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FROM THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE. Recollections of a Physician. (CONCLUDED.)

It was eleven o'clock in the evening. Josophine was watching by the side of her sleeping sister; Mr. E. was snatching a few moments' rest on a sofa, in the apartment occupied by his suffering wife; Mr. R., under the care of two men, was reposing in the back parlor; and I had taken up my quarters in the front parlor, with a fresh lamp, and " Dan dy's Pihlosophy of Mystery," to while away an hour or two, before returning home for the night. I had a presentiment that something carious might transpire in relation to this case, and I endeavored to be, as much as possible. within reach; curiosity, as well as the hope of being servicable at such a time, furnishing its fair proportion of influence. I had been read-ing the wild vision related by the student of medicine, which occurred just on the eve of his presenting himself at the medical college for his diploma. The accumulation of horrors, grouped with a Radeliffian pencil, had excited my imagination, and laying the book aside, I allowed the train of thought thus invoked to range without control. How long this revery continued I am unable to say, for, if the truth must be told, it continued long after nature had yielded to the soft stealings of repose. My dreams partook of the speculations of the work I had been reading-phantoms of unnatural forms, faces of ogres, serpents hissing and gliding around, then troops of wild animals, ferocious and bent on mischief, and then spectral countenances gloomy and sad, in myriads dancing before the vision, amid the undulations of the throng. I occasionally caught a glimpse of a pallid face, with lineaments not unlike those of the slumbering tenant of the sick chamber above. At length the hall door opened, and a young man, with pale and mysterious looks, holding high above his head a lamp, approached and beckoned me to follow. As he came in, the forms which had As I told you that Dr. W. was to operate tobeen gliding around me instantly vanished, as if frightened at his presence. I arose from the chair: was this also a fantasy of the mind, or was it real? The evidences of reality were not to be mistaken. I had been awakened by the entrance of Mr. R., whose mind, severely affected by the affliction of Miss E., had been

"Hush?" said he in a subdued voice ; "don't frighten her by speaking." and turning around he stole softly up stairs I followed, fear of mischief either to himself or Miss her room, carefully opened it, and stood on the threshold.

quite unsettled by a powerful narcotic admin-

istered by Dr. W.

"There she sleeps! but she shall awake." he whispered, as I stood beside him. Then, elevating his voice to a pitch that might have aroused the neighborhood, he shouted, as he sprang forward, dropping the lamp in his

way-"Wake! wake, Honoria! Will you sleep forever ?"

I just succeeded in arresting him, as he was about clasping Miss E. in his arms. The made their appearance, and he was taken back to his room as quiet and peacable as if he had leaving Josephine and the attendants present terribly frightened.

As I stood at the door of Miss E.'s room. the moment before Mr. R. rushed forward, I thought that I saw a sudden movement of her hand. There was a flash which came apparently from a brilliant of much value, which had not been removed from her finger. When Mr. R. had retired, I mildly rebuked Josephine for leaving her sister's hand uncovered, as I had given instructions that every precaution should be observed to keep the body warm. She replied, that but a few minutes before Mr. R. had entered the apartment, she had looked and her sister's arm was then carefully protected from the air, and she was greatly astonished to find the drapery had been disturbed If I had not seen the movement of her hand before Mr. R. sprang toward her, I should have attributed the alteration in her position to his agency. Here, then was another ground for hope, stronger than any hitherto afforded; but a doubt hung on the whole of this night's experience. The mysterious commingling of the ideal with the actual. strange visions with yet stranger realities, following in such rapid succession, that I was sorely puzzled to draw the line of demarkation between the ore and the other; but I went home with more encouragement than I

had the previous evening.

The fourth and fifth days had passed away. -Mr. R. had measurably recovered from the sudden shock which the announcement of Miss E.'s death-like condition had produced. He was now calm, but with scarcely a vestige of expectation that she would recover. The medical board held a sitting daily at noon, but no alteration in the treatment appeared to be called for, as no change had taken place in her condition. There appeared to be a reliance on what some have lately harped upon as folly, the Vis Medicatrix Natura, for restoration

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon of the sixth day, when a messenger, nearly out of breath, desired my instant attendance at the house of Mr. E. I was at dinner when he arrived, and without the least delay, hastened to accompany him. When I reached the sick room, I found Miss E. propped up with pillows, and the whole household, with the exception of her mother, around her. Her eyes were open, and she was breathing with considerable effort. Her father had the point of his finger on her temple, from which place

her so long in their death like embrace had had not much fear. The dread of death had vital current spouted forth from the incision time of the exhibition of the Chloroform. I air, and administered a full doce of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, which she swallowed without much difficulty. Having despatched a messenger for Dr. W. I applied a compress to the wound in the temple, and relieved Mr. E. from his trying situation, who left the room to carry the joyful intelligence to his anxious wife, who from great prostration of strength had been prevented from visiting the bedside of her daughter since the first day of her af-

Miss E.'s pulse was at first a mere flutterng under the finger, but in a few minutes after the administration of the stimulating draught they became more regular and decidedly in-creased in tone. Yet they were weak, which to my mind was a favorable symptom. I was fearful that the force of the circulation might increase as in numerous cases on record of resuscitation from asphyxia, induced by the in halation of the carbonic and sulphurated hydrogen gases, or by hanging or drowning, and finally terminated in congestion, defeating all our efforts at saving life, and I therefore withheld the use of all further stimulants. In half sleep, would rally without the further use of tonics of any kind. Nor was I disappointed; perfectly selfpossessed and free from any uned during her sleep, and we were discussing the features of her case, when she awoke.

"Why, Dr. W.," said she, in rather feeble tones, "have you finished the operation? I

knife no longer produces pain."

It was evident that Miss E, had no knowledge of the interval of nearly a week that had elapsed, since the Coloroform was administer-

'And here is Dr. B.," she continued .see you before. Excuse me for not speaking. As I told you that Dr. W. was to operate today, you came, I presume, because I consult-

I endeavored to excuse toyself from the imopriety of making a visit unsolicited, but ould have made poor work of it, if Dr. W. frequent between us.

with transmitted to our medical friends who chained, followed by intense agony, as one had met with us daily in consultation, inform- sense after another resumed its wonted powing them of the sudden recovery of our interesting patient, and requesting them not to might prove a source of excitement.

and the family flattered themselves on their whole household was alarmed; the servants, success in thus covering up the frightful hiawho had slept while attending Mr. R, soon tus in her history-with what reason the reader will soon learn. Having some previous association with her circle, I visited Miss E. been detected in some glaring act of folly, under this sanction as a friend, in order to ob serve the progress of her convalescence but in conversation studiously avoided any allusion to her case. It was during the last visit I intended to make that she, with a gaiety ev idently assumed, suddenly changed the conversation by asking me if I had paid any atten-

tion to the study of mental philosophy? I replied that a knowledge of medicine involved many subjects which had been classed under the head of sciences collateral, and all enlightened practitioners of medicine must, of necessity, be acquainted with the laws regula-

ting the human mind. "Well, Doctor," she continued, "I have been musing and reviving recollections for the past few days, and I will unburden my thoughts to you, for I am unused to mystery, your silence for the past week leads me to believe you have been playing a part."

I pretended to be greatly surprised at this road imputation of insincerity, but in truth I felt that I was fairly convicted.

"Doctor," she resumed, "you may look wise; it is said to belong to the craft, but it wou't answer on this occasion. I understand it all; I am satisfied that I have been under the influence of that intoxicating Chlorofo m for some time-how long I know not; and if you will relate what transpired from the time Dr. W. finished his preparations for the operation until I became conscious, I, in turn, will enlighten you with my perceptions in the spir-

Amazed at this announcement, and knowng that further reserve was useless, I recounted briefly all that had passed during the period of her unnatural sleep.

After pondering some time on my recital, she gave the following relation :

"I was greatly agitated when I took the seat, and hardly knew what my feelings were, or how I acted. Suddenly a veil appeared to be thrown over every object in the room, and I fancied that my powers of life were fast sinking. Sight soon failed, and the last I heard listinctly was Dr. W.'s remark that the Chloroform had taker full effect. My senses one after the other appeared to die. Hearing was the last to yield, and then I felt as if locked motionless in the grasp of some unknown and relentless power. Utterly dark and noiseless as the vacancy of uncreated space, the solitude around was not of earth, but of that vast abvs beyond the boundaries of time. I felt the heart's last thrill in the abortive effort to send a stream of blood had run down, covering that the vital current coursing on as in health, and side of her face, and deluging the pillow .- then I thought that as that tremor passed off The decision and energy of her father had that death, with his palsying touch, had come, saved her life, after the fetters which had held and that all of earth was forever gone. Still I

given way; for, with the first pulsation, the given way to curiosity; the desire to look upon the world beyond the grave, to explore made in the temporal artery by Dr. W. at the that wonderful future so full of awe to the living and the dying, overcome all anxiety .scattered the concourse, who, in their anxiety Gradually the gloom appeared to part. and I to be useful, were depriving Miss E. of pure saw my own figure extended on a couch decked in the habiliments of the grave. All else was impenetrable night. The strange wish to see my former home of intellect and thought was scarcely formed before it was accomplished, and I was looking through the decaying portal which, during life, had been the only avenues for the transmission of every image of pain or pleasure, and I saw, not the confined and uneven walls of a human skull, but a vast temple, illuminated with numberless lamps, and seemingly endless vistas stretching off in every direction. It appeared as though I had entered this mighty temple with power to explore its mysterious recesses and lofty, vaulted avenues. The first of these passages that I was permitted to enter had few of the em- O, ye departed beauties, turned to clay! blems of vitality; the vegitation had a faded hue, and the trees, if not leafless and naked, were dry and blighted. A few green spots only, with an occasional clump of wild flowers, were visible, and fewer still, and at great intervals, were shrubs of ever-green, and scarcely enough of all to give relief to a withered prospect. Occasionally a grave, with signs of care and preservation, was passed, but ofan hour after my arrival Miss E. fell off into an easy slumber, and I recommended perfect silence, in the hope that nature, refreshed by ing holy places where the hand of friendship had been kindly given, but these bright guerfor after sleeping about two hours, she awoke perfectly selfpossessed and free from any unbleasant symptom, with the exception of a in sooth, a dreary road, and when I read the slight feeling of lassitude. Dr. W. had arriv- tablet at the entrance, inscribed, " To the lost things of Earth," I knew at once that it was the vale of memory. Another vista stretching far beyond the strength of mortal sight bore few and simple tokens of veneration and wordon't feel any pain."

"Oh, yes," replied Dr. W. "The operation is all finished; we have gone on improvement to make the control of simple architecture, with a spire pointing heaven ward, the top of which seemed bathed in the ng in surgery, Miss E., until the use of the silver light of eternity. " Religious faith," in characters of flame, was stamped upon the entrance. Another, broad, high, and apparently interminable, bore the inscriptions of 'Poetry Music, Peauty and Love.' If the sight of the mild radiance which illuminated this fairy region had been vouchsafed to artists, it would have thrown Claude of Lorraine into ecstacies, and his glowing landscapes would have shamed the purple blushes seen in Italian skies. The nir was laden with fragrant odors, exhaling elements of poetry and music, the language and voice of love, were thickly strewn about

ed you. It was kind in you, Doctor. I am from flowers springing on every side, and the truly glad to see you. You are so candid." Young romances were budding and blossom ing in every nook, and mirth and delight held had not interfered by informing Miss E. that high carnival amid the harmony of numbers, he had met with me in consultation, a practice the undulations of music and the waving lines requent between us.

The remark was satisfactory, and Miss E. of beauty. It was while lingering in this par-E. He went directly to the door leading to the healing of the wound. Notes were forth- of motion, as if the wheels of life had been un-

ers, and I was again with the living:"

The recital of Miss E. made a deep impresmeet on the following day, as their presence sion on my mind at the time, and has led to much speculation since, as to the probability Miss E. rapidly recovered, and in a week of premature interments in several instances was apparently in the enjoyment of her usual where death has been recorded as resulting energies. Great precaution had been used to from the use of this new agent to quiet pain keep profoundly secret all the circumstances How horrible must be the idea that, at the connected with her long and peaceful sleep, close of such a vision as that related by Miss close of such a vision as that related by Miss E., some unfortunate sufferer from Chloroform might awake to consciousness within the prison-house of the grave, where, for the few moments life might struggle on, the soul wo'd be exercised by the direct despair! That such an awakening has taken place in the charnelhouse there is no longer room to doubt, and that the number will be greatly multiplied if the use of Chloroform becomes very general

is equally certain. About three weeks after my last visit to Miss E., as recorded above, I received a note, very tastefully done up, requesting my attendance at her residence on a particular evening, not, as formerly, to consult on matters involv ing life and death, but to be present at the marriage ceremony, which was to unite my Chloroform patient with the occasional madman, Mr. R., who has been sane enough since the night when, at the request of Dr. W., he indulged in the use of opium. I attended the wedding, and assisted, to the best of my ability, in shedding a light of joy over a festivity so deeply hallowed by recent events. My parting advice, given at a late hour to Mr. R., was, never to bury his bride until furnished, by me, with a certificate for that purpose, in accordance with the requirements of the city

Franklin's Apologue on War.

In what light we are viewed by superior beings may be gathered from a piece of late West Indian news, which possibly has not yet reached you. A young angel of distinction being sent down to this world on some business, for the first time, had an old courier spirt assigned him as a guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico in the middle of the ong day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, he decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air; and the quantity f pain, misery and destruction, the crews yet live were thus with so much eagerness dealng round to one another; he turned angrily his guide, and said, "You blundering blockhead, you are ignorant of your business; you undertook to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell!" "No, sir," says the guide, "I have made no mistake : this is really the earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manne"; they have more sense and more of what nen (vainly) call humanity." Letters to

Goop .- The ladies of Louisiana have adopted as a rule, never to marry a man who owes an editor more than one year's subscription.

All men have their frailties.

Association.

Life-death are links of one unbroken chain;-Heirs to each other interchangeably.

All that is dead has lived—will live again, All that now lives, was dead—again will die.

Earth has been sown with generations, -grass Is but past life, of present life the prop:-We eat—drink—sleep—into our graves we pass,
And form for the unborn a future crop.

Things human-vegetable-animal, Exchange their forms as death renewstheir birth Let us then own, and love as brethren, all

The products of our common mother-Earth. 'Tis this Promethean thought that vivilies And humanizes all the forms we see, Bidding wake new sympathies, and rise

Above their dull materiality. Our ancestors are in the corn and trees,
The living fields are fertilized by death.
The dust was human once, and every breeze

That blows around us has been human breath. Who wept or laugh'd in long forgotten hours Methinks your tears, and smiles, and bright array. Live in the dewy and the sunny flowers.

