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FROM HONORABLE REPORTS.

Debate in the Senate.

Protection of property in the District of Columbia

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. BUTLER. From the course which this discussion has taken, it is clearly indicated that the approaching storm which will ere long burst upon this country. I am persuaded that the part of the country which I represent is destined to be in a minority—a doomed minority. I feel satisfied that all that we have to look for protection are the guarantees of the Constitution, and the compromises made under it; and I feel as well assured as I do of any sentiment I ever uttered, that these guarantees will be violated—as well assured as I am that the compromises which have been made have been disregarded. I feel that the sentiment of the North against the institution of slavery is advancing with the certainty of the malaria from the Pontine marshes—with the certainty of all progressive movements; and there is no disguising it.

Why, on all occasions, whether of domestic or foreign consideration, the slave question is obtained upon us. When a resolution was offered in this body, in the name of the nation, to congratulate the French people upon the commencement of their efforts in favor of the establishment of republican principles, an amendment was offered, to congratulate them upon the confiscation of some of the property belonging to the people—to especially congratulate them on the emancipation of their West Indian slaves. Let it be proposed to acquire territory by the joint arms, the united exertions of the people of the whole Union, and we of the South are forced to submit to the insult of having it proposed that the soil purchased and enriched by the blood of Southern troops would be polluted by their occupation of it, after a treaty of peace, when brought into comparison with those who claim superiority over them by virtue of their institutions. Sir, we are thus insulted every morning of our lives by the presentation of petitions of individuals, and resolutions of States, stigmatizing Southern institutions as unworthy connected with this Confederacy, going to show that guarantees of the Constitution will be, as the compromises have been, disregarded. But before I approach this part of the subject, I beg to address to you a few remarks upon the bill which is offered for your consideration.

What is the bill, sir? It proposes to require from the inhabitants of this District to enter into bonds—for it amounts to that—to indemnify all persons who shall suffer losses by means of a mob—to indemnify all persons for any possible trespass that may be committed upon them by irresponsible violence. Now, I must be permitted to say, that this is a sort of legislation that is not to be found in that part of the country in which I live. I think it is unknown in the States south of the Potomac. Why should we be called on to pass a law, at this time, to give indemnity for trespass committed by a mob? If I were satisfied that the existing laws of the District, were inadequate to the protection of the property of the citizen, I do not know that I should be averse to the adoption of some measure that might be calculated to control the movements of a mob.—But what is the fact? Why, that the laws are inadequate to the protection of the owners of slaves against those who are disposed to interfere with that species of property, whilst other species of property has adequate protection. I put the question to the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, whether he will agree to bring in a law to give additional security to slaveholders, by the enactment of penalties, and I am told by that gentleman, "No; the law I would introduce would be of entirely a different character; one to confiscate their property by the emancipation of their slaves in the District of Columbia." And to destroy and undermine the institution, all influences are left to effect their silent work; the press, private counsel, influence of opinion. Here, in the District of Columbia, a paper, addressed to slaves as well as to others, is issued, inculcating in the minds of the slaves the right to rebel—a more than right, a duty—leading them to acts that are inconsistent with their peace and happiness, and such as will certainly inflict cruelty upon deluded human beings, by seducing them into a condition which compels their masters to use them with great severity. This is like kindling a fire in the middle of a dry prairie, and expecting it not to burn with certain destruction. I ask the gentleman if he is willing to afford protection to the holders of slave property, and I am answered, that slaveholders are entitled to no protection. Am I expected to stand here, and under the forms of constitutional legislation, give my support to measures which must destroy one of the institutions under which we live? I solemnly believe that the gentlemen from the North are not sensible of the tendencies of such measures as they are proposing. When the Constitution was formed, its provisions were adopted in good faith, I feel hoped that some portion of the same spirit which animated the framers of that instrument would be found prevailing in this body at this time. That good faith, if it were to be found, would preserve to us the guarantees which are provided in the Constitution; and I tell gentlemen that our fathers never would have consented to come into the Confederacy, if they believed that these encroachments would ever have been made, and that, too under the authority of their joint Constitution. The spirit of fanaticism never commenced to prevail until it was ascertained that the tide was running against us; but from that moment, about 1820, the time of the Missouri Compromise, it has gone on with accelerated rapidity, and it now forms one of the dangerous elements of sectional ambition. My colleague has alluded to some of the evidences of this. When the Constitution was adopted,

it was one of its provisions, not implied, but expressed in terms sufficiently explicit, that if slaves escaped, there should be a co-operation on the part of the authorities of the State to which they fled, to deliver them up; and as the understanding of the terms, such until recently was the practice. In 1793, an act was passed making it penal for any one, in any of the non slave holding States, to harbor or conceal a slave; and there is another important commentary contained in that law—that by that very act provision is made that State courts shall use their authority to aid and deliver up fugitive slaves. That act was made to provide for delivering up runaway slaves. It was made on the assumption that they should be delivered up, under the provisions of an extradition treaty. The measure received the general concurrence of Congress and the People. This act looked to good faith for its execution and enforcement. It had the sanction of the wisest men of all sections, not as speculative theorists, but as practical statesmen, who look to actual and (I must be permitted to say) mutual interests. When the law was proposed, what would Southern men have thought, if they had been told that the courts should afford no such relief, and that it would be criminal for State officers to give assistance? Why, sir, they would have gone on further with compromise, but, being the stronger party, they would have looked out for their own security. The act was made in good faith to coerce the provisions of a compromise, to procure the delivery of a slave to his master. How has that act been treated? A law has been enacted in the State of New York, one in Massachusetts, (and I believe I could name a dozen other States where similar laws have been passed,) declaring that the State courts have no jurisdiction over that matter, and that it belongs exclusively to the Federal jurisdiction. Here, then is one of the compromises of the Constitution entirely disregarded; and laws have been passed interfering obstacles to the recapture of slaves, such as would make it nugatory and dangerous for the owner to make the attempt to reclaim his own property.

In Massachusetts it is made criminal, under high penalties, for constables to aid in apprehending a fugitive slave; and for jailors to allow their prisons to be used for safe keeping—a law of precisely the same import was passed in Rhode Island, and of similar import in nearly all the states north of Maryland.—To the North we can look for no aid in apprehending this species of property. So far from fulfilling the provisions and compromises of the Constitution, it is made criminal for citizens and officers of non-slaveholding States to fulfil the duties of good citizens; and yet we are told that the compromises of the Constitution, and its express guarantees, entered into by our ancestors, will be observed in good faith. And that is to be our security—the security of good faith; and by those who have shown that they cannot resist the temptations of ungenerous jealousy or criminal ambition. This is worse than resting on a broken reed, or to find a sword where you expected a shield. In all cases where controversies have arisen under such laws, the Supreme Court has decided them to be unconstitutional. Do they stop there? Would to God I could say they did! What is our condition when our property of this kind—property recognized by the Constitution—is taken away from us? Can we appeal to their tribunals? Why, we are treated by them with scorn. Can we appeal to their municipal officers? They point to the act, and say, we are prohibited. But, worse than all, it is made the interest of political aspirants to excite a feeling of aversion to slaveholders. They have constitutional rights, but no power to enforce them. Yet I am told, rely on compromise, and, at any rate, "that it is unbecoming in the South to manifest excitement; that we must keep perfectly quiet; not be alarmed; it is all perfectly right." When the fire is burning around me, I am told that I must keep cool—that I must not discuss the matter with anything like heat. We have a right to discuss it. It is proper for us to vindicate our rights; and I wish there was an adequate issue to put them to a full trial. I say to gentlemen, that the crisis is approaching—not by any action of the South, but is forced upon us; and if the horrors of civil war do come, which God forbid—

"Thou must not say I did it— Shake not thy gory locks at me."

I declare solemnly before Heaven, that I believe that we are in a doomed minority, and that it is the duty of the South to take some measure to avert the evil. I have no confidence that the guarantees of the Constitution will be regarded. I have no confidence in those who choose to preach to me of good faith, while I have examples of its flagrant violations, and tell me all is well, when I see ruin pending over me. I wish I could have confidence. I am told, that when a measure of this kind is proposed, it is our duty to give it all the forms of legislation. I should be glad, indeed, if I could discover in anything calculated to defend the rights of the people whom I represent. The issue must come.—Ambition will avail itself of it, the elements of its developments and of mischief are contained in it. I believe, from the course which this discussion has taken, that many gentlemen will vote for this bill; but if they do, they will do an act the effects of which they do not appreciate. Gentlemen do not understand the feelings of the South. I have no fear of insurrection, nor the dangers of slave property. If we are in the midst of a war to-morrow, I tell gentlemen, that we of the South would feel as safe in the midst of a slave population as in the midst of a free. We will see more of this in other forms. I make the prediction, that should any part of Mexico come into the acquisition of this Union, there will be provisions introduced to prohibit Slavery. The whole territory of the South is to be put into the power of those who will tell me that "in medio tutissimam ibis," as they express it. Oh, yes! they are very good judges of the middle course, but, as good judges as they are, when they undertake to pursue the middle course, they keep it so long as it is their interest, and no longer. What a security for moderation on our part—and confident reliance on the good faith of those who have never kept it! I have expressed myself with some warmth, but I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will at least do

me the justice to say that it has not been without provocation. I have avoided epithets and violent denunciations, because I am prepared for grave injuries, when solemn determination, and no violence, must be resorted to. I am willing to wish the Union safe; but to be so, it must preserve right and maintain constitutional obligations. I cannot resume my seat without expressing the high gratification with which I have listened to the eloquent remarks of the honorable Senator from Indiana, [Mr. HANEZAN.] He has taken the high minded and independent course which his character entitled us to expect. I am confident that he will be fully sustained by all true-hearted patriots throughout the Union.

