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## MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS.

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ERASTUS HUSSEY,---EDITOR.

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FROM THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FREEMAN.

Free Soil Movement---Duty of the Liberty Party.

All eyes are now turned upon the Free Soil or Wilnot Proviso organizations which are springing up simultaneously among the people all over the Free States, and the question is every day assuming a more and more practical importance. What is the proper course for the Liberty Party to pursue in relation to this matter? Can we so harmonize with this movement as to meet on common ground and unite all our energies in the coming election against the candidates of the Slavery propagandists? We assume, in this matter, to speak for no one but ourselves; so far, however, as our information extends, we express the sentiments of the mass of the Liberty friends of the State.

It is with us a matter of heartfelt rejoicing and devout gratitude that northern freemen are awaking to the fact, that American Slavery is oppressive and encroaching beyond endurance, and that it has laid fast hold of the two great political parties as the instruments of extending and perpetuating its dominion; but while we would most cheerfully sacrifice any and every minor consideration under heaven to unite with the enemies of Slavery extension, God forbid that we should consent to a union that should compromise any of those essential and cherished principles that have ever been our glory and strength, and which have proved like the leaven in three measures of meal, until it seems as if the whole were about to be leavened! Man-worship never belonged to our door; and although we hold JOHN P. HALE in greater admiration than any other man before an American people; although by his intellectual and moral power, by his judicious and self-sacrificing labors, he has succeeded in the U. S. Senate in placing the organization of which he is the acknowledged standard-bearer, upon a moral eminence, towering as far above the scheming and heartless machinations of the Slave power, as Chimborazo overtops the impassable gulf; although we ardently hope for the privilege of signifying at the ballot-box our approbation of one who has so nobly and triumphantly planted himself in the breach; still, could it be made to appear that any other man would concentrate more strength upon the well-defined platform of a faithful use of all constitutional power for the restriction and destruction of American Slavery---we would unhesitatingly surrender our preference for men to a stronger attachment for principle. And we doubt not that the same spirit which induced John P. Hale, before a frowning world, to plant himself upon the despised principle of the Liberty Party, would lead him to prefer the success of that principle to any personal consideration involved in a nomination for the Presidency.

In our judgment Liberty men cannot unite in the free soil movement upon the simple basis of opposition to Slavery extension. Justice to ourselves, to our Slavery-ridden land, and to the millions of crushed slaves, forbids it. If Slavery be the accursed thing whose stygian waters should never be allowed to overwhelm and blacken our free territory, then, surely, consistency and the highest considerations of moral principle, require us to stop nothing short of the utmost verge of constitutional power for its abolition. And the question whether Liberty men can fraternize with the free soil movement, turns entirely upon the rickett nominated, or rather the platform laid down, by the Buffalo Convention. We have believed, and still hope, that John P. Hale will be the nominee of the Convention, for we confidently believe that he now possesses a degree of popularity among the masses in the free States that is not enjoyed by any other man. And to this end we hope that the Liberty party will be largely represented in that Convention and urged upon its consideration the high constitutional ground occupied by the Liberty Party. The people are fully prepared for this, and nothing short of this will meet the exigencies of the case. However, should Mr. Van Buren be the nominee of that Convention, and a platform erected corresponding to the position taken in his Utica letter, in which (if we read it rightly) he reaffirms the worst pro-slavery acts of his administration---then the Liberty Party is bound by every consideration of moral principle, consistency and true expediency, to retain its present organization and candidates, and labor earnestly and hopefully for success---thereby preserving a nucleus around which all true and constant friends of human liberty may unite and ultimately prevail---if not this year, as soon as Truth can triumph over Error in a free and open encounter.

## Western New York---Mr. Hale.

We have recently made two or three tours in the Western counties of this State, attending a couple of Free Soil Mass Conventions, and conferring extensively with anti-Taylor Whigs and anti-Cass Democrats, especially the former. Our observations and inquiries have satisfied us, that the most acceptable candidate among the friends of Free Soil in Western New York, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Buffalo Convention, is John P. Hale. This is emphatically true of Free Soil Whigs. They speak in enthusiastic terms of his able and fearless course in the Senate; and should he be nominated at Buffalo, he would sweep the counties west of Cayuga like a whirlwind. In the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Wayne and Seneca, the Whig party is greatly distracted, and in some of them utterly broken up. Should the defection continue till the election, the candidate who could unite upon himself all the Free Soil "bolting" votes, would cross Cayuga bridge with 10,000 majority over either Taylor or Cass.

FROM THE PIONEER AND HERALD OF FREEDOM.

## John Quincy Adams.

He is walking with the shining ones, his labor has been lone For him no mournful requiem, but a psalm full and strong; But woe! for our poor nation, she may well put on her weeds, And her tolling bells lament, for her unholy deeds. Alas! alas! for us, not him---the dearly loved and good--- Between us and the evil time, his reverend presence stood, And the nation, rushing madly on, felt its wildest pulses stilled, As the trembling voice of that old man, in solemn warning thrilled.

Rest, for the truest of tribunes! standing faithful to the last, His thin locks like the snow-wreaths, on his native hill-tops cast--- Now while that snow is wasting, to the grave they bear him down, The glory of his upright life, resting on him like a crown.

The morning of the many bells, the drooping flags, all seem Like some dim, unreal pageant, passing onward in a dream; For following with the living to his last and narrow bed, Methinks I see a shadowy host---a train of noble dead.

The patriots of our olden time---men who, dying, left in trust Honor and rights our craven land has trampled in the dust, Till only one of all her sons, the last branch on the tree Young Freedom planted, dared to stand, like them erect and free.

'Tis a strange and mournful pageant, that is slowly passing on, The Phantom patriots gathered, to the funeral of their son! In shadowy guise they move along, brave Otis, with his hushed tread, And Warren, walking reverently by the father of the dead.

Gliding foremost in the misty band, a gentle form is there, In the white robes of the Angels---and their glory round her hair; She hovers near, and bends above her world-wide honored child, And the joy that only lives in Heaven beams on her features mild.

And so they bear him to his grave, in the fullness of his years, True sage and prophet, leaving us in our day of evil days--- Never more amid the darkness of the wild and evil day, Shall his white locks, like a beacon, point the sure and better way.

## The Will of John Quincy Adams.

The following extracts are from the will of the deceased patriot, Adams. They will be read with interest.

18. I give and bequeath to the U. States of America, an Ivory Cane, presented me by Julius Pratt, of Meriden, in Connecticut, and by me deposited in the custody of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, to remain in his custody until called for by me. The said cane bears on it an inscription in honor of the repeal of the rule of the House of Representatives prohibiting the reception of petitions on the subject of Slavery, 3d December, 1844, being inserted therein as the date upon which the said rule was rescinded, according to the request of the donor---which said cane, it is my desire, should be kept in the Patent Office of the United States in future, as it has been heretofore.