Even the beasts are kin to us; we trace Their blood in ours; and therefore should earth's

Lord, The Father, not the Tyrant of the race, To their whole family his love accord.

The life they share-in flight already swift,

Association makes the whole world kin:-O'erleaping time and space, its magic power Can bring the future and the past within The scope and feeling of the present hour.

O sun, and moon, and stars, and painted skies! O sea and earth, with your enchanting sights! How much more deeply do I sympathize With your resplendent glories and delights.

When I reflect that all within the tomb Once shared the raptures ye awake in me, And that ye still shall gladden and illume Myriads of human creatures yet to be.

Since, then, in nature every changeful form Its consanguinity with man can prove, Let the whole world to our affections warm, Be one united family of love;-

Of love, sublimed and hallowed by the thought That all created things, from star to sod, re brooded over by the power that wrought Light, life and love our common father, God!

Other great Interests' --- Gen. Taylor.

One of the most plausible and effective arion, was that our candidates had but "one him personally, but I say, with his sentiments, no such excitement. idea,"—that of opposition to slavery. So far, said they, we approve of him; his views meet al improvements, &c., and we will give him meet. It is no other than Southern Senators necessity of having a Presidential candidate thoroughly committed upon these great lead irg measures of government. But the Libertook their chosen course of ranking tariffs above the rights of man-and lost both !

But now what a striking commentary do The signs of the times pretty clearly indicate make. that Gen. Taylor will be the candidate of the Whigs for the next presidency-that he will eceive their support generally, and probably be elected. Well, what are his views upon these "other great interests," so indelibly inscribed in the creed of the Whigs? Listen and learn:—Are you in favor of a protective tariff? "I shall be governed by the constitution of my country."-Are you in favor of internal improvements? "I shall walk in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson.' Are you a Whig? "I have never voted in my ife-do not belong to any party-shall make pledges to none, and be the candidate of none!" And last, let us ask a question, which the Whigs have failed to ask, or if asked, has not been answered, even as explicitly as those above:-Are you in favor of circumscribing and abolishing slavery? In the absence o words, let actions speak :- "I am a large slaveholding planter, and my interests and sympathies are naturally identified with that class. I have hunted with bayonet and bloodhound the poor Indian from the everglades of Florida, that even this poor dreg of the home of his fathers might be added to the dominion of slavery, and no longer serve as a hidingplace of the flying fugutive: I have overrun the vast provinces of Mexico-laid waste her towns and villages-put to the slaughter her men, women and children, and prepared the way for dooming her boundless plains, in all time to come, to the groans, the blood and tears of the American slave! Is not this satisfactory ?" [Green Mt. Freeman.]

Truth alone is Beautiful. There is an innate principle in the human heart which causes men to love truth and regard it as something peculiarly valuable, beauiful and majestic. The images of a lively fancy or the fairy forms of the ideal world may delight for a moment the restless mind; but truth only can impart a peace which partakes of its own dignity, simplicity and eternwrought tales of imaginary joys or woes, and and are wont to feed the immortal intellect with airy nothings," feel too painfully the insufficiency of fiction to supply the deep necessities of the soul; and though such seldom become the lovers and defenders of truth, they are accustomed to regard it as a treasure, which alone of all treasures possesses the inherent power of imparting a lasting satisfaction to its possessor.

So spontaneously does the love of truth however studied and specious, would meet the aprobation of mankind, did it not assume the garb of reality, and present itself to the in quiring mind as the object of its search.

FROM HOUSTON'S REPORTS Debate in the Senate.

Protection of property in the district of Columbia

(IN CONTINUATION)

THURSDAY APRIL 20. with a good deal of interest. But, while I have warrantable interference of those who know seen considerable excitement exhibited on the nothing about that with which they meddle. part of a few gentlemen around me, I confess I rest this case in no fear of insurrection; and that I have not been able to work myself into I wish it to be distinctly understood, that we anything like a passion. I think that probably are able to take care of ourselves, and to purthe Senator from New Hampshire has done ish all incendiaries. It was the insult offered much to accomplish his object. His bill is a to the institutions which we have inherited that very harmless thing in itself, brought forward provoked my indignation. at this time, and under the present circumstance it has created a good deal of excitement among gentlemen on this side of the chamber.

Mr. CALHOUN, (in his seat.) Not the billhe occurrence

I believe, the only man who has a national chamber concur.

nomination for the Presidency. I firmly believe that on this floor to-day, by the aid of the intend to imply the Senator from South Corolina and the Senator from Mississippi, he has more than doubled his vote at the Presidential election, and every man in this chamber from a free State kows it! I looked on with amazement for a time, to see whether there could be an understanding between the Serator from New Hampshire and his Southern friends, calculated to give him iberty party during the last presidential electhat Senator here. I mean no disrespect to who have no sympathy for abolitionists, desire

produces Abolition. Mr. CALHOUN. Does the gentleman pretend to say that myself, and Southern gentlemen who act with me upon the occasion, are party teneciously persisted in putting man fanatics? Have we done anything more than rest, and tariffs afterwards; and the Whigs defend our rights, encroached upon at the North? Am I to understand the Senator that we make Abolition votes by defending our rights? If so, I thank him for the information we behold upon this Whig doctrine of 1844! and do not care how many such votes we

> Mr. Douglas. Well, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina, and every other Senator from the South, that far be it from me to entertain the thought that they designed to create abolitionists, in the north or elsewhere. Far be it from me to impute any such design!-Yet I assert that such is the only inevitable effect of their conduct.

defending ourselves.

Mr. Douglas. No; they are not defendin his zeal and excitement this morning, made that remark for ten thousand votes!

Mr. FOOTE. Will you allow me? Mr. Douglas, Certainly.

votes, he is fairly entitled to them. Had the ife, and that dearer than life, to every Southern man-had he witnessed such scenes, and ity. Those who are charmed with finely can use no other language. I cannot but re ultra parties, we of the North, who belong to to utter such sentiments as those of the Senator for all your constitutional rights, in which we

spring up in the heart, that no system of error, would produce an incendiary excitement— But we protest against being instruments— Truth, then, may be regarded as having an deeply upon this subject. But I am not alto sentiment of every Northern map, who is a conginal abode in the human soul;

When we consider truth as an emanation stances of the section of the country to which from Deity, an attribute of the Eternal, as des- he has alluded. I have lived a good portion tined, in the progress of time, to revalution of my life on the immediate borders of a slave ize the world, and restore man to his pristine State. I have seen the operation of such exsimilarity to his Maker, it is not surprising citements as those of which he speaks, upon that a silent awe and admiration should steel both sides of the line. I can well appreciate over us; and while we contemplate its grand- the excited feelings with which gentlemen in eur and purity, that sublime emotions should the South must regard any agitated movepresent itself to a rational being, as alone ment to get up insurrections amongst their negro servants.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, I do not wish to be considered as participating in the feeling to which the Senator alludes. I have no fear of insurrection-no more than I have of my cattle. I do not dread such incendiaries .-Our slaves are happy and contented. They sustain the happiest relation that labor can sustain to capital. It is a paternal institution .-Mr. Douglas. I have listened to this debate They are rendered miserable only by the un-

provoked my indignation.
Mr. Foote, Will the honrable Senator allow me to make a remark !

Mr. Douglas. With a great deal of pleas-

Mr. FOOTE. If it be understood that I ex-Mr. Douglas. On the occurrence I desire pressed any fear of insurrection which might to say a word. In the first place, I must grow out of this movement, it a mistake. I congratulate the Senator from N. Hampshire said that such an audacious movement as this on the great and most glorious triumph could not be tamely submitted to without enwhich he has acheived. He stands very pro- couraging its authors to proceed; and that, I minently before the American people, and is think, all who have spoken on this side of the

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. I did not intend to imply that my colleague had taken any such course as that which I disclaim. Mr. Douglas. All that I intended to say

was, that the effect of this excitement-of all these harsh expressions-will be the creation of Abolitionists at the North.

Mr. FOOTE. The more the betteer. Mr Douglas. The gentleman may think so; but some of us at the North do not concur encouragement, strength and power, in the with him in that opinion. Of course, the Senacontest. But I know that those distinguished tor from New Hampshire will agree with him Senators from the South, to whom I have re- because he can fan the flame of excitement so ferred, are incapable of such an understanding; as to advance his political prospects. And I yet I tell them that, if they had gone into a can also well understand how some gentlemen caucus with the Senator from New Hampshire at the South may quite complacently regard and, after a night's study and deliberation, had all this excitement, if they can persuade their devised the best means to manufacture Aboli- constituents to believe that the institution of tionism and Abolition votes in the North, they would have fallen on precisely the same kind are the men who meet the Poliath of the North One of the most plausible and effective ar-uments brought by the Whigs against the A few such exciting scenes sufficed to send them strength at home. But we, of the North.

Mr. CALHOUN. I must really object to the resented a free State of this Union, on this remarks of the Senator. We are merely deours exactly: but then there are other great floor, but for the aid of Southern speeches.— fending our rights. Suppose that we defend interests that we are unwilling to sacrifice, even for the anti-slavery cause. Give us a ing slave states, going to an extreme, breathing to do so? Surely the Senator cannot mean to The remark was satisfactory, and Miss E. was prevailed upon not to attempt to converse any further at present, on the ground that any any further at present, on the ground that a ground that a ground that a ground that a grou (and I presume I may speak for those who act our cordial support. And then they would nt- acting in concert, and yet without design, that and exalted ground. Long as he may have lived in the neighborhood of slave-holding States, he cannot have realized anything on this subject. I must object entirely to his

course, and say, that it is at least as offensive as that of the Senator from New Hamshire, Mr. Foots. Will the gentlemen from Illinois me a word? Mr Douglas. In a moment. I am sorry

that the honorable Senator regards my language as offensive as that of the Senator from New Hamshire. Will he allow me to remark, in the first place, that I did not suppose that I should ever be classed with the Senator from New Hampshire on the subject of slavery; and, in the next place, that I did not say anything disrespectful to the Senator from South Carolina, or any one associated with him on this question. I did not impugn his motives. I said explicity that I did not regard him as Mr. CALHOUN, (in his seat.) We are only being actuated by any but the purest motives. He felt indignant at the recent occurrences, and his indignation he regarded as being nating themselves! They suffer themselves to ural and proper. We of the free States share become excited upon this question—to discuss in that indignation. But I said the Senator it with a degree of heat and give it an impor- from South Carolina, by the violent course tance which makes it heard and felt through the pursued here, had contributed to the result Union. It is thus that Abolition derives its vi- which we deplored, and that Abolitionism at tality. My friend from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote] the North was built up by Southern denunciation and Southern imprudence. 1 stated that a remark, in the invitation which he extended there were men of the North who are ready to the Senator from New Hampshire to visit to take advantage of that imprudent and de-Mississppi, which is worth ten thousand votes nunciatory course, and turn it to their own acto the Senator; and I am confident that that count, so as to make it revert upon the South. Senator would not allow my friend to retract I announced in plain terms that truth—a truth which every man from the free States +10 fully realize; and, sir, 1, too feel upon this subject, in asmuch as I have never desired to Mr. Foote. If the effect of that remark enlist, and never shall enlist, under the banwill be to give to that Senator all the Abolition ners of either of the radical factions on this question. I have no sympathy for Abolition-Senator from Illinois lived where I have re- ism on the one side, or that extreme course on sided—had he seen insurrection exhibiting its the other, which is a kin to abolitionism. We fiery front in the midst of the men, women, and are not willing to be trodden down, whilst you onlidren of the community—had he had rea-son to believe that the machinery of insurrec-builds up your adversary in the North. Nor

tion was at such a time in readiness for pur- does he hazard anything; quite the contrary poses of the most deadly character, involving -for he will thus be enabled to keep concentrated upon himself the gaze of the Abolition. ists, who will regard him as the great champi believed that movements like that of this morn- on offreedom, who encounters the distinguished ing were calculated to engender feelings out Senator from South Carolina and the Senators of which were to raise fire, blood and desola- from Mississippi. He is to be upheld at the tion, the destruction finally of the South-he North, because he is the champion of Aboliwould regard himself a traitor to the best sention; and you are to be upheld at the South, timent of the human heart, if he did not speak because you are the champions who meet him; out the language of manly denunciations. I so that it comes to this; that between the two peat my conviction, that any man who dares neither, are thrust aside. Now we stand up from New Hampshire, and attempts to act will protect you to the last. We go for the them out, anywhere in the the sunny South will meet death upon the scaffold, and deif these laws be not strong enough to prevent Mr. Douglas. I must congratulate the Sen- or punish these crimes, we will give to them ator from New Hampshire on the accession of the adequate strength. On the other hand, five thousand votes? Sir, I do not blame the we go for enforcing the laws against mobs, Senator from Mississippi for being indignant at and any destruction of property by them, if the any man, from any portion of the Union, who laws be not strong enough to suppress them. who would kindle the flame of civil war-who puppets-in this Slavery excitement, which would incite a negro insurrection, hazarding can operate only to your interest, and the wellthe life of any man in the Southern States.— ding up of those who wish to put you down.

The Senator hus, I am aware, reason to feel I believe, sir, that in all this I have spoken the

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY. BATTLE CREEK, M., JUNE, 2 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. LEICESTER KING.

Apology.

ink-and which was entirely unforseen, and unavoidable. After it was ascertained, we Telegraph- appreciated. ed to Detroit, to have it sent by Express. When that failed-sent to Kalamazoo and Marshall, but. fale seemed to be against us. Our ink (which was indispensible) did not arrive in time.

Political Movements.

MICHIGAN .- The Whig Convention met at Jackson on the 11th instant and nominated JACOB M. HOWARD, HEZAKIAH G. WELLS, HENRY WAL-DRON, HENRY B. LATHROP, and HIRAM L. MIL. LER, as candidates for Electors. They passed resolutions condemning the war, and the policy of acquiring territory for the extension of Slavery, and that it is the duty of Congress to adopt the ordipance of 1787, and apply the same to all newly ac- your present enterprise as Editor of the Michigan quired territory.

But we do not learn, by the report of their proceedings, that their delegates go pledged to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for a particular candidate. The Convention expresses its full confidence in the decision of that body, and a determination to support its nominee.

