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From the N. York Tribune.

### An Inside View of the Parisian Revolt.

Journey from Boulogne to Paris--events at Paris--State of affairs in the Capital. Paris, June 29th 1848.

Continued.

As we approached Paris all was perfectly quiet; the inhabitants in the little villages through which we passed, did not seem unusually excited, and yet a desperate conflict was going on in the Capital--the centre and head of the nation. The sun was coming down; the weather was fine; the sky almost cloudless; a general calm seemed to pervade all Nature. We passed Montmorency, celebrated for its beautiful forest walks, where Rousseau had dreamed of an ideal happiness, reserved for a future epoch, and Robespierre had deeply studied political principles which he trusted would usher in this epoch; and we arrived at length at St. Denis, about two leagues distant from Paris. Here the National Guard got out, and formed into columns and marched into Paris by some circuitous route. The part of the Capital which the railroad entered was in the hands of the insurgents, and persons were placed in St. Denis, to inform them of the danger. The insurgents would have attacked them or any armed men, but not travellers without arms; there was consequently no danger for us to proceed, and we did so. The train could not enter the city, and it stopped just outside the walls at a large depot where the Railroad Company had its workshops. The outer depot with its yards was surrounded by a high wall, and a body of soldiers was stationed inside as a guard. This part of the city is called La Chapelle, and was in the hands of the insurgents, although they were scattered thinly over it, and had but a few barricades, and had but a small force in it. We arrived here at 10 o'clock in the evening; there was no hotel in the neighborhood, and as we could only enter the city by a long circuitous route, we thought it best to sleep in the cars, and wait until morning. This the Superintendent objected to, alleging as a reason that the insurgents might attack and burn the place in the course of the night. The number of passengers in the train was small, and they disappeared gradually until our party alone was left. Leaving our baggage, which the Superintendent pledged himself to take care of in any event, we sallied forth in quest of a place where we could sleep, or find a guide who would conduct us into the city. We soon came to a small Cabaret, a place where they sell wine by the glass to the poorest classes, and which corresponds to the beer-houses of England and America. We entered it, and found that a small eating-house was connected with it, which suggested the idea of a supper, an idea by the way which was impressed upon us very strongly by the state of our stomachs, for we had eaten but a "hasty plate of soup" since morning. It was a miserable place, but the woman who officiated at the eating department was polite and kind, and we soon felt ourselves at home. A supper consisting of omelette and coffee was soon on the table, and you might have travelled through England or the United States without finding either better prepared.

Some workmen in blouses were in the place and others came and went. We soon learned that a part of them were among the insurgents, and had come there to get something to eat and drink. As I have had no other opportunity of seeing or conversing with the men engaged in the insurrection except on that evening and the next morning, I will enter into some details of what I heard and saw. It may give you some idea of the character of those engaged in the late outbreak, and the spirit that animated them. From the public prints you cannot obtain any impartial information. The Conservative papers will denounce the insurgents as a body of plunderers, who wished merely to destroy and pillage, while the ultra radical papers are either suppressed or are silent.

At one of the tables sat a young man in a blouse, a workman, who had been engaged in the affray during the day. I entered into a conversation, and asked him what his political principles were. "I am," said he, "a Socialist and Democratic Republican; I do not want that the rich should prey upon the (exploited) the poor; I want the association of labor and capital; that the laborer should have a share of the profits, and that the rich man should not take all the profits to himself, and make a fortune out of the labor of the poor man." This was the substance of the declaration of his principles. He appeared to be a gay, good-natured fellow, laughing and talking with a good deal of lightness of the events of the day. A National Guard in uniform, and with his gun, entered, who wished, as I learned, to gain admission to the railroad depot. He sat down at the table, called for a glass of wine, and he and the workman in blouse got into a conversation. "I know you," said the workman; you are an *ouvrier* (a workman); a good fellow, but you fight upon the wrong side." "No indeed," answered the National Guard, "your party is a party of brigands." Hereupon arose an altercation, which waxed quite warm and ended in a dispute as to who had the best of it. "Tomorrow we shall gain the day," said the workman in blouse. "No," answered the National Guard, "you are beaten already, and to-morrow you will be finished." The controversy went on and became pretty violent, when the workman in blouse giving his hand to the National Guard said, "Well, we will not quarrel about it; you are a good fellow--tomorrow we shall see."

The French character combines great extremes. You find violence and often ferocity on one side, and on the other great good humor and kindness. Above all, you find everywhere an extraordinary degree of courage and a strong sentiment of honor. Here in this cabaret were men who were engaged in a des-

perate combat, and yet they were gay, good-humored and polite, laughing and talking about passing affairs, as if they were engaged in a squirrel hunt. No doubt some had joined in the affray merely for fun--from that kind of excitement which seizes upon the people when stirring events are passing around them. We felt ourselves perfectly safe in their society and the greatest politeness and kindness were shown to us in every way. Several offered to conduct us by a safe and circuitous route to one of the gates of the city, where there were no barricades, and at which we could enter; but, it having now become late, the rest of the party decided upon remaining in the cabaret and sleeping on the chairs. I was very desirous of entering the city, but not wishing to separate from my party, I concluded to remain. Not relishing, however, the idea of a chair for a bed, I began to enquire the possibility of finding a more comfortable resting place. A workman in the cabaret said he had a lodging near by with two beds in it, which he would give up to our party--that four could sleep there, if we chose to lie two upon a bed. We had been told, previously upon enquiring as to the possibility of entering the city, that there was a barricade at the end of the street, not far distant from the cabaret, and that if we passed that way the insurgents might take us for soldiers, and fire upon us. My friends decided upon running no risk, and remained. I decided upon going, as my guide assured me he could take us by a road where there were no barricades. It was near one o'clock when we set out; the night was fine and all was quiet, save that now and then the silence was broken by the report of a musket shot. The houses are thinly scattered over this part of the city. My guide led me through several streets, and at length to the house where he had his lodgings. We crossed a court yard, entered a rear building, went up two pairs of stairs, passed through a large room filled with looms, and came at length to a room with a couple of beds in it. "I am," said he, a weaver of shawls; this is my workshop; in four months I have not gained four farthings; my workmen are literally starving, and I set up the little cabaret at which you supped in order to gain a few sous from the workmen belonging to the railroad."

I did not discover before that he was the owner of the cabaret, as the woman appeared to be the presiding spirit there. I found a good clean bed; I slept in one, my guide in the other. I was here perfectly alone, in an insurgent quarter. I could have been dispatched and robbed, and thrown into the street, and it would have been impossible to discover the authors of the crime; but I felt perfectly secure amid these people, as I was in fact; the sentiment of honor and loyalty is most strong in the French, and you can trust to it with unlimited confidence. I was up at 3:15 o'clock; while I was dressing, a workman came in who had been sleeping in a neighboring room, and asked for a bag of caps which he had left there.