19. I give and bequeath to my grandson, John Quincy Adams, son of my son Charles Francis Adams, a gold-headed Cane, cut from the timbers of the frigate Constitution, and presented to me by Minot Thayer, Sam'l A. Turner, Ebenezer T. Fogg, Solomon Richards, and Harvey Fields, Committee, April 1, 1837, on the head of which is engraved the names of the members of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, from the several towns in my District, in the year 1837, in token of their sense of my public services in defending in the Congress of the United States, the right of petition of the people of the United States in that body; and I request my son to have the custody of his bequest until this said John Quincy Adams shall become of age.

## A Gem Passage.

In a letter written in 1838, Lamartine thus beautifully and religiously explains his motives for entering political life:

When the Divine Judge shall summon us to appear before our conscience, at the end of our brief journey here below, our modesty, our weakness, will not be an excuse for our inaction. It will be of no avail to reply, we were nothing, we could do nothing, we were but as a grain of sand. He will say to us, I placed before you, in your day, the two scales of a beam, by which the destiny of the human race was weighed; in the one was good and in the other evil. You were but a grain of sand, no doubt, but who told you that that grain of sand would not have caused the balance to incline on my side? You have intelligence to see, a conscience to decide, and you should have placed this grain of sand in the way or other; you did neither. Let the wind drift it away; it has not been of any use to you or your brethren.

## The Buffalo Convention.

It is now pretty certain that all the free states as well as Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, of the slave States, will be represented at the National Free Soil Convention on the 9th of August.

Dr. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, with the aid of some kind friends, has purchased Mrs. Madison's slave who attempted to escape on board the Pearl, and set her at liberty.

An old planter in Alabama, says that he never yet saw such a cotton crop as the present promises. He will make half a crop over the average---and it is the same in his neighborhood.

FROM THE DAILY BULLETIN.  
Circuit Court of the United States for the DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

Present---Hon. JOHN McLEAN, Circuit Judge. do " ROSS WILKINS, Dist. Judge.

Francis Giltner vs. Charles T. Gorham and others.

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

Cornelius Covert called, on the part of the defendants.

Went on the ground about nine o'clock, A. M., with Mr. Alcott, Lusk and Halsey. Gorham asked Troutman what the trouble was. Troutman replied that he was after the Crosswhite family. Gorham asked for his authority. Troutman gave it same as testified by other witnesses. Gorham replied you cannot take them. Troutman asked why. Gorham replied that you can see from the excitement that you can't take them. Troutman demanded his name, and asked if he was responsible. Gorham gave his name, same as testified by other witnesses.

After this conversation the crowd moved off toward the house, and I took Gorham by the arm and walked off another way, and held a conversation with him for some ten or fifteen minutes. The wagon that the Kentuckians had was Gorham's. Dixon soon came to Cook, Gorham and myself, and said, "I'll be d---d if I am going to bother this way any longer. I command you Mr. Covert, you Mr. Gorham and you Mr. Cook, to assist me in taking these slaves." Gorham called him a contemptible puppy, and said, do you think I am going to dirty my fingers in the business.

Troutman offered the first resolution that I heard. It was in part something about abiding by the laws of our country, and suffering them to take the slaves. Gorham amended it, have forgotten how.

I keep a lively stable. The wagon was engaged the night before by Troutman and was ready at six o'clock in the morning.

Cross examined---There was considerable excitement, and loud talk, threats were made. I could recollect but a small part of the conversation.

Sometimes before Dixon called on me to help take the slaves, he said something to me about keeping the peace.

Daniel S. Green produced and sworn on the part of the defendants.

Went on the ground with Gorham and others, arrived on the ground about nine---saw Gorham meet Troutman. Gorham inquired what was going on, or something to that effect. Troutman replied he was after the Crosswhite family, as runaway slaves. Gorham demanded his authority. Troutman gave it as before testified. Gorham said something about the people being the law, or something to that effect and pointed to the crowd. Gorham told him he thought he could not take the slaves. Troutman demanded his name. Gorham gave it, the same as testified by other witnesses.

After Troutman had written the name, he said to Gorham, I understand you say that I shall not take the slaves. Gorham replied, I said no such thing, I say from the present appearance you cannot take the slaves. I stood within a few feet of Gorham at the time. Gorham's manner was courteous and kind. When Troutman demanded his name he spoke promptly. Gorham appeared for a moment excited as though he was insulted. I heard the conversation until they separated. When Patterson came on the ground making a noise with his bell, Gorham went to him and told him to clear out and stop his noise. I stand about an hour and left. No resolutions were offered after I came on the ground or before I left. Two or three of the Kentuckians followed me down. The people were leaving fast when I left. I do not think a resolution could have been put to the crowd while I was there without my hearing it. I was near the crowd all the time I remained on the ground. I heard Comstock give his name, this is all I recollect of the conversation between Comstock and Troutman. Mr. Gorham's manner was courteous all the time I remained. I heard him reprove Camp and tell him to be quiet.

Cross examined---There was, among some on the ground, talking loud and some excitement---they talked in groups---I did not move about much---I remained near the gate and out side.

Direct---Mr. Troutman appeared to be the rallying point for the crowd. They kept near him---I heard no threats except from Camp. After Gorham came on the ground and had the conversation with Troutman, there was fun and laugh.

Horace C. Ladd called for defendants. I went to Crosswhite's about nine o'clock---went alone---went into the house---saw the woman and two children---did not see Adam and the boys. I looked for them and enquired for them. I stand in the house a few minutes. As I came out of the house, I saw Gorham come up---saw him meet Troutman. When I came up they were in conversation. Troutman was telling to whom the slaves belonged and where he wanted to take them. Gorham demanded his authority. The remainder of the conversation the same as other witnesses have testified on the defence. I left the ground about ten o'clock, or a little after. A great many had left the ground before. Three of the Kentuckians had left before, I followed them down. Mr. Troutman remained, I heard no resolutions while I remained. If any resolution had been offered, such was my position in reference to the crowd, I must have heard it. I was not two rods from the crowd at any time. Gorham and Comstock were mild and conciliatory in their manner toward Mr. Troutman. I heard Gorham rebuke those around him who made violent remarks, or were making a noise.

Cross Examined---I was some excited when I first came on the ground, but it soon subsided with me. I did not care enough about it to go near the proceedings after I left the ground---should think there might be 150 persons on the ground. Court adjourned to eight o'clock, Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, July 6, 1848.

Court met at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Robert Williamson called, on the part of the defendants.