Ogio .- The Liberty men have called a Convention to meet on the 22d of June at Columbus, and suggest the idea that the Whigs or Democrats may nominate a candidate who will carry out the views of Liberty men-perhaps so, but he will carry out the wishes of his own party first, and Liberty men, if they unite with either of the old parties, may, in years hence; assuming for its future progress considers it bad, is primafacia evidence that the end have the enviable satisfaction of acting in the capacity "cat's p w." There can be but little ment for a few years past. confidence placed in a party that will submit to be led by slaveholding influence.

Wisconsin .- The Liberty Convention on the 19th ultimo, nominated CHARLES DURKEE for Governor, and JACOB LABRAND for Lieutenant Governor. The friends of freedom are wide awake in that State, and are preparing for vigorous action.

met on the 8th instant to appoint delegates to the was broken up by a mob in Utica, and ad-Philadelphia Convention, and nominate Electors, passed the following:

" Resolved. That the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for the Chief Magistracy of this Union meets the hearty concurrence of a majority of this Convention; but, in the spirit of a just and liberal concession, we stand prepared to support Henry Clay, or any other Whig who may be nom-

Which shows a determination on the part of Southern men to carry their measures. How will the non-slaveholding Jelegates relish this when they ulifiedly pledged to abide by the nor

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The organ of the Liberty party in this State represent the cause as progressing-and gives an editorial on the course of John P. Hale, which closes with the following:

in this State, may, and will, we suppose, continue to ask, What has John P. Hule done ? Not so will their masters at the So th. They know and feel tion meeting was appointed, was drawn into a aim in different ways at the accomplishment of already that he is doing a work for Freedom, be- swamp. In Boston in 1835, the abolitionists their desired object. All will endeavor to prefore which this accursed system of wrong is doomed to destruction. Let all the friends of Freedom and free Democracy thank God and take courage. The day of triumph may tarry; but it will come. Clouds and darkness may hover above all our free institutions. Trust in God and his Providence .-Let no man be discouraged. Slavery, driven from fend his. the old world, may find its last resting-place in the land of Washington and Jefferson. But that resting-place shall be its grave."

ILLINOIS .- The Democratic State Convention principles of the Wilmot Proviso as a set off to Southern measures but passed this:

" Resolved, That we look forward to the deliberations of the Democratic National Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, with something of solicitude, but without distrust; believing that it will be composed of clear-headed and high-minded men, who will banish discord from their councils. and whose action will be such as the crisis and the times demand; and we hereby unreservedly and unconditionally pledge our cordial support to the men whom they may select to bear the standard of our principles and lead us on to victory."

Overlooking in their prospect of victory, all the rights of the North and West, disregarding the fate of the River and Harbor Bill that was pocketed so unceremoniously by President Polk. But they did not forget to bind themselves unreservedly and cans, and raise armies in New York for his as- people of the U- States, arranged under some unconditionally' to support the nominee.

(COMMUNICATED.) Burlington, April 29th. 1848.

DEAR SIR :- I have received two copies of the Michigan Liberty Press, and I am highly gratified with its appearance and spirit, and feel it a duty and privilege to sustain it. The times require such a paper, for there is not a secular paper in the state ment affairs except a true liberty paper; it may be Thrones, Principalities and Powers of the old sverld trembling on their base, a nation is being born in a day. The groans of falling kingdoms and empires crushed under the weight of their own political and morel evils, admonishes us that the Lord reigns in the earth and will judge the nations .-France has astonished the world, the space of half named, show a wide difference in the public out consulting the wishes of the free States, a century since the unhappy Louis the 14th was opinion of 1835, and that of 1848. driven from the throne, has given to France much light in regard to the rights of man and the science of government.

The great and noble principles put forth in the circular of the French minister of foreign affairs. speaks volumes in favor of the oppressed people and justly demand the respect of all civilized na-

The present determination of the French nation

an act an act in accordance with the spirit of our overcome was immense. The power of the ry to the public will, for the people never Anniversary of the American and Foreign liberty party is the only party, that under God can of the mob formed one united phalanx of re- Slave-holders themselves will not deny those see that both Whigs and Democrats steal the live- sistance to the antislavery enterprise. Against the presidency, except that he should sign any bill that might pass. There may be some one obtained in whom the south would have confidence, and for the sake of keeping up the party may yield We deeply regret the necessity of informing our their position and all come together like Pilate and sabscribers, that this number of our paper could Herod, who made friends that they might crucify not be issued last week, in consequence of the fail- Jesus. The victory over oppression is not to be ists. This being the case, it may be well to ure of a contract which our printers had made for obtained without much patient effort, and then the examine and analyze the character of an Abaccomplishment of such an object is more justly olitionist, and see what he is, and wherein, and

the liberty banner is unfurled south of Mason's and ist. I suppose that the feeling in the mind Dixon's line, to the great dismay of the slave of any man against the institution of slavery, holders, and we may expect a glorious result when with a desire either to prevent its extension, the war shall wax warm in Africa.

The march of truth is onward, men may obstruct the passage of a stream for a season, but after a little while they see the result, the water resumes the accustomed channel in spite of all the feeble barriers of men; such is the power of water, and who shall successfully oppose the truth, "Great is the truth and it must prevail."

With most ardent wishes for your success in Liberty Press, I subscribe myself, your friend and fectual as those of the philanthropist, who acts

JOHN S. TWISS.

FOR THE MICHIGAN LIBERTY PRESS. Present and Prospective.

existed thirteen years ago and compare it with list. The fact that he opposes the extension the present. It is also cheering to compare of slavery is primafacia evidence that he conits present state with its prospective, a few siders it a bad institution, and the fact that he the same ratio that has marked its advance- he is in favor of its abolition, where it can be

liberty of the press. Now large bodies of cit. rension, is to lay the foundation of its destrucizens of all parties publicly applaud the very sentiments that then constituted the most ultra Georgia.-The Whig State Convention, which abolitionism. In 1835 an abolition convention propel the Antislavery enterprise with the journed to another town. In the same year, litionists were composed almost entirely of a the publishers of Abolition papers were de few philanthropic individuals who desired the nounced by the Governor of Massachusetts as abolition of slavery because it oppressed and guilty of crimes that were punishable at com- chattelized a sixth part of the nation. The abmon law. The governor of New York no- olition power now includes 80,000 Abolition ticed the abolitionists in his message to the Liberty party votes, a majority of the votes of nominee accord with our own on the subject of the President of the United States also embodied ic party in New York; seven thousand Whigs Wilmot Proviso and Southern rights." a denunciation against them in his annual mes- in Ohio, and seven thousand Whigs in Massage. In the same year, Garrison was led by sachusetts, who are united in some form of the mob in the streets of Boston, with a halter organization against the slave power. To verted into cannon. around his neck. Mobs, and almost univer- these may be added nearly the entire masses sal denunciation against the abolitionists, were of population of the free States, with large the order of the day from 1834 to 1837. In numbers at the south, where feelings are strong Philadelphia the hall in which the aboli- against slavery, and now on the eve of arraytionists attempted to hold their meeting was ing themselves under some form of organizaburned down, while the firemen took care tion for efficient action. "The stopid organs of Honkerism and Slavery to save the surrounding buildings. In New These various grades of Abolitionists may Hampshire, a school-house in which an aboli- have various forms of organization, and may were obliged to meet in a stable-loft, as no vent the extension of slavery; some will go public house could be procured. Many print- further and ask Congress to exert its power to ing presses were destroyed by mobs, and the virge of its limits, and abolish slavery Lovejoy was murdered in attempting to de- throughout all its jurisdiction, and prohibit the

lic opinion; in 1847 the principle of the Wil. of the Supreme Court, men who will carry mot Proviso was sustained by a vote in the out the great principles of nature as written in did not deem it expedient to pledge itself to the House of Representatives of the United States. Blackstone, that "all laws contrary to justice, In New Hampshire, Hale was elected to the are null and void." Others may try to induce U. S. Senate and Tuck to the House of Rep. Congress to pass a declaratory act, embodying resentatives. Most of the non slave-holding the principles avowed by Gov. Seward in his states passed resolutions against the extension controversy with the Gov. of Virginia; that of slavery. The democratic party in New "man cannot be the property of man," Oth-York, raised a rebellion against the slave pow- ers may be in favor of extending a system of er, and thus far maintains its position. At a moral sursion throughout the Southern States, public meeting in Utica where the mob drove to induce the slave-holders to liberate the slaves out the Abolitionists in 1835; the people in by State Legislation. Others may be in favor 1848 responded to John Van Buren in accla- of trying to alter the Constitution of the Unimations of applause, when he said if he be- ted States, and prohibit the continuance of slalieved the Government designed to establish very. slavery in Mexico, he would join the Mexi- Here then we have the great body of the sistance. A portion of the Whigs of Ohio, form of organization or other against 250,000 have resolved never again to assist in the elec- slave holders; all aiming to extinguish their tion of a President who is in favor of extend-power; and actuated by feelings that grow ing slavery. Our own Democratic Legisla- more and more intense every day. Can slaveture passed resolutions almost ananimously holders read their fate in coming events; do against the extension of slavery, notwithstand- they expect that a Constitution that could not Cass to the contrary. In the great Democrat- wished to discuss this subject a few years ago, that is able to give a proper expose of the govern- ic meeting held lately at Chicago, the non-ex- and which could not preserve the sanctity of tensionists of Slavery gained a decided victory, the mails from their own ruffian hands, will said of all those papers, how can ye tell the truth Hundreds of thousands of young men who preserve their institution of slavery against the who receive honor one of another. The Lord is have been trained up in the midst of the anti- will of the mass of the people goaded to action doing wonders in the world for the cause of liberty. slavery discussions of the last twelve years, by the galling reflection, that slavery has usurpare now becoming voters; a formidable army ed and used the powers of the Government indeed to array themselves against the half for a long series of years, to extend and worn out and disheartened politicians of the strengthen itself, with the intention of elevaslavery propagandist party. All these things ting itself in the councils of the Nation, and with hundreds of other incidents that might be permanently controlling the government with-

of anti slavery principles: every body knows have a right to make a form of government, that every morai and political movement, pro- and to unmake it, whenever they choose to do gresses in proportion to the resistance to be so. The people have as good a right to make overcome, compared with the power that pro- a new constitution as to make a new law, and ty in 1835, we all know was very limited-it repeal the laws. The compromises of the conconsisted of but few men, and they mostly stution in favor of Slavery, that are so much to emancipate all their slaves, should put the Uni- without funds, fortune or fame; yet it has pro- talked about, are of no avail to the slave-holdted States to the blush. O how humiliating to see duced the mighty change in the public mind er, (even admitting that they were bonafidely

strengthen its power. been effected almost entirely by the Abolition to what extent he differs from other men, and The signs of the times are favorable to our cause, from what he was before he was an Abolitionto curtail its power or annihilate its existence, constitutes an Abolitionist; provided that this feeling is sufficiently strong to induce him to act in conformity therewith. The Abolitionist may act from selfish or philanthropic motives, he is still an Abolitionist while he acts against slavery, and the acts of a selfish man who hopes to obtain an office, or gain friends, or gratify his love of approbation, may be as effrom the highest and noblest desires of bettering the condition of men, and promoting the glory of God. Hence we see that all classes including the very extremes of society, may Progress of Antislavery Principles .-- Past, become Abolitionists and act harmoniously together for the overthrow of slavery; and why It is cheering to the veteran antislavery men should they not, for slavery is injurious to all, to look back to the state of public opinion that Every Wilmot Proviso man is an Abolitiondone without producing what his judgment

In 1835 the Abolitionists were obliged to might assume to be greater evils than the one con end against mobs and fire for the preser- to be remedied; but whether he desires the vation of their own personal liberty and the abolition of Slavery or not, to prevent its ex-Now let us compare the present power to powers that existed in 1835. Then the Abo-

slave trade between the states; others will Now let us look at the present state of pub- go still farther and seek to elevate to the bench

ng the late expesition of the views of Gen. preserve the liberty of the press to those who

The great fundamental principle on which Now let us look at the prospective progress our government is based, is, that the people an American Senate refusing to approve of such which we now behold. The resistance to be a part of the institution) when they are contra

government and religion. Such surprising incon- Government, the power of the press, the pow- agreed with the Slave-holders, that they wo'd gruity in our rulers, must inevitably provoke the er of the church, the power of the capitalists, not alter or abolish the Constitution as often righteous indignation of the honest yeomanry. The the prejudices of the people, and the power as they might choose to do so from any cause.

positions. Then Slavery rests for its security ery of liberty men to "serve the Devil in." The this mighty power which at one time seemed on the will of the people only, and consequenttime is drawing nigh when we shall see what the to have determined on the annihilation of the ly all that is necessary to abolish it. is, to inloud protestations of the radical democrats of New antislavery influence, the handful of Aboli duce the people to hate it, and this hatred is teresting and enthusiastic York will affect at the Baltimore Convention. I tionists of 1835 contended, and made pro- already fast spreading in the community, the must at present condemn the position of the radi- gress by removing prejudices and converting subject has passed entirely out of the reach of cals in not requiring any test of the candidate for one at a time, until the public mind of the the original Abolitionists, they can neither con-North is on the point of dictating to the South trol or direct it. They placed the great truths that slavery shall not extend its limits or before the public mind, which is now pressing them forward to a focus upon the devoted Few will deny that this great change has heads of the Slave-holders. If they are wise they will emancipate their slaves.

S. W. FOSTER. Scio, April 1848.

> For the Mich. Liberty Press. LINES.

Written on the Death of Cotton M. Dickinson Alas! and is my Brother dead! Who was so well beloved; Ah! yes, he's left this world of strife, And gone to realms above.

> How passing strange it seems to us, That he should leave so soon, His morning sun that rose so fair. Alas! went down ere noon.

And now his absence we do mourn, Those friends he's left on Earth, He was so very dear to all Around our household hearth.

But oh! that place can ne'er be filled. In his dear Parent's heart, It caused a wound that cannot heal, When they were called to part.

But he has only paid the debt That all of us must pay; And we will try to be resigned, While here on Earth we stay.

And now farewell my Brother dear-Farewell dear Brother Cotton: Although your numbered with the dead, You ne'er will be forgotton. Ann Arbor, May 13, 1848. J. W. D.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CAMBRIA. Seven days Later Frem Europe.

The Royal mail steamer Cambria arrived to day, havng sailed on the 29th alt.