"Are you going to return to the work again to-day?" asked my host of him. "Yes," was his laconic answer. We all went down stairs together; the man who asked for the caps was a quiet, intelligent person, but there was a firmness and determination in his face which showed that the affair with him was a serious one. Wishing to know the motives that animated him I entered into a conversation, and at length asked him who and what he was fighting against. "I fight," said he, "against the rich, against the bad rich, who starve the poor; they withdraw their money from circulation; they take our labor and reduce us to starvation. I might as well die by a bullet as to die from hunger."

My guide assured me that the man had not a sou, and was perfectly destitute. He bade us good bye very politely as we arrived at the outer door, and went calmly on his errand of conflict and death. As we passed along the street, toward the cabaret, we met another workman in the house, whom my guide stopped. "Did you fight yesterday?" he asked of him. "Yes." "Are you going to it again to-day?" "Yes." That man, said my guide, as we passed on, is a poor workman with four children. I gave him ten sous day before yesterday; he and his family had eaten nothing, he told me, the day before. He bought some coarse bread with his ten cents, divided it among his family, and went to the barricades. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Groans of the Wounded.

Father Ritchie's Palace organ refuses to be comforted for the summary execution done on the slavery Compromise in the House. Hear him!

"WHO KILLED THE COMPROMISE!"--The motion to lay the Compromise bill upon the table--in other words, to destroy it--came from a Southern Whig--Stephens of Georgia. Let him have the credit of the act. No Southern man, no friend of Compromise, no friend of the Union will envy him the miserable distinction. Without even paying the bill, which has occupied so much of the time and talents of the Senate, the compliment of discussing half an hour, he rushes at once upon its destruction. The opportunity of amending, and modifying it, or giving any one who values the tranquility of the Union the slightest chance of placing it in a form which might prevail was cut off by this Southern Whig, who moved to lay it on the table; and he succeeded. Seven other Southern Whigs, joined him in the unholy office; and their votes have defeated a bill which so many persons considered essential to the tranquility, and perhaps the stability of our Union! Be their's the fearful responsibility--their's the odium of the act.

"Why this bill was laid on the table, no one knows, except by conjecture. No reasons were given, nor could be given under the gag, that was pertinaciously placed upon the lips of all; and thus the labor of weeks, the child born in dog-days after the agonies of a dog night in the Senate, was throttled by gentlemen for and against Mr. Wilmot's Proviso and Mr. Clayton's masterly inactivity policy, from the banks of the Penobscot to the shores of the Little Pecos."

He proceeded to show that if the eight Southern Whigs who voted to lay on the table had voted the other way, the motion would have been defeated by one vote, and thus obviates his lamentations:

"The absentees being equal in number, it is fair to presume that they paired off. Then, how stands the case? Why, the Compromise, which would have settled the great Southern question for ever, was killed by the Southern Whigs! We repeat, let the responsibility rest where it belongs. Let the South know who it was that agreed with Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Giddings. Let the agitators of this terrible question beware how they trifle with it. It may perchance advance a solitary man; but in the end, it will destroy a multitude."

"We know not what course events are to take during the rest of the session, which will probably expire, under the amended resolution of the Senate of yesterday, on the 14th of August, (next Monday fortnight). The Oregon bill is yet before the House. When it reaches the Senate, they may make another effort to amend it, and settle this agitating question. If it is not settled, our skirts are clear of the mischief it may produce. We have a new element of mischief thrown into the approaching canvass. Gen. Taylor will probably be attacked, perhaps substantially superceded; the agitators will be encouraged to take the lead in the Buffalo convention, to enforce Martin Van Buren into the field upon the shoulders of a Northern party, and at all events, an effort made to send the election into the House. The agitation of the bill will increase, and it will become every day more and more difficult to arrest the storm, and to settle it hereafter in a harmonious manner. Parties will become more arrayed against each other on geographical lines and all this, because some Southern Whigs have united with the Northern Whigs in the House and the Barnburners, to defeat the Republican candidate, and promote (as those Southern Whigs think) the election of General Taylor."

"Upon this subject we have to state, that a decided Whig from Massachusetts declared yesterday, if this compromise bill passed, General Taylor would not get a vote in a free state and for this object, the compromise is to be smothered, and the Union peeled."

Blessed be the stars! it begins to be seriously considered at Washington, whether the North will stand this or that measure! Northern feelings, Northern interests, Northern consciences, have come to be the elements in political calculation. Let us give thanks and take courage. [New York Tribune.]

### John Van Buren.

John Van Buren, as most readers of the Atlas are aware, is the second son of the ex-President Van Buren. The good old county of Columbia claims him for her child, and some of her best and stoutest Dutch blood are in his veins. He took his degree with marked honors, at Yale College. Soon afterwards he hung up his hat, as a student of law, in the office of Benj. F. Butler, (the present U. S. District Attorney) at Albany. Under him and Judge Vanderpool, of this city, he completed his studies.

He was just admitted to the bar, when his father having been sent minister to London, he accompanied the legation. He took the opportunity to see most of the European countries; when his father's nomination having been rejected by the Senate, he returned with him to 1832 to the United States.

From the date of his return with his father, Mr. Van Buren went back to his desk and his law books, and for several years pursued the practice of his profession with assiduity and success.

During this interval he visited England, in 1838, on professional business. His position, not more than his personal accomplishments, gave him the entire into the most exclusive circles in the world. The young republican was the lion of a whole London winter. The proud men and women of proud aristocracy were disarmed in spite of themselves, by a manner of breeding as perfect as their own; and the future "Barnburner" had the distinguished honor of dancing at one of the state balls of the season, with gracious majesty herself Victoria the First. His success at court was regarded as a phenomenon, and furnished more additions to the city gossip of the papers in London, and this country, than an event of state importance.

Before his return he spent a considerable time in Ireland. The generous hospitalities of a warm hearted people were lavished on the son of a Democratic President of the United States, and, in more than one city, he was constrained to decline the honor of public entertainment.

Considerations of obvious propriety connected with his father's public relations to the Democratic party, and subsequently an irreparable domestic affliction, (the death of his wife) kept him in comparative retirement until 1845. In that year, the long growing feud between the two sections of this state, the "hunkers" and "barnburners" conservatives and radicals which had been smoldering for a season, by the absorbing struggle of 1844 broke out with violence. The election of attorney general, for three years, was made the *choced de bataille* between the two divisions. Mr. Rufus W. Packham, of Albany, was the candidate of the "hunkers," and Mr. Van Buren of the "Barnburners." After a hot struggle, Mr. Van Buren was nominated in the caucus by a majority of one; and subsequently appointed by the Legislature.

From that hour he was before the people. On him the "Barnburners" achieved their first victory in the party. Yet it was not till afterwards that he displayed those qualities which have made him their unquestioned champion and leader in the state.

His career as attorney general was distinguished by a skill and ability in his profession, for which few, even of his friends, were prepared, and which at once gave him a high position at the bar of New York; some of his prosecutions of the anti-renters, and of the negro freeman at Auburn, were masterpieces of legal science and power.

His rencontre with Ambrose L. Jordan Esq., afterwards his successor in office, during the great anti-rent trials, at Hudson, is fresh in the memory of every reader. The insult offered by Mr. Jordan was flagrant, and his chastisement was prompt and summary. It was one of those cases when the popular sympathy was all on one side. Mr. Jordan's manner was too well known to the bar, and the public, to cause much dissatisfaction that in one instance at least, they had met a salutary reproof.