Was on the ground at Crosswhite's on the morning referred to. Saw part of the slaves when I arrived. I looked in the house, did not see the boys. I saw Comstock come on the ground. He went to the house and looked in---turned round---enquired for the Kentuckians. Troutman was pointed out. Comstock approached him, enquired what he was going to do. Troutman replied that he was going to take the Crosswhite family. Comstock replied, you see from the appearance that you can not take them, by legal, moral or physical force, waving his hand over the crowd. Troutman demanded his name. Comstock gave it, as testified by other witnesses for defence. Comstock's manner was mild and gentlemanly. I remained after this perhaps an hour. I left in company with three of the Kentuckians. Mr. Troutman went a short way and had conversation for a moment with one of the Kentuckians, after which he returned back. I passed down with three Kentuckians and some thirty others. I stopped at my house on Main st., two or three minutes, and then proceeded to the Marshall House. When I arrived at the House I saw Fitzgerald in the House. When I left, there might have been fifty remaining, scattered round on the ground. I remained around and near the crowd until I left. I was near Troutman most of the time. There was no resolution offered while I remained. I should have heard it, if any had been offered. When I arrived at the Marshall House I found the three Kentuckians there. I left Comstock on the ground. I saw Gorham on the ground---did not hear his conversation. His appearance was courteous so far as I perceived.

George Frain called, on the part of the defendants.

I went on the ground on the morning referred to, in company with A. B. Cook and others. I found six or seven white men, besides the Kentuckians, on the ground, and two colored persons. Soon after I came on the ground I heard Giltner make a threat that they would have the slaves, or they would bring a regiment from Kentucky and take the town. This was addressed to the crowd around him in a peremptory manner. Heard a conversation between Comstock and Troutman, when Troutman demanded his name, in substance as testified by other witnesses for defence. I remained on the ground till the crowd were gone I heard the resolutions. Troutman offered the first resolution. All the resolutions were offered consecutively, in substance as other witnesses for the defence have testified. The whole crowd had started to move off. Troutman went with the other Kentuckians some fifteen or twenty rods, when they stopped and held conversation for a minute, when Troutman returned back where some fifty of the crowd remained talking and laughing. Troutman addressed them a few moments and put the first resolution. Gorham amended it by saying, "if they do it legally." This amendment was carried. Hurd put a resolution, then Troutman one to adjourn, and they all dispersed.

Andrew L. Hays called on the part of the defence.

Has resided in Marshall seventeen years, is a brother-in-law of Gorham's. I went on the ground at Crosswhite's about nine o'clock. I stood at a few rods from the main crowd I went up with Dr. Comstock, and others---Comstock stepped up into the main crowd---I only heard Comstock give his name. I was some distance off. Gorham met me at the time Comstock went into the crowd, and entered into conversation with me; I remained talking with Gorham fifteen minutes. The conversation was in hearing of others. We were conversing about their taking the slaves down to Esquire Shearman's office, and about the probability of their belonging to them. Something was said about the improbability of a school-master's being after slaves. Gorham said that there could be no objection to their taking the slaves down to Shearman's office. While we were talking, Troutman approached. Some one in the crowd made some insulting remark to Troutman. Troutman replied to the remark "I won't talk with you, I'll talk with those men for they are gentlemen," referring to Gorham and myself. Troutman commenced conversing with me in the presence of Gorham, about taking the slaves to Shearman's office. Gorham said yes---some one in the crowd objected to Troutman's taking the slaves to Shearman's office. Gorham turned round and said, "what objection?" I remained on the ground an hour---Gorham was with me all the time I remained. His manner was calm and conciliatory. No resolution was passed or offered while I was on the ground. If there had been any, I must have heard it, for I was not excited at all. Quite a large proportion of the crowd had left when I started. Three of the Kentuckians had left just before me. I followed them to the Marshall House. I saw Fitzgerald in the Marshall House when I got there. Troutman arrived in fifteen minutes after me at the Marshall House. Troutman made a remark to some one, that they had come away too soon, for they had some resolutions after they left.

At this stage of the examination, Mr. J. W. Troutman was called up, and a question propounded to him about a conversation with Dr. Hays, in Pratt's office, a few weeks since. I had a conversation with Troutman in Pratt's office. He was talking about the resolutions. I said to him that I heard no resolutions. He then enquired of me when I left the ground, I replied, "after the other Kentuckians." He replied, then I would not have heard them, as the resolutions were all passed the last thing. I saw Mr. Hurd come on the ground some 20 minutes before I left. He seemed quiet---I heard little from him. I heard Troutman say on the ground, that probably they could come to some conclusion about the matter, that he did not want the slaves.

Cross Examined---I commenced the conversation with Troutman in Pratt's room. It was about the resolution of Hurd. Troutman enquired if I heard it, I replied that I heard no resolution. Troutman then said I must have left before. Hurd made a remark in my hearing on the ground, like this, "Let us give them two hours to leave the ground," or something to that effect. It is my impression that Comstock left about the time I did. Hurd stood quiet while I remained---he was conversing with some around.

FRIDAY, July 7th.

Alvin B. Hurd recalled by defendants. Gorham said to Herman Camp. When Camp was making objections to their taking the slaves before Esq. Sherman, "what objection can there be, I see none." This was after the conversation between Gorham and Troutman.

George W. Hoag called on the part of the defence.

Went on the ground at Crosswhite's at 8 o'clock. Saw Gorham come on the ground. Heard the conversation between Gorham and Troutman. This witness sustained quite minutely the testimony of the main witnesses on the part of the defence in regard to this conversation.

Was present when the resolutions were offered. Just before this Troutman remarked that it was breakfast time, and three of the Kentuckians, Messrs. Lee, Giltner, and Ford left the ground, and quite a number with them.---I approached them. Mr. Troutman was talking---I did not understand his words. I heard Gorham say "I amend the resolution," "provided they do it legally," this was voted upon. Hurd offered a resolution immediately after. Then Troutman offered a resolution to adjourn.

I was among the crowd all the time after Gorham arrived. I heard no resolutions offered, before the ones I have stated. If a resolution had been offered and voted upon, I must have heard it---I heard one.

Cross examined---There was considerable noise and talking in the crowd.

Alvah S. Terry called on the part of the defendants.

Went upon the ground at half past 8 o'clock. Saw Gorham come upon the ground---heard the conversation between Gorham and Troutman. [This witness was quite minute about the conversation and sustained in every part the

Direct---The conversation in Pratt's room was about my recollection of the resolutions. Troutman said the resolutions were passed the first thing.

Henry S. Chipman called for the defence. Has resided in a slave state sixteen years---held slaves. I lived in South Carolina---I owned about seventy. A runaway slave is not considered as valuable as others, it reduced their value very much, it would reduce their value one half or more.

E. R. Mills called for on the part of the defendants.

I went upon the ground at Crosswhite's about half past eight. I saw Gorham come on the ground about half an hour after. Troutman approached him,---the first thing that heard was Troutman demanding his name.---The remainder of the conversation was, in substance, as others have testified on the defence. Gorham's manner as I observed was kind and conciliatory.

Heard part of the conversation between Mr. Comstock and Troutman, in substance, as others have testified on the part of the defence. I said till the crowd dispersed, Troutman offered the first resolution. This was just before the crowd dispersed, half or two-thirds had gone at this time.

I do not think that a resolution could have been offered and carried by acclamation without my having heard it.

This witness confirmed in material point what the witness for the defendants have testified.

Randal Hobart called on the part of the defence.