By this arrival we have the following important

The French Elections have passed off peacably .-Lamartine and Marrast were ahead. France remains

that no battles will be fought.

ermo was illuminated for three nights. All the statues | inhabitants thereof." of the house of Bourborn, were pulled down to be con-

willingness to capitulate. Gen. Congen had advanced rom the ranks to parley with them. They refused to isten, and as he was retiring he was treacherously shot. and mortally wounded. The troops, exasperated at seeing their chief thus basely shughtered, fell upon the nsurgent , killing many in their fury and desperation

Schleswighas been the scene of another battle beween the Danes and Prussians, in which the latter vere driven back over the river Eider. Spain and Portugal seem rapidly verging towards re-

lution, but both countries are as yet quiet. The French Government have definitely abolished layery in all her colonies.

There is nothing new from Poland. Russia remains uiet, waiting the opening of navigation. Subsequent accounts state that Schleswig has been

taken by the Prussian Confederation after a long engagement on Easter Sunday. After the capture of this ity they advanced to Flensberg, which surrendered ithout opposition.

Postscript,-Wilmer & Smith's Times reports a battle to have been fought between the Italians and Aus-Sardinia contemplates attacking instantly. The general European aspects are comparatively qu

t. There is nothing from the agitators of Ireland .-The government is preparing for outbreak. The govrnment security bill having passed appears calculated rather to increase than allay the political excitement in principles of the Proviso. Ireland, and is calculated to sustain the cause of the Chartists in England and Scotland.

Farther Items from Maxico. By the latest arrivals from Vera Cruz, we have our

files of Mexican papers, from which we gle in some additional items of interest. A letter in the Monitor dated Queretaro, April 25th, says that nine Deputies were still wanting to constitute a quorum. (A letter from "Mustang," dated one day later, states that only three members were lacking.)

The same letter states that Senor Rejon, before resignng his seat in the House, left a written speech against peace, and it is probable it will be published.

Gen. Almonte arrived at Queretaro, to take his seat in the Senate. He is opposed to the treaty, and the Government look upon him with suspicion The two Senators of the district of Mexico have re

igued their seats in Congress. The writer closes his letter, saying that he would not be surprised to see the Government, before ratifying the treaty, dissolved, and each one take the road home. The Monitor is of opinion that Congress would meet

It is reported that Otero is the leader of the war parv in the House of Representatives.

Senor Micheltorena, one of the Deputies, deserted his nost, and left Queretaro. El Progreso, of Queretaro, says, on the 27th ult., that Congress will not meet.

We find the following in a letter dated Queretaro, A-Yesterday the twenty first meeting, preparatory to he session of the new Congress took place, and after

he reading of many documents relative to the Deputies who have not yet male their appearance, (for want of nouey.) a note was addressed to the Minister of Finance effect that he should cause remittances to be efray the expense of their journey to the capital. The New Orleans Picayane says:- "Our correspdent, "D. S.," (writing from the city of Mexico,) has

or the reasons he sets forth. He has hithertoentertained the most serious doubts upon the subject; and the weight with us as anything else we have seen of the news by the New Orleans." interrupted with deep and most hearty applause.

Anti-Slavery Society.

New York, May 10th, 1848. This Society held its Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle, vesterday, commencing at 3 o' clock, P. M. Of former Anniversaries of this efficient auxiliary of the antislavery effort, I cannot speak, as this is the first I have ever attended. I will say, however, that this has heen every way cheering, and exceedingly in-

Arthur Tappan, the President of the Socie-Mr. Lewis Tappan read an outline of the report of the Executive Committee, which was istened to with close attention, and applauded roundly by the large audience attending.

We regret not having room to insert the no! f the most prominent speeches.

ans so greatly advanced during the past year, amid the opposition of enemies, the apathy of nominal friends, and the willingness of the majority of electors to sacrifice humanity and liberty on the altar of policy.

Church that could sustain Slavery an hour, if

sin against God. the progress of emancipation in the colonies of

Resolved. That the manly conduct of Hon. this respect and gratitude should also be awarded to all who have stood up fearlessly in

highest offices in the gift of the people, and hope that every elector who is opposed to sla

llotted half hour in speaking Proviso. It was time, he said, for the Amer- there is this fire in the rear to meet them that time a deliberate scheme would be formed friends of the Proviso in particular-out of

already got it; but the question now at issue is as to the existence of slavery within that new territory. Mr. S, here proceeded to explain that the Wilmot Proviso expressly prohibits the existence of that institution therein, and to defend at length its justice and good

The speaker subsequently proceeded to argue that, until the United States, established a trians, near Mantua. The latter were compelled to be regarded as supreme; and, hence, as those to die of cold and torpor than of the fever of agitaretire to the fortress of Paschiera, which the King of laws do and will not recognize the existence tion. And so is it in our own human organization on this point at some further length, and clos-

of the abolition of slavery. The substance of his remarks was ar argument that the institution of slavery is against the laws of nature and of civilization. In the course of his reslavery is to save the United States!"(applause)

Mr. V has just arrived in this country, and study its institutions. He is fresh from the at Washington may have something to fall back up-French Revolution, and is incimate with sev-French Revolution, and is included the french charter of the Provisional Government. his remarks to a close; but the audience replied with cries of "go on!" "But i act under a promacter, and does not fail to see the glaring in consistency between true republicanism and

The President introduced Hon. John P. Hale, one of the Senctors from New Hampshire, and he took the stand amidst the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Hale, in his personphysical proportions, manly bearing, pleasing and impressive mode of address, with the soul he throws into his movements, words and dongs, and the earnestness of his purpose, has on first sight, raised him in our estimation, and but confirmed our previous conviction that he is the man for the hour, and that the Liberty party acted wisely in selecting him as its Presdential candidate. He is a noble specimen of man, in the prime of his years, and in the vigor of manhood, and with mind and soul in harmony with the demands of humanity, and alive to the calls of patriotism. Many of our readers, we are happy to say, will have the pleasure during the coming season of listening to nade to the absent Departies, of the funds necessary to his eloquent tongue, and gazing upon the Senator who dares, in his place in the Senate, to stand single and alone, and brave the fury of the slave power. Mr. Hale spoke but about twenty minutes; his remarks but kindled the truth would not be any plainer than now previous enthusiasm of the meeting and was

The Express, (whose report I subjoin) has done itself much credit, by the accuracy with which it has given

I have been so much accustomed to address an audience so little sympathizing with my views for

some time past, that your kindness is as overcoming

Mr. Hale's Speech.

as it is strange; but I beg you to repress any fur ther manifestations of it. at what I am rhout to say, at least for present. There is no darger, though that I shall tell FLATTERING truths. No! I know of no bright picture to exhibit to you; I know of nothing but the stern reality of toth-and that rey, cailed the meeting to order. After prayer, ality full of deep and damning disgrace. I was same what annued, a short time ago, at one of the concerts of the Hutchinsons, at following the poor wanderer in one of their songs, in search of "D wa East." (Laughter.) The poor fellow came here to New York, thinking he had found it at last; but He soon found he was wrong and posted off proceedings of this Convention in full. We to Boston with the self same intent, but with the like want of success; and, on proceeding from thence can only give a few of the excellent resolutions to Portland and Bangor, he found that he was still passed there at, and short extracts from some as far off as ever from "Away Down East!"-(Laughter.) Such would in like manner be the Resolved. That we are grateful to the God fate of any anxious individual who should set out in of the oppressed that the Anti Slavery cause search of the American government. "Oh, no!" a hundred voices will say ; "go right on to Washington, you'll find it there! I tell you no! Washington is the very last corner in the Union I would look in to find the American government. Just think of it a moment. Go, while you are there, to the White House, and its occupant will tell you Resolved, That as great reforms, on moral that the first and last article of his political creed is subjects, do not occur except under the influ- to learn, in the first place the will of his constituence of religious principles-that as "the ents, and in the next place, to do it! Go thence church is an organization to put down all mor-al evil, either within her own body or out of those at their head that they are the servants of the al evil, either within her own body or out of the it," and as "there is no power out of the from the Departments to Congress, and you will be Church that could sustain Slavery an hour, if it were not sustained by it," a solemn responsibility rests upon every disciple of Christ to employ his resources for the extermination of talked of power—this American government? this hateful crime against man, and this odious Have you ever seen it! Have you ever spoken to it? My friends, there is some truth implied in the Resulved, That we contemplate with delight answers to these questions I say to the individual who wants to find out the government whose right hand is red with the blood of war, and whose Sweden, Denmark and France, in Lahore, front is stained with the foul blot of Slavery-I say Peru and New Granada, and earnestly hope I would ask this man to go apart from his fellows. that the last spot on earth where slavery exists and in the privacy of his own room look within his will not be the republic that was first to pro-claim the equality of man, and his inalienable title to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiand you think you mean something-just as if, when a people make their own laws and gov. rnment, we should lay the responsibility in any other quar-John P. Hale in the Senate of the United ter! If this doctrine is correct, I think you will States, and of Messrs, Giddings, Pulfrey and agree with me that we need not go to Washington Tuck in the House of Representatives, entitle to look for our "government." No! I tell you it them to the respect and gratitude of all who is you who are the government, and it you are in truly adopt the great republican watch word, need of a reform, convert yourselves and you will Liberty—Equality—Fraternity;"—and that his respect and gratitude should also be awarare doing, to complain about your government.-Congressor in State Legislatures for the rights You talk about your wanting men of firmness at Washington, in your Representatives' Hall-and Resolved, That we highly approve of the particularly from the North. You say that you principles of the Liberty Party, and the nom ination of Messrs. Hale and King for the two highest offices in the gift of the people, and cy at home! (Applause.) Let the people themhope that every elector who is opposed to slavery or its extension—to war and its atrocities the matter. Look back to the history of N. York, -and who desires to rescue the country from I do not mean the history of New Hampshire, for ranguil, but plots are forming against the Provisional the reproach under which it lies in view of I am here in New York; whereas, if I were in my other nations-will be true to his avowed prin- own State, I should speak of its history to its citi-Lombardy remains unchanged, with the prospects ciples, and cordially unite in giving his suffra- zens; but to recor: look back, I say, to your hisges for men who prefer principles to party, and tory of New York, and tell me when you have had that no battles will be fought.

The Sicilian House of Commons, after discussing the expediency of calling to the throne an Italian Prince of the family of Tuscany or Saxony, finally decided that the family of Tuscany or Saxony, finally decided that Ferdinand Bouborn, and the dynasty, had forever fallen slaveholders throughout the world, that we face of his General than of the face of the enemy. Legislature in terms no less severe. The President of the United States also embodied a denunciation against them in his annual mesa denunciation against them in his annual mesin Ohio, and seven thousand Whigs in Masset out for Mexico he was a good deal worried a Mr. H. B. Stanton, formerly Secretary of that is just what you want for your representatives. the Society, was then introduced to the audi-The accounts we have from Baden are of the most

the Society, was then introduced to the audi-ence, and anounced that he should spend his sentatives at Washington; and if they should happen to hesitate and break and fall back-why then ican people to understand this question, and to is the place and this is the way to do it. Suppose make up their minds as to their own action up-on it: for he believed that in three weeks from one Baptist church in New Hampshire than of a whole Congress, for I know that that is the right to swindle the people of this Union-and the place; it is the masters who have need of conver sion, and not irresponsible servants. But I fear I their votes in November, at the Presidential am wearying you by my remarks on this point. (Cries of " no!" " no!" "go on!") It is a subject The question he said, about the acquisition I must add, that ought to be plainly brought home of new territory, was not debateable; we have to every one in the community, for it is above all others an individual matter. And now one word about agitation. It is an old truth, that in our Declaration of Independence that all men are created "free and equal;" but it lies as dead as the parchment on which it was written. It is an old truth, I said; and yet what need is there of new ones Let us work out the old ones-renew them, and strive to make them active in the hearts of the people. But to this subject of agitation-a great mamy men are afraid of it They will come to you and say, "it is all very well, but don't ngitate !" as if agitation were the bane of civil and social and poew system of laws over new Mexico and litical life! Is it so? In the Senate the other day, California, the laws now existing therein must Mr. Calhoun said no, and that nations are more apt of slavery, we have no right whatever to es. The heart is always beating, and the moment pulof slavery, we have no right whatever to establish that institution therein under existing world. When agitation ceases, it is followed by stagnation, putrefaction, death; but continue the agitation and you retain life and health and strength ed his remarks with a spirited defence of the and vigor. And perhaps I may here be permitted to borrow an illustration from the book of Omnisci-Mr. S. was followed by Mons. Vionese, a ence: we read that the pool of Siloam, which lay French advocate, who spoke warmly in favor near the gate of the temple called Beautiful, possessed no virtue until the angel of God came down and stirred it. And may it not be so now? May it not be now that the dull and sluggish current of human affairs needs a stirring up? want more agitation at the North. From the Senmarks he made this declaration : "To destroy ate debates you have doubtless learned, if you read them, that there are enough of them at the South. (Some merriment.) I say we have need of more intends making a tour through the republic, to agitation at the North, so that your representatives

> ise, I assure you, not to make a longer speech here, and it was only by coaxing that I was induced to speak at all; so now. if I break my promise, I shall have to tell a lie!" (Laughter.) Mr. Hale, after

this, continued but a little while longer, as follows:] I do not wish to say anything to you about national I have already spoken on affairs, or about the way those subjects in full, and elsewhere; and I appearance, the fine developement of his to add here that everything I have said is but faint and able compared to my own feelings in relation to those subjects. I believe that the page of our history or which they are mentioned is burdened with infimy and no change whatever shall this my belief undergo until that catastrophe overtaxes me with which I am threatened. And now, what is our and your individu al daty? How do we now stand at this present day? nile the Spirit of Liberty is sounding his and the slaves of ages are bursting their chains, shouts are going up from the carth to the throne of E. outs go up mingled with the clank of chains, and the shricks of the victims of a war for the extension of slavery! (Prolonged applanse.) That is the position of our nation to day. No man can gainsay I know you have misstable politicians here at the North but they dare not deay it! Go to Washington, to your "seat of government," and not one person there will dure to deny it. Go to your Scante and they will not deny it. No! their answers may be obscure at first, but freed from paraphrase and stripped of all verbage they will still not deay it. There is not one intelligen man, in fine, who does not know it to be TRUE. It is not too much to say that if the fingers from the hand of Eternity were sent to write it down for our eyes, the

> It would seem, at this present time, as if the hosts of freedom were arming: it seems as if the Angel of Liberty were marshalling her forces all over the aniverse, but where will you be in this, the greatest contest by

far that over nations were invited to? Will you be where your fathers were, buttling for liberty? or will you healtate and falter, for fear you should—split your part? (Laughter.) I hope not, I trust not my friends. Lappeal to every one among you, man, woman, and child, old and young—I charge you most earnestly and affectionately—and particularly the disciples of the Prince of Peace—THE CHURCH—to wake up, arouse, and see to it that you purge away the leaven of oppression —see to it that your garments be not stained with human slavery. When that is done, your work is done. If the free church in the free states will take her stand. the contest is half over. But it is not for such politicians as I am to speak of this matter; but it is not so now. drive out slavery from the state, merely to find a sure heaven of refuge in the sanctuary of the church.