Mr. CAMERON. I rise merely to defend my own State—that great State which I have the honor to represent—on a single point which has been alluded to by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. CALHOUN.] That Senator has done injustice to Pennsylvania, (intentionally no doubt) in comparing a recent law of hers with an act of the late Legislature of New York. The New York statute, it is said, makes it a penal offence for any of her citizens to aid in the arrest or restoration of fugitive slaves to their owners. The law of Pennsylvania is a widely different affair. Her act of 1826 made it the duty of the State officers to aid in the arrest of slaves; which act, as has been stated by the colleague of the Senator, was rendered null by the decision of the courts. The last act, therefore, is merely a declaratory one, setting forth the fact that those officers were not required by the State laws to render such aid. The duty of the citizens remain unchanged, and is in no way affected.

No attempt has been made by Pennsylvania to interfere, in any way, with the power or authority of the General Government, nor the duty of the citizens of the Government.—The marshal or his deputy can call to his aid a sufficient posse at any time, when it may be necessary to sustain the laws of the Union; and no act in the history of Pennsylvania can be pointed to, which will show that she has, in a single instance, been wanting in a due regard for the guarantees of the Constitution, and the compromises under it. Nor will she ever be. The Senator alluded, also, to a disturbance at Carlisle. Undue importance has been attached to that affair; the persons concerned in it were tried, and those found guilty were properly, and, I may add, severely punished. They are still incarcerated within the walls of a penitentiary. As to the death of a citizen from another State, I am positively assured that he was the victim of disease, and that his death was not at all attributed to this disturbance.

Pennsylvania has no sympathy with the ultra Abolitionists. She has a thin her borders no fanatics as a body. She may have, and doubtless has, a few individuals who join in these movements of the ultra Abolitionists; but they have no aid or countenance from the great body of her intelligent people. A very few men—honest and well-meaning, no doubt—sympathize with the Senator from New Hampshire in doctrine and feeling, but the masses of the people are entirely willing to leave the domestic institutions of other States where they properly belong—in their own hands. They feel that they have no right whatever, under the Constitution, to interfere with them. What they claim for themselves, they cheerfully accord to others—the right to regulate their own affairs. They are opposed to slavery in the abstract, and have long since abolished it within their borders. They are willing, as they should be, to let other States act for themselves in this and other domestic matters.

I am not surprised at the feeling evinced upon this subject by Southern Senators. It is natural, and not to be wondered at. We have seen a vessel come within sight of this Capital, upon which floats the proud flag which I trust, will ever remain as the emblem of our happy Union, and, in the dead of night, decoy and carry off nearly a hundred negroes, the property of citizens of the District. They feel, that if such a state of things is tolerated here, in the very presence of the Government, to them the guarantees of the Constitution are utterly useless—the safeguards and compromises only mockery. I differ, in toto, from the Senator from Illinois, with regard to the effect of the agitation of this question. If any body is injured by it, it must be the Senator from New Hampshire and his friends. Nor do I believe that this body should be deterred from discussing any question, from a fear of its effect upon the Presidency. The South, as well as the North, have interests which they value infinitely above the mere question as to who shall fill the Presidential chair. And why shall they, therefore, not be excited? In the excitement growing out of the recent outrage, to which I have alluded, the Senator from New Hampshire has gravely introduced a bill, purporting to be a bill to protect the property of citizens of this District; but, rightly viewed, it is a bill calculated to encourage similar outrages. What could have induced him to introduce such a measure at this moment of excitement? He has brought forward this question to-day, as he does often, for his own amusement. It can do no good, except, perhaps, to extend his popularity.

Mr. HALE. I call the gentleman to order. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator reduce to writing his point of order? Mr. HALE. Certainly. The words are these: "The gentleman from New Hampshire has introduced this measure, as he has many others, for his amusement."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair the Senator is not out of order. Mr. HALE. I must take an appeal from that decision. [The question being put upon the appeal, the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 23, nays 5.]

Mr. CAMERON. The bill itself is wholly un-called for. No citizen of the District has called for it; and it would be unjust to force upon them a law for which they had not asked, to say nothing of the inapplicability of its provisions to the circumstances of the District.—Whenever any such measure is needed, the people of the District will ask for it; and, when properly digested by the committee through which they are represented here, it will receive the due consideration of Congress. But I rise only for the purpose of putting

my State right on a point or two on which her position seemed to be misapprehended—not to discuss this question at length. She needs no vindication at my hands. Her citizens are an intelligent and reflecting people, strongly attached to the Confederacy under which they have prospered so greatly. They will abide by the Constitution to the last. An occasional excitement may for a moment have misled a few of her citizens; but it has ever been only momentary, and has passed away with the occasion. Much of the recent excitement on this subject may be fairly attributable to the far famed Wilmot Proviso. That is now numbered among the things that are passed, and its results will soon be forgotten. Famous as it was for a time, there are none now in Pennsylvania so poor as to do it reverence. An occasional occurrence may give it a temporary importance. Some one may take hold of it, as heretofore, to give himself a local popularity or a general notoriety. He may be encouraged by a recent appointment here, which seems like a reward for having agitated this question, and procuring the instructions by a Legislature to her Senators to vote for it in this body. But that will amount to very little in the end, and will die forgotten as a dream. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion being temporarily withdrawn— Mr. CALHOUN said: I rise simply to state upon what grounds I made the assertion that the act of Pennsylvania was similar to the act of New York, but did not go so far. The act of New York makes it penal even for the citizens of New York to aid the Federal officers. Now, the provisions of the Constitution of the United States requires an active co-operation, on the part of the State, its citizens, and magistrates, in the delivery of fugitive slaves; and anything short of that is a violation of the Constitution, and calculated to destroy the efficacy of the law of the United States in reference to the subject. To that extent, the law of Pennsylvania, as well as that of New York, is unconstitutional.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. What is the motion pending? The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania made a motion to adjourn, but gave way to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I intended to renew that motion. I think, after the excitement we have all witnessed to-day, we will be better prepared to decide, with the deliberation which usually marks the proceedings of this body, at a future session. I move, therefore, that we now adjourn.

Mr. BENTON. Will the gentleman withdraw the motion for a moment? I move that the paper be printed.

Ordered, That the bill be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, then gave notice, that should the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to introduce his bill, he would move the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the "Bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby, instructed to amend the said bill by inserting a section in the same for the effectual protection, by penal provisions or otherwise, of the citizens of this District, and other citizens of the United States, in the undisturbed possession and ownership of their property in slaves in such District.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

Charles Manley and his Slave Primus.

The Whigs of North Carolina have nominated Mr. Charles Manley, of Raleigh, for the office of Governor. We spent ten days or more in a log cabin with this gentleman, at the Salt Sulphur Springs, in Virginia some years ago, and shall never forget him or his man Primus. They were friends in the cross relation of master and slave. We scarcely knew which to admire most; the master was a scholar, a gentleman, and most agreeable companion; the servant was intended for all these, and failed only so far as he was uneducated and a slave. The unnatural relations existing between these men was relieved of its incident evils as much as the highest virtues and the kindest and most beautiful mutual regards could possibly effect. Superficially, the attitude of servant and master was strictly observed. It was announced in every act, and word, and look. The profound deference of demeanor and vigilant alacrity of service which anticipated every wish and aided every motion of the almost worshipped master, showed how perfectly one generous soul may be merged in another, and how near to a religion a beautiful idolatry may reach. And it was not less interesting to witness the delicate and even respectful kindness and careful consideration, as constantly exhibited by the master to his humble friend. Primus slept in the room with him, because the lodgings given to the servants were not comfortable; he ate all his meals there, at the cost of nine dollars a week, extra, because the servants had to scramble for their victuals at the boarding house; and when letters from home were brought in, Primus's very soul was in his eyes, till the household news, the children's health, and the mistress's message to himself, were all rehearsed. It was indeed very beautiful; yet over all the glow and gush of feeling on both sides, there hung the restraining influence of the acknowledged bondage. They were born together, had played together, and, in mature years, had wept and rejoiced together, over a thousand participated interests of their common life. At the time of the Southampton insurrection, Primus was made overseer of the plantation, to watch over the safety of his master's family, and pledged and risked his life upon his fidelity. The story, as Mr. M. gave it to us, exhibited the highest heroism in the one, and the noblest trustfulness in the other, indicating the respective excellencies of both. Yet, notwithstanding all this, and all the confidences of more than thirty years of tried friendship, Primus had never been taught to read!

We could not then feel that we had fathomed the mystery of these men's inner life, nor have we yet mastered its philosophy. Mr. Manley was to us one of the few to whom our best regards have been given at first sight; and the very abandonment of his individual existence by the servant, was relieved of its theoretical degradation, by a freedom of his heart,

which seemed to convert his slavery into a devotion. Still it was a mutilated existence; and the dominion exercised by the master, marred the integrity of his virtues. Slavery is not in the harmony of things. It is the very essence of sin, and all inflicted bondage is a war waged against the highest life of man, and at once an usurpation and abuse of the prerogative of God. Wherever a faculty is given, its freedom is implied. God never gave a power without a charter for its largest exercise, consistent with the functions of the whole being, and whoever in any way mutilates another's life, is in open rebellion against the sovereign will of Heaven. All mitigation of the condition, all amelioration of the evil that leaves no title of its essence in existence, fails to justify just as far as it fails to destroy the elemental wrong.

If Primus is not yet "free among the dead," we entreat Mr. Manley, as we would entreat and exhort a friend, to restore his brother's birthright, which he has purchased with a mess of pottage, and allow the Father's blessing to reach the soul for which it was intended.— [Liberty Herald]

Speech of Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio,

On the Resolution of Mr. Polkcy to inquire whether the Members of Congress had been threatened by a Justice Mah—delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 26, '48.

Mr. GIDDINGS said, that in the remarks which he proposed to make, he had no intention of replying to any thing advanced by the gentleman who had just resumed his seat, (Mr. WICK.)

The general character of his remarks (said he) appears to me in bad taste, neither suited to the dignity of this body nor to the occasion which has called forth this discussion.