I am the magistrate who issued the criminal warrant against Mr. Troutman, and before whom the suit for civil damages was brought. I heard a conversation on the morning of Jan. 28th 1847 between Mr. Troutman and Gorham in my office.

I do not recollect who commenced the conversation. It was said between them that the slaves had gone. Gorham replied, "I am sorry." Troutman said "I presume you are very sorry." Gorham added, "I am very sorry, I should have preferred that they had remained." Troutman said, "I would give \$100 if they were back. Gorham asked if he would not give two hundred. Troutman said "I don't know but I would." Gorham said "I don't know where they are, but if I could get the \$200, I don't know but I would undertake to get them back. Some more was said about bringing them back and putting them in the house, and that every white man should keep away. I do not recollect distinctly what Troutman said he would take counsel, and left the room. Mr. Hurd was by, but did not participate in the conversation except at the close. Hurd was asked by Gorham if he would not take half. Hurd replied "yes I will take half that stock." This was all that I heard Hurd say, that I remember. I think Mr. Troutman was present when Mr. Hurd made the remark, but I am not certain. This conversation appeared to be in a bantering tone at first, but towards the close of it appeared more serious. I am not an abolitionist.

Cross examined---Question by Counsel.

Have you not strong feeling and sentiments against slavery.

"I have."

Direct resumed---Neither of the defendants had anything to do with either of the suits within my knowledge. Mr. Gorham offered to go bail for Mr. Troutman.

Cross examined---Mr. Gorham was present during most of the trial, Mr. Hurd a part of the time.

Question by Counsel.

Did not Gorham & Hurd often converse with Crosswhite's counsel during the trial and make suggestions to him.

"They might have done so, my attention was most of the time engrossed in hearing and taking down the testimony.

So you do not know that they did so?

I do not.

Did you not see them do so?

I did not.

Did you not state to Mr. Troutman at the close of the trial of the suit of trespass that you regretted that your jurisdiction did not extend to two hundred dollars?

I did not.

Did you not state that you regretted that it did not extend to five hundred dollars?

I did not.

FRIDAY, July 7th.

Alvin B. Hurd recalled by defendants.

Gorham said to Herman Camp. When Camp was making objections to their taking the slaves before Esq. Sherman, "what objection can there be, I see none." This was after the conversation between Gorham and Troutman.

George W. Hoag called on the part of the defence.

Went on the ground at Crosswhite's at 8 o'clock. Saw Gorham come on the ground. Heard the conversation between Gorham and Troutman. This witness sustained quite minutely the testimony of the main witnesses on the part of the defence in regard to this conversation.

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I was among the crowd all the time after Gorham arrived. I heard no resolutions offered, before the ones I have stated. If a resolution had been offered and voted upon, I must have heard it---I heard one.

Cross examined---There was considerable noise and talking in the crowd.

Alvah S. Terry called on the part of the defendants.

Went upon the ground at half past 8 o'clock. Saw Gorham come upon the ground---heard the conversation between Gorham and Troutman. [This witness was quite minute about the conversation and sustained in every part the

testimony of the main witnesses for the defence.]

I heard Dr. Comstock give his name---was not near enough to hear more of the conversation. I left the ground just after the three Kentuckians had left. No resolutions had been offered when I left. I was with the crowd all the time I remained on the ground. If a resolution had been offered such was my position and attention, that I must have heard; no resolution was offered while I remained.---I heard Gorham say, when objections were made to their slaves being taken to the Justice's office. "What can be the objection, I can see none."

Cross examined---I was excited when I went on the ground, hearing they were kidnapping. After I understood their business I was not excited. Had a private conversation with Dixon.

John H. Wells called on the part of the defence.

I went into the house where I first came on the ground. I saw only Mrs. Crosswhite and one little girl of the family---I knew the family well. I looked for the children; this was near nine o'clock. As I came out of the house I saw Dr. Comstock coming up to the house, he looked in, he then turned round and entered into conversation with Troutman, same as stated by other witnesses for defence. I left the ground and was gone half an hour or more, on my way to the ground I met Dr. Comstock and many others coming away. As I approached the ground I heard Gorham say in a loud voice, "I move an amendment to the resolution, if it can be done legally."

This was the first in the form of a resolution that I heard on the ground. Heard Hurd's resolution---I heard Hurd rebuke Camp for an expression about tar and feathers. Troutman offered a resolution to adjourn and all disappeared. I saw nothing of the slaves after I returned.

I should judge from all I heard and saw of Mr. Gorham on that occasion, that he was decidedly in favor of the slaves being taken to the Justice's office.

I heard a conversation at the Marshall House between Gorham and Hughes. Hughes said it was a d---d Presbyterian operation---Gorham replied that Hughes ought to be ashamed of himself. Hughes then said, "You have made yourself liable. These men understand what they are about---they have taken counsel and acted understandingly. Gorham said I have done nothing to be ashamed of, or that I would not do again under similar circumstances, that he had not interfered to prevent the slaves being taken to the Justice's office. I recollect this distinctly---I went that evening at the request of Gorham to Hackett's, to endeavor to persuade the Crosswhite family not to leave Marshall. I did not see Gorham or Hurd at Hackett's that night.

Cross examined---I went to Hackett's about ten o'clock and remained there an hour or more---Gorham requested me to go about half past 9 o'clock. The old lady and two of the children of the Crosswhite's were at Hackett's that evening on my arrival. I saw Adam in the course of the evening. They left while I was there.

David Wallingford called for defence.

Was in Gorham's office when Dixon spoke to Gorham something about settling a judgment in favor of Crosswhite, against Troutman, Dixon and others. I understood that Crosswhite had returned. Gorham said it was not his judgment or was not his to settle. I do not recollect all the conversation. I inferred from all that I heard, that Gorham gave Dixon to understand that he had nothing to do with it.

Gorham was in the office on the morning of the affray at Crosswhite's, remained a short time and then buttoned up his coat, said he would go up to Crosswhite's and see what was going on.

Cross examined---I saw Adam in company with Dixon that morning going west.

John Van Arman, called for defence.

I was counsel for presenting the pistol, or I assisted in the examination. Gorham spoke to me, just as I was going to sum up the cause, and requested me not to reflect severely upon Mr. Troutman; on the morning of the 29th, came to Gorham's house---I was there---I heard their conversation. Mr. Troutman wished to settle the judgment---said he was not prepared to settle the judgment, wished that it might be abated---that he did not want to come back again. Mr. Hurd was called for, at Mr. Troutman's request and all went for to the National Hotel, and the conversation was renewed. Mr. Gorham said he had no control over the matter; but it might be arranged. Mr. Troutman appeared quite solicitous, and said he wanted it arranged so that he might not be obliged to come back to Marshall. Gorham and Hurd offered to try and assist in having it arranged. Troutman said he had not money to settle it. Hurd or Gorham offered to loan him money. I am not sure which. They both appeared willing to assist him. Troutman repeatedly expressed regret that the Crosswhite family had left Marshall---feared they would not be so well off in Canada. Said the old lady had nursed him when an infant---and as they appeared to be respected and happy in Marshall he had given up all idea of taking them away---and, if they were back, would do as much as any one, to make them comfortable in Marshall.---Hurd and Gorham expressed regret that they had gone---said repeatedly that they had nothing to do in their going away. No settlement was made.