Soon afterwards occurred the famous New Scotland affair. Who was right and wrong in that great and memorable collision between the "barnburners" and "hunkers," the young Democracy and the ancient Regency, of Albany, it is not ours to decide. It was an important convention to both parties, and it must be carried. It was carried by the "barnburners." The "hunkers" were routed horse and foot; bloodlessly, nor without damage to nose, eyes, face and garments. To this day there is a tradition, that violent hands were laid on distinguished members of the "Regency;" and that such magnets in the hand as Erastus Corning and Edwin Croswell, were forced to seek safety by flight, through most undignified exits from windows and along sheds.

All Albany was there; and Mr. Van Buren among the rest. Much was said, afterwards, about his having contemplated the indignities and violence done to the discomfited "hunkers," but as no proof was ever attempted against him, while other prominent "barnburners" were actually indicted, it is manifest that these charges were as usual, the offspring of partisan operation. He is a man after Dr. Johnson's own heart, though "a good hater;" and there is reason to believe that, though he did not countenance, as he did not witness the rough usage and tumble treatment of such political and personal enemies, as Croswell, Corning and the leading anti-renters, he did not hear of it with any overwhelming affliction of spirit.

It needs, they say, a great occasion to develop a great man; such an occasion is near at hand for Mr. Van Buren. While Silas Wright lived, his commanding personal strength and character gave the Barnburners a hopeless advantage over their opponents. His sudden death, while it disheartened the former, encouraged the latter to make a last desperate struggle for their last ascendancy in the State. A convention was to be held at Syracuse, in September 1847, to nominate state officers under the new Constitution. The hunkers strained every nerve to carry it. The Barnburners did not awake to their danger until too late.

The doings of the Convention produced results too extraordinary in the State, to be soon forgotten by our readers.

It was a memorable era in the history of the Democratic party, it was not less so in the career of Mr. Van Buren. It was a convention of distinguished strength and talent. The master spirits of both parties were among its members--Barker, Chamberleng, Kink, Grover, Rathbun, and Field, on one side; and on the other, Brady, Seymour, Stryker, and Peckham. The very flower of the democracy was there. To be an equal among such men was an honor. But in the heat and struggle, John Van Buren, like the Grecian King at Troy, stood a head and shoulders above them all. He was rejected as a delegate by the convention. That was not much to him. He was too good a lawyer for the hunkers to let him slip, once they had him in their toils. That convention brought him out, for the first time, in his native power of intellect and force of will, and made him at once the foremost man of his party in the state. His speech in his own case, was irresistible in its argument--in its invective, tremendous. That day he smote the Philistines, "hip and thigh," with exceeding slaughter. The editor of the Argus he flayed alive. For months he had been the object of his constant attacks, without the opportunity to reply. Now, it was his turn, and the vengeance he took was "full measure and running over." Since that speech Mr. Croswell's bitterness against him has evidently taken a deeper tinge. It was a complete and signal triumph for Mr. Van Buren, and as unexpected as it was signal. A few men had known him as a strenuous and uncompromising radical, the object, recently, of the constant and bitter attacks of Mr. Croswell, whose intuitive sagacity had discerned in him a foe more worthy of his steel. Most men remembered him simply as the son of a President--a young man rather ornamental than useful, the "Prince John," in short, of the London gossip; smart, good looking, and well bred, with rather a narrow escape of being a dandy. Not six men in the state were prepared for the power he manifested at the convention. Like the Irish rebellion, he broke out forty thousand strong when no body expected it.

Thenceforth his career has been sufficiently direct and decided. He seems to have felt that for him, the Rubicon had been passed. He came at once into the contest, with a heartiness and vigor, which, while it attached his party to him more firmly than ever, and established him in the leadership, in the same degree embittered his opponents. His speeches at Albany, (directly after his return from Syracuse), and at Herkimer, were marked with boldness, a point and an eloquence unknown in the political contests of the state. He did not hesitate to avow that he would not vote "the Syracuse ticket." With invective that overwhelped, and sarcasm that cut to the bone, he assailed the candidates on the ticket, the men that made it, and all who supported it. He aroused the whole state. Every blow told. For weeks he employed the entire Hunker press in this state in parrying or returning his attacks; he made himself felt even at Washington. He rose to a position of the first importance, not only in the state but in the Union.

His latest speech at Hudson, before the Columbia County Convention, less pungent than those at Syracuse, Albany and Herkimer, was considered by many as his best effort. As an exposition of the great and difficult question of the Wilmot Proviso, it is most able, nor is it wanting in pungency. Here and there his native edge would bite through. For instance a passage which is said to have produced the greatest impression, and which is not in the published report of his speech. Speaking of the prevailing tendency of the young men of the day to be "barnburners," and its effect on the relative position of the two sections, within a few years, he said:

"Whenever I go, I see a new race of men between twenty-one and thirty, pressing forward into political life in the republican party. If I were a conservative, as I am not--to see these young shoots rising up all around me, would make me feel as if I could fancy a dead man would feel when the grass was growing over him."

It is in illustrations like this, plain, direct and keen, which go home to every man's breast, that one power of his eloquence lies. His hits are "most palpable" to every body--especially to the unlucky objects of them.

Mr. Van Buren is now about 35 years of age--in the bloom of his manhood and intellect. Since Wm. Crawford was hurried to a too early grave, no man at the same age has enjoyed such a position before the country. Of course he has enemies--many and bitter. That is a part of his character. But he has troops of friends, devoted enthusiastic and efficient. Among the young men of this state his popularity is unbounded. They are proud of his courage, his talents, and his unwavering loyalty to his friends. In this last quality he is a genuine chip of the old block. Singularly unlike his father in many of his prominent characteristics he resembles him in his fidelity to his friends. That he carries to the utmost. He never shrinks from them, though to stand by them is certain ruin. His friendship has, in that respect, the devotion of the deeper feeling of which the poet says:

Through the furnace unshrinking, thy steps I'll pursue, And shield thee, and save thee, or perish thee too.

The elements of popularity in his character are not merely of a public nature. In common with all who have ever distinguished themselves as popular leaders, he has the happy faculty of attracting equally all classes of men in public or in private. He is the life of the circle, the wine does not sparkle brighter, and his is the joke that is sure to set the table in a roar.

His style of speaking is strongly marked. Endowed by nature or education with coolness and self-possession that are imperturbable, and at times, perfectly superb, he has the habit of saying his most bitter things without apparent effort, and as if unconsciously. With the smoothest voice and the blindest air, he drops sarcasms and invectives that rankle forever. This is one quality that makes him unequalled in a debate.

His personal appearance is striking. He is tall and slender, with a stoop not ungraceful in one of his height, and a gait which, like his sarcasm, is as unstudied and as spontaneous as possible. The head, however, in the man, in any company, uncovered it would strike the most careless observer. It is perfect in its way, and is a type of its class. The features, small and finely formed--the quick, well cut nostrils, the clear, keen eye--the firm, upper lip--it is, altogether, a face and head full of rare beauty and expression.