Before entering upon the subject of the resolution under consideration, I say that, after so frequently expressing my views in regard to the powers of this Government concerning slavery, after so often defending my position on that subject, I could not have believed that any gentleman here would hazard his reputation for candor by imputing to me an intention to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States. I call the attention of the House and of the country, both North and South, to the fact, that no member in this Hall, no person out of it has ever heard me, in public or in private, by speech, resolution, or intimation, claim such powers to be vested in this Government, nor have they ever heard me desire the exercise of such powers. For three days of excited discussion, in which nearly a dozen Southern gentlemen participated, I believe all of them have distinctly or by implication, charged me with such designs. Now, sir, before the nation, I challenge the gentleman to the proof of what they have asserted. If any man can lay his hand on any speech of mine, any resolution introduced, or any intimation given by me, claiming such power, or that I desired the exercise of such power, let him now stand forth and avow it. I assert that these imputations are unfounded, entirely false, and unworthy of gentlemen holding seats in this body; and I now call upon those who have uttered them to stand up here before the nation and maintain the truth of their assertions. For that purpose I now offer to yield the floor to any member who dares to justify the imputations thus thrown out. (Mr. GIDDINGS paused for a short time, and no member rising, he proceeded.) Mr. Speaker, where are those gentlemen who, in their excited moments, have charged me with entertaining and uttering opinions in conflict with the Constitution which I am sworn to support? It is a duty which I owe to myself, and those whom I represent, to disabuse the public mind of these impressions. I disavow all such opinions, purposes, motives, and designs. The country is aware that I was once driven from this Hall for daring to offer resolutions denying such powers existed in this Government.

I will now repeat, perhaps for the hundredth time that the people of the slave States, in my opinion, hold the institution of slavery at the disposal of their own will, with supreme and unlimited power to continue or abolish it at their own pleasure; that it is strictly a State institution, over which this body, nor the Federal Government, possess any power whatever, except the power to legislate for the return of fugitive slaves. And when I say this Government has no power to interfere with slavery, I mean just what I say. I intend to be understood as saying that the people of the free States have the same indisputable right to be free and exempt from the support of slavery which the slave States have to sustain it; that this Government has no constitutional power to involve us of the free States in the turpitude of slavery. We possess the positive, unqualified, and indisputable right to remain exempt from its continuation, unstained with its guilt, and disconnected with its crimes. We will not extend that institution, nor create slave markets, upon soil that is now free, nor will we associate with new slaveholding States.— We deny the constitutional power of this Government to compel the people of the free States to associate with Mexican slaveholders, upon such terms as will give the owner of one hundred Mexican slaves an influence in this Government, and over Northern interests, equal to sixty-one of our educated and intelligent freemen. We therefore hold it a cardinal principle never to increase the slave power in the Senate by admission of new slave States; nor shall we consent to any extension of slave power wherever. Our motto is—"Keep your slavery where it is; manage it in your own way, and according to your own discretion; with it we will have nothing to do." I now speak as a legislator. My duties as a member of Congress are so plain, that the way-faring man, though a fool, can't mistake them. This body sir, never had the constitutional power to establish it in this District. It exists here in direct violation of the spirit and of the letter of the Constitution. When, therefore, Congress enacted the law of eighteen hundred and one, by which slavery in this District was established and continued, they not only violated their duty to God and to their fellow men, but they disregarded their constitutional powers, and violated the sacred compact of Union between the United States. Now, sir, it is one of my best regards have been given at first sight; and the very abandonment of his individual existence by the servant, was relieved of its theoretical degradation, by a freedom of his heart,

support and maintenance of that institution.— We will not continue involved in the crimes of the slave-trade and of slavery in this District. I notify gentlemen, that we will purify ourselves from this contagion. These objects and designs we will accomplish, God helping us. No earthly power shall deter us from every honorable and lawful effort to bring about a "consummation so devoutly to be wished."— Nor will we sustain any man for President, or for any other office, who is willing to involve our people of the free States in the turpitude and disgrace of slavery. We contend for freedom—for the rights of man.

I have, on but one occasion, permitted myself in this Hall to be drawn in to discussion upon the subject of slavery in the States.— When a distinguished Southern statesman, then a member of the Executive Cabinet, (Mr. CALHOUN,) in his official character, undertook to establish the doctrine that slavery was necessary to the enjoyment of mankind, and that it was a humane, benevolent, and philanthropic institution, I made some comments on his letter when it came before this House, and was legitimately under discussion. But gentlemen cannot expect us to remain silent on the subject of the slave trade in this District while it is supported by our laws, although such discussion may endanger slavery in every State of the Union. Are we to be told that we shall not speak on the subject of the slave trade here, lest it affects the institution in the States? Unite with us, repeal the laws that involve us in its guilt, separate this Government from all participation in its support, relieve the people of the free States from its burthens and its disgrace; then we will be silent on the subject—not till then.

Again, while the Southern members bring the subject of slavery in the States before the House, they cannot expect us of the North to feel very particularly delicate about answering them.

Before entering upon the subject more legitimately under consideration, I must be permitted to say, that I have no intention to reply to those personal attacks that for three days have been made upon me. They are unbecoming the dignity of a legislative body; they are equally unsuited to the occasion. We are discussing the rights of humanity—a subject dignified and solemn. The eyes of the nation and of the civilized world are upon us; and, sir, I cannot demean myself so much as to reply to those personal invectives which have been so liberally heaped upon me.

The subject of slavery, which has now been before us for some days, was not introduced by myself, nor by any Northern man. The resolution of my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. PALFREY) does not allude to it; yet it has been forced upon us by slaveholders, and Northern men cannot avoid it. I regard it as inappropriate, but have no alternative in any way but to meet it, or admit my inability to oppose the arguments advanced. I do not regret its introduction. It must be met, discussed, and settled in this Hall. It has become the great absorbing topic among the people of the nation. It is discussed in the legislatures of our several States, in our political conventions, in our township meetings, in our newspapers, our literary periodicals, our religious meetings, our sermons, and in our religious essays, and is mentioned in our prayers. It is the subject of conversation at the fireside and by the wayside. It has occupied most of the time of this body during its present session.— It occupies the attention of the President and his Cabinet. Southern statesmen are arguing in its behalf, and our army is fighting for its extension. The toiling millions of our nation are made to contribute a portion of each day's toil to rivet the chains of servitude upon their brethren. It guides the appointment of your foreign ministers, dictates the selection of officers for your army and navy, and controls the election of your Presidents. Sir, it would be useless for us to attempt an evasion of this subject.— It must be discussed.

I will now ask attention to the subject more immediately before us.

The propositions contained in this resolution are few and simple. It would appear impossible to misapprehend them. It proposes to inquire—Firstly, Whether a lawless mob existed in this District for two nights next preceding the day which it was offered, setting at defiance the laws and constituted authorities of the United States? And, Secondly, Whether members of this House have been menaced by such mob?

The entire object of the resolution is to obtain official information on these two definite points, and to place that information on record, that it may be sent forth to the country. If there has been such a mob, it is due to the people of the nation that they should know it; if there has not been such a mob, it is due to the people of this District that they should be disabused of the charge. Let the truth be known. Why should we seek to disguise facts, or to withhold them from the public?

That such a mob existed, up to the time of introducing this resolution, is as well known to every member of this body, as any other fact which has transpired beyond our personal observation. Indeed I am told that many members of this House witnessed the collection of the mob, and saw some of their lawless depredations. There can be no doubt that, on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th instant, several hundreds of persons collected on 7th street with the avowed intention of destroying one of the newspaper establishments of this city. A hero object was publicly proclaimed. They moved forward toward the accomplishment of their purpose, and actually commenced the work of violence by throwing stones, breaking windows, and doing damage to the building, and injuring some of the police who interposed to protect the property of the publisher. That the auxiliary guard of the city only saved the building, type, presses, &c., by an exhibition of the most determined resistance, for which the officers and men are entitled to much praise.

The mob finding themselves strongly opposed, publicly adjourned to meet the next evening. During Wednesday, the 17th, collections of half grown boys, loafers, and drunken rowdies, attended by ruffian looking strangers in various parts of the city, left no doubt as to their designs to carry out their intentions during the evening of that day.

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Why, sir, it is said and I believe with perfect truth, to be no unusual thing for slaveholders to sell their own children as slaves. Brothers are said to traffic in the bodies of their fathers, sons, and daughters. Such crimes have no names. Yet the gentleman from North Carolina represents St. Paul as approving, and even enjoining slavery, with all its concomitant iniquities. Well might the great and good Wesley denounce slavery as the "sum of all villainies," for it is so in fact. It is not merely murder, for it takes life by a slow and regular process of torture. It is not merely theft, for it steals not only the property and the treasure of men, but it takes from them their intellectual enjoyments. It is not merely robbery, for it robs man of himself. The essential elements of all these crimes, in their most aggravated form are comprehended in the term SLAVERY. And Scripture is quoted to justify such appalling wickedness. Why, sir, if I entertained such sentiments, I would adjure my religion, and turn Pagan. These arguments are put forth by Presbyterians. The general assembly of that church some thirty years since, declared slavery to be "inherently sinful; and of course it must be offensive to God, and all good men.

But, to return to those gentlemen who have threatened to expel me, to drive me from this District, to hang me for speaking of slavery as I regard it. I wish to inform them distinctly that before I conclude what I have to say, I intend to give utterance to the solemn convictions of my judgment in regard to that institution; and, if they do not wish to listen to me, they will, of course, be at perfect liberty to leave the Hall.

And now I wish to address a few words to gentlemen in regard to the slave trade of this District. We all know the fate of slaves taken from this country to the slave consuming regions, the Golgotha of this nation.