Henry Bibb called for defence.

I am a native of Kentucky. Lived there until I was twenty one years of age. Have been twice back to Kentucky. I have some knowledge of the relative value of slaves that have escaped into a free State and been recaptured, generally taken to New Orleans and sold to slave dealers. When a slave has escaped to a free State, and resided any considerable time in a free State, and is then recaptured, and brought back to Kentucky, they are not left to mingle with other slaves, but are usually kept confined until they can be sold further south. The effect of a slave having lived in a free State and learned the geography of the country, would be not only to afford facility for the slaves to escape, but to learn others to escape. I escaped from slavery when I was twenty years of age; I was



recaptured in 1837. Again escaped, and was recaptured in 1839. I would be valueless at the south now—they would not have me there. Slaves are examined in the market; their teeth, legs and back. Their backs are examined, to see marks of the lash—they are made to walk off, to test their activity. There are many things that affect their value. Their disposition, docility, health, age, &c.

The defendants here rested, and the plaintiff recalled Francis Troutman.

I heard the testimony of A. B. Cook, in relation to my saying on the ground, that I did not want the slaves. I made no such statement on the ground. I do not recollect any proposition of Gorham or Hurd, at the Nat. Hotel to loan me money. I heard Mr. Van Arman's testimony in regard to my statements at the National Hotel, about the family. They are substantially correct. I went to Gorham's house, under the impression that Mr. Gorham wanted to see me.

H. M. Dixon recalled by plaintiff.  
No material facts elicited.

#### Why General Taylor was Nominated.

Northern Wilmot Proviso Whigs! read the following from the Aberdeen (Alabama) Whig: There is one important question to be considered in relation to General Zachary Taylor, as a candidate for President. He is the only man South of Mason & Dixon's line who can be elected! There is no other man upon whom the enthusiasm and boundless admiration of the whole nation are so completely centered, as upon General Zachary Taylor.

An awful, thrilling, and highly dangerous crisis has been forced upon the country by Locofoco demagogues, regardless of the sanctity of that Union, which is so dear to every patriotic American citizen. The Wilmot Proviso, as it is called, has opened a fearful mine, beneath the foundations of the sacred Constitution. That mine may explode at the hour of midnight, and forever destroy the grand fabric of human genius and virtue. To avert this threatened evil, to close the mighty chasm that begins to yawn between the free and slave States is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, to the memory of the illustrious dead. How shall this be done?

We must elect a man for President of the United States who lives in our sunny South—who is willing to peril all for the Constitution, who loves the South and HER CHERISHED INSTITUTIONS, and yet will do ample justice to the North. And last, though not least, to ensure success, support a candidate for the Presidency, of such an overwhelming popularity; of a reputation that towers as the Himala mountains, above all others.

Such a man is General Zachary Taylor. He lives in the South, and makes 1,200 bales of cotton on the banks of the Mississippi. HIS INTERESTS, HIS FEELINGS are ALL WITH US. Throughout the Northern and Free States, he enjoys the unbounded confidence of the entire people. His patriotism, his genius, his undoubted honesty and entire devotion to the Constitution and the Union, will ever secure him the support of a large majority in every portion of the United States. Who shall say that General Taylor has not been raised up at this eventful crisis, by an all-wise and over-ruling Providence, to quench the fires of discord, and prevent the downfall of the republic?

Where is there another man in the South, who can receive even a respectable vote at the North? If we elect General Taylor, his genius will enable him to guide our ship through the gathering storm, his honesty, his sterling integrity will secure to us his best endeavors, his immense popularity will enable him to triumph over all opposition. Then we ask in all candor, who will oppose General Taylor?

#### CORRESPONDENCE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

#### Mexican Abhorrence of Slavery Extension.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1848.

Public attention has not been sufficiently called to the fact that in the negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners, the strongest repugnance was manifested by the Mexican Commissioners to the cession of territory with the prospect of the introduction of slavery therein. The following is an extract from Trist's letter to Mr. Buchanan, dated September 4, 1847:

"Among the points which came under discussion was the exclusion of Slavery from all territory which should pass from Mexico. In the course of their remarks on the subject, I was told that if it were proposed to the people of the United States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Acquisition should be therein established, the proposal could not excite stronger feelings of abhorrence, than those awakened in Mexico by the prospect of the introduction of Slavery in any territory parted with by her. Our conversation on this point was perfectly frank.

"I concluded by assuring them that the bare mention of the subject in any Treaty to which the United States was a party, was an absolute impossibility; that no President of the United States would dare to present any such Treaty in the Senate; and that if it were in their power to offer me the whole territory described in our project, increased ten-fold in value, and, in addition to that, covered a foot thick all over with pure gold, upon the single condition that Slavery should be excluded therefrom, I could not entertain the offer for a moment, nor think even of communicating it to Washington."

How will the American people stand in the estimation of the whole civilized world if they shall extend the curse of Slavery over Territory thus acquired, and inflict its evils upon the Mexican population, who have been transferred not only without their assent, but against their earnest remonstrances!

MR. FACING BOTH WAYS.—During the debate in the Senate on Monday, Mr. Mangum threw a shell into the camp of Gen. Cass by producing two copies of the "Life of Gen. Cass," both printed at the Congressional Globe Office, differing essentially, upon the Proviso question, the one designed for circulation at the North, and the other for circulation at the South!

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."—The Charleston News in urging the support of Gen. Taylor upon the South gives as coming from the lips of old Rough and Ready, "that Gen. Taylor in speaking of slavery, took the highest Southern ground, and said he would never give up his slaves," and adds, "we know he never surrenders."

LAND REFORM.—On the 27th ult. Hon. John P. Hale gave notice in the Senate that he would introduce a bill to prevent speculations in the public lands and open the same to the appropriation and limited use of actual settlers.

There is but one newspaper in the Arabic language, spoken by 40,000,000 of people. There is no progress in the world without newspapers.

#### THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY.

BATTLE CREEK, M., AUG. 11, 1848.

#### Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN P. HALE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

LEICESTER KING,

OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE.

HORACE HALLOCK, NATHAN M. THOMAS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....CHANDLER CARTER.

SECOND DISTRICT.....CHURCH GURNEY.

THIRD DISTRICT.....NATHAN POWER.

#### Liberty Convention.

The friends of liberty and human rights in the State of Michigan, are requested to meet at Jackson on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, for more thorough organization, and for mutual consultation, encouragement and support in the coming Presidential contest.

It need not be said that we are in the very midst of a crisis, involving every thing dear and sacred 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, and names upon the altar of our country and our country's good.

Efforts will be made to have a number of warm-hearted and talented speakers from abroad present to assist in our deliberations.

