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ERASTUS HUSSEY,--EDITOR.

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Lamartine's Mother and the Bible.

The hero of the French Revolution thus opens the beautiful narrative of his travels in the East;

My mother had received from hers, on the death-bed, a beautiful copy of the Bible of Roussault, in which she taught me to read when I was a little child. This Bible had engravings on sacred subjects on every page. They depicted Sarah, Joseph and Samuel; and above all those patriarchal scenes, in which the solemn and primitive nature of the East was blended with the simple and wonderful lives of the fathers of mankind. When I had repeated my lesson well, and read with only a fault or two the half page of historical matter, my mother uncovered the engraving, and holding the book open in her lap, showed and explained it to me as my recompense.

She was endowed, by nature, with a mind as pious as it was tender, and with the most sensitive and vivid imagination. All her thoughts were sentiments, and every sentiment was an image. Her beautiful, noble and benign countenance reflected, in its radiant physiognomy, all that glowed in her heart; and all that was painted in her thoughts; and the silvery, affectionate, solemn and impassioned tone of her voice, added to all that she said, an accent of strength, grace and love, which still sounds in my ear after six years of absence.

The sight of these engravings, the explanations, and the poetical commentaries of my mother, inspired me, from the most tender infancy, with a taste and inclination for biblical lore. From the love of the things themselves, to the desire of seeing the places where these things had occurred, there was but a step. I burned, therefore, from the age of eight years with a desire to go and visit those mountains on which God descended; those deserts where the angel pointed out to Hagar the hidden spring whence her famished child, dying with thirst, might derive refreshment; those rivers which flowed from the terrestrial paradise--the spot in the firmament at which the angels were seen ascending and descending Jacob's ladder. The desire grew with my growth and strengthened. I was always dreaming of travelling in the East. I never ceased arranging in my mind a vast and religious epopee, of which these beautiful spots should be the principal scene.

Rebellion "Down East."

The Anti-Slavery Whigs of Massachusetts have got out a call, repudiating the Philadelphia nomination, and calling a Convention at Worcester on the 28th, instant, to "take such steps as the occasion shall demand." We subjoin the opening paragraphs of the call. [Herkimer Freeman.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whig National Convention have nominated General Taylor for President of the U. States. In so doing, they have exceeded their just authority, and have proposed a candidate whom no Northern Whig is bound to support. It is not a Whig, when tried by the standard of our party organization. He has never voted for a Whig candidate, has declared that the party must not look to him as an exponent of its principles, that he would accept the nomination of the Democratic party, and that he would not submit his claims to the decision of the Whigs, acting through their regularly constituted Convention. He is not a Whig, if judged by the opinions he entertains upon questions of public policy. Upon the great question of Currency and Finance, of Internal Improvements, of Protection to American Industry, so far from agreeing with the Whigs, he has distinctly avowed that he has formed no opinion at all. He is not a Whig, if measured by the higher standard of principle, to which the Whigs of Massachusetts and of the North have pledged themselves solemnly, deliberately and often. He is not opposed to the extension of Slavery over new territories, acquired, and to be acquired by the United States. He is a slaveholder, and has been selected because he could command votes which no Whig from the free States could receive.

The Slaves of the Pearl--An Appeal.

A mother and her child, being two of the unfortunate slaves who recently tried to escape from Washington in the schooner Pearl, were about to be sold to a Southern trader. Time was precious. Doctor Bailey, of the Era, made an effort to raise the means to save them from a fate worse than death. The price to be paid was \$400. He obtained \$131, in cash, paid it over, and gave his note at sixty days for \$269, and the mother and child were saved, and are free. Dr. Bailey is not able to pay this sum. He is an Editor, and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that an editor can pay \$269! nor ought he to pay it. He stands on the outpost of Liberty, and is himself liable to be driven from Washington by a mob, have his press thrown into the Potomac. We happened to learn these facts, and though not authorized or requested to make them public, venture to do so, and to make an appeal in behalf of Dr. Bailey. Will not the friends of Liberty contribute to repay to him this \$269? They certainly ought,--we trust they will. We will receive any names which may be sent to us for this purpose, and remit them to Dr. Bailey. [Liberty Press, Utica.]