We are all conscious that the fifty persons taken by Hope H. Slater from this city last Friday, are doomed to cruelty, torture, and premature graves. They have gone to painful and lingering deaths; and the momentous question comes home to each of our consciences, on whom rests "the deep damnation of their taking off?" There is but one answer. All who have aided or lent their influence to sustain the law of Congress which authorizes such infernal deeds. Nor is that all; those of us who have failed to exert our powers to repeal these disgraceful laws are guilty for our neglect. I dare not claim to be exempt myself. We are all involved in the dread responsibility. History will record the facts, and transmit to unborn ages, that we, the members of this House, at this age of light and knowledge, and of civil liberty, maintain and keep in force a law for selling fathers and children, mothers and tender babes, to torture and to legalized murder. In the day of retribution, will not the blood of those victims stain our garments?

Our guilt is daily increasing. Every victim of this barbarous law enhances our responsibility. The gentleman from North Carolina exults that his State was not concerned in the importation of slaves, and connects the "horrors of the middle passage" with New England cupidity. But does that in any way relieve the gentleman from his own responsibility in supporting the trade in this District? He, sir, has constantly opposed the abolition of this infamous traffic, carried on here before our own eyes, and attended with greater mental suffering than was the African slave trade in the last century. He must answer for his own sins.

I admit that a fearful responsibility rested upon those of our New England fathers who encouraged and engaged in that "execrable commerce." I justify them not. I condemn them for it. There is but one excuse for them. They lived in a darker age than the present. The force of truth, the rights of man, and the claims of God, were not brought to bear upon the people of that age in the concentrated rays which have since pierced the intellectual darkness which then locked up the sensibilities of our race. But sir, New England has long since, not only abandoned the slave trade, but she has discarded the institution of slavery, and proclaimed her hostility to all oppression. The sin of our fathers ought not to be visited upon their children. But, sir, would that gentleman extenuate the guilt of the present age, by showing that even greater crimes were committed by those who have gone before us? They must answer for the sins which they committed. We are responsible for our own acts. And when that gentleman boasts that North Carolina did not engage in the African slave trade, he should bear in mind that this is a slave breeding State. That one portion of her people get their wealth by raising and selling their fellow men. That the slaves thus reared in this christian land must of necessity be far more intelligent than those of Africa, and capable of far greater suffering. That the slave trade, now carried on in that State, actually inflicts more distress and heartrending anguish, in proportion to the number of its victims, than did the foreign slave trade at that period. Therefore I would advise the gentleman not to boast of the moral purity of his people. They are now, at this time, engaged in crimes that would have shocked the humanity of the African slave dealers of the last century.

We have been assured repeatedly, during this debate, that if we continue thus to express our detestation of slavery, that the southern States will secede from the Union. Now I would advise gentlemen to spare us from those threats. During half a century, the slave power has controlled this Government—holding Northern rights and Northern interests subject to the burthens of slavery, which has constantly sat like an incubus upon the whole nation, paralyzing our energies, and retarding our prosperity.

The Union of our fathers has long since been abandoned, discarded and trampled upon by this slave power. Texas has been forced upon us in violation and in total subversion of the Constitution. In direct and palpable conflict with its most obvious provisions, slaveholding foreigners from Texas now sit in both Houses of Congress, and vote in the enactment of laws to govern the rights and control the interests of Northern freemen. A war has been waged, an hundred millions of

dollars expended, and twenty thousand lives have been sacrificed, for the purpose of extending slavery, to confirm the slave power in its control of the Government; and now we are threatened with a separation of the slave States from our Union. Of such an event I have neither hopes nor fears. Dependent on us for protection, for support, indeed for the very existence of slavery, I have no expectation nor apprehension that they will abandon us to our best interests, and throw themselves upon the tender mercies of their slave population, who for ages have received nothing at their hand but oppression and outrage. No, sir, when I shall see a condemned criminal upon the gallows, with the rope about his neck, and fastened to the beam above, become impatient, and in order to "dissolve the Union" between himself and this world, jump from the scaffold before the drop is permitted to fall, then, sir, and not till then, may I believe that the slave States may hasten the terrible judgments that await them by seceding from the Union. Not till then will I believe that they can be driven from us.

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. BAYLY,) as he has often done before, has attempted to show that what he calls the "abolition movement" originated in England, and is now kept up by British emissaries, both in this Hall and through the country. The gentleman has not the merit of originating the charge. It was made many years since by a member from his State. I suppose there can be no misunderstanding as to the terms he uses.—When he speaks of the "abolition movement" I presume he refers to the efforts now making to extend human liberty, to restore to mankind their natural rights, to strike off the chains of slavery from the limbs of its victims, to stop the accursed traffic in human flesh to which I have already alluded. That is what we all understand by his language. It is difficult to trace out the origin of these movements in favor of liberty. Some trace them back to the time when the "sturdy barons of England" extorted from King John the great charter of English liberty. Others to the Revolution of 1776. If the gentleman, however, refers particularly to philanthropic efforts in behalf of the oppressed colored people, I deny the correctness of his history. The first effort in favor of the equal rights of the colored man, put forth in England, so far as my knowledge extends, was by Granville Sharp, in 1767, for the release of "JONATHAN STRONG," a slave to DAVID LISLE. The slave was liberated on habeas corpus, and the owner, in the true slave-holding spirit, challenged Sharp to mortal combat for thus daring to maintain the rights of humanity. Sharp continued his efforts until joined by Wilberforce and other distinguished philanthropists, whose labors did not cease until their final triumph.

But long previous to that time—indeed, as early as 1646—the good people of Massachusetts, in general court, had taken measures to restore certain colored persons brought from Africa to this country as slaves, and actually sent them back to their homes. If, therefore the gentleman refers to efforts in behalf of colored men, Massachusetts is entitled to the honor of first moving on the subject of Abolition. The Legislature of that State was the first in this continent to give universal and equal liberty to all her people. Her Abolition act, I believe, dates as far back as 1780. The people of the other New England States, and of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, soon became abolitionists, and repealed their slave laws, and gradually restored liberty to their slaves. All this, and much more, was done in this country, during the last century; while the gentleman dates the movement in England subsequent to 1824, and in this country as late as 1832.

But I wish to call the attention of the gentleman to a very powerful anti slavery paper, drawn up by one THOMAS JEFFERSON, in 1776, in which he asserts it to be a "self-evident truth" that "men are born equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life and liberty." Now, I desire to know whether he charges Mr. Jefferson with being operated upon by British influence? Was John Hancock, and the other members of that Congress, acting under British influence when they signed the Declaration of Independence? At that period Virginia's noblest sons were the boldest advocates of freedom. "Give me liberty or death" was the soul-stirring sentiment of her eloquent Henry, and the watchword of her gallant sons who bled at Yorktown. Were they excited by British influence? At the close of the war James Madison, when he penned the address of the Congress of the Confederation, asserted that "it had ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended WERE THE RIGHTS OF HUMAN NATURE."—Sir, if it be true that the spirits of those great men, from the regions of exalted intelligence, are observers of our discussions in this Hall, what sensations must they have felt while that member stood here, in the presence of the nation, advocating oppression, degradation, and slavery! If capable of modification and change, methinks they must have turned from the scene with loathing and abhorrence. But, sir, the gentleman says it is "British influence" that encourages the spirit of liberty. Yes, sir, he would charge Benjamin Franklin with being under British influence when he acted as president of the first abolition society in the United States, and signed the first abolition petition presented to Congress. And the eccentric Randolph was under British influence when, in this Hall, with scathing eloquence, he denounced the "inhuman traffic in slaves" then carried on in this District, and which has caused the present discussion.

But, Mr. Speaker, those great men of Virginia have passed away, and with them the glory and the moral power of the "Old Dominion" has departed. Then she stood first among the States of this Union. Now she has fallen, and there is none so poor as to do her reverence." In the words of Thomas J. Randolph, she "has become a vast managerie, where men are reared for the market like oxen for the shambles."

The gentleman, however, dates the commencement of what he calls the abolition excitement in the year 1832. Why he has fixed that as the time he has failed to explain, and I am wholly unable to conjecture. At that period the slave power controlled this Government, and directed its energies almost exclusively to the building up of the slave interests of the South. Its influence was even prostituted to the support of the coastwise slave

trade. Soon after this our army was employed, in company with blood-hounds, to arrest fugitive slaves in Florida, and deliver them to their masters. The treasure of our people was appropriated to these disgraceful purposes. No member of this body sounded the alarm, or called the attention of the people to the fact that the Constitution was outraged, and the nation disgraced, for the benefit of slavery. The political horizon was overcast, and all was dark and dreary.

It was at such a time that Massachusetts sent to this Hall a man who had mingled with the heroes and patriots of the Revolution, who had drunk deep at the fountains of learning, and had caught the inspiration of the better days of our Republic. His talents, his experience, his reputation were equal to the task which lay before him. With a spirit of self-sacrifice, with ceaseless vigilance, with unrivaled powers, he entered upon the work of reformation. A portion of the Representatives of Virginia arrayed themselves against him, and advocated the cause of oppression and slavery, in opposition to the doctrines of Jefferson, of Madison, of Washington, and of Henry.

The right of petition had been stricken down; the freedom of debate had been scouted from this Hall; and when that world-honored champion of freedom venerable for his age, his learning and his virtues, stood forth in this body and maintained the rights of the people to ask for the abolition of slavery and the accursed slave trade in this District, a Representative from Virginia assailed him and those who advocated the rights of man, and charged them with acting under "British influence." The gentleman from Virginia now merely repeats the charge, and calls it his own thunder. Let him see it if it amuses him; I am sure it will be harmless to others.

As to the charges which the gentleman made against the British Government, I will only say, that I am the advocate of no foreign Power. My duties are with my own Government—to correct its abuses, to improve its administration, to raise its character, and to maintain its honor and integrity. Nor am I able to discover how the hypocrisy practised by British statesmen can diminish the responsibility under which we are placed. If, in the abolition of slavery they acted hypocritically, it can in no degree extenuate our guilt in maintaining the slave trade here. The breeding of slaves and the traffic in human flesh carried on in the gentleman's District, is no less offensive to God, or hateful to good men, because British statesmen may have acted deceitfully. They must answer for their acts, we for ours.