C. GURNEY,

S. J. M. HAMMOND,

W. C. DENISON.

July 10th, 1848.

WE have now issued our sixteenth number, and have not before this called publicly upon our patrons for pay. But our expenses are large, issuing as we do about 1,500 papers per week it is impossible to meet the continued and necessary demands, without funds. Our receipts, as yet, have been nearly altogether inadequate to meet the expenses. We ask our friends to assist us by collecting and transmitting to us without delay the subscriptions, or as much as possible, in their several neighborhoods. No interest is over money should come in. We ask this from our friends, from the fact that we have no agent in the field at this time. When the committee took the responsibility from the State society to establish a paper, they expected every Liberty man to lend his assistance to support it, as it could not be expected that, under the circumstances, they could sustain the paper without the assistance of their friends. Now is an eventful time; it is all important that the people should be apprised of the movements of the day, that they may be prepared to act. We hope our friends will not only take an interest in extending our subscription, but will respond promptly to the call.

#### Free Soil.

This is a subject that is taking deep root in the minds of the people throughout the entire Northern section of these United States. In this there appears to centre all the hopes and wishes of the people. They have laid aside the questions that have heretofore agitated the two great political parties, and the reason is obvious: those were merely transitory questions, called up by circumstances, to meet present exigencies, or to carry out measures best suited to the general interest. Those questions which have actuated the people have given place to a system of policy such as the times demand. Where are the old party ties? They are severed never to be united again.

Is there any striking difference in principle between the adherents of Cass and those of Taylor? What points of policy are involved that should call for the simultaneous action of this nation to decide? If there are those so well versed in the policy of the day, as to bring out and elucidate the great question now in dispute between those parties, we should like to hear it. For ourselves, we are unable to comprehend the difference. The presses favoring each are entirely silent as to the great National question between them, and content themselves with denouncing upon the character and standing of the nominees. Not so with the reformers; theirs is a prominent question, one that is incorporated into our institutions as a primary principle, and must be sustained, or our democratic form of Government will be at an end. With Free Soil comes the rest of the matter, Free Labor, Free Speech, and Free Men. These are inseparable in the great reform movement of the day. Although some may wish to restrict the movement to the opposition to the extension of slave territory alone, it cannot be done. The people, in their feelings and actions, are demanding every constitutional right, and they will obtain them.

This movement must necessarily originate, or rather increase, a great Northern party. The principles of this party will demand every right that belongs to freedom. Then what are the Liberty men to do, but to give their strength to urge the movement whose results will be the same they have so long, and so nobly, contended for. It matters not what name is applied, whether Liberty, or Free Soil, so long as the object is effected. The Liberty party have always acted from principle, leaving policy out of the question; and we would remind those who compose that party of their duty to maintain their high and honorable position with unswerving integrity, and a few years will crown our brightest hopes with complete success.

#### Post Office Delinquencies.

We have frequent and continued complaints of the delay of the delivery of our papers to subscribers through the Post Office. What the reasons are for this delay, we cannot conceive, as they have been mailed every week except two, since the 13th of April, regularly. It would not appear so strange if they should be delayed for one week only, but we are informed they are sometimes detained for three weeks at a time. This is sufficient evidence that something is wrong that should be remedied. One complaint would call for attention but when they are frequent they call loudly for redress. If necessary, we can give place to our subscribers that might not be pleasant to some individuals to hear. We would also caution our friends and subscribers against sending money by letter unless it is put in an envelope in the presence of the Postmaster, or his deputy, or forwarded by the P. M. himself, as we have been informed of late that several letters have been sent with the money in that have not come to hand. This matter shall be investigated, we mean to know where the difficulty lies. If our public officers are not worthy of the confidence of the people, they should be removed. It is certainly a bad state of things if letters and papers cannot go fifty or one hundred miles in our State without robbery or delay.

We shall soon send receipts to all our subscribers for money which has been received.

#### State Liberty Convention.

This Convention is to meet at Jackson on the 16th instant; and as the present crisis is most critical and important, every Liberty man should be awake to the subject. A general call is given to all Liberty men throughout the State. Some one or more of the great popular speakers of the party will probably be present to address the Convention. Let there be a general rally!

#### Free Soil Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the inhabitants of Battle Creek and vicinity convened at the School Room in the Baptist Church, on Saturday evening the 29th, ultimo.—G. F. SMITH was called to the Chair and W. W. WOOLSTON appointed Secretary.

On motion of S. W. Dodge, a committee of five to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments and objects of the meeting, was appointed. Said committee consisted of T. R. Harrison, O. Moffatt, Elder Harris, W. C. Rowley and Stephen Galsam.

Mr. Fox, of Marshall, being called upon, addressed the meeting during the absence of the committee. His remarks were to the point, and elicited repeated cheers from the audience.

The committee then reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That while we will faithfully abide by all the compromises of the constitution in regard to Slavery within the States, and therefore disclaim all right to interfere in any way whatsoever with the constitution as it there exists, we yet feel ourselves justified, required, and compelled to declare in reference to the proposed extension of Slavery to territories of this Union, now free, that we regard domestic Slavery as a great moral, social and political evil—a relic of barbarism which must necessarily be swept away in the progress of Christian civilization; and which, therefore, ought not to be established, and by our agency and consent shall never be established in the virgin soil of these territories.

2. Resolved, That the power to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into territories of the United States, now free, is clearly delegated to Congress by the constitution; and that the highest considerations of patriotism—the strongest sentiments of justice and humanity, consistent with our professions of democratic principles, and a proper respect for the enlightened opinion of mankind, require that this power should be exercised in favor of freedom.

3. Resolved, That by permitting labor to be degraded by the introduction and spread of Slavery throughout the extensive territories of New Mexico, California and Oregon, we should perpetuate an act of gross injustice against all the free laborers of our own country, and of over populated Europe, in this and succeeding generations, who may desire to seek for themselves and their families, homes in those regions.

4. Resolved, That we are opposed to any attempted compromise of the question of Slavery, by which it shall be allowed in any of the territories of the United States now free, whilst they remain territories, and pledge ourselves to oppose such extension by all constitutional means.

The report of the committee was accepted, and a motion made and adopted, that the resolutions be read separately for the consideration of the meeting.

The first resolution was adopted, but the second produced considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Van Arman and Graves participated. The former expressed a doubt as to the "power," spoken of in the resolution, being "clearly delegated to Congress by the constitution." He believed the "power" existed, but was not "clearly delegated."

Mr. Graves contended that the acts of the government, from its foundation to the present time, clearly demonstrated the existence of that "power" in the hands of Congress, and that from the necessity of the case, the general government must exercise jurisdiction over the territories of the United States, and therefore could exclude the institution of Slavery. He was for the immediate exercise of that power.

While this resolution was under discussion, a motion was made to adjourn; and the meeting, therefore, adjourned until the following Saturday, (August 5th,) at four o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

Met pursuant to adjournment. The first business in order being the consideration of the balance of the resolutions reported at the previous meeting—when on motion, they were all adopted.