Mr. Hale, at this point' resumed his seat. After some more music from the Luca children, the assembly adjourned to breakfast next morning, at the Coliseum. where Downing it was announced, would have a s.ore of good things " for all comers."

Congressional.

May 13th 1848. Mr Jefferson Davis presented a memorial from Messrs, King and Young, of New York, offering their services in raising a regiment of volunteers for Yucatan, and asking the aid of the Government

for that purpose. The memorialists state that the regiment will be raised, armed, and equipped, whether the nid is or is not afforded, as hundreds are now ready to embark, and are only waiting the action of Congress on the bill before them. Mr. Hannegan laid on the table of the Senate a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of estab-

lishing the consulte of Muscat, in the dominions of the Imaum, on the same footing as those at Tangiers, Tripoli, and Turns, in the barbary States. adopted, instructing the Military Committee to in- 000 bushels good quality Toledo wheat at \$,03 and quir- into the expediency of amending the law approved 23d April, 1808, appropriating annually \$200,000 for arming the whole militia of the U. States and Territories, so as to increase the same to an amount equal to the present wants of the and shoulders duil at 3 3-4a5 1-4.

Mr. Dix, from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to admit certain articles, the growth or production of Canada, free of duty, conditionally that similar articles shall also be admitted from this country into Canada free of duty.

The Post Office Bill with amendments, as it yesterday passed the House, was taken up, and some of the amendments concurred in and others rejected.

The Senare then resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the temporary military occupation of Yucatan.

Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. If he could look upon it as a measure factory to the people, and that all was in doubt and of humanity alone, he should have no hesitation in uncertainty. The Cardinals had all been released giving it his support. But the question had been so managed as to strip it of its humane character, and to place it upon the ground of expediency. It is a case in which, at the same time that charity and assistance are solicited by Gov. Mendez, he offers After a sanguinary engagement the troops under to pay us for it with the sovereignty of his country. And at the time this application was made, Mr. Mendez was not Governor, and had no authority to make the application or the tender.

Mr. M. further contended, that if under the armistice we had a right to take possession, we had an equal right to drive out any English troops which might be found in any vuarter of the territory, and that such course would inevitably involve us in war with Great Britain. He was opposed by seizing upon Yucatan, to doing the very thing of which we accuse England of an intention to do. If it is wrong in her, it is wrong in us.

The aplication of Mr. Monroe's doctrine to this case they considered a gross perversion of the principle. We propose to do the very thing which Mr. Mouroe said England, France, and other European nations, should not do-to seize upon a State of this continent. Mr. Monroe intended that the rule upon what principle have we the right? And yet ciple of Mr. Monroe, that there shall be no inter-

indignation of a portion of the white population.

If we took possession of Yucatan, the next movement, in the present state of Europe, would be a similar application from Cuba. He should not like to see Great Britain take posse-sion of Cuba; but he would not be willing, for that reason, that we should take possession of her ourselves.

Mr. Clark, who offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the president to inform the Senate whether any order has been given to all or any of our squadron in the Gulf, to proceed to Yucatun, for the protection of the white population; and if so, to communicate a copy of such orders, and any other correspondence on the subject.

The Senate then adjourned.

Mov 15, 1948. SENATE. - The chief topic of interest was the Yuentan Bill, in opposition to which Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length. He scouted the idea that England was designing to interfere with Yucatan; maintained that our interposition was not in accordance with Mr. Monroe's declaration; did not conceive that the possession of Yucatan was necessary to procure protection to our commerce in the Gulf, and insisted that the miserable factiousness and want of patriotism of the Yucatan-se diminished their claims on our humanity. Mr. Bagby obtained the floor, and the subject was laid

House .- The bill to refund mon y for expenses incurred, and subsistence or transportation furnished, for the use of volunteers, before they were mustered into the service, was taken out of committee, put upon its passage, and carried.

May 16, 1848. Senate,—Mr. Douglass from the committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Wisconsin, as a State, into the Union, which was read and made an order of the day for Thurs-

Mr. Bagby moved to take up the rosolutions he had previously offered, which declared that neither vention then adjourned. Congress, nor Territorial legislation, or the people of said Territories, had the power to prevent the admission of slavery into said country; which motion was agreed to, and the resolutions were discussed, by Messrs. Bagby, Foote, Badger and

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed by a vote of yeas 26, nays 8.

May 17, 1848. Mr: Hannegan announced that news had been received from Yucatan, of a treaty being entered into between the whites and Indians, and moved a postponement of the further consideration of the bill.

May, 19, 1848. Mr. Bright of Ind. moved to take up the bill for the admission of Wisconsin as a State into the Federal Union, which was agreed to.

The bill was then after a brief consideration, read the second and third time and passed. The private calender was taken up. Hodges's slave case came up first.

After an animated debate, the Committee arose and reported the bill to the House without amendmeats, when it was read a third time and passed. On motion, the House then adjourned over till to-morrow, Saturday.

Temperance Anniversary. A New York corespondent of the Emancipator.

under date of May 11th, says: I have just left an im neuse meeting at the Tubernacle, celebrating the Anniversary of the American Temperance Union. Chancellor Walworth Speeches were made by the Chancellor, Rev Dr. Edwards, Dr. Tyng, Dr. King, of Dublin, five years, eight months, twenty-two days, of Bronchi-M. Vionese, of France, Mr. Hale and others. The Tabernacle was growded, in every nook and corner. When Mr. Hale was introduced to the audience, he was received with three hearty rounds of applause. He spoke about half an hour, in his happiest style, and was frequently interrupted by loud cheers .-His recent contests in the Senate have given him a warm place in the hearts of the people

By Telegraph,

Expressly for the Michigan Liberty Press. NEW YORK, May 31-9 o'clock, A. M. The steamer United States arrived this morning

rom Liverpool. She sailed on the 17th instant. The supply of grain, meal and flour, since last Tuesday, has been small, while the exports to Ireland continue to increase. The last quotation for American white corn was 28a30s., and yellow 31a 33s., for 280lbs. Indian meal brings 13s. 6d.a13s. as I am to speak of this matter; but it is not so now.—
In this city of churches, there is a weekly baptism of
this sin. While so, it is idle and useless and hopeless to
ican and Canadian white and red. s. 6d.a7s.— Flour per 280lbs., 38s.a40s., for Western Canal and Richmond per 196lbs., 27s 6d.a28s. Cotton improving. Bacon, hams and lard are in fair demand, as well as beef and pork for ship stores.

> Consols opened at 827-8a83, and advanced to 83 1-8a83 1-4. Exchange bills have been worth 39s. premium. Bank stock is worth 189 1-2a191.

NEW YORK, May 31,-3 o'clock, P. M. Some corn offering for Liverpool, but ship masters ask higher figures. Flour is in fair demand .-Sales 5,000bbls. at \$5,25a\$6, same as yesterday. Corn is held higher, with good demand for sound Northern at 59a60cts., sales 5,000 bushels. Rye 68a69cts. Oats 46a48cts. Barley dull. Pork at

BUFFALO, May 31,-31-2, P. M. The foreign news had no effect on the market. Holders offering good straight brands freely at \$4.-75,-sales 500bbls. good Michigan at \$4,72, and a Mr. Douglass offered a resolution which was lot of mixed inferior parcels at \$4,621-2, sales 5,-1,000 bushels inferior at \$1,00. Sales 8,000 bushels corn at 38cts. Oats dull. Buyers offering 34cts., holders asking 26cts. Mess pork \$9.25. Hams

DETROIT. June 1,-9 o'clock, A. M. We clip the following from the Daily Advertiser: NEW YORK, May 31.

Lord Ashburton is dead. Mitchell the proprietor of the United Irishman, has been sent to Newgate to await his trial for felony in publishing certain tracts in his paper. The jury, on the case of Smith O'Brien, did not agree. The trial of Meagher was going on with no prospect of an agreement of the jury. The latest accounts from Rome state, that the new Ministry had not proved satis-

A battle was fought on the 6th instant, between the Piedmontese and the Austrians under Berond. Charles Albert were defeated-98 killed and a large

number wounded-The province of Bellerno has surrendered to the

Democratic National Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 25th, 1848.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour this morning.

The following is the result of the ballotings for President; first ballot, Cass 125, Woodbury, 56; Buchanan, 54; Dallas, 8; Calhoun, 9; Worth, 6; no choice; total should not only apply to European nations, but to ourselves. If England has no right to interfere, ry, 56; Buchanan, 59; Dallas, 3; Worth, the doing this, it is said, will be carrying out the prin- 5; no choice. Third ballot, Cass, 156; ed and He ry Parsons. Thereupon it is ordered that Woodbury 51; Buchanan, 50; Worth, 5; The evidence of Com. Perry was quoted to show total, 262. Fourth ballot, Cass, 179; Wood-that deplicity on the part of Gov. Mendez had led to the bestility of the Indians, and even excited the bury, 38; Buchanan, 33; Worth, 3. Gen. Cass was declared duly nominated.

> EVENING SESSION .-- The Barn-Burners having withdrawn through Mr. Smith, presented a protest against the action of the Convention, and declining to take seats with the Hunkers, on the ground that they, the Barn-burners alone were entitled to the seats. Mr. Dickenson, on the part of the Hunkers, made a speech, in which he said, his friends could not sit in the Convention consistently with propriety and dignity. Some parts of Mr. Dickenson's speech were very inflammatory, and some of the New England delegation took offence, and threatened to leave the Convention if his remarks were continued. He continued by tendering to the Convention a resignation of fellowship, his only wish being to place New York right.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Vice President, with the following result : Gen. Wm. O. Butler 114; John A. Quitman, 74; John W. Mason 24; Wm. R. King, 26; James G. McKay, 13; Jefferson Davis 3; No choice on the second ballot. Gen. Butler was nominated, having received 255 votes, being all except New York, which did not vote at all. The Con-

When we are asked by our readers why we are constantly, week after week, alluding to Vanghas Veg.' Lidonatriptic Mixture, we have only to say that with all due allowance to the merits of other articles of the kind, we must say we have been astonished at the success of this Great American Remedy. In all the complaints which belong to the human family, it acts as a plaints which belong to the infilm bundy. It acts as a curative power of most magicalch macter—this we know. Tis true that we are poid for this notice—for the porpriet or of the Lithoutriptic, Dr. Vangha, advertises largely with us, but reader we are not paid to faisify, and we beg of you to examine his book in the Agents hands and also the Agents themselves if his Remedy is not something of great value. See our columns.

Pills For Michigan.

A MEDICINE FOR THE SEASON .- Most all the evailing complaints of this time of the year are easily ared if attended to in time, by the use of the proper nedicine, and it is admitted by Physicians well k here, that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills are not only safe and pleasant, bu really the most efficacious family medicine in use.— Children can take these pills with entire safety, for Colds Dysentery, Measles, Eruptions and other disorders; and the aged find them admirably adapted to their use for a good general medicine. They will purify the blood, and induce a healthy action of the Liver and all the vital functions. Aron V. Brown, Governor of Tennessee buys these pills by the dozen boxes and is the best castomer in Nashville. He says, "they are the best pills his family ever used," which is also the opinion of all A.T. HAVENS who ma e trial of them.

DEATHS.

DIED-In this village, on Thursday the 25th, inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., Dr. JAMES TAYLOR, aged fifty.

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.

法。据的国家创 MICERICAN WESTERN NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, 207, Main street, Buffalo New York DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing its fame by the many cures it is making all over the world. It has now become the only medicine For PAMILY USE, and is particularly recommended for DROPSY: all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. See Pamphlet

GRAVEL, and all diseases of the urinary organs; for hese distressing complaints it stands alone; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most ceptical; Liver Complaint, Billions iseases, Fever and Ague. To the Great West especia nscases, rever and Ague. To the Great west especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered. No material agent, no deleterious compand is a part of this mixture, it cores these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the sys-tem torpid. See Pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character, is mmediately relieved, and a cure follows by a few days use of this article: it is far before any other preparation for this disease, or for any other disease originating from impure blood.—See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, weak back, weak-

ness of the Kidneys. &c., or influration of sume, is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine, and a care is always the result of its use. It stands as a certain remedy for such computants, and also for de-cangement of the female frame, irregularities, suppressions, painful menstructions. No article has ever be offered except this which would touch this kind of de rangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so. could give a thousand names as proof of cares in this distressing class of complaints. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of the article to act immediately in the constitution of the article to act immediately in the constitution of the article to act immediately in the constitution of the article to act immediately in the constitution of t liately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the

ERUPTIVE DISEASES will find the alternative properties of this article to purify the blood, and drive such diseases from the system. See pumphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here, Agentsgive them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger array of the proof of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to b nefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emuciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement.

The proprietor would caution the public against a number of articles which come out under the head of Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c., as cures for Dropsy, Gavel, &c.: They are good for nothing, and concockted to gull the unwary; touch them not. Their inventors never thought of caring such diseases till this article had lone it. A particular study of the pumphlet is excestv solicited

ly solicited.

Agents and all who sell the article are glad to circulate gratuitously. Put up in 30 oz, butles, at \$2; 12 oz, do at \$1 ext-the larger holding 6 oz, more than two small bottles. Look out and not get imposed upon. Every bottle has "Yanghn's Veretable Litaentripi c Mixture," blown upon the glass, the written signature of "G C. Vanghn," on the directions, an 1 "G. C. Vanghn, Buffolo, "stamped on the cork. No other are genatine. Perpared by Dr. G. C. Vanghn, and sold at the principal office, 20%, Main street, Buffolo, "twoloss signature tall. No attention gives to letters unless post paid—orders from regularly constituted Agents excepted; post paid letters soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

excepted: post paid letters soliciting advice, proseptio, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article—132 Nassuu st. New York ciry; 295 E-sex st. Salem Mass.; and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada as Agents. For sale by

7to,dc1 A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.

County of Barry, S88.

A T a court of Probate, holden at the office of the judge thereof, in Histings on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1848. Present, Isaac A. Holbrook, Circuit Court Commissioner, acting Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph S. Blasdell, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration of said estate may be granted unto her, widow of said decea the consideration of said petition be postponed until the 26th day of June next, at one o'clock in the after-uoon, opy of this order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press, a news paper published and circulating at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, for hree weeks successively, once in each week prior to the time of hearing in the premises.
ISAAC A. HOLBROOK,

Circuit Court Com. acting Judge of Probate. [A true Copy.]