The tone and manner of the gentleman was not unexpected to me. Excessive vanity and supercilious vaporing, seem to constitute a part of the slaveholding character; it grows out of the intercourse between master and slave. On this point I am sure the gentleman will admit the authority of Mr. Jefferson.

In his notes on Virginia, (he alludes to no other State,) that distinguished author says:—"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other."

"The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances." Yes, sir, Mr. Jefferson well understood the effect of being educated in a slave-breeding community. He says, "the man must be a prodigy who could retain his manners under such circumstances." All who were present to hear his speech on Friday last will admit, that the gentleman from Virginia is no prodigy. It must be admitted, I think, that Mr. Jefferson was a very accurate observer of human character, and never did he write a more palpable truth than in this instance.

But the gentleman has attempted to argue the House into the belief that slavery is a great blessing. I wish I had time to compare the improvement and progress of Virginia with that of New England or New York, and to show the effect which slavery has exerted in the "Old Dominion," scattering moral and physical desolation over the State of which Washington and Jefferson and Madison were once so proud; but I have no time to examine that matter. I must content myself with the words of Mr. Jefferson, who, when speaking of slavery, said:

"With what execration should the statesman be loaded who, permitting one-half the citizens to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patriæ of the other." It would be indelicate in me to heap execrations upon the gentleman from Virginia or upon his associate in this Hall, who, by their votes and official influence, "permit one portion of the people of this District to trample upon the God-given rights of the others, transforming those into despots, and these into enemies," destroying the morals of the slaveholders, and the patriotism of the slave.

These execrations were expressed by Virginia's noblest son, and they will be repeated by historians and by posterity.

Slaves must of necessity always be enemies of the government that oppresses them, and Mr. Jefferson well remarks:

"If a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another. These were the sentiments of the great Apostle of Democracy. They commend themselves to our judgments; we all admit their accuracy and justice; yet, sir, what feelings are manifested in this Hall and in the other end of the Capitol, when we repeat the language of those statesmen, who in the early days of the republic spoke freely their sentiments in regard to slavery?"

A few days since the gentleman took occasion to speak sneeringly of Ohio, and to extol the institutions of his own State. Now could the liberties and oppression of the people of Virginia be brought into common stock and then each were to draw out his aliquot proportion of slavery and of liberty, it would be pronounced at once the most barbarous and oppressive government upon earth. Suppose that gentleman by such equitable apportionment, were to receive, at the hands of an inhuman overseer or master, a scourging until his lacerated flesh should hang in quivering shreds, or to see his daughter torn from his embrace, and sold at public auction for nameless purpose, should we, in such case, hear him extol the humanity of his native State? Were he to receive his share of the oppression and misery and torture inflicted upon the slaves of that State, he would, methinks, be the last man hereafter to advocate a system which has been discarded by the Mohammedan barbarians of Algiers and of

Tunis. I would not have referred to Virginia, or her institutions, had not the gentleman dragged them before the House, and forced them into debate.

The gentleman seems to think the slaves incapable of taking care of themselves if manumitted. This is a common remark. Slaveholders generally urge the necessity of slavery to prevent the slaves from suffering.—'This is now, and always has been, the tyrant's plea. Louis Philippe thought the people of France incapable of taking care of themselves, and he therefore desired to exercise a sort of fatherly love for them. So it was with the British Crown in 1776, and so it has always been with every opponent of freedom, from Nero down to the gentleman from Virginia. Why, sir, the slaves of the South now support not only themselves, but they sustain their owners and families in a system of wasteful extravagance. But he insists that they are destitute of the intellectual ability to manage their own affairs. Sir, I shall not be doing that gentleman, nor any other Southern man, injustice, when I say that one of the most talented and eloquent men whom I have ever met from the slave States was a fugitive slave. Give them the advantages we enjoy, and they are our equals intellectually. The late experiments in the West India Islands have shown to the world the fallacy of the gentleman's arguments. I have not time to examine this point further.

The gentleman, however, says that abolitionists look to the insurrection of the slaves. Sir, who does not look to that inevitable result, unless the slave States remove the heavy burthens which now rest upon the down-trodden and degraded people whom they oppress? Is there a slaveholder who can shut his eyes to this sure finale of slavery? And why should we not expect it? Were we thus oppressed, outraged and abused, would we not use all the means which God and nature have placed within our power to remove such evils? Would not duty to ourselves, to our offspring, to God, and to humanity, demand that we should rise with one accord, and hurl our oppressors from us? Can we justify our fathers of the Revolution in their patriotic struggle for political freedom, and then turn round and condemn the slaves of the South for breaking the chains which hold them in physical bondage and in intellectual degradation? No, sir; no lover of justice, no unbiased mind, could blame them for asserting and maintaining their inalienable rights. When that time comes, as we must, we shall say with Jefferson, "the Almighty has no attribute that will permit him to take side with the slaveholder." Thus spoke the Sage of Monticello, and we are constrained to admit the truth and propriety of his declaration. I will merely add, that with him "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever."

FROM THE ALBANY PATRIOT.  
Humanity—Fraternity—Pity.  
The case of several persons who were on board the Pearl—the vessel recently seized and brought back to this city—appeals to one's heart. It will be to you, no doubt, as to me, stated. Grace Russell is a beautiful girl of eighteen, of slender constitution, intelligent and capable—is now in Richmond, and can be had for six hundred and fifty or seven hundred dollars. Her mother resides in N. York—an extraordinary woman—who endured every thing as a slave and in securing her freedom. Her heart doits upon this daughter. An uncle of Grace offers to lay down three hundred dollars—the fruit of his hard industry since he became free—and a generous friend in New York pledges himself for the balance. I trust her freedom will be secured. Ellen Steward, sold by Mrs. Madison, can be redeemed for four hundred and seventy-five dollars, although removed from the District to Baltimore. She is a sprightly active girl, of fifteen. Let me ask the good women, mothers and sisters, to pity the poor child, to redeem her and give her a good practical education at the West. Why not delight to do it? Her mother is overwhelmed with grief at the fate of this last child of five that slavery has snatched from her arms! Last of all, I will mention a most interesting family group, consisting of four brothers and two sisters, by the name of Edmonston. The brothers are all capable, industrious, worthy men. Richard, the third son, leaves a wife and five children, who are free. But such a blow! The wife sinks under it. He was Mr. Secretary Walker's conclusion, and so highly esteemed by the family of his employer, that Mr. Walker as soon as Richard was lodged in jail went and purchased him, to make him free. He was by agreement to take him out the next morning.

But the traders broke their promise to Mr. Walker, and swindled Richard out of his expected freedom. The sisters are thirteen and fourteen years of age—what are called beautiful girls. It will cost about fifty-eight hundred dollars to redeem this whole family. One gentleman, in the city of New York, with rare disinterestedness and liberality has already sent his draft for nine hundred dollars of this sum. The father and mother of this family bought their freedom years since, and by toil and economy have acquired a pretty little hoard. They are willing—desire to give the last penny for the release of their children. The brothers-in-law who bought their wives, daughters of this family, are ready to do the same. The poor aunts, who also paid dearly for their freedom, will put the last mite of their hard earnings! But are there not great hearts at the North, which will leap for joy to co-operate in the redemption of these brothers and sisters? I cannot doubt it. Like the noble man, who has already sent his nine hundred dollars, there are others in New York and elsewhere, who will be prompt to follow his example. Whatever is contributed will be sacredly devoted to the donors my direct, in securing the object here stated.

The manly attempt to secure one's freedom mankind regard as the highest deed of human virtue. These persons have a strong hold upon our admiration, as they have upon our sympathy. Let us wholly reject the dogma, that money is lost which is paid for slaves. Every dollar thus paid is a most effective sermon to the consciences of the guilty. Slavery in this country is a great national crime, as it is a deep local and personal injury. It can only be put away by mutual sacrifices and co-operation.

My appeal is not at all to technical Abolitionists, but to all true-hearted men and women in the city and country—every where throughout the country! Let him speak and act at once. There is not an hour to be lost! One day or one hour may be too late to secure the object. Let me ask the publication of this statement in all public journals friendly to the object, and bespeak the friendly co-operation of their conductors. W. L. CHAPLIN.

Washington, May 18, 1848.  
P. S. Funds may be sent by letter to W. L. Chaplin, J. B. Galloway, Esq., or some Member of Congress, Washington, D. C., and their receipt will be duly acknowledged. W. L. C.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.—The Democracy of New York who were kicked out of the Baltimore Convention because they would not vote for slavery and all its demerits, have called a Convention to meet at New York on the 23d inst., to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. [Detroit Advertiser.]

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY.  
BATTLE CREEK, M., JUNE 9, 1848.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN P. HALE,  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
LEICESTER KING,  
OF OHIO.  
ELECTORAL TICKET.  
FOR THE STATE,  
HORACE HALLOCK, NATHAN M. THOMAS.  
FIRST DISTRICT.....CHANDLER CARTER,  
SECOND DISTRICT.....CHESTER GURNEY,  
THIRD DISTRICT.....NATHAN POWELL.

Spirit of the Times.

We often meet with men who wear the specious appearance of candor and honesty, who make expediency the basis of their actions; claiming to be the pioneers of reform; but are ever crying, not too fast. It is well, any they, to encourage and establish reform; but we should be careful not to get in advance of the spirit of the age. This mode of reasoning may have answered, when ignorance and barbarism spread their dark influence over the nations of the earth. But in this age of light and knowledge, to hold such a sentiment is inconsistent in the extreme. Circumstances demand decisive and energetic action, and no true American will flinch. When our country is on the very eve of political reform—when freedom or slavery is to be the choice of the nation—when the old party bonds are fast giving way, and the spell whose false influence has so long held the people in delusive expectation by feeding their imagination with the idea, that this, that, or the other extraneous question would meet the ultimatum of their wishes, has been dissolved. When the theories that have been adhered to with so much tenacity by all parties, have become obsolete by general consent; or have given place to questions of more importance, which are now agitating the public mind and calling for general and decisive action. This is a time most inappropriate for men to talk of expediency, compromise or any scheme to lull the public mind into security. When the whole of Europe is aroused to the cause of freedom, will the freemen of our United States hesitate to step forward into the ranks and contend for that which is dearer to them than life? We can no longer by parleying or opening an occasional fire, hope to effect anything. This mode of warfare has proved ineffectual. We must attack the enemy in their trenches, hand to hand, we must decide the contest.