Mr. T. R. Harrison asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions, which was granted.

Whereas, there is a desperate and mighty effort now being made by both the political parties of the South, and acquiesced in by many Whig and Democratic politicians of the North, to extend and perpetuate the withering, blighting and blackening Slavery, and its hideous train of attending evils over a territory of this Republic sufficient to form an extensive and powerful empire, which has been free from its foul taint nearly as long as the State of Michigan; and to seize upon and plant the black flag of oppression upon the territory of Oregon, which has been declared free by the sovereign people of the same; and also to monopolize the offices and emoluments of our government, legislating at home and abroad for the support of the "peculiar institution and its products, to the almost entire exclusion of Northern rights, it is

1. Resolved, That we believe we are called upon by every principle of justice—by the duties we owe to ourselves, and the high obligations we are under to our posterity—to preserve inviolate the sacred bond of Freedom entrusted to us by our ancestors, to dissolve our connections with the old political parties which are no longer exponents of our principles, and form a great new Northern Party, whose motto shall be Free Speech, Free Soil, Free Labor and Free Men.

2. Resolved, That we recognize in the Federal Constitution the power of Congress "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States, and believe it to be the duty of the same to make such regulations as will prohibit slavery therefrom without compromise or concession of one iota of Free Soil.

3. Resolved, That it is necessary, in order that our principles may be carried out, to have bold and fearless men to represent us in Congress; and that we will support no man for representative in our State Legislature, or any other important office, who is not known to be in favor of Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Speech and Free Men.

These resolutions were accompanied with some remarks by the mover. The first resolution elicited quite a spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Graves, Bolcom, Hussey, Harrison and Willis took part, when a motion was made to lay it on the table, which was carried. The third resolution was then, on motion, adopted. The second resolution (being in substance the same as the one reported by the committee and adopted by the meeting, previously,) was not acted upon.

On motion, it was—  
Resolved, That the papers printed in this country be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, on Monday the 14th day of August, at seven o'clock, P. M.

WE have received two numbers of the Boston Museum, a new paper, issued weekly, at \$2 a year in advance. It is a large sheet of eight pages, devoted to Science, Agriculture, Polite Literature, all kinds of useful Knowledge, with the news of the day. It is one of the most splendid newspapers extant, beautifully executed, and ably edited by WILLIAM O. EATON. Published by Dow & Putnam, 27, Devonshire street, Boston.

No foreign news of any importance.

#### Mass Convention.

Pursuant to the call for a Free Soil Mass Convention, the people assembled at the Court House in the village of Marshall, on the 2d instant in numbers that gave evidence that the citizens of Calhoun county are awake on the great subjects of interest that are now before the American people. Those in favor reform of all parties, were participants in the general excitement. Those who heretofore have met as political opponents now laying aside all party preferences unite in one common cause with a determination to carry into effect the only measure that can save our nation, and perpetuate the free institutions of our country.

The meeting was called to order by choosing J. CHEDSEY, Esq., President, who, in a short but very appropriate speech, set forth the objects and intentions of the meeting.—ERASTUS HUSSEY & JAMES MCGREGOR, were then elected Vice Presidents.

On motion of H. K. Clark, a Committee of five was appointed to report resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed: H. K. Clark, Jabez Fox, Elias C. Manchester, Henry Willis and A. G. Meacham.

During the interim, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hussey and Gibson.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

1. Resolved, That the people are the primary, power of all political power; that it is their right to exercise this power, so it is their duty, the obligation of which they cannot avoid, to exercise it in the manner best calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of mankind.

2. That there is no principle of human rights better settled than that which declares "life Liberty and the pursuit of happiness," is the inalienable right of every individual man; and he who withholds that right, or aids and abets another in withholding it, not only commits a heinous crime against his fellow man, but pours reproach upon the most admirable sentiment of the most admirable document of uninspired men; that "all men are created equal."

3. That the system of human Slavery as existing in the Southern States, however we may condemn it as an outrage upon the great doctrine of equal rights, is nevertheless one, which under the compromise of the Constitution is beyond our reach, and in no way involves our responsibility as constituent portions of this Republic. But if by our apathy or by our influence this outrage shall be extended beyond the limits which now bound it, we are derelict of our duty to the first principle of human freedom, and guilty of a wicked usurpation of the rights of our fellow man.

4. That we regard the Territory of Oregon, together with the newly acquired provinces of New Mexico and California as destined to become of immense importance in the future history of our country, to be our glory if we perpetuate in them the free institutions of the North, or our shame if we permit them to be stained by the blood and sufferings of human bondage.

5. That the power given by the Constitution to Congress in the first subdivision of the section which provides for the increase of the States of the Union, "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," includes the right of Legislation if legislation be "needful," that the contemporaneous construction of the Constitution by the illustrious men who framed it, and the long settled practice of our National administration has practically established the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the territories; that the preservation of a territory recently obtained, and now partially occupied by a conquered people; yet respectful to their country's independence an absolute necessity upon the General Government to enact its laws; that in the enactment of those laws we have a right to insist, and if a majority of the people of the United States agree with us, we have a right to rule; and that unwary by threats of disunion, flung in our faces to terrify us into submission, or by factious violence from any quarter, we are determined to use all the privileges with which our institutions have endowed us to maintain what we believe to be the right.

6. That tho' we are not insensible to the value of political parties in a Republican government as a means of healthful scrutiny and control over public men and measures, we nevertheless regard them but as means to a highly important end namely, the maintenance of sound political principles and the support of honest and capable men for places of official responsibility; and that when these ends are endangered, it is the duty of each individual elector notwithstanding the power of long cherished associations to abandon the accustomed means if necessary to secure the end.

7. That the present position of the two great political parties reasonably excites the apprehension of every lover of his country for its future destiny; that both the candidates of these parties—the one by his pledges, and the other by associations of position and interest stronger than any public declaration—are committed against the rights of freedom in the Territories, and we are thus driven to the contemplation of our duty in this alarming attitude of a question deeply affecting the public weal; and therefore, that we regard with approbation the call for a National Convention to assemble in Buffalo, on the 9th of the present month, to take into consideration the nomination of candidates to uphold the great interests of Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Speech, and Free Men.

8. That the actual occupation by an industrious and independent people of the public lands of the United States, is a subject of great public importance, and that, in our judgement, this object can in no way be so well subverted or so soon accomplished, as by free grants of the soil by the Government upon no other condition than of actual settlement and cultivation.

9. That in the sense of this meeting, JOHN P. HALE, from his firm and uncompromising course in the Senate of the United States, against the aggressions of Southern monopoly, marked with prudent sagacity and a signal ability, have elevated him to a station among the most conspicuous of our statesmen, and entitle him to the grateful responses of a free people.

Moved that a committee of five be appointed to report names of delegates. Said committee reported the following delegates to attend the Buffalo Convention, on the 9th of August: William Brooks, Joseph Barton, E. Hussey, Jonas Gibson, Cha's T. Gorham, F. Quinn, Hovey K. Clark, Jabez Fox, Benj. F.