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.

County of Barry,

A T a court of Probate, holden at the office of the judge A thereof, in Hastings on the 23d day of May A. D. 1848. Present, Isaac A. Holbrook, Circuit Court Commissioner, acting Judge of Probate: In the matter of the estate of Edward New, deceased. Upon reading and filing the petition of Charlott New, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration of said estate may be granted unto her; widow of said deceased, and George Brown. Therenpon, it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postpoued until the 19th day of June next at one o'clock in the after-noon, at the Probate office in Hastings, aforesaid, at which time and place.a'l persons interested may appear & show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press.

E. PACKER Administrator. a news paper printed and circulating at Battle Creek. in the county of Calhoun, for three weeks successively, once in each week, prior to the time of hearing in the premises.

ISAAC A. HOLBROOK,

cinises.
Circuit Court Com., acting Judge of Probate.
3w7 [A true Copy.]

. Estray.

STRAYED or stolen, from the Town of Battle Creek one Erench Horse, one two year old Colt, brown color. The Horse is a sorrel, nine years old, with rone head, leavy more and tail, heavy limbs and a fas racker. Any one giving information through the Post Office where said horses may be found, shall receive a

Paper. THE undersigned will be supplied from the Ann Arbor Paper Mill, with the various descriptions of the above named article, manufactured at that place, con-sisting of Printing, Wrapping and Writing, together with Blank Books. The above articles will be sold for

rash or exchanged for rags.

The above may be found at the slice Store of J. Pieron, one door east of the Hardware Store of William

E. D.)RRANCE, Agent. Battle Creek, November 20, 1847.

Howell Temperance House.

T HIS Establishment. Situated nearly opposite the Court House in the village of Howell, has again come into the hands of its former proprietor and occur pant, who is now prepared to accommodate a portion of the travelling public in a quiet and comfortable man-

This House will be kept as formerly upon strict Tem This House with or kept as otherly plants for the perance principles without an exclusive reference to the profits of the business oporations.

The subscriber feels assured from the very liberal support this house has formely received, that his efforts in

the cause of Temperance will be fully rewarded, his motto is still "Liberty and Temperance" E. F. GAY.

Hawell Livings ong Co. May 15th 1848.

Family Bibles CO ARRANGED that the books, chapters, &c,, m

D be read as one connected history. Also, commercial and funcy envelopes, tissae, perforated and billet paper, Napoleon and his Marshals, and Washington and his Generals, &c., &., just recoived at the drug store of April 12, 1848. A. T. HAVENS. April 12, 1848. Carpenter's Tools.

A GOOD assortment will be found at the hardward store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, add's s. s. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack planes, smooth ditto, hollows and rounds, skew and rabbit planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, grecian o bit planes, brads, match planes, shase date, greenal ova-los, sash planes, plonghs, saw sets, (a new article) brace and bits, angur bits, steel squares, marked to 12ths, slicks new magog, scotch gray and hindostan oil stones, all of which will be sold cheap-

JEWELRY and fancy goods at the cheap

A.T. HAVENS.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION!! MEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!

C. WAKELEE & Co..

Are now receiving at their Store, in the Brick Block, nearly opposite fhe American Hotel, an entirely new and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting in part of the following articles— Broad Cloths,

Faucy Cassimeres Good Assortment Of Summer

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

Lawns, Dress Mulls, Shawls, Bonnets, Sheetings. 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, Glass. &c., &c., Wadding, &c., &c., &c.

200,000 Ca h Capital,

With a Perpetual Charte

The Eina Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Ct.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and from its prompt and honorable mode of adjusting losses, has never been dishonored at home or abroad.

It has paid, within the last two years, \$4,560 for losses surtained by fire in this county.

Policies issued, insuring against the loss or damage

ny has never contested a loss in the city of New York

In case differences should arise touching any loss or damage, the company is pledged, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, to submit the same touchitrators, indifferently chosen, or at the opinion of the Insured. THOS. K. BRACE, President

S. L. Loomis. Secretary.

Application for Insurance, or the renewal of polices, and all business connected with the office, may be made to the subscriber, duly appointed agent, with full power to receive proposals and iscue polices on terms as favorable as any office in the state.

TATE of MICHIGAN—The Circuit Court for the Coroty of Calli un—In Charcery. At a session of said Court, held at Marshall on the 25th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forry-eight Present Hon. Geo. Miles, Circuit Judge.

JOSEPH W. BUCKLEY, Complainant,

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the de-endant, Salina R. Bockley, is a non-resident of this

State, and that she resides in the State of Illinois-Oa motion of William C. Rowley, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Salina

R. Buckley, couse her appearance to be entered within three mouths from the date of this Order, and that in

case of her appearance she cause her answer to the com-plainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be ser-

And it is further ordered that said executor cause a

STATE of MICHIGAN-The Circuit Court for time

Scounty of Calhoun-In Chancery. At a session of said court, held at Marshall on the 27th day of April,

in the year one thous and eight hundred and forty-eight present Hon. George Miles, Circuit Judge,

ORLANDO PATEE, Complainant.

GIDEON F. SMITH, BETSEY DUTCHER and SOLOMON DUTCHER, Defendants.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that Betsey Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher two of the defendants

n this cause are non-residents and that they reside a the State of Ohio-On motion of Abner E. Camp

ase of their appearance they cause their answer to the

implainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be rved on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty

ivs after service of a copy of said bill and otice of

ne order; and in default thereof that the said bill be

k-n as confessed by the said defendants Betsey

And it is further ordered that within twenty days

ne said complaining conse a copy of this order to be published in the "Michigan Liberty Press" a news-

oper published at Battle Creek, in the county of Cal-

oper at least on e in each week for six week- in ou

ssion, or that he cause a copy of this order to be per

on illy served on the said defendants Betsey Dutcher

nd Solomon Du cher at least tw-n'y days before the

ABNER E. CAMPBELL, Solicitor for Complai ant. 5-6

Invaluable Companion.

Shoulder Braces and Clest Expanders. \$2. Mail to any part. 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, \$3. by mail. letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, parfect, \$3 to \$10. for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bow

els and Womb, and Week Back, and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rup-

are Supporters, give height from head to foot, and cir-

cumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rapture, mention which side. Agents wan-ted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S.

FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

opy) JOHN MEACHEM, Register.

H A. NOYES, Judge of Probate.

hearing in the premises.

SALINA R. BUCKLEY, Defendant

JOSEPH C. FRINK, Agent, Office, No. 2 Court House.

MANUFACTORIES,

WARE HOUSES.

DWEWLLING HOUSE.

Marshall, Dec. 7, 1847

FURNITURE.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS,

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.

STATE of MICHIGAN—The Circuit Court for the county of Calhoun—In Chancery. At a session of said court, held at Marshall on the 25th day of April, A. D., 1343. Present Hon. Geo. Miles, Circuit Judge. CLARISSA A. McCOURTIE, Complainant,

OLIVER R. McCOURTIE, Defendant.

; satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the defendant, Oliver R. McCourtie, is a non-resident of this State, and that he resides in the State of Indiana—On motion of William C. Rowley, Solicitor for the Com-plainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Oliver R. McCourtie, cause his appearance to be entered with-in three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor with-in twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this Order; and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Oliver

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be pub-lished in the Michigan Liberty Press, a newspaper pub-lished at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this Order to be personally served on the said defendant, Oliver R. McCourtie, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance. (A true copy) JOHN MEACHEM. Regis'r.
WM. C. ROWLET, Solicitor for Complainant. 4-60

1848. HUNT & ROBY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, Warehouse, Foot of Bates Street, Detroit.

Agents for Troy and Western Line. No transhipment PROPRIETORS.—Rice. Chapp & Co., No. 31, Coenties Slip, New York; P. S. Sternbery & Co., corner Front and Dock streets, Buffalo. J. J. New comb. L. Wharf, Boston, R. Robiuson, Pier, Albany, Agents.

Also, Agents for the Washington Line.

PROPRIETORS.—James Grilley & Co., 49 Quay st., Albany, Isaac Jerome, 125 Broad st., New York, Coats & Folger, No. 10 Central Wharf, Buffalo, Agents. Liberal Cash advances unde at all times upon proper ty destined for Eastern Markets, or for sale here. 2-tf

Apothecaries Hall.

ved on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty day after service of a copy of said bill, and notice of the I at the old stand in Eagle Block—now know all men by these presents, that here is the place where a good as confessed by the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley THIS well known cheap establishment is still in blast assortment of pure, unadulterated, genuine medicines may be found at low prices. Here may be found also teas, green and black, of superior quality, spices, ginger, cloves, mace, citron, &c., &c., together with paints all a Battle Creek in the county of Calhoun, and that the still publication has county of Calhoun, and oils, dye-stuffs, perfumery, pen knives, trinkets, toys, steel beads, etc., etc., ail of which are sold cheap, cheap least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or

heap.

At the Hall may be found a general assortment of the do on the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, at least most approved and efficient patent medicines, for the cure of levers, agues, cough, colds, consumption, piles. (A true copy) wounds, bruises and patrifying sores. In a word, for the cure or relief o all the ills which flesh is heir to. Should any be faithless, let them call; they shall have

N. B. Don't mistake the place-'tis in Eagle Block next to Buckley's corners.

Administrators Sale,

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of Sale granted by the Judge of Probate of the County of Calhoun to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Thomas Willson, deceased, late of the Township of LeRoy in said County-I shall sell at public renduc to the highest bidder, at the Battle Creek house in the village of Battle Creek in the County aforsaid on the 1st, day of July next between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the follow-ing described real estate to wit: Six Lots on Block Six two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate to wit: Six Lots on Block Six in East Battle Creek in said County being the four East Lots and the two lying south of lots lately owned interested in the estate are hereby directed to appear

Dated May 17, 1848-

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 Ti and Jappaned ware kept constantly on hand

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

Tub Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing th 1 public that he has resumed the business of Tul king and is ready to supply the public with article of his manufacture on as rea-mable terms as any oface establishment in the State. He proposes to manufacture nothing but Wash-Tubs, and he will guarantee that al work shall be of the best quality, The patronage of th public is solicited.

E. DAILEY. Battle Creek May, 19 1848.

THE RE ! AND DE -

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popular ly known for many years. This is the largest and ldes Tea Establishment in America. The publishment mve had full proof of their integrity rudrespons Their scrupulos regard to all principles that tend it elevate the character of a large house, is well undestood, and has already secured thema connection, prof ably, larger than all other Tea Establishments united and they consequently are determined to sell Teas puegate, than any house in the world

gregate, than any noise in the world

Every package, (in addition to its containing FUL'
WEIGHT, independant of the wrapper,) bears th
stamp of meatness and elegance, and the Teas therei
are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that the quality and power will remain unimpaired in any cl A. T. HAVENS, Agent,

Battle Creek. First Again.

TUST RECEIVED from New York, a splendid as sortment of laties and childrens Straw Bonnet consisting in part of Tuscan, Pedal Braid Lace, Fancy Braid and Split Straw.

ALSO-A lot of beantiful new style Ribbons, not

forgetting a choice assortment of printed Lawns, Or gandy Muslin and Scotch Gorgham of the finest nality—cheap for cash. 5 BROWN & BREWSTER.

Dissolution. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between

THE PARTNERSHIP hereinfore existing between the undersigned subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will confer a favor by calling and settling immediately.

8. B. THAYER.

C. E. BARTLETT.

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

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 mediate for superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In inflammation and 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 last realising are discovered.

is the best medicine ever discovere For all impurities of the Blood

For all impurities of the blood, arising from the impradent use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofnlous affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electuria is a stronger in a

my is entirely unrivalled TO MARRIED LADEIS.

Married ladies are almost invariably subject to that ainful and injurious disease, the Piles, with conse-ment inflammation of the stamach, bowels and spine. eakness of back, flow of blood to the head, &c. 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 cusure on 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 Camridgeport, who had the piles fifteen years, very se vereis, and was constantly exposed to the intense heat of a furnace and greatly reduced by the disease, received great relief and a final cure by the use of Dr. Uphan'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, grently exhausting his system, was entirely relieved of this discharged in the patients.

tressing and dangerous symptoms, by taking a half dose of the Electrony once or twice a month.

Falling of the Bowels.—A person afflicted with piles, and falling of the bowels, to such a degree that no evacuation could be had without lying flat upon the floor, was entirely relieved and cared by this medicine. The PRODUCE IN STORE, CHURCHES, at LOW Any loss which this company may sestain on risks taken at his agency, will be liberally adjusted by the agent here, according to the usages of the best Fire use was a very extraordinary one.

Extreme Costiveness.—Numerous persons, and es componies in the country, and with promptness, in money current in the city of New York. This compo-

pecially females, afflicted with extreme costiveness and oiles, with all those distressing syptoms attending upon such a state of the system, have been able to effect at entire change in this condition by the use of this medi-cine. It is a very mild cathertic, and an admirable remedy for costiveness, especially for married women. Fistulas, Ulcers, &c.—In the worst case of piles, where fistulas, ulcers, and cavernous holes exist, the Electuary is always salutary in its effects, and it perseveringly used, will produce a cure Two or three cases, where a surgical operation was thought to be necessary. ary by the doctors, have been cared by this medicine. It is a perfect remady for mercurial diseases in the in

Price, \$1 per bax, of twelve doses with full direcons and other information respecting the treatment and care of the disease. Sold wholesale and retail by WYATT & KSTCHAM.
121 Fulton street, and by A. T. Havens, Buttle Creek.



DR. H. F. PEEKY'S VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT." FOR WORMS

order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant. Salina R. Buckley, and it is forther ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press, a newspaper published in the Michigan Liberty Press, a newspaper where the said publication be continued in said paper at that the said publication be continued in said paper at that the said publication be continued in said paper at that the said publication be continued in said paper at that the cause a copy of this order to le ps soundly served on the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, at least the cause a copy of this order to le ps soundly served on the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance. (A true copy)

WM. C. Rowley, Solicitor for Complainant, 4-6w

STAE OF MICHIGAN, County of Calhoun ss.

A T. a Court of Probate held at the office of the Judge A thereof in Marshall, on the 5th day of May. A D., 1848. Present Horace A. Noyes, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Eleazer McCamly deceased.

The following is an extra and an advanced to the tenderest use. The following is an extra to unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderest use. The following is an extra to unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderest use. The following is an extra to unperson to the taste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderest use. The following is an extra and an advanced to the same and the proposed to the same analyse to the same analyse is a since, and have now only a five dozen left on the matter of the estate of Eleazer McCamly deceased.