Then let us meet the opposing force manfully, and settle the question in dispute, not by the point of the bayonet, but by that which is far more effectual, the Ballot-box. This is the potent instrument in the hands of our government. And who is the government? who but the people who formed and sustain this confederation? And are they bound to abide by laws or privileges which they have conceded, when they have become oppressive? Laws are but the acts of men, subject to change and revision, and that power is vested in the people.—Then let the true Democracy of the North assert their rights, and the victory is achieved. Let us no longer listen to those who proclaim you are in advance of the times—years is a good cause, we should like to see it prosper, but your rashness and want of policy will defeat your object and lay waste the glorious institutions of our Republic. Pause and reflect! did such counsel ever advance reform? Never! Those advocating such sentiments will never become reformers. Attacked by policy or interest they are ready to meet every advance with their ifs and buts, and are more to be feared than open and avowed enemies. They mistake the age in which they live—their hearts have never been warmed with the spirit of '76—the spirit which has recently actuated the bold hearts of those dauntless champions, who so fearlessly advocated the right of the people, when the mob and Southern despotism would have trampled them under foot. We call upon the freemen of Michigan to come forward and sustain those men in their position. If we do not wish to give the reins of government up to oppression, let us second Hale, Giddings, Palfrey and Ashmun, in their glorious attempt to sustain their rights and ours.

The South Carolina Bill.  
Reported by Mr. Butler in the Senate, from the Judiciary Committee.

It is not possible that this bill unparalleled in its atrocity! and destroying every vestige of personal liberty, will be sanctioned by an American Congress in 1848. We think better of our countrymen of the South, than to believe that any considerable number, even among the slaveholding part of community, will favor this measure, which is within itself, such an outrage upon humanity and civilization, as Slavery alone, that sum of all iniquities, could have produced. It is literally converting every petty office commissioned by a department of the Federal Government, and their clerks however irresponsible, or ignorant of judicial forms, or process, into a Supreme Judge or arbiter between man and the other actuated by that most powerful incentive, selfishness; and the other, having at stake, his right to possess himself. Why, the very contemplation of such enactments, make one's blood chill. Truly this is nearly allied to the Spanish and Roman Inquisition, and in the language of the Era—"disgraces the Clerk's table, in the Senate of the United States." In view of this, there is one encouraging idea, which is the hope, that there are candid minds at the South, to whom this Hydra monster will show its deformity in so conspicuous a manner as to awaken their indignation against it.

With reference to this Bill, the Richmond [Va.] Whig says:—"But we are satisfied that any new act of Congress on the subject will be as perfectly a dead letter as that already on the statute-book; and we can see no wisdom in urging its adoption, therefore, which, if ever effected at all, must lead to an exciting and irritating discussion—just such an one as we of the South have always professed to deprecate, and which the fanatics delight to engage in." A Bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory in the U. States, under the laws of such State or Territory, shall escape into any other of said States or Territories, the person to whom such service or labor may be due, his or her agent or attorney, is hereby

empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from service or labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, or before any commissioner, or clerk of such courts, or marshal thereof, or any postmaster of the United States, or collector of the customs of the United States, residing or being within such State wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof, to the satisfaction of such judge, commissioner, clerk, marshal, postmaster, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by any person authorized to administer an oath under the laws of the United States, or of any State, that the person so seized or arrested under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge, commissioner, clerk, marshal, postmaster, or collector, to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, which certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for taking and conveying such fugitive to service or labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor, as mentioned in the first section of this act, shall escape from such service or labor, as therein mentioned, the person to whom such service or labor may be due, his or her agent or attorney, may apply to any one of the officers of the United States named in said section, other than a marshal of the United States, for a warrant to seize and arrest such fugitive; and upon affidavit being made before such officers, (each of whom for the purposes of this act is hereby authorized to administer an oath of affirmation,) by such claimant, his or her agent, that such person does, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to such claimant, it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of such officer, to and before whom such application and affidavit is made, to issue his warrant to any marshal of any of the courts of the U. States to seize and arrest such alleged fugitive, and to bring him or her forthwith, or on a day to be named in such warrant, before the officer issuing such warrant, or either of the other officers mentioned in said first section, except the marshal to whom the said warrant is directed, which said warrant or authority the said marshal is hereby authorized and directed in all things to obey.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall willingly and knowingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons assisting him, her, or them, in so serving or arresting such fugitive from service or labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person, so owing service or labor, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt in any court proper to try the same, saving moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for, on account of, the said injuries, or either of them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when said person is seized or arrested, under and by virtue of said warrant, by such marshal, and is brought before either of the officers aforesaid, other than said marshal, it shall be the duty of such officer to proceed in the case of such person, in the same way as he is directed and authorized to do when such person is seized and arrested by the person claiming him, or by his or her agent or attorney, and is brought before such officer under the provisions of the first sections of this act.

For the Liberty Press.

MAY 10, 1848.  
In my communication of the 4th instant, I noticed the Expounder's editorial so far as related to his rejoicing that, as he assumed, the Liberty party has abandoned the ground heretofore urged, that Congress has power under the Constitution to prohibit the inter-slave trade. I now proceed to notice what it would seem the Expounder intended as a sort of expose—a pronouncement of his views of the powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution—or rather, what he deems not to be the powers of Congress under that instrument with regard to this or some other matter—for on re-perusal, I imagine the Expounder will find it exceedingly difficult to fix any definite meaning to the sentence; indeed, it is peculiarly a la Tyrannidish.—Read it:—"The Constitution of the United States was not formed for the government of States and Territories, nor by States and Territories, but by States, for the benefit of the States, whether having a temporary or a permanent form of government. Under our Constitution we have no Territories."

Now, if the Constitution of the United States was not formed for the government of States and Territories, what was its object? Answers the Expounder, "by States, for the benefit of the States, whether having a temporary or permanent form of government." If this be true, then the Preamble of the Constitution is a mistake.—"We, the People of the United States, in order, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Thus it would seem by the instrument itself, it had an object and powers, far beyond the mere overseership of a number of independent soulless nonentities, in the shape of State Governments. And most certainly no language can be plainer than those portions of that Constitution which confer the exclusive power of legislation and government upon Congress and the Executive, in reference to our relations to foreign Governments, Army, Navy, Foreign Commerce, inter-State and Indian Commerce, (as already noticed in my last.) Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and the last, not least, in regard to the Territories of the United States. On this subject see Art. 4, Sec. 3, of the United States Constitution, Clause 1.—"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

Now here is a definite power of Congress, and one in which it is very evident Congress have the power of government—in one alternative, absolute, in another, modified. Where more States are to be formed out of old ones, or by the junction of two or more, the power of Congress is modified. But where new States are created out of United States Territory, Congress possesses the sole and exclusive authority. And this appears more clearly by considering the 2d Clause—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."—Two things, in this clause stand out in bold relief. 1st. That territory may belong to the U. States. 2d. Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it. Then certainly the Expounder must be mistaken when he says "under our Constitution we have no Territories."—For first as a matter of fact, we have never been a moment without Territories—second, as a matter of fact and history those Territories have always been governed by the United States Congress, ei-

their directly or through a Territorial Legislature. But before leaving this topic I would respectfully inquire what State this Union has, or ever had, a temporary form of government. Nay, I would with due respect inquire, in what Clause, Section, or Article of the United States Constitution, is there any provision for receiving into the Union, States with temporary forms of government? Permit me to say, the proposition is preposterous, and absurd.

I would before concluding, say to our friend of the Expounder, that although it might have been, and might be, in some instances, expedient and proper, nay, advisable, for "moral preachers" to "address the audiences directly affected"—it by no means follows, that it would be expedient, proper or advisable, for those who wish, and whose duty it is, to put down banditti, break up a nest of blacklegs, or hunt out and punish a gang of robbers and thieves, (no matter of what character,) to go and personally address them upon the enormity of their crimes, and their duty to abandon those crimes, and turn to virtue, righteousness, benevolence and equal rights and liberty. If the Expounder editor thinks otherwise, let him follow out his own suggestion: For if we have understood his position on the subject of AMERICAN Slavery, he by no means approves of it "in the abstract." And he seems peculiarly in favor of moral suasion, we would, with all earnestness and candor urge him to go and address personally those who are guilty of the abstract enormity, upon the heinousness of their abstract wickedness; while we, believing in both "moral," political, and legal suasion will continue in our duties here, where Providence seems to have cast our lot. C. G.

"A lawsuit has already arisen as to the man on whom the loss should fall—they having been sold by Mr. Rust and placed in jail while it is contended by the purchaser that the bargain was not completed. How mean and miserable does such quarrelling over the dead and bleeding bodies appear!"

Still more of the Covington Tragedy. The horrors of the tragedy at Covington, have not yet been all told. Parental love it appears, was an important ingredient in it. The Cincinnati Herald in addition to what we have before published, says: "We learn that the slave man and woman concerned in the Virginia tragedy over the river, were to be sold down the river, while the child was to stay behind. They were most quiet in going down the river, but would have been quiet had the child been along. The trader proposed that they should all come together, and stay together till they were shipped, when the child could be taken back to Grant county. The slaves were not informed of this arrangement, and only discovered by accident, as they were placed in jail. They then resolved upon the dreadful deed, and the mother cut the throat of the child herself, the husband cut her, and then attempting to complete the great sacrifice by the immolation of himself."