Good sense is as different from genius as perception is from invention; yet, though distinct qualities, they frequently exist together. It is altogether opposite to wit, but by no means inconsistent with it. It is not science, for there is such a thing as unlettered good sense; yet, though it is neither wit, learning, nor genius, it is a substitute for each where they do not exist, and the perfection of all where they do. [Hannah Moore.]

FROM THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Song of the Sea-Nymph.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH PATCHEN.

I HAVE come from the darkness of ocean's deep caves,
Where I sport with the billows and dance on the waves;
Will ye list to my song? O ye pilgrims of earth,
And I'll sing of my home and the place of my birth.

Where the wild ocean God lulls the blue wave to sleep,
And in beauty and joy sport the nymphs of the deep,
I have built my bright cell of the coral so fair,
And rich gems in their brightness are glittering there.

O! mortal's more fair than the poet can dream,
Are these realms faintly lit by the sun's misty beam;
And no tale that he sings of war, carnage and blood,
Is more dire than the scenes that have darkened the flood.

I have seen the proud bark as in gladness she flew,
Like a beautiful bird, o'er the face of the blue;
In an instant go down mid the wild surge's roar,
And her crew and her treasures were heard of no more.

The loud trumpet of war has been heard on the main,
And O! Neptune his drank the red blood of the slain;
Far down 'neath the dark wave I saw them at rest--
Silent, deathless, and cold were the pillows they pressed.

From the scene of his fame the brave chieftain sank low,
And I twined a bright wreath for his fair, youthful brow;
Sang the requiem 'mid o'er his cold dreamless sleep,
Then left him to slumber 'mid pearls of the deep.

When the shadows of night like a banner unfurled,
Was shrouding in darkness the watery world,
When the sailor his hammock had quietly pressed,
And the sea boy was dreaming of home, joy and rest.

I have seen the tall flames round his bark madly rave;
Oh! dire was her form as she danced o'er the wave,
As though a dread comet had stooped from on high,
To bathe his red brow and return to the sky.

The loud wail of despair then rose high o'er the wave,
In its recesses dark sink the fair and the brave;
O! cold is her tomb but more beautiful far,
Than the artist can paint, or proud mortal can rear.

O! hark! not the dead 'mid earth's verdure and flowers,
Where the birds carol joy 'mid the glad sunny bowers,
And think not with gladness, and sunshine, and bloom,
To gild the dark pall that envelopes the tomb.

Bring the gifted and brave to the dark sullen sea,
Where the wave may sweep over them, boundless and free;
Bring the beautiful dead and the Peril's keep weep,
As o'er them their vigil unwearied they keep.

RABIN, May 20th, 1848.

The Rescue.

It was in the month of February, 1831, a bright moonlight night and intensely cold, that the little brig I commanded, lay quietly at her anchors inside of the Hook.

We had had a hard time of it, beating about for eleven days off this coast with cutting north-easters blowing, and snow and sleet falling for the most of that time.

Forward, the vessel was thickly coated with ice, and it was hard work to handle her, as the rigging and sails were stiff, and yielded only to the utmost. When at length we made the port, all hands were worn down and exhausted. We would not have held out two days longer without relief.

"A bitter-cold night, Mr. Larkin," I said to my mate, as I tarried for a moment on deck, to finish my cigar.

The worthy down-easter buttoned his coat more closely around him, looked up to the moon, and felt of his red nose, before he replied--

"It's a whistler, Captain, as we used to say on the Kennebec. Nothing lives comfortable out of blankets, in such a night as this."

"The tide is running out swift and strong; it will be well to keep a sharp looking for this floating ice, Mr. Larkin."

"Aye, aye, sir," responded the mate, and I went below.

Two hours afterwards I was aroused from a sound sleep by the vigilant officer.

"Excuse me for disturbing you, Captain," said he, as he detected an expression of vexation in my face; "but I wish you would turn out and come on deck as soon as possible."