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Cheap Drug Storc.

copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Lib-erty Press, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, for four successive weeks prior to the time of THE SUBSCRIBER has been enlarging his store, and receiving large additions to his stock of goods, d is now prepared to wait upon all his old castomers, and as many new ones as please to give him a cal You will find every article usually kept in a Drug Store, including Paints, Oils, Dye Woods, Patent Med-

Store, including Paints, Oils, Dye Woods, Patent Medicines, and a great variety of articles in this department, together with a large stock of School Books, boons, for town libraries, Bhuksand Bhuk Boocs, Letter, Foolscap and Wrapping Paper, fancy Stationery, Jewelry' Musical Instruments &c., &c.

This is the agency of the Canton Tea Company and families can be supplied with a choice article, and at a low price. All kinds of Graceries can be found here, and the company are instricted to sait those who wish to and the prices are just right to suit those who wish to

bay che p.
Physicians, Merchants, Pedlers, Farmers, and in short all can make money by calling as I am determined not to be UNDERSOLD, either at wholesale or retail, by n the State of Ohio-On motion of Abner E. Camp, ell, Solic for the Complanant, it is ordered that he said d fendants. Betsey Darcher and Solomon Durcher cause their appearance to be entered within A. T. HAVENS Battle Creek. April, 13, 1813.

"Hold Your Horses? THE SUBSCRIBER would inform and did and and Harness buying public, that i on hand, & is Constantly manufactoring, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Hatters, Timks, Trankaes, Valicees, Carpet Bags, Whips, &c., &c., which will be hereafter Said for Cash—and Cash only—at prices down, down, down so low you will think he stole the stock, or that their is some

Pocket Book, Shop on Main St, opposite the " B. Creek

Sign of the mammoth Collor. Creel , April, 1848. R. R. OSGOOD. Battle Creck . April, 1848. TO BLACKSMITHS —Anvils, Vices' Sledge and hand hummers, screw plates, and a good assortment of iron and steel, for sale by William Brooks

Battle Creek, April 13, 1848. School Books.

THEY DO SAY that Havens has the best foolean, letter and billet paper, and that he sells books lower than at any other establishment in town. East and SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Con-sumption, Asthma. Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9 1-2 cts.

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

B EIFG obliged by ill-health to discontinue the above business, all unsettled accounts must be arranged without delay. I will be found at the shop of Pail and Durfee, where all my former contracts for work will fulfilled.

JOHN CALDWELL.

School Books.

Battle Creek, April 20, 1848.

Shell Lime, constantly on hand for sale at J. A.

Shell Lime, constantly on hand for sale at J. A.

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Shell Lime, con

(CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE,) an Abolitionists. My object was to express my deep regret, that any such excitement should have grown out of the introduction of

Mr. Foore, I had supposed that I had already sufficiently explained myself. No Southern man has ever introduced this question into the halls of legislation. Of this, the Senator. must be well aware. If he knows an instance to the contrary, I should be extremely glad to be informed of it. The question is not Hampshire. The South has been silent; resting firmly, discreetly, and with dignity, upon her rights, which are guarantied to us to say anything. The Senator from New Hampshire has now introduced a bill which to remain silent?-or, if we use language of the highest respect, and whose general feelderstand and appreciate, he will permit me to case. say to him in a spirit of perfect courtesy, that there are various ways of becoming popular. Our constituents will have confidence in us ed in the adage. "In medio tutissimus ibis,"

precisely when he says, that sometimes the worthy the companionship of MEN! out the country.

ions from all sorts of people." blessing; if it be a curse, it is your curse; enjoy it, on you rest all the responsibility! We the memorable sentiment of the great MansNow, is this wise? Is it prudent? Does it not belong to this question at all. I shall are prepared to aid you in the maintainance field, uttered in one of his famous charges, I best accomplish the object which gentlemen vote for the reception of the bill, in order that fatal of all diseases has yielded at last to the skill of more consistently a disposition to do so than is run after !, I desire that alone which of persons who have at all times considered myself. From first to last, I have evinced springs from strict and steady adherance to themselves bound by the terms of the Conthat disposition. But my object was to in- the dictates of my own conscience. form the people of the South how it is that In this case, Mr. President, we have com- to support the guarantees contained in that fore the Agricultural Association in Montgentlemen, professing the sentiments of the meuced at the wrong end. In the closing instrument. But, at the same time, I must gomery Co., Pa., gives an interesting exam-Senator from New Hampshire, get here; how remarks of my friend from Illinois I entirely confess that I thought the honorable Senator it is that they will see others coming here with concur. I should desire to see this subject from Illinois, in the remarks which he made similar sentiments, unless they reflect more brought before the Senate in the form of a here, uttered a great deal of wholesome truth. Leigh. He adopted the system when a calmly and coolly, and take a different course general resolution, directed to the Judiciary I thought be administered some wise, and young man, and continued to practice it for and how this imprudent and violent course is calculated to crush us who oppose Aboli- devise some law for the prevention and pun- marks, worthy of the consideration of all par- in the quality of his land. tionism. If any unpleasant feeling has been ishment of kidnapping in this District-this ties : and I hope they will have their effect. excited by these remarks of mine. I regret it. piratical robbery of slaves. That being done, I hope a little reflection, a little consideration, I know that it is not always pleasant to tell

I think the introduction of this bill has been ill-timed. I doubt its expediency in any circumstances; but, brought up at present, it is peculiarly calculated to produce unnecessary excitement; and I will never consent to the introduction of such a bill under the present circumstances. I am willing to instruct your committee to inquire whether any formal legislation he necessary for the purpose of suppressing kidnapping, mobs, rioning, and violence, in the District of Columbia. I am prepared to meet the responsibility of passing the most stringent laws against any illegal acts. This is my position. My views in relation to this subject are well known. I have always supported by my vote the rule excluding Abolition petitions. I voted with you of the South to sustain it. It was repealed against my vote. I was ready to stand by it as long as it was necessary for your protection. I will vote for any other measure necessary to protect your rights. But I claim the privilege of pointing out to you how you give strength and encouragement to the Abolitionists of the North, by the improdent expression of what I grant to be just indignation, and which you deem it to be necessary so to utter in self-defence.

is the truth, and we all know it and feel it.

Mr. HANNEGAN. No man in this Senate can more sincerely regret than I do the obtrusion of this most pernicious question into that we were about to legislate upon the sub- the way to meet error is by confronting it this body to-day. It has fullen upon us like ject in some way that would affect it in a man- with truth. Let the discussion go on; let it a dark and withering simoon, as it always ner injurious to the rights of those who own be free everywhere. My own opinion is, that with long pod beans. He took for seed, does when it enters the halls of legislation. property of this description. Now, I think all considerate minds, here and everywhere, none with fewer than five seeds in a pod.— My views and principles upon the subject that whoever has listened to the reading of are entirely disposed to adhere to the guarhave been expressed at different periods in both Houses of Congress, during the last fifteen years. They are entirely unchanged. it proposers nothing which has any special rethey are at every step strengthened; they are at every step strengthened.

the Senator from New Hampshire will stren- its cargo of plunder! Was the South to sit me that we might learn a lesson, if we would, ment, nothing at all. I do not undertake to the manure in their corn hills. gthen himself in proportion as his conduct is in silence, and without alarm behold this au- from what is going on on the other side of say what the motives were, of the Senator denounced. But I beg the Senator from Ildacious outrage? As well expect a man to
linois to recollect, that there is another mode fold his arms and remain unmoved, when the
linois to recollect, that there is another mode fold his arms and remain unmoved, when the of obtaining that popularity, which is express- serpent; which has crawled into his abode, thrown many of the thrones of Europe. would indeed have been, in that case. " cra-

course advised in the familiar adage which he I have taken my stand on this question, has quoted, is, indeed, the course of duty and and I shall maintain it at all hazards. I may of wisdom. I do believe that upon this ques- see all my own political prospects withere! of all your constitutional rights; and I appre- say, "It is true I love popularity; but it is have in view, which is to protect this kind of it may take the usual course of legislation. hend that no man, South or North, has shown that popularity which follows, not that which property? I have ever been one of that class

the truth, plainly and boldly, when it comes Hampshire, or any man, in the suppression they have adopted on this subject, and to perhome to an individual. But what I have said of mobs. From the bottom of my heart I de- met this measure to take the usual course of eight years' rotation :-

had some measure under consideration which saying it is incendiary? If any gentleman concerned the deepest interests of slavery- flatter himself with hopes and expectations of that we were about to pass judgment upon this description, he is doomed to be disapsome question affecting that great interest- pointed. This discussion will go on-and this bill, must be satisfied that there is no antees and compromises of the Constitution. such thing contained in it. If I understand it, and, instead of being weakened by discussion, selecting the best, he procured many six pods and will, I presume, be carried by me unference, under any construction that can be every step become firmer and stronger bonds distinct varieties were formed; for while given to it, to that particular description of of Union. Let no one try, if he can, to sup- some remained with five seeded pods, it was

with my friend from Illinois, with whom, on nicipal corporations liable for damage result- will result, as in Europe, in one general senmost occasions, I am so happy to agree. I ing from violence done to property by popucan never admit as a fact, here, that the Sen- lar tumults, where such corporation is remiss ator from New Hampshire, in agitating this in its duty in enforcing order and obedience the effect of such attempts. I invite, then, hence the importance of a constant care in question at this inopportune and most inau- to the law. If I understand the proposition spicious moment, whatever may have been of the honorable Senator from New Hampthe course of others, has increased the num- shire, he intends nothing more than to give lie in the form in which it now presents itself dener in western New-York, by constantly ber of its supporters among the enlightened security to property. He proposes nothing people of this country. I do not think that beyond this. This is the whole matter unthe course which he has pursued this day der consideration. But gentlemen say this olence of a mob, and denied admission to this a week earlier than his neighbors, who had has been, in the slightest degree, calculated is an unpropitious moment to introduce a ques- hall and that table, because supposed to have cultivated the same variety. Plants not reto advance his views-if he have any, and I tion of this sort. And why unpropitious?now brought up by any mov-ment of ours; do not say that he has-in relation to the Because, if I understand them rightly-and of slavery. Let us take, sir, a more manly tubers, and fruit trees by grafts and buds, reit is forced upon us by the Senator from New Presidency. Neither do I impeach the mo- I learn the fact for the first time-a mob has view of the subject-one that accords better mained perfectly unchanged for ages; for tives of the honorable Senator in bringing for- assailed the office of a newspaper in this city, with the character of high minded men. Let this is only a continuation of the same originward this bill thus inopportunely. It is to be and has rendered it uninhabitable. Well, presumed that the bill has had its origin in how does this connect itself with the question by the Constitution. It is only in defence of that high-wrought state of feeling with which of slavery? Why, it is said that from this it does not, from any cause, meet your approher acknowledged rights, that she undertakes he has embarked in this cause, as in all oth- office a newspaper issues, which is called an bation when it comes to be considered, then ers which he embraces. I will not for an in- abolition paper. Suppose all this to be true, let other measures take its place-let it take stant suffer myself to suppose that anything it is added by the Senator from New Hamp- its fate. But nothing, sir, is to be gained by is calculated to produce mischief. Are we improper lurks beneath or behind this move- shire, that this paper is conducted in a tem- this unusual course. I assure the gentlemen ment. Nor, on the other hand, do I find perate manner, that it employs temperate lan- who represents this slave interest, that instead just indignation, are we to be charged with en- fault with the manner in which this move- guage, addresses itself to the reason and the of gaining they lose much, very much. deavoring to make ourselves popular in the ment has been met, on the part of gentlemen understanding of the public, and that no com-South? Let me say to the Senator from Il- representing in this body the rights and inter- plaint has been made against it by the public. man see, and see plainly, that when this bill linois. that this is a most ungenerous prop- ests of the people of the South. If they had Well, how far this mobocratic action is to be comes to be published, when the terms in osition. He says that no unworthy motives failed to meet it and denounce it, they would attributed to another event which has happen- which it is conceived come to be read and and evening, with as much hay and carrots lie at the foundation of this measure. Why, have been recreant to their high trust-rec- ed in this District, is not for me to say. Some understood, it will be seen that it is a measure I can imagine no more unworthy motive than reant to their most sacred obligations—recre- gentlemen seem to suppose that it has some differing in no essential material point from when he weighed 276 pounds—gain 2 1-13 unprincipled demagogueism. I would scorn ant to the Constitution of their country. connection with it. If it has, I am unable to laws existing in many of the free States and pounds per day. He was then fed with 2 1-2 myself if I could for a moment permit myself Has there not been just cause of excitement see it. The Senator from New Hampshire free countries everywhere and, as a Senator to give countenance to anything so unworthy. in the breasts of those gentlemen; If the then introduces a measure, and proposes to near me says, in some of the slave States-I would say, with all possible courtesy to the scene enacted in the last week furnishes no make the corporation liable for the damages making corporations, under certain circum-Senator from Illinois, for whom I entertain justification for that excitement, I should like committed, in case they refuse to do their du- stances, liable for the violence of mobs? And ed to 3 quarts; fed 22 days; weight 377 to know what could? Let us pause, Mr. ty and enforce the law. Well, such a law whoever takes the ground that this bill has pounds; gain 51, or 27-22 pounds per day. ings of justice for us in the South we all un- President, for a moment, and look at this exists in many of the States. But it is said been brought in at an unpropitious moment, that this is a very peculiar state of things .- and for that reason denies it admission. as- beaten; but if any of my brother farmers A piratical vessel steals into your river, Here was an abolition press at work in this sumes a responsibility that he will sincerely have a mind to try the process, I do not hesbearing the false colors of honorable com- building. Let me ask gentlemen whether wish by and by to get rid of. What have we litate to assure them in advance, they will not merce, anchors at your wharf, and, receiving they propose to stop the operations of the press to do with the present movement, sir—with find it as great a humbug as manuring potatos if they see we are ready here to maintain their on board nearly one hundred of the domesinterests inviolate. And it may be, also, that