The Cleveland Herald of last evening had an indignant article in relation to the recent slave tragedy at Covington, in the course of which the editor exclaims: "We free Americans, treat the foreign slave-trade as piracy, and shield the domestic slave-trade by law. We man the foreign slave-dealer at the yard arm, and evade the domestic dealer in human flesh and blood to the highest offices."

BY TELEGRAPH. Reported Expressly for the Liberty Press.

BUFFALO, June 7.—G. P. M. Flour is in good demand, with sales 1,500 barrels at \$5.00, for straight brands Ohio and Michigan, and \$4.57 for mixed Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Very little wheat in the market—sales 2,000 bushels at \$1.05. Sales 3,000 bushels corn at 40 cents, holders at the close asking 41 cents. Sales 1,700 bushels barley at 48 cents.

No change in provisions. Mess pork nominally \$9.25—prime \$8.86, \$8.25. Canal freights to Albany on flour 52 cents, on wheat 144 cents, and 114 cents on corn.

New York report, the line is down East of Buffalo.

SENATE, May 29.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the resignation of General Cass, and was directed to inform the Governor of Michigan of the fact.

When we are asked by our readers why we are constantly, week after week, alluding to Vaughan's Vegetable Lithontriptic 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 curative power of most magical character. This we know. "The time that we are paid for this article is the best criterion of the Lithontriptic, Dr. Vaughan's advertisement largely with us, but reader we are not paid to flatter, and we beg you to examine the 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 prevalent complaints of this time of the year are easily cured if attended to in time, by the use of the proper medicine, and it is admitted by Physicians well known here, that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills are not only safe and pleasant, but really the most efficacious family medicine in use. These pills are the best for the cure of Cholera, Dysentery, Menses, Eruptions, and other disorders; and the aged find them admirably adapted to their use for a good general medicine. They will purify the blood, and induce a healthy action of the Liver and all the vital functions. A. T. HAVENS, Governor of Tennessee, buys these pills by the dozen boxes and is the best customer in Nashville. He says, "they are the best pills his family ever used," which is also the opinion of all who make trial of them. A. T. HAVENS

MATRIMONIAL. MARRIED.—In Johnston on the 1st inst, by Rev. G. V. Ten Broek Mr. ALBERT P. KING of Ionia, to Miss MARY YORK, of the former place.

Groceries at Wholesale. The subscriber offers a very large and well selected stock of heavy

At lowest possible prices, and on the most accommodating terms. Also, a large and full new stock of DYE-WOODS and DYE STUFFS, and

Woolen Manufacturer's Machinery, With a heavy and carefully selected assortment of Paints, Oils and Glass, Also the following genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES—

200 ounces Quinine 200 lbs. Gum Opium, (new crop). 25 do Iodine 50 do Calomel, (Eng.) 40 do Hyd. de Pot. 2 bbls. Camphor 10 do Str. de Sulfur 5 do Salinar 2 Cases Rhuibar. 5 do Epsom Salts 1 do Jallop 5 do Glycerin 1 do Magnesia 2 do Cream Tartar 2 do Borax 2 do Castor Oil 2 do Lignin 10 do Alcohol 2 do Supr. Carb. 1 bbl. Soda 2 do Tart. Acid. 2 cases Sal Soda 1 case Sal Rochelle.

THEO. H. EATON, 30. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, adjoining F. & M. Bank. REMOVED SINCE THE FIRE.

SLAVERY. A great excitement was created in our community yesterday, by reports of a suicide and murders committed over the river in the course of the morning. The facts, so far as we could learn them after a good deal of inquiry, were these:—A man named Rust or Rush, had been some miles up the Licking River, and purchased a negro man, his wife and their child. On reaching Covington, for safety he lodged them in jail till he could make arrangements for some steambath to pass over for them, and take them South. The man and his wife had both opposed being sold; and after having been purchased objected to going to New Orleans, or any other place in the South. And it would seem that while in jail at Covington, these objections increasing, they determined on self destruction. At the wife's request, the husband cut her throat, and then killed the child, but not so as immediately to put an end to his life. About noon it was thought he might survive, but an hour before dark, his recovery was regarded as impossible. The act is a horrible one, and its recital makes the blood run cold. But had a slave in Rome, in the days of Roman grandeur, under like circumstances committed a like deed, the fact would have come down to us embalmed in classic history, and transferred thence to our school-books, to excite in them the admiration of our children.

Will any one deny that the above is the legitimate fruit of the slave system of this country—the murderer being the man and the hero, and the oppressor the culprit and villain? And now, who among us will again vote to raise such an oppressor—such a "culprit and villain," to the Presidency of the United States? Will you Mr. A? or you Mr. B? or C? any of you, to the end of the alphabet? Is not the upholding, and especially the practicing, such a system of oppression—a system producing such fruits—a sufficient reason for withholding our votes from the perpetrator.

Millinery. MRS. PIERSON has recently opened a Millinery Establishment on Main street, at the dwelling house formerly occupied by E. L. Stillson. Her present stock was carefully selected this morning in the City of New York, and consists of Chinese Pearl, Rice Straw, French Gimp, Petal Straw, Neapolitan and Florence Braid; a variety of silks for bonnets embroidered ribbons, straw fringes, artificial flowers, dress trimmings, hand-boxes, &c., all of the very latest style. Dress making in all its various branches, and according to the latest fashion. Plates of Fashions will be received regularly from New York. Bonnets altered or dressed over neatly and speedily, at moderate rates. Battle Creek, June 3, 1848.

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

Marshall House, by L. KINGSBURY, Marshall and South. This house is situated on the North and South.

JAMES A. BAILEY, SHOE AND LEATHER DEALER, BATTLE CREEK, MICH. Keeps constantly on hand and for sale an assortment of articles in his line, consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, Trimmings, &c., &c., and for sale cheap. The subscriber would respectfully solicit those who desire a GOOD FIT, and a tasty Fashionable Boot, or Shoe, And at the same time durable, that he is prepared to execute orders in such a manner as TO DEFY COMPETITION. Having the best of material and every facility necessary to gratify the particular taste of every individual—in short to suit the most fastidious. Shop, Main st., opposite Brick Block. Hides wanted, and the highest price paid.

ESTRAY. TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 28th inst., a large bay horse, black mane and tail, two hind feet white, and a white spot in his forehead. The near hind leg swollen. The owner of the above described horse is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. O. M. BROWN, Emmet, June 2, 1848. 8-6w

public Notice. WHEREAS my wife Susan has obtained articles on which different places unknown to me for which she has used my credit, and thereby involved me in debt to large amount. This therefore is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. RICHARD [X] GODSMARK, B. Bedford, June 5, 1848. 8-3w

AMERICAN REMEDY. WESTERN YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH, 307, 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 FAMILY USE, and is particularly recommended for DROPSY; all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. See Pamphlet for testimony. GRAVEL, and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints it stands alone; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most sceptical; Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Fevers, and Agues, To the Great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered. No material agent, no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system in a debilitated state.

PHLEGS, a complaint of most painful character, is immediately 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, THE GREAT WEAKNESS, weakness of the Kidneys, &c., or inflammation of same, is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine, and a cure is always the result of its use. It stands as a certain remedy for such complaints, and also for derangement of the female frame, irregularities, suppressions, and menstrual obstructions. No article has ever been offered except this which would so quickly and so effectually relieve you. See pamphlet for testimony.

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

The proprietor would caution the public against a number of articles which come out under the head of Saraparilla, Syrup, &c., as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c.; they are good for nothing, and concocted to gull the unwary; touch them not. Their inventors never thought of curing the disease, but to make a little done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are glad to circulate gratuitously. Price per bottle, 25 cents; 12 bottles, \$2.50. Cash and order sent by post, or by express, to the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada as Agents. For sale by T. H. HAVENS, Battle Creek, G. & J. G. Hill and J. Owen & Co., Detroit, Maynard, Ann Arbor; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; J. Breckford, Jackson, Mich.; F. Stevens, Grand Haven, Mich.; J. C. G. Hill, Grand Haven, Mich.; Dexter, T. W. Loomis, Albion, W. Jackson, Leoni; A. C. Goodrich, Paw Paw; J. T. Clappam, Kalamazoo; Brown & Scott, Schoolcraft; J. C. Lamson, Miles; J. T. Tully & Co., Jackson; and O. H. Hyde, Marshall. J. W. OWEN, Travelling Agent.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Barry. A T court of Probate, holden at the office of the Judge thereof, in Hastings 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. Blawie, praying for reasons thereon set forth, that letters of administration of said estate may be granted unto her, widow of said deceased and Henry Parsons. Thereupon it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed until the 28th day of June next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place, all persons interested in said estate may be granted unto her, widow of said deceased, and show cause why the prayer 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, a news paper published and circulating at Battle Creek, Michigan, for three weeks successively, once in each week prior to the time of hearing in the premises. ISAAC A. HOLBROOK, Circuit Court Com. acting Judge of Probate. [A true Copy.] 3-67

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Barry. A T court of Probate, holden at the office of the Judge thereof, in Hastings on the 23rd 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 N. Deceased, praying for reasons thereon set forth, that letters of administration of said estate may be granted unto her, widow of said deceased, and George Brown. Thereupon it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed until the 19th day of June next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate office in Hastings, aforesaid, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause why the prayer of said petition be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press, a news paper published and circulating at Battle Creek, Michigan, for three weeks successively, once in each week, prior to the time of hearing in the premises. ISAAC A. HOLBROOK, Circuit Court Com. acting Judge of Probate. [A true Copy.] 3-67

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ESTRAY. STAYED or stolen, from the Town of Battle Creek, one French Horse, one two year old Colt, brown color. The Horse is a sorrel, nine years old, with a round head, heavy mane and tail, heavy limbs and a fast racker. Any one giving information through the Post Office where said horse may be found, shall receive a liberal reward. DANIEL DEAL, Battle Creek, November 29, 1847.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION!! NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS! C. WAKELEE & Co., Are now receiving at their Store, in the Brick Block, nearly opposite the American Hotel, an entire new and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting in part of the following articles—

- Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Sateenets, Good Assortment of Summer Goods, Prints of all Prices, Gingham, Scotch, American, and English, Mull Gingham, 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, Crochets, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., Wadding, &c., &c., &c.