"Why, what's the matter, Mr. Larkin?"

"Why, sir, I have been watching a large cake of ice that swept by a little distance a moment ago; I saw something black on it; something that I thought moved--the moon's under a cloud and I could not see distinctly, but so help me God, I believe there's a child floating out to sea, in the freezing night, on that cake of ice."

We were on deck before either spoke another word. The mate pointed out with no little difficulty, the cake of ice, floating off to the leeward; and its white, glittering surface broken by a black spot; more I could not make out.

said in a whisper, as he set to work to aid me in getting out the boat--"my God, there is two children on that cake of ice!"

Two men answered my call, and walked lazily aft. In an incredible short space of time we launched the cutter, into which Mr. Larkin and myself jumped, followed by two men who took the oars. I rigged the tiller, and the mate sat beside me in the stern sheet.

"Don't you see that cake of ice with something black upon it, lads?" I cried--"put me alongside of that, and I will give you a good supper to-night, and a month's extra wages when you are paid off."

The men bent to their oars, but their strokes were uneven and feeble. They were used up by the hard duty of the preceding fortnight, and though they did their best, the boat made little more way than the tide. This was a losing chase, and Mr. Larkin, who was suffering torture as he saw how little we gained, cried out--

"Pull, lads, I'll double the Captain's prize--pull lads, for the love of God, pull."

A convulsive effort at the oars told how willing the men were to obey, but the strength of the strong man was gone. One of the poor fellows washed us twice in endeavoring to recover his oar, and then gave out, the other was nearly as far gone. Mr. Larkin sprang forward and seized the deserted oar.

"Lay down in the bottom of the boat," said he to the man, "and, Captain, take the other oar, we must row for ourselves."

I took the second man's place; Larkin laid stripped to his Gurnsey shirt, and as he pulled the bow, I waited for the signal stroke.

It came gently, but firm; and the next moment we were pulling along, steady stroke, gradually increasing in rapidity, until the wood seemed to smoke in the rowlocks. We kept time, each by the long, deep breathing of the other. Such a pull! We bent forward till our faces almost touched our knees, and then, throwing all our strength into the backward movement, draw on the oar until every inch of the space covered by the sweep had been gained. At every stroke the boat shot ahead like an arrow shot from a bow.

Thus we worked at the oars for fifteen minutes--it appeared to me as many hours. The sweat rolled off me in great drops, and I was enveloped in a steam generated from my own body.

"Are we almost up to it, Mr. Larkin, I gasped out."

"Almost, Captain--don't give up; for the love of our dear little ones at home, don't give up, Captain."

The oars flashed like a sheen as their blades turned up to the moonlight. The men who plied them, were fathers, and had fathers hearts; the strength that served at that moment was more than human.

Suddenly Mr. Larkin ceased pulling, and my heart for a moment almost stopped, his beating for the terrible thought he had given out ceased my mind. But I was quickly reassured by his voice.

"Gently, Captain, gently--a stroke or two more--there, that will do," and the next moment the boat's side came in contact with something, and Larkin sprang from the boat with his heavy feet upon the ice. I started up calling to the men to make fast the boat to the ice, and follow me.

We ran to the dark spot in the mass and found two little boys, the head of the smaller nestling in the bosom of the larger--both were fast asleep! The lethargy which would have proved fatal to them but for the timely rescue had overcome them. Mr. Larkin grasped one of the lads, cut off his shoes, tore off his jacket and loosening his own garments to the skin, placed the child in contact with his own warm body, carefully wrapping over him his great coat, which he procured from the boat. I did he same with the other child, and we then returned to the boat, and the men now partially covered, pulled slowly back.

The children were subsequently had the delight of restoring to their parents. They were on the ice, and had ventured on the cake which had jammed into the bent of the river about ten miles above New York. A movement of the tide had set the ice in motion, and the little fellows were borne away on that cold night and would inevitably have perished but for Mr. Larkin's spying them as the ice was sweeping out to sea.

"How do you feel, Mr. Larkin?" I said to the mate the morning after his adventure.