### Buffalo Convention.

Whereas, we have assembled in convention as a union of freemen for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor, against the aggressions of the slave power, and to secure free soil for a free people.

And whereas the political conventions recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stating the voice of a great constituency, entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the national party organizations heretofore existing by nominating for the Presidency of the United States under slavish dictation, neither of whom can be supported by the principles of consistency, duty and respect.

And whereas, these nominations so made, furnish the occasion and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the people under the banner of free Democracy, in a united and final declaration of independence of the slave power, and their final determination to rescue the federal government from its control:

Resolved therefore, that we the people here assembled, remembering the example of their fathers in the days of the first declaration of independence putting our trust in God, for the triumph of our cause, invoking his guidance on our endeavors to advance it, do now place ourselves upon the national platform of freedom, in opposition to the sectional platform of slavery.

Resolved, that slavery in the several States of the Union which recognize its existence, depends upon the state laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the federal government, and for which laws, and for which laws that government is not responsible. We therefore, propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any state.

Resolved, that the proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the extension of slavery after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern, the veto of six states, and six free states, in the Congress of 1784, for the purpose, to three states and seven against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the North-Western territory, the states in Congress; and the entire history of the period clearly show, that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; and to this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

Resolved, that our fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, and framed other organic national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, but expressly denied to the federal government what they created, all Constitutional power to deprive any person of life liberty or property without legal process.

Resolved, that in the judgement of this convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king; no more power to establish slavery, than to institute or establish a monarchy;--no such power can be found among those specifically derived by this Constitution or derived by any just interpretation from them.

Resolved, that it is the duty of the federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence, or continuance of slavery, who ever that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, that the true, and in the judgement of this Convention the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, that we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States, and slave territories, our calm but firm answer is, no more slave states, and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be for ever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our land, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

Resolved, that the bill lately reported by the committee of eight in the Senate of the United States was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slaveholding states; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also have opened the door for litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage in hot haste, by a majority of the Senate, embracing several Senators who voted in open violation of the known will of

their constituents, should warn the people to see it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made they must be repealed.

Resolved, that we demand freedom and established institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardships, peril, and massacres, by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the establishment of free government for free territories in New Mexico and California.

And, whereas it is not only due to this occasion but to the whole people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of national policy, therefore

Resolved, that we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses of the said patronage of the federal government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the government, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That the River and Harbor improvements, whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers in consideration of the expenses incurred, in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually full equal to their cost, and the public benefits resulting therefrom of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest payment of the national debt; and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the federal government, and pay annual instalment, on our debt and interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on, and fight over, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

### The Army in Mexico.

The Cincinnati Atlas has a long and interesting article, showing the organization of the army previous to the late war, its service in Mexico, and the peace establishment. We have not room for the entire article, instructive as it is, but some of the facts that are developed we will reproduce. It appears from the official statements on the subject, that in a year of two years only, the Government of the United States, in addition to the immense number of volunteers poured into that country, actually marched into Mexico thirty thousand regular soldiers.

What became of this great force, is thus shown:

[Buff. Com. Adv.] Killed in Battle.--Of the old regiment 64 officers and 765 men--820 in all.

Up to 1st Jan., 1848, of the new regiments, 10 officers and 133 men--making 143.

Or Disease.--The deaths were thus--Old regiment, 41 officers and 1,766 men. New regiments, 28 officers and 977 men.

Putting all the casualties of the regular army in a tabular form, we have the result:

	Killed.	Died.	Deser.	Total.
Old regiment, 829	1831	1637	4297	
New " 113	1005	445	1593	
Total,	972	2836	2082	1593

In addition to these, 2997 were wounded. On the 1st of January, 1848 only 20 months from the commencement of the war, out of our army of 30,000 men, more than eight thousand were numbered among the dead, the wounded, or the deserted. One in thirty has been killed; one in ten died of disease; one in ten had been wounded, and one in fifteen deserted! Of this number, three hundred and seventeen were officers!

A statement like this, shows the extreme severity of the service in Mexico, than which we do not believe any more destructive has been found on the face of the earth, in regular campaigns. From the above facts, some remarkable conclusions may be drawn. It will be observed, that while the number killed, in the old regiment, were six times that of the new, the number of deaths by disease were not double. The new regiments were however, much less time in Mexico. The conclusion to be drawn, is what every officer knows to be true--that the better discipline and experience of the old soldier has a great tendency to preserve the health. This is the fact.

Another conclusion is, that although the old regiments made but one eighth part of the armies sent to Mexico by the Government, yet they bore the brunt of the battles fought, taken as a whole. This fact is shown in the official returns, and will be more obvious when the details of the war are more fully brought out. A part of new regiments were conspicuous in battles round Mexico, but they did not get into service till after the battle of Cerro Gordo.

The Texan Star States that a million mummies, have been discovered on the environs of Durango, Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, and have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments as the Egyptians. Among them was found a sculptured head, with a pointed colored beads, fragments of bone polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissue (probably our modern India rubber cloth), moccasins worked like those of our Indians to-day, bones of vipers, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquarians, and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, showing doubtless, that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile.

There is now a telegraph communication from New Orleans to Quebec, and from Portland to Chicago! Each of these points may be reached in an instant! And yet so rapidly have extraordinary inventions crowded themselves upon each other that this great fact scarcely excites a moment's thought.

POLITICAL RETORT.--John Van Buren is always ready at a repartee. At the great Barnburner meeting in New York on Tuesday evening, a voice in the crowd cried out, "Three cheers for Cass!" "Don't my friend," said Van Buren, "they will think you are wishing at a funeral if you do that."

FROM THE ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER.

## Letter from Joshua Leavitt.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow-Laborers in a Glorious Cause:—Before this letter meets your eyes, you will have learned the result of the Convention held at Buffalo on the 9th instant. At a meeting of our brethren, held yesterday morning in this city, it was voted that a committee be appointed, to give you an account of the matter, describe the steps by which we have been led along thus far, and express to you our unanimous conviction that the result is all right, and our high gratification with it, as the very best thing that could have been done for the cause which we all have so much at heart. It is not only as God would have it, but his hand and his love have been to conspicuously displayed in bringing it to pass, to admit of a doubt that he has done it in mercy, for the salvation of our beloved country.

The gentlemen named for this service, were Joshua Leavitt, of Mass.; Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Martin Mitchell, of New York; Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana; Erastus Hussey, of Michigan; Lawrence Brainerd, of Vermont; William H. Burleigh, of Connecticut; I. Codding, of Wisconsin; and Owen Lovett, of Illinois. Most of these gentlemen were present, and not only desired that I should be their amanuensis but consented that I should attach their signatures to whatever I should prepare, as we were at once to be too widely scattered to allow of any further conference, even by letter, without defeating our object by delay. Having thus shown that I do not thrust myself forward unauthoritatively, in this addressing you, I prefer for greater freedom, to speak in the first person, so that they shall stand vouchers for the trustworthiness of my statements, and also may be responsible for the manner of its expression. And being unexpectedly detained for a few hours in the city of Rochester, I thought it best to lose no time in executing the duty. I felt moreover, that it was not inappropriate to write in the place where the ground was first broken for our organization, in September, 1839, and refreshing my spirit by a visit to the grave of

## MYRON HOLLEY.

"THE FRIEND OF THE SLAVE  
AS WELL AS  
ONE OF THE EARLIEST  
FOUNDERS OF THAT PARTY."