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

200,000 Cash Capital, With a Proprietary Charter. The First Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct. This Company has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and from its prompt and honorable mode of adjusting losses, has never been dishonored at home or abroad. It has paid, within the last two years, \$4,560 for losses sustained by fire in this county. Policies issued, insuring against the loss or damage by Fire, on DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, FRUITERS, WARE HOUSES, PRODUCE & STORES, CANNERIES, and upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at LOW RATES.

Any loss which this company may sustain on risks taken at its agency, will be liberally adjusted by the agent here, and the usual and liberal terms of the companies in the country, and with promptness, in money current in the city of New York. This company has never sustained 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 refer the same to arbitrators, indifferently chosen, at the option of the Insured. THOS. K. BRACE, President S. L. Loomis, Secretary.

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

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, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Present Hon. Geo. Miles, Circuit Judge. JOSEPH W. BUCKLEY, Complainant, versus SALINA R. BUCKLEY, Defendant.

It is satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the defendant, Salina R. Buckley, is a non-resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Illinois—On motion of William C. Rowley, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, cause her appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this Order, and that in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance. (A true copy) JOHN MEACHEM, Register. Wm. C. Rowley, Solicitor for Complainant. 4-6w

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, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Present Hon. Geo. Miles, Circuit Judge. JOHN W. BUCKLEY, Complainant, versus SALINA R. BUCKLEY, Defendant.

It is satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the defendant, Salina R. Buckley, is a non-resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Illinois—On motion of William C. Rowley, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, cause her appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this Order, and that in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press, a newspaper published at Battle Creek in the county of Calhoun, and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Salina R. Buckley, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance. (A true copy) JOHN MEACHEM, Register. Wm. C. Rowley, Solicitor for Complainant. 4-6w

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Circuit Court for the County of Calhoun—in Chancery. At a session of said Court, held at Marshall on the 27th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Present Hon. George Miles, Circuit Judge. ORLANDO PATEB, Complainant, versus GIDEON F. SMITH, BETSEY DUTCHER and SOLOMON DUTCHER, Defendants.

It is satisfactorily appearing to this Court that Betsy Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher two of the defendants in this cause are non-residents and that they reside in the State of Ohio in the county of Adams. E. C. Campbell, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants, Betsy Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher cause their appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendants Betsy Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Liberty Press a newspaper published at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendants Betsy Dutcher and Solomon Dutcher at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance. (A true copy) JOHN MEACHEM, Register. ANSER B. CAMPBELL, Solicitor for Complainant. 5-6

STOVES! STOVES!!! NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED having opened a store one door East of W. H. Coleman's, respectfully invites the attention of the Stove buying community to an examination of their Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Stoves, Stove pipe and a general assortment of Tin and Japanned ware kept constantly on hand. A. D. & D. BUNNELL, Battle Creek, May 16, 1848.

Tob Factory. THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing the public that he has resumed the business of Tob making and is ready to supply the public with articles of his manufacture on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State. He proposes to manufacture nothing but Wash-Tubs, and he will guarantee that the quality shall be of the best quality. The patronage of the public is solicited. E. DAILEY, Battle Creek, May, 19 1848.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection, probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell less pure, more fragrant and perfect for the prices, in the aggregate, than any house in the world. Every package, (in addition to its containing FULL WEIGHT, independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas there are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Battle Creek.

First Again. JUST RECEIVED from New York, a splendid assortment of Ladies and childrens Straw Bonnets, consisting in part of Tuscan, Pedal Braud Lace, Fancy Braid and Spirit Straw. ALSO—A lot of beautiful new style Ribbons, not forgetting a choice assortment of printed Laces, Organdy Muslin and Scotch Gingham of the finest quality, all at low prices. BROWN & BREWSTER, Battle Creek.

Howell Temperance House. THIS Establishment, Situated nearly opposite the Court House in the village of Howell, has again come into the hands of its former proprietor and occupant, who is now prepared to accommodate a portion of the travelling public in a quiet and comfortable manner. This House will be kept as exclusively upon strict Temperance principles without an allusion to the profits of the business operations. The subscriber feels assured from the very liberal patronage the House has formerly received, that his efforts in the cause of Temperance will be fully rewarded, his motto is still "Liberty and Temperance." E. F. GAY, Howell Livingston Co. May 15th 1848.

Invaluable Companion. SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mail to any part—postage 1-2 cts. Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, \$2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postpaid. Inhalng Tubes, Silver, \$3. by mail \$1.00. postpaid. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, \$3 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back, and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of chest, and the surgeon, J. J. also the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid. Feb. 24, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been enlarging his store, and is now prepared to wait upon all his old customers, and as many new ones as please to give him a call. You will find every article usually kept in a Drug Store, including Pointe Oils, Dry Woods, Patent Medicines, and a great variety of articles in this department, together with a large stock of School Books, books for town libraries, Blank and Blank Books, Letter, Foolcap and Wrapping Paper, Fancy Stationery, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c., &c. This is the opportunity of the Canton Tea Company and family can be supplied with a choice article, and at a low price. All kinds of Groceries can be found here, and the prices are just right to suit those who wish to buy cheap. Physicians, Merchants, Pedlars, Farmers, and in short all who are in the habit of calling, let us determine not to be UNDERSOLED, either at wholesale or retail, by any similar establishment this side of New York. Battle Creek, April, 13, 1848. A. T. HAVENS

Hold Your Horses!! THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the public that he is constantly manufacturing Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halters, Trunks, Trenches, Valises, Carpet Bags, Whips, &c., &c., which will be hereafter sold for Cash—and Cash only—at prices down, down, down so low you will think him to be joking, or that their is some mistake about it. Call and see. Don't forget your Pocket Book, Shop on Main St, opposite the "B. Creek Store"—Sign of the mammoth Collar. Battle Creek, April, 1848. B. R. OSGOOD.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. BEING obliged by ill-health to discontinue the above Business, all unsettled accounts must be arranged without delay. I will be found at the shop of Philian Duffee, where all my former contracts for work will be fulfilled. JOHN CALDWELL.

The Piles. A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED.—Dr. UPHAM'S Internal Remedy for the cure of Piles. The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished Physician of New-York city, is the only really successful remedy for this dangerous and distressing complaint the Piles, ever offered to the American Public. The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine, no Aconite, Colocyntha, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence; no change in diet is necessary. It fulfils according to directions a cure for life is guaranteed. Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of a inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In inflammation and congestion of the Liver and Gall-bladder, inflammation, and soreness and ulceration of the stomach, bowels, kidney and bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered. Impurities of the Blood arising from the impudent use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofulous affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress. Dr. Upham's Electuary is entirely irrevocably secured for life.

TO MARRIED LADIES. Married ladies are almost invariably subject to this painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach, bowels, and general weakness of the system, and excruciating pains. The Electuary is perfectly adapted for pregnant ladies, and the most useful cathartic that can possibly be used as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, without pain or irritation, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution to the offspring. Peculiar Cases and Effects in New England. Chronic Piles.—A workman in the gas-house at Cambridgeport, who had the piles fifteen years, very severely, and was constantly exposed to the intense heat of a furnace and greatly reduced by the disease, was cured by the use of Dr. Upham's Electuary. The case was a very obstinate one, owing to the nature of the occupation and the damaged condition of the patient. Bleeding Piles.—A gentleman in Bedford, Mass., who had the bleeding piles for twenty years, greatly exhausting his system, and entirely relieved of his distressing and dangerous symptoms, by taking a half dose of the Electuary once or twice a month. Falling of the Bowels.—A person afflicted with piles, and falling of the bowels, to such a degree that he was unable to stand, and was entirely relieved of his distressing and dangerous symptoms, by taking a half dose of the Electuary once or twice a month. Extreme Goutiness.—Numerous persons, and especially females, afflicted with extreme goutiness and swollen feet, with all their distressing symptoms attendant upon a state of the system, have been cured by the use of the Electuary in this condition by the use of this medicine. It is a very mild cathartic, and an admirable remedy for goutiness, especially for married women. Fistulas, Ulcers, &c.—In the worst cases of piles, where fistulas, ulcers, and excruciating pains exist, the Electuary is always salutary in its effects, and if perseveringly used, will produce a cure. Two or three cases, where a surgical operation was thought to be necessary by the doctors, have been cured by this medicine. It is a perfect remedy for mercurial diseases in the intestines. Price, \$1 per box, of twelve doses, with full directions and other information respecting the treatment and cure of the disease. Sold wholesale and retail by WATTS & KETCHUM, 121 Fulton street, and by A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS. A Highly Valuable Preparation, Capable, from its Purity, of Cleansing the System in a few Days, and every day. THE exceeding small quantity of this Medicine required to effect the extermination of worms, or to remove from the system any kind of impurity, together with its great certainty of effect, constitutes it one of the most beneficial discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and is followed by any other purgative. Therefore in urgent cases, as those of infants, or convulsions, caused by worms, or any other kind of impurity, it is the most valuable medicine that can be used to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist as it removes those masses of crudities that the food and drink cannot digest, and which, if not removed, would counteract every other remedy. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderest constitution. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to A. B. & D. Sands from the Agent at the Daily Liberator, May 7th, 1846. GENTLEMEN—I received the box of "Dead Shot" Vermifuge about fifteen days since, and have now only a few dozen left on hand which will be gone in less than ten days. It seems to me to be the work to the perfect satisfaction of all who use it. I bear witness to its efficacy, and its safety, and its purity, and its power to remove from the system any kind of impurity, and to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist as it removes those masses of crudities that the food and drink cannot digest, and which, if not removed, would counteract every other remedy. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe, and adapted to the tenderest constitution. 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