Graves, Henry Cook, Abner Baker, C. Hewitt, O. Moffatt, S. S. Nichols, Joseph Chapman, John Vandenberg, E. G. Eggleston, George Ingersoll, James McGregor, Joseph Chedsey and Henry Willis.

Moved that the delegates be authorized to fill vacancies, should any occur, which was adopted.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. H. K. Clark, Jabez Fox and Henry Willis.

The following gentlemen were appointed a County Corresponding Committee: Hovey K. Clark, Cyrus Hewitt, A. G. Meacham, Jabez Fox and Orlando Moffatt.

Moved that the papers in the county, and the Ann Arbor True Democrat, be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

JOSEPH CHEDSEY, President.

CYRUS HEWITT, Secretary.

No comments are necessary on the resolutions, they speak for themselves in language that must strike home to the feelings of every lover of his country. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and the meeting passed off with a great deal of good feeling.

#### FOR THE LIBERTY PRESS.

#### Signs of the Times.

MR. EDITOR:—Now is the mighty struggle of the war of political principle. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, the materials are accumulating and are directed to sustain and push onward the favorite measures of the conflicting parties. The great and engrossing topics of gone-by days seem fast sinking away behind our political horizon, and new themes of the greatest possible moment are engrossing the public mind. Time was—and that but a few years since—when the doctrines of universal freedom and equanimity unrestricted among men were but little appreciated by the mass of community; but that day is rapidly passing by, and the morning dawn of a more glorious day is rising, and its light is breaking forth in gushing streams upon the growing millions of the present age. The "little cloud of a hand's size, seen far distant, is spreading widely over our moral hemisphere, and thousands are waking from their slumbers to the portentous events near at their doors.

The exciting subjects of Banks, Tariff, Sub-Treasury, &c., have in a measure passed into the shade; and those of Free Soil, Free Territory, Free Men and Equal Rights, have virtually become the order of the day. The last of these forms great centre of action, and occupies the most prominent position, around which the others cluster, or to which they are mere appendages. And the sum into which all are resolved, amounts simply to the question of Slavery or Anti-Slavery.

To this very hour the friends of humanity have long looked with eager desire; and its arrival is at this moment giving birth to the rejoicings of thousands, in prospect of the future welfare of the trodden-down portion of our race. The contest is gathering to its focus; and now is the time for every votary of virtue's cause to awake. Let unanimous action—unflinching and undeviating action—mark the order of the friends of Liberty. Friends of the slave, awake! Consider well that great moral maxim—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" and make timely capital of every thing within your grasp. Circulate intelligence and disabuse the public mind. Teach the boasting sons of liberty to know and feel for the woes of the oppressed. Take high and holy ground—unite upon your Standard Bearer; and consistent with your espoused principles, be your motto ONWARD! ONWARD!! till your foes shall yield the contest, and the victory is won.

M—M.

#### Liberty County Convention.

The Convention met pursuant to notice and organized by calling ERASTUS HUSSEY to the chair, and appointing T. R. HARRISON, Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that a delegation of three be appointed to attend the State Liberty Convention to be held at Jackson, on the 16th proximo. Charles Cooley, Erastus Hussey, and George Ingersoll, of Marshall, were chosen delegates.

The following resolutions, after considerable discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the fearless, prudent, and undeviating course of JOHN P. HALE in the Senate of the United States, in defence of human rights, freedom of speech, free territory and the principles of equal rights of all men, regardless of personal or party interests or popularity, demands the gratitude of the friends of human liberty, and their unanimous suffrages, thereby elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recommend him to the Buffalo Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, believing as we do, that he will get a larger vote than any other man, and that he is fully competent for the responsibilities of that high office.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Liberty men to support him, unless he shall voluntarily withdraw from the field and said Convention unite on some other man possessing sterling Liberty principles.

Moved and carried, that Erastus Hussey and H. J. Cushman be delegates to the Buffalo Convention from the Liberty party of this county.

Moved and carried, that delegates be authorized to fill vacancies.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

E. HUSSEY, Pres't.

T. R. HARRISON, Sec'y.

Life is a vast railway train, in which we are all compulsory passengers. On the outside is written—"No stoppage by the way." We get in at the cradle, and are put down at the grave; we have just time to change clothes in the transit.

A rumor goes about—and has found its way into the newspapers—that the University of Oxford has offered the Professorship of "modern languages"—which we suppose must mean the Regius Professorship of Modern History and Languages, to M. Guizot. We give it as we have received it, but with some doubts. [London Athenaeum.]

#### Liberty is the Watchword.

At the Chicago Convention of the 4th, Dr. Brainard, delegate to the Baltimore Convention, made a strong and manly speech against Cass and in favor of Van Buren. And the ancient veteran David Kenison of Boston Tea Party Memory responded nobly to the call of freedom; linking together the past with the approaching revolution. His patriotic fervor cheered on the determined and encouraged the responding in their onward march of reform. How his rare and impressive eloquence must have carried back the feelings of the audience as he spoke of the days that are past but not forgotten, and the acts that gave ours a place among Nations, while his whole soul was lit up with the spirit of '76, and his countenance beaming with patriotism he recalled their minds from the past and fixed them on the approaching crisis as he closed with this impressive language—"Make your country free, and abolish Slavery." We give the following from the N. York Tribune. Mr. Arnold followed Dr. Brainard. "and alluding to Gen. Cass, he was interrupted by loud calls for the reading of the letter to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Arnold read it from an edition lately published in pamphlet form—in a book about the size of a penny. It was received on this occasion, as it was one year ago, with laughs of derision. 'Circumstances prevented' Mr. Cass from being present then; and Mr. Arnold replied—'Circumstances will prevent the citizens of the North-west from voting for him now. The speaker spoke at length upon the Ordinance of 1787, and closed amid great applause.

David Kennison, the sole survivor of the Boston Tea party of 1776—now aged 111 years—stood up amid the spontaneous cheers of the crowd, and spoke for ten or fifteen minutes. As he told of the 'days which tried men's souls,' his eye grew bright with the fire of youth, and his trembling hand with a firmer grasp lifted up his cane, as if he were again brandishing his sword in the front of battle.—The old man closed with the words, 'Make your country free and abolish slavery.'

#### Celebration.

At Niles Michigan, the Colored citizens of that place through a committee extended to me an invitation to celebrate the abolition of British Slavery in 1834 in the West Indies. Having an inclination to know the standing of my colored brethren in the western part of the State, I accepted the invitation. At the place designated, I met a large company of well dressed and respectable appearing gentlemen and ladies in attendance, who greeted me warmly and conducted me to the platform where the oration was to be delivered. After listening to an oration of one hour and a half in length, a general invitation was given by the marsh of the day, to partake of a fine dinner which had been prepared for the occasion; all were invited without regard to color, to partake of the cheer in commemoration of the day that gave 300,000 Slaves their liberty.







