the stove buying community is res-

pectfully solicited to an examination of our stock before

SAMUEL S. BURPEE.
Marshall October 3. 1848.

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

The above may be found at the shoe Store of J. Pier-

on, one door east of the Hardware Store of William

E. DORRANCE, Agent. Battle Creek, November 20, 1847.

THOSE INDEBTED to the subscriber, will please I not wate for the bell to rin , before calling to the Japtains Office to Settle. Battle Creek, April, 1848. R. R. OSGOOD

Cibell Lime, constantly on hand for sale at J. A. Jacobs & Co's curriage shop, Battle Creek.