I left home for Buffalo under anxious apprehensions that the Liberty Party, after a pure and honorable career, thus far, might be brought to a dishonorable end. I feared that under the pressure of a deep desire to stay the spread of slavery, and amid the excitement of an immense assembly, our members would be hurried away to abandon our platform of principles, and basely desert our loved and admired standard-bearer, so as to weaken his hands and discourage his heart in the commanding position in which his name and our cause had placed him. We were all actuated by so intense a desire for union, that I was afraid we should lay our platform too weak in its foundation, or too narrow in its compass, to hold up the edifice with which we must better down the citadel of slavery. Just before the Convention some of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, declared that the Utica nomination could not be withdrawn, and that Mr. Van Buren must be a candidate, whether he should obtain the nomination at Buffalo or not. His letter to the Utica Convention was too unsatisfactory to us to be the basis of union, and the appearance of disunion was too disrespectful to his memory, without a sacrifice of self-respect. And yet I feared that the friends of Mr. Hale would be so much in haste to make sacrifices for the cause, that they would yield to all this without duly considering what we owed to the Liberty Party, and its candidate.

As I traveled somewhat leisurely through the State of New York, I was greatly impressed by the tone of respect and regard which the Liberty Party exhibited towards Mr. Hale and the utter absence of anything like attempts either to coax or coerce us to support of their candidate. They seemed to appreciate the delicacy of our position, by its resemblance to their own; and to feel that it would be better for us to continue our separate organizations, than that they should be given up with dishonor. Indeed, both their hopes and my own, of effecting a satisfactory union, were far from being as strong as our wishes were ardent.

My position during all the proceedings of the Convention, was as favorable as could be desired for forming a correct judgment as to their character. I was a member of the informal or Provisional Committee appointed by the delegates who were on the ground the day before the Convention. The necessary preliminary arrangements were all completed with admirable promptness and dispatch, until we came to consider the mode of procedure, by which the business before us was transacted in such an immense assembly, with the requisite deliberation, and with due regard to the rights and wishes of all. Here we were distracted with a variety of schemes, almost as many as there were individuals. The subject was at length referred to a sub-committee, of one from each State represented and this committee after an ineffectual attempt to come to some conclusion, put it into the hands of a sub-committee, consisting of Hon. Mr. Bacon, of Seneca Falls, Hon. Mr. Hamlin, of Columbus, Hon. Mr. Dr. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, and myself. Next morning these projects were presented and considered, and Mr. Bacon's plan unanimously approved, reported, and adopted and it carried as happily through without the least jarring or confusion.

In the organization of the Convention, I became a member of the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of three from each state represented, on whom devolved the duty of framing a platform of principles to be the basis of our political union. This general committee, after consultation, referred the work to a sub-committee of seven, whose labors, as I was not among them, I would commend with unqualified approval, did not their work speak for itself, in a manner wholly above my feeble praise. Before the meeting of the committee on Thursday morning, the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Massachusetts met with a sad heart and said he did not know what to do for he did not see how it was possible he should agree to support Mr. Van Buren, without a sacrifice which no man ought to make.

But after the Committee had met and received the report of the sub-committee, with the announcement that it was unanimous, Mr. Phillips took the first opportunity to speak, and with deep emotion declared, that if that platform could be accepted with equal unanimity by the Committee, and if the Convention itself would adopt its basis, there was nothing else the convention might do, which he would not support cheerfully and cordially. All this was done with perfect ease, and to universal satisfaction and delight. The way was now prepared for the selected delegates from the several states to retire and make the required nominations, to represent and carry out the objects of the platform.

At this stage, before the first or "informal" ballot, it became necessary, in the opinion of the conference, to hear from Mr. Van Buren, through his most intimate and faithful friend, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. Mr. Butler's course in the committee had been such as to win the respect and confidence of all, thus far, and he was listened to with the deepest interest, in a detailed statement of the steps by which Mr. Van Buren had been brought to consent to the use of his name by the Utica Convention, when it seemed necessary to the support of his old political friends, in their separation from the party, as represented in the Baltimore Convention. This consent was given, when the movement was confined to his own State and his own party, and before any mortal could have foreseen such a movement as this. Mr. Butler also detailed with great frankness, the rapid change which has taken place in his own views, and in the views and feelings of his friends on this whole subject of slavery, and his cordial satisfaction in the platform, for which he gave much credit to Mr. Chase, of Cincinnati, the Chairman of the Conference, referring again to Mr. Van Buren, he said it was impossible to say whether he would assent to the platform, as he had not seen it, and could not for it was adopted only three hours ago. But if he should receive the nomination, his acceptance of it would include his cordial approval of the platform, and his consent to stand as its representative before country. And he would say, from all he knew of Mr. Van Buren, he had not a doubt that he would thus accept the nomination, if the convention should offer it to him, nor that he would give his most cordial support to the cause, if any other individual should receive the nomination. He then read a letter which Mr. Van

Buren had, of his own accord, addressed to the New York delegation, in which he evidently thought himself wholly into the cause, in a manner which at once conciliated the unhesitating confidence of us all, that he was with us, and his name was before the convention, in a manner that was entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Hale had written a letter, confiding the disposal of his name before the convention unreservedly to the united judgment of Samuel Lewis, H. B. Stanton, G. C. Fogg and myself, and we had unanimously agreed that it would be our duty to place his name before the convention on precisely the same terms with Mr. Van Buren's. This was done by Mr. Stanton. Judge McLean's name was absolutely withdrawn by Mr. Chase, who however stated that the Judge was wholly and earnestly with us. The roll was then called, each delegate voting *visa voce*, as an experiment, pre-emptory to the regular or binding vote. The result gave Mr. Van Buren a plurality of 40 above Mr. Hale, and a majority of 22 above all others. Many of Mr. Hale's friends had become so fully convinced that the interests of the common cause would be best promoted by giving the nomination to Mr. Van Buren, that they voted for him, even on the informal trial, thinking, it might have an ill-effect if he should not have a handsome majority on this vote.

On the announcement of the result, which was received with considerate forbearance by the majority, the eyes of our friends were turned to me, and with a general willingness that I should have the honor of closing this business by the voluntary surrender, Mr. Hale. And with the advice of a few of those friends whose councils have never misled me, I mounted the platform to perform one of the most solemn acts of my life. After giving a very brief sketch of the objects, principles and history of the Liberty Party, and of Mr. Hale, I said that this union has fully embodied in our platform, both our essential principles and our policy, of independent organization in favor of Liberty and against Slavery, respectively of our former party connections. We had fully redeemed our pledges of honor to Mr. Hale, who agreed with us in doing "everything for the cause, and nothing for men." I knew I was acting in entire accordance with his wishes, in making a motion the result of the informal ballot should be recorded, and Mr. Van Buren should be unanimously nominated as our candidate for the Presidency. The delight and enthusiasm with which this was a sponse to was full of hope for our cause.

A member of the Old-Delegation, now proposed that Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, be our candidate for Vice President. A speech from Rev. Edward Smith of Ohio, urging that, as the Liberty Party had secured their principles, it was no more than fair to give others the men, and that, as we were a party for principles, not men, we should get all we wanted, carried the conference as with a whirlwind. I confess I was one of the first to yield to this irresistible power. And so was our work done.

I cannot describe, language cannot express the spirit of the Convention. I have met with no man who will say that he has ever witnessed its equal. Christian men of the highest character declared that they were never more convinced of the misfit presence of the Divine Spirit. All our Liberty Party brethren, so far as I know, who were present, are fully persuaded that it was well done, and that if the Liberty Party could have preserved their identity, they would not have been a dissenting voice, or divided heart among us, in giving our enthusiastic support to our new ticket.

## Case of Drayton—Cruelty and Injustice to the Boy English.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Aug. 5th.

The case of Drayton, found guilty by a jury of this district of stealing slaves, is destined yet to make a great noise in the country, and to attract the public attention to a most earnest struggle of the law and conscience of Slavery as it exists here. In no State of the Union has it ever yet been held that assisting slaves to regain their liberty is stealing. On the contrary the Supreme Court of Alabama, in a reported case, after solemn argument, repudiated with indignation so atrocious a doctrine. The infamy of having first propounded it from the Judicial Bench belongs to Thomas H. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, appointed by Tyler Judge of the Criminal Court of this District. He first announced this extraordinary law in the case of one Smith, a colored steward, tried two years ago in Alexandria, and then a party of this District. Smith had assisted in conveying a colored woman on board the ship to which he belonged, and was now a prisoner in the penitentiary here, convicted of stealing on the strength of Judge Crawford's direction to the jury. To this same law he has adhered in the present case. Contrary to what is laid down in every law book that treats of the subject, he instructed the jury in Drayton's case that to constitute stealing, it was not necessary that the taking should be with a design to convert the thing taken to the prisoner's use, and that the expectation of a money gain, or any other inducing advantage to the prisoner, was sufficient to constitute larceny.

Notwithstanding this tremendous inroad upon the best settled principles of Criminal Law, to which as well as to many other false rulings, the prisoner has excepted, even upon the law as laid down by the Judge, it was impossible for any fair-minded jury to convict the prisoner. For the Judge declared that to make out larceny, it must be proved that the prisoner seduced and corrupted the slaves, and induced them to leave the service of their master and to come on board the vessel. Now this is not one particle of evidence that he transported the slave out of the District, and said he was going to carry them to a Free State, and was to be paid for it. The very case provided for by a special act of Maryland, in force in this District, under which seventy-four indictments for carrying off these negroes are now hanging over Drayton's head. In addition to the transportation thus proved, constituting by the law of this District a separate offence, an accommodating jury at the request of the District Attorney, presumed out of the whole cloth, a seducing and enticing, and a felonious intent; and because the slaves were found as passengers on board the prisoner's vessel, on the way to a Free State, they have declared him on their oath guilty of stealing! May not a slave conceal himself on board any vessel? Should a slave be found so concealed, would it not prove the master and crew all thieves?

The second case against Drayton is now in progress. To try all the indictments against him, at the rate of progress hitherto made will take about three years.

The evidence given in those two cases has disclosed, as respects the boy English, a cold-blooded and wanton cruelty, unparalleled in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, and for which all the parties concerned will yet be called to a pretty strict account. English is a mere boy. The whole party of thirty-four by whom the capture was made, from examining the case on the spot, were perfectly satisfied that he was entirely guiltless of the transaction. An examination was held on board the steamer after her arrival at Washington, by a magistrate of the capturing party, who committed Drayton and Sears to prison, and discharged English. When a ferocious mob rushed on the prisoners, with drawn dirks, on their way to the jail, English, too, was forced for by the mob to go to the jail; but he was told by those in whose company he was to mingle with the crowd and save himself. He wandered over to Georgetown, where he was seized upon and committed to prison, on a demand of him as bail; and though nobody pretends that there was a particle of evidence against him, and all the government witnesses proclaim their conviction of his innocence, he has been kept in prison for four months and the District Attorney has preferred against him one hundred and ten indictments. On each of those indictments, that nobody officer is entitled to a fee of \$10. What other explanation can be given of this most outrageous case of injustice and oppression remains to be seen. It will be loudly called for, and all the parties concerned will do well to be prepared with their answer.

At a meeting held in Dorset on the 14th inst., 341 59 was subscribed in aid of the Irish.

## THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY.

BATTLE CREEK, M., AUG. 25, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHARLES F. ADAMS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Our Position and Appeal.

Believing that the advancement of the great cause of Freedom depends upon unity of action, we have this day boldly hoisted the flag for "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, AND FREE MEN," and under this flag, which is a change of name and not position, we will "fight on, and fight ever," till Liberty prevails and our country is free.

We place at the head of our columns the names of Van Buren and Adams, the nominees of the great Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, and if northern men do their duty they will be triumphantly elected. We witnessed the proceedings of the Buffalo convention with undivided admiration, and think that ample justice was done to all parties. The result will probably produce more harmony than any other event could. We have the assurance from Van Buren's intimate friends that he will endorse all the proceedings of the convention, as Adams has already done by heartily participating in its deliberations. Thus we feel authorized to take this step; and call upon Liberty Men to come to the rescue, and, as has been their accustomed manner, to unite in one solid phalanx, and with us help to urge on this enterprise. John P. Hale was our choice, and had our vote. Undoubtedly he would have had the vote of every Liberty man in Michigan under the same circumstances. But as the decision of the convention declared for Martin Van Buren, let us acquiesce, and move on with alacrity and energy to the accomplishment of the reform.

We ought to be satisfied with the services of John P. Hale in the position which he now occupies with so much credit to himself and so much honor to his country. We suspend his name from the head of our columns for the present, but feel assured that if he continues to aim at the highest honor of a citizen and statesman, by advocating and defending the rights of man, with his accustomed unswerving integrity for the next four years, by the permission of the people, we shall again proudly elevate his name to the same position with redoubled assurance of his success.

## To the Liberty Men of Michigan.

The platform of the Buffalo Convention, is essentially the same as has ever been advocated by the Liberty Party, and must claim, of course, the cordial support of every Liberty man. In the adoption of this we lose nothing—We still hold to our principles. But circumstances have changed our position. Instead of the small handful of determined freemen, which constituted the Liberty Party, a great National party is organized in a day. The proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, will astonish the world. The great unanimity of feeling of men from all parties, and the determination of carrying out principles which are the alone safeguard of our country, has suddenly brought this party into existence. This party must have a candidate of its own. It could not consistently endorse the candidate of a pre-existing party. Formed as the Convention was, by men from the three distinct parties, who for the good of their country were willing to forego all previous preferences, and come upon one common ground, it was necessary to lose all party distinction. In order to do this, the candidates in nomination, who were favorable to this movement must tender their resignation that the Convention could act without restraint, in the selection of their nominees. John P. Hale with most exalted magnanimity, did not only resign and leave his friends of the Liberty Party free to act, but he also gave satisfactory assurance that he would support the nomination of the Convention with his vote and influence, whenever the nominees take the Platform as laid down, as did Leicester King our nominee for Vice President. Martin Van Buren also, tendered his resignation as candidate of the Utica convention, leaving his friends free to act. Thus all antagonistic influences were left in oblivion, and they stood pledged to abide by the decision of the convention. Concessions were necessary to form this bond of union, and they were cheerfully made. The Liberty Party was well represented by delegates from seventeen States of the Union. And among the Delegates we observed many who have stood foremost in the ranks for the last eight years. These were ready and willing to sacrifice all previously formed prejudices for men, and go into the general movement for the advancement of the great principles of justice. We wish that every Liberty man could have been present, and witnessed the harmony and good feeling that prevailed. We are satisfied that most have partaken of the general joy that pervaded that immense gathering of freemen. Those who were not present must form their opinion from the report of others, and their own good judgement, and we entreat of them to wait calmly and patiently until they hear from those old and tried champions of Liberty upon whom they can rely—testing the consistency of every report, opinion, and principles, before they decide.

We are satisfied with the principles laid down by that convention, and stand pledged to abide by its decision when the nominee adopts the platform.

We have ever been in favor of bold and decisive measures, and have no doubt, Martin Van Buren will fearlessly avow his approval of the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention with satisfaction. We are satisfied that he fully adopts the Platform. In such a result we not only pledge our warmest support, but believe we shall have the hearty co-operation of the Liberty men of Michigan, for we have ever found them tried and true, and am assured from previous evidence, that they go for principles, not men.

We owe many apologies to our readers for the irregularity of our paper; but the circumstances which controlled it was beyond our reach. As the mechanical work of the press is about changing hands and will be under the supervision of interested persons, we assure the public that after the next number it will appear promptly, and one day earlier in the week. We shall also issue a campaign paper, one half the size of the Press, devoted to the cause of Reform. For particulars see Prospects.

We hope our friends will send names and means for both that and the Press.

The following are the names of the northern Senators in Congress, who voted against incorporating the Wilmot Proviso in the treaty with Mexico, and thereby showed their readiness to curse the free territory of New Mexico with perpetual slavery. Let the traitors be branded as they deserve!

J. W. BRADBURY, Maine.  
W. B. S. MOORE  
D. A. S. DICKINSON, New York.  
SIMON CAMERON, Pennsylvania.  
DAN'L STURGEON  
LEWIS CASS, Michigan.  
ALPHEUS FELCH  
WILLIAM ALLEN, Ohio.  
JESSE D. BRIGHT, Indiana.  
EDWARD A. HANNEGAN,  
SIDNEY BREESE, Illinois.

Information is received that the letter of MARTIN VAN BUREN in answer to the nomination of the Buffalo convention, has appeared in the Evening Post. He says the principles and Platform adopted at Buffalo, presented a chart he can in good faith adopt and sustain. We shall lay the letter before our readers as soon as it comes to hand.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

FREE SOIL CAMPAIGNER

A Weekly Paper, devoted to the great interest of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men.

will be published at the office of the Michigan Liberty Press, at Battle Creek, every Friday—commencing on the 1st day of September, and continuing until after election—at the low price of FIFTEEN CENTS PER COPY, or ten copies to one address for one dollar and twenty cents—pay strictly in advance.

Orders enclosing the money will receive prompt attention.

The Democratic (Cass) Convention of Calhoun county, nominated, for Representatives, FERRIS FERGUSON, J. D. PIERCE, and MOSES HALL—SHERIFF, Joseph Holton; Clerk, Francis W. Shearman; Register, Robert B. Porter; Treasurer, Preston Mitchell; Probate Judge, Horace A. Noyes; Surveyor, Cyrus Robinson; Coroners, Nathan Davis, Aaron Ismond.

Among their resolutions we observe one approving and pledging support to the Baltimore nominees, but none against slavery—and still we suppose they would all like to be called Free Soil men.

## Taylor's Position—Southern Union.

The southern Whigs and Democrats are united on the one point of slavery extension, and every Northern man who votes for Cass or Taylor, must endorse the high-handed measures of the south, and be willing to sacrifice the prosperity of our country to sectional interests and southern policy.

From the Marion (Ala.) Review of July 6.

## GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE WILMOT PROVISION.

Democratic editors must be possessed with a feeling somewhat akin to desperation, when they think it necessary, in order to sustain the Democratic cause, to accuse General Taylor of unsoundness on the question of slavery. The charge carries such an absurdity on its very face, as not to deserve a serious refutation. General Taylor, a Southern man, the destiny of himself and his children identified with the South, his immense wealth consisting in slaves, and lands which have to be cultivated by slaves in order to make them valuable—he an enemy to the South!—he in favor of prostrating southern rights and interests! The very quintessence of absurdity! They might as well say that General Taylor is a free negro. They would be believed just as soon, and exhibit full as much reason and truth in making the charge.

From the New Orleans Bee, THE REASON.

One reason why the south should sustain Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity is—because his nomination affords a final and unlooked for chance of electing a Southern man to that office. The importance of placing at the head of the Government one who, from birth, association and CONNECTION, is identified with the South and will willingly surrender his rights and guard them for oppression, cannot fail to strike every mind. In this view, his election becomes a matter of vital importance to the SLAVERYHOLDING portion of the confederacy.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, LOOK OUT.

A desperate attempt is making and will be made to impress on the public mind the belief that General Taylor is not thoroughly with the South on the subject of Slavery. Such an attempt will only prove to what resorts our opponents are driven, in order to injure him in the estimation of his admirers. Why, who is General Taylor? and where does he live? Every body knows that he is a citizen of Louisiana—an extensive and successful farmer—and owns more slaves than most of his shrewder can ever hope honestly to obtain. Is there any fear of such a man on this subject?—Born in a Slave State and still residing in one—with a large portion of his capital vested in this species of property—identified from interest, inclination and education, with the institutions around us—will any sensible man hesitate on this subject to prefer him over his opponent.

From the Aberdeen (Alabama) Whig, "ALL WELL WITH US"

There is one important question to be considered in relation to General Zachary Taylor as a candidate for President. He is the only man south of Mason and Dixon's line who can be elected.

There is no other man upon whom the enthusiasm and boundless admiration of the whole nation are so completely centered, as upon Zachary Taylor.

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

We must elect a man for President of the United States who lives in our own sunny South; who is willing to peril all for the constitution, who loves the South and HER CHERISHED INSTITUTIONS, and yet will do ample justice to the North.

And last, though not least, we must, to ensure success, support a candidate for the Presidency of such an overshadowing popularity, of a reputation that towers as the Himalaya mountains, above all others.

Such a man is General Zachary Taylor. He lives in the South, and makes 1,300 bales of cotton on the banks of the Mississippi. HIS INTERESTS HIS FEELINGS, ARE ALL WITH US!

## List of Senatorial Doughfaces.

The following are the names of the northern Senators in Congress, who voted against incorporating the Wilmot Proviso in the treaty with Mexico, and thereby showed their readiness to curse the free territory of New Mexico with perpetual slavery. Let the traitors be branded as they deserve!

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## Buffalo Convention.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

The Delegates from Michigan, to the Buffalo Convention, assembled at Huff's Hotel in the city of Buffalo on Wednesday morning the 9th 1848 at 8 o'clock A. M. and was organized by the appointment of

S. B. TREADWELL, Esqr. Chairman.

HOVEY K. CLARKE, Secretary.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. R. S. Wilson, of Washtenaw, A. Blair, of Jackson, and James I. Mead, of Oakland was appointed to report the names of Delegates in attendance from Michigan.

BLAIR, from the Committee, reported the following delegates,

Branch, Co. W. P. Hurd.  
Calhoun, Co. Joseph Chesley, F. Quinn, E. Eggleston, Hovey K. Clarke, Henry Willis, E. Hussey, Chas. P. Gorham, R. Pew, James McGregor, S. R. Wheeler.  
Eaton Co. Erastus Ingersoll, E. P. Ingersoll, Henry A. Shaw.  
Hillsdale Co. Haynes Johnson, Levi Baxter, A. P. Hogarth, Harry Smith, R. C. Delevan, W. P. Murphy, J. D. Hawley, Abijah Mosher, H. H. Sherman, Paul Raymond, E. Hutton, H. Eggleston.

Jackson Co. Austin Blair, A. James, W. J. Walling, S. Chadwick, Jr. James Sploton, J. H. Treadwell, E. W. Heaton, L. Wilcox, Harry Eggleston, N. Whitmore, E. K. Whitmore, S. B. Treadwell, Ami Filley, S. St. John, R. B. Rixford, J. L. Thompson, P. K. Conklin, J. H. Cole, H. A. Francisco, H. Corwin, A. F. Bolton, C. Deavin, P. A. McArthur, Chas. L. Merriman, Paul B. Ring.

Kalamazoo Co. F. W. Hatch, Wm. Dennison, N. M. Thomas, Francis Dennison.  
Kent Co. A. L. Gage.  
Lenawee Co. Joel Carpenter, Jas S. Gilman, Wm. L. Greenly, Philip N. Teed.

Monroe Co. Richard Peters, Isaac P. Christianity, E. Barnes, Wm. H. Zabriskie, Russel Howe, Leander Sacket, James Reegan, James Sheaman, Wm. Brunson, Wm. Powers.

Oakland Co. Samuel Hungerford, Joseph A. Peck, L. W. Cole, Jonas Bowers, E. P. Beahm, John Thomas, J. H. Murray A. L. Power, J. I. Mead, G. Webster, Lewis Nash, W. M. McConnell, N. Hoyt, H. P. Daley, J. G. Parr, J. Dewell, Peter Dow, T. N. Loomis, M. Alderman, J. M. Ten Eyck, J. M. Hoyt, H. F. Walker.

Ionia Co. Alonzo Hyde.  
Shiawassee Co. John M. Goodhue.

Van Buren Co. S. C. Grimes.

Washtenaw Co. William Finley, R. K. Wilson, C. N. Ormsby, R. S. Wilson, E. Mann, C. Spoor, L. C. Miles, H. Cossington, L. Simmons, J. Ford, N. Morse, J. H. Fountain, W. D. Clark, G. Walker, S. Stanbro, T. Wood, William Linsley, R. D. Brower, F. W. Walbridge, J. W. Crosswell, Orrin Arnold, Clement Hathaway.

Wayne Co. W. P. Yerkes, Merritt Randolph, Wm. Sikkels, S. M. Holmes, C. Fuller, Geo. W. Swift, A. B. Markham, H. Wilmarth, S. P. Mead, B. Lee, W. B. Patrick, C. M. Bull, R. E. Brainard, Thos. C. Sheldon, Geo. G. Bull, E. H. Wales.

It should be remarked that as this list was prepared and reported before all the delegates had arrived, it must be somewhat defective. But it was designed to be as accurate as the circumstances of time and place of preparation would admit.

In view of the large number in attendance from all parts of the Union, and the probable reciprocity of action, by a smaller number than the whole of any delegation.

On Motion of Mr. Henry Willis of Calhoun Co, ordered that a committee of twelve, be appointed on the part of this delegation.

The following gentlemen were appointed. Messrs. Robt. S. Wilson, Samuel Hungerford, Hovey K. Clarke, Isaac P. Christianity, Austin Blair, Joseph Chesley, Levi Baxter, C. N. Ormsby, Erastus Hussey, S. B. Treadwell, E. P. Ingersoll, and Alonzo Hyde.

After some discussion as to the mode of action, in which some members participated it was ORDERED. That this delegation proceed to the place appointed for the meeting of the Convention, and that, CHARLES T. GORHAM Esqr. of Calhoun be appointed Marshal.

The Delegation then marched in procession, preceded by an excellent Band of Music from Jackson Mich., to the immense tent, in the Park.

On arriving there, the tent was found to be occupied by the Ohio delegation, who were engaged in effecting their preliminary organization.

The Delegates from Michigan therefore, proceeded to the Southeast part of the Park, and were called to order by the Chairman, to hear the report of I. P. Christianity, Esqr., who had attended on the part of this State, a meeting of the Delegates who arrived on Tuesday, fixed for the purpose of facilitating the organization of the Convention.

Mr. CHRISTIANITY, reported that it would probably be recommended to the Convention that a Committee of Conference be appointed by each State, to whom, all questions might be referred, in the settlement of which, the relative power of the States ought to be obtained. That each State, would probably be entitled to six conferees at large, and three from each Congressional District.

It was then ordered that it be referred to the Committee of twelve, to nominate the names of Conferees for the action of this delegation.

During the absence of the committee, the Delegation and the adjoining crowd were addressed by of Messrs. Humphrey and Quinn of Calhoun.

Mr. CLARKE, from the committee of twelve reported the names of the following gentlemen to represent this delegation as conferees.

In the state at large. William Finley, C. N. Ormsby, W. M. McConnell, Joseph Chesley, S. B. Treadwell, Erastus Hussey.

For the 1st Cong. Dist. Isaac P. Christianity, W. P. Yerkes, Cyrus Fuller, Chas. T. Gorham, Austin Blair, E. P. Ingersoll.

For the 2d Cong. Dist. S. Hungerford, J. H. Murray, J. I. Mead.

C. T. Gorham declined the appointment for 2d Dist and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of HOVEY K. CLARKE.

Mr. Fuller declined for the 1st District, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of GEORGE W. SWIFT.

The committee also recommended the nomination of the Hon ROBERT S. WILSON, as one of the VICE PRESIDENTS of the Convention.

The report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in, the Delegation adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock. The Delegation again convened at Huff's Hotel, Mr. TREADWELL in the Chair.

It was Resolved, That a State Central Committee consisting of six, residing at Ann Arbor, be appointed to act in the furtherance of our cause, until the State Convention shall assemble.

CHARLES DICKEN, Sheriff.