"A little stiff in the arms, Captain, the noble fellow replied, while the big tears of grateful happiness gathered in his eyes. "A little stiff in the arms, Captain, but easy here," and he laid his hand on the rough chest, in which beat a true and manly heart.

My brave, quiet down-easter! He who lashes the seas in fury, and lets loose the tempests, will care for thee. The storms may rage without, but in thy bosom peace and sunshine abode always. [New York Univ. rec.]

The Hon. E. S. Hamlin, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly a Whig member of Congress, and now Editor of the "True Democrat," who has been spending some time at Washington City during the present session of Congress, bears the following testimony relative to a charge often brought by ignorance and meanness against the Abolitionists--viz: That they "are tightening the chains and increasing the miseries of the slave."

CONDITION OF THE SLAVES.--We have often heard it remarked that the efforts of Anti-Slavery men at the North had rendered the condition of the slaves far more intolerable than it was previously. We never believed this, and of late have taken much pains to learn the truth of the matter. We have conversed with many honest, intelligent slaveholders, and we learn from them that the condition of the slave is improving. Their masters are aware that the eyes of the moral and religious world are fixed upon them--that the sympathies of Christendom are with the slave, and that the permanency of the institution requires that his condition should be ameliorated. Besides, there are master who are beginning to awake to the responsibility which rests upon them as guardians of the soul and bodies of their slaves; and there are not a few who regard slavery as doomed--who see that emancipation must soon prevail, and that it is time for them to begin to prepare for this event. Candid slaveholders sneer at the idea that abolition efforts have made the condition of the slave worse.

FROM THE CINCINNATI HERALD. Liberty-men--Leaguers--Garrisonians--Abolitionists.

There are comparatively few western men or southern men, who have a correct idea of the difference of opinion which prevail among the opponents of slavery. They confound the Garrisonians with the Liberty men, and both with the Leaguers, and all with the Abolitionists who yet act with the two great political parties. It is desirable that this misapprehension should be rectified, and we ask the attention of our readers and especially of our exchanges, to a brief statement intended to remove it.

The Liberty men are those slavery opponents who are organized as a political party, in half, or more than half the States of this Union, making the question of slavery or freedom paramount to every other question, and aiming to abolish slavery under National and State Jurisdiction through the Constitutional action of the Federal and State Governments. This party is represented by the National Era at Washington, the Emancipator, at Boston, the Herald at Philadelphia, our own paper here, and many other papers in different parts of the country. The members of this party differ among themselves, as to the extent of the powers of the National Government on the subject of slavery; but they all agree in thinking that Government can and should abolish it in all places where it has exclusive jurisdiction, and discourage it elsewhere by example, recommendation, and every legitimate means. They all agree, also, in regarding this as the primary duty of the Government--not to be postponed to any other--though no other should be neglected. This agreement, in regarding the question of slavery as of paramount importance, and in determining their political action by this consideration, is the bond of union among Liberty men, and constitutes them a political party.

The Garrisonians are the members of the old American Anti-Slavery Society as it existed prior to 1839, and those who concur in sentiment with them. They are called Garrisonians simply because Mr. Garrison is their most distinguished leader. These anti-slavery men admit all that the slaveholders claim in the National Constitution; and, believing these guarantees to be iniquitous and dishonorable, denounce the Constitution as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and demand the immediate dissolution of the Union of the States. They perform, however, no practical measures to effect their object. They refuse to vote or to arm; and confine themselves to denunciations of slavery and its abettors. This constitutes a sect rather than a party, and are represented by the Liberator, at Boston, the Anti Slavery Standard, at New York, and three or four other papers.

The Leaguers are a body of citizens, who formerly acted with the Liberty party; but becoming dissatisfied with the determination of that party to adopt no other political issue than the single one of slavery or freedom, held a Convention last year in the State of N. York and adopted a new political creed, of nineteen articles, and nominated national candidates supposed to represent their ideas. The members of this party hold themselves bound to investigate all political questions, and to carry forward at the same time and with equal steps, all political reforms.

They generally, if not universally, adopt constitutional opinions, precisely the