uncoils itself upon his hearthstone, and its Do you propose by measures of violence, ing office of the Union or National Intelligenand that there is such a thing as winning goldeadly hisses ring in the ears of his children! or by any other mode, to put an end to the cer were assailed and injured by a mob, that den opinions from all sorts of people; and it As well ask him to sit still and exhibit no ex- discussion of the subject, either by speeches it wou'd be my duty to inquire how it happenmay be that a man of mature power, young, citement, as to call upon one half of this Un- or through the medium of the press? Who- ed, and whether further provisions were reand aspiring as he may do to high places, ion to be unmoved in the circumstances which ever undertakes a work of this description has quired, in addition to the present laws of the may conceive, that by keeping clear of all un- now surround us? Sir, had these gentlemen got an herculean task upon his hands—a task District, in order to suppress such disturbanion with the two leading factions, he will more not manifested these feelings, they would in- which he will find himself wholly incompetent ces. The care and deliberation I should feel or less strengthen himself with the great body deed have been what the Senator from New to accomplish. Well, why is it that the Sen- myself bound, under such circumstances, to of the American People, and thus attain the Hampshire denominates those of the North ate flies in the face of this measure, and ob- excercise with regard to the property of othhigh point of elevation to which his ambition who conscientiously sustain the solemn obli- jects to its reception? And I put it to the ers, I should exercise in this case. The same leads. But if the Senator from Illinois thinks gations imposed by that oath which you adthat a middle course in regard to this question ministered, to support the Constitution of the Carolina, and those who think with him, whether er cases, I would mete out in this. The prois best calculated to serve his purpose, he is United States and all its guarantees—they er the inference I have made will not be made tection which I would feel it my duty to give A lady who gave me the receipt, stated that throughout the country, and whether it will to the property of others, under all circum- she had preserved them perfectly good in Mr. Douglas. The Senator has hit it ven, craven!" They would have been unthe liberty of the press and of speech? -- turns out that this care is unworthily bestow- tions with water seems necessary to destroy Whether it will not be irresistible, and wheth- ed, that it does not demand legislation, then the too great causticity of the lime; otherer it will not make a lasting impression upon let it take its destiny. But this is not the way wise its strong affinity for the carbonate, the the public mind? I think the people will to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, material of the egg shall, causes its decomtion, that is the only course which can "win before my eyes, in consequence of the course reason in this way upon the subject, and that have the sanction of deliberation. I have algolden opinions" from reflecting men through- which I pursue on this question; but that con- they will hold out to us, as the duty of this ways been of the opinion, that nothing has sideration deters me not from the discharge body, to take the subject into consideration. been gained by the opposition to the introduc-Mr. Foore. (in his seat.) "Golden opin- of duty. If my constituents think proper to Send it to a committee, let it be examined, tion of petitions here. I believe, if the subdesert me on this occasion, still I shall not and not presume, as the honorable Senator ject had been left open, and we had been al-Mr. Douglas. In the North, it is not ex- shrink. Let it be remembered, I look the from South Carolina does, that because its lowed to go into the consideration of the subpected that we should take the position that storm in the eye, and I defy the thunderbolt! provisions do not cover the whole subject, it ject, gentlemen would have found less exciteslavery is a positive good-a positive bless- If I fall, I shall fall with the approval of my cannot be made to cover the whole. If it ment existing than has been created by the ing. If we did assume such a position, it own conscience, and the preservation of my does not answer the views of gentlemen, it opposite course. It would have tended much would be a very pertinent inquiry, why do own self-respect. I seek no higher earthly can be made to do so. Then, why fly in its more strongly, in my judgment, to tranquillyou not adopt this institution? We have moul- reward. Not insensible to the approbation of face? Why take this very unusual course ize and harmonize the public mind. Under ded our institutions at the North as we have the people or the press, when my course de- of refusing to receive the measure at all? - all the circumstances, then, how are we to act? thought proper; and now we say to you of serves it, yet I have no fear of their clamor Why simply because, by construction and I think the question is a very plain one .the South, if slavery be a blessing, it is your or invective, so long as I am sustained by a infere ce, it is supposed to have some con- Things are brought in and made to bear

> stitution on this subject, and have stood ready Committee, whose first care it should be, to prudent, and salutary admonition in those re-I would go as far as the Senator from New will induce gentlemen to change the course eight fields, of twelve and a half acres of each.

spise mobs. I never knew of a mob, I nev- legislation. Suppose we do come to a diser heard or read of a mob, whatever the spir- cussion on the question, where, let me ask it in which it originated, that did not result in gentlemen, is the harm of discussion? Why, the commission of strocities at which human- gentlemen ask, what right have you to discuss ity shuddered. The laws of the land should our rights of property in slaves? By what be competent for the punishment of all offen- authority do you claim the privilege of inquices. But I do not know that there has been ring into this matter? Sir, we may have no any riot in this District. There has been no right to disturb this right of property; we may

violation of the rights of property by a mob; have no right to affect the title to it in any and I have no fears that the citizens of this way; no such rights may be claimed. Nev-District will not able to preserve their high ertheless, no one will deny to any citizen the and enviable reputation as a community of right to discuss the character of property of crop as often as the land would bear it law and order, by abstaining from everything this kind, and the effect which laws have up- which was three times in the eight years .-

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, I wish be- and untrammeled mind. Men may advance of barn manure and lime or green clover .fore the vote is taken, to say a word or two, very absurd notions; they may reason very It is probable that in less efficient hands, or for the purpose of placing myself right with preposterously; they may reach very absurd with imperfect manuring, the same successregard to this matter. I am not very apt to conclusions; but while the whole matter lies ful result would not have attended; but in be carried away by any of the excitements in duscussion, very little, in my judgment, this case, the excellence of this system was that sometimes have existence in this chain- is gained by terming that discussion incendi- proved by the produce of one season, which

ber; and I cannot say, at this moment, that I ary in its character. Why, do you expect reached as high as 1400 bushels of wheat participate at all in the excitement which seems to satisfy the public mind, when mankind dis- (from three fields ;) 600 bushels of corn (from to exist in the minds of many gentlemen here. cusses the question of slavery, however im- one field;) and 300 bushels of Rye (from What is the question that is presented for portant it may be to any portion of this coun- one field;) or at the rate of 37 bushels of this body to decide? A stranger, coming in- try, and express their opinions in regard to it wheat, 48 bushels of corn, and 24 bushels of to this chamber, would suppose that we had --do you expect to put them under foot by rye, per acre-

timent, which will trample under foot the power that attempts to suppress it. This will be New varieties are only produced from seed; my friends to meet this question boldly, fear- selection in all crops which are annually relessly, and not let this subject go to the pub- produced in this way. A skilful market gar--as a bill presented here, relating to nothing selecting the earliest seeds of the Washingbut the protection of property against the vi- ington pea, in a few years had them more than some indirect connection with the question produced by seeds, as the potato by eyes or it take its course here. Let it go to a com- al plant, which cannot change its own being. mittee let that committee examine it; and if

Why, Mr. President, cannot every gentle-It is enough for me to know, that if the print-

Good Farming-Rotation.

Morris Longstreth, in his late address beple of successful farming, practiced by Jacob Sheimer, of Northampton Co., on the banks

The farm contained one hundred acres, and was divided as nearly as possible into The whole was subjected to the following

1. Fallow, manured, limed, and plowed

three times ;

2, Wheat, with clover;

3. Clover, cut early, second crop plowed

4. Wheat, with clover;

5. Clover, pastured, 2d crop plowed in; 6. Wheat;

6. Rye, with clover; 7. Corn, on clover sod.

The object was to introduce the wheat like a resort to violence and force. They on such property. Who denies this right, A great many will regard this as too will, I am confident, abide in the protection and where is it denied? It belongs to free-exhausting, but it will be observed that each of the law against any violation of their rights. dom of speculation which exists in every free crop is preceded by a good manuring, either ate Retief.

Improvement of Varieties.

A writer in the Gardeners Chronicle gives interesting results of experiments in improving the varieties of vegetables. He began seeded pods, and some with seven. Still I cannot fully coincide, in this instance, property. We have laws which make mu- press discussion. Every attempt to stop it found that they rarely had a six seeded pod tern Michigan.

upon them; while those with six seeded pods were nearly all so, and some seven seeded.

Feeding Calves.

Mr. EDITOR .- I have noticed several articles in the Cultivator upon rearing calves .-I will just give you my plan with results.

Feed and growth of a Calf .- Calved Jan. 19th, 1845-weaned at six weeks old, and weighed 330 pounds. One quart of Indian meal, and one quart of middlings were boilep together and mixed with eight quarts skimmed milk, with which he was fed morning as he would eat for three week and five days, quarts Indian meal boiled, without the middlings, for 18 days; weighed 326 pounds; grain per day, 2 7-9 pounds. Meal increas-I do not write this boastingly, for it may be

D. L. Young. Oyster Bay, L., I.

Preserving Eggs Fresh.

Turn water upon slacked lime, in quantity sufficient to cover the !ime. In a short time a scum will rise upon the surface. Then drain off the whole water, and add fresh, and repeat the operation until no more scum rises. Stir up the lime and water, and put in your eggs, so they are completely covered. This wholly excludes the external air, and preserves them in the finest order. I have now eggs which have been kept in this way eight months; and on being broken, cannot be dis-J. B.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

FOR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption: sed with the curable diseases. The most fearful

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

the civilized world.

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

proved the Great and only Remedy.

It has recently been introduced into the United States, under the immediate suprentendence of the inventor, and is now litterly sweeping Consumption from the land. What Innocalation is to Small Pox., the Hungarian Balsam is to Consumption—an insurmounta-

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

Wherever it has been introduced, all Panaceas, Ex-

wherever it has been introduced, all Panaceas, Expectorants, Syrups and Drops have been discarded as useless—all systems of Inhalation, Vapor Baths, Tar-Smoke, Changes of Climate, &c., have been rejected and the wonderful product of the Hungarian Gum, obtained from the "Melsonga," or Tree of Life, is now universally received by Consumptives, as the Only

source of Hope.

Let no person afflicted with a severe and obstinate Cough, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthma, or any of the symptoms of Consumption lose a moment of time in eeking relief from this GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Delays are dangerous, and all other pretended reme dies are not only useless, but fatally delusive. Every family in the United States should be supplied with Bachau's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to 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, Whoop-

ing Cough, and Croup.

The great nerit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—that ses of Pulmony Consumption is gives Immedi-

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the foundation of Health and Strength to Price of the Balsam only one dollar per bottle,

ith full directions, Dissertation or Consumption, Notices, and cretificates of Remarkable cures, & For Sale by A. T. HAVENS.

New Arrangment! MORE STOVES LATER PATTERNS!!! 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 ever before been offered in this market, together with a gen-

eral assortment of Hallow Ware, Copper, Tin Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe, &c. &c., &c. The attent on of the stove buying community is res-

pectfully solicited to an examination of our stock before SAMUEL S. BURPEE. Marshall October 8, 1848.

THIS may certify to all whom it may concern, that A whereas my wife Lucy has, without cause or my consent, left my awelling, I therefore forbid every man woman or child harboring or trusting her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after this data. HENRY YORK. Johnstown, April 21, 1848.

You can find at the Apothecaries Hall quinine, Io-dine, sulph. morphine, iodine iron, Acetate morph hyd. potass, piperine, oil volerian, strychnine, sesquiox ide iron, salicine, ferrocynate iron, and all other varie-

CLICKNOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills.

Cured within the last year over 200,000 persons who had been laboring under the most aggra-vated 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, Rhenmatism, Piles, Dispepsia, Scurvy, Smallpox, Jaundice, 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, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases within from mountries of the Skin, Colds, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases within from mountries of the iety 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 Diges-tive 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 an aversion to medicine that, unless the case is urgent. they prefer the disease to the cure, until an impaired Constitution, or a fit of sickness rebukes them for the folly of their conduct. Still they had some excuse; for herotofore, medicine in almost all its form was nearly as disgusting as it was beneficial. Now, however, the evil is most effectually removed : for Clickner's Vegetable Purgative Pills, being completely enveloped with a coating of pure white sugar (which is as distinct from he internal ingredients as a nut shell from the kernel. Have no taste of Medicine.—But are as easily swal

Maye no taste of Medicine.—But are as easily swal-lowed as bits of candy. Moreover they neither nause-ate or gripe in the slightest degree, which is ozcassion-ed by the fact that, they are compounded on scientific principles and operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region, (which is the great and racking any particular region, (which is the great and admitted evil of every other known purgative.) Hence, they strike at the root of disease, remove all impure humors from the body, open the ports externally and internally, promote the Insensible Perspiration, obviate Flatulency, Headache, &c.—separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver, and thereby Restore Health, Even when all other means have failed. The entire trath of the above can be ascertained by the trial of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring 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 ve universal satisfaction.

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

out the country.

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

Heal the Sick.



HE proprietors, full of confidence in the virtues of ed for themselves such an enviable reputation in the short space of five years they have been before the public—the many cures of disease they have performed—some of the patients having been cenfined to their beds for months and years, are truly astonishing, now challenge the world to produce their equal.

For long standing Dyspensy and habitual costiveness, they have never failed, when taken according to rections, to effect a cure or give permanent relief.
Old Liver complaints, Jaundice, &c., can be permaneutly cared by the use of these Fills, 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-

uable remedy. FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER. No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectual in curing ague and fever, chill fever, &c, in the Western States, as the genuine sovereign Balm Pills. Wo

have never known a single case, when taken ing to directions, where they have not effected a cure 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 discase, 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

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 debil itated constitutions. They never leave the bowels costive, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use. Great care has been taken in selecting and compound ing the medici ne which has always been suprintended by Dr. Soule in person.

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

Beware of Counterfeits!

As there 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 genuine Sovereign Balm Pills can be bad wholesale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co. Euclid, Onondaga Co. N. Y. J. Owen & Co., wholesale and retail agents: Also,

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

Dr. Herrick, being determined to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of his beautiful and every where popular Sugar Coated Pills; also, to expose certain medicine-mongers residing in different parts of the country, who claim to have a patent for coating pills with angar sales a careful person of the

for coating pills with sugar, asks a careful perusal of the following letter:— U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1846. Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th, instant, has been received. In answer to your inquiry, whether any parent has been granted for a pill coated with sugar, I have to inform you that no record of such a patent can be found in this office.

a patent can be found in this onice.

Respectfully yours, EDMUND BURKE.

The above letter, received direct from the Patent Office, shows up these gentlemen, and their deadly nos-

trams, in no very enviable light. Further comment is A. T. HAVEFS, Agent. PIERSON has opened a shep, one door East of

Brooks' Hardware store, Main st., Battle Creek, for the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of Boo's and 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 desirous of a first rate fit and a durable article will please give him a call. All of the above kept constantly on hand and made to order. Hides wanted in exchange for cash or work. Reollect the number. One door East of Baooks-Battle Creek, May 13, 1848.

JEWELRY and fancy goods at the cheap Drug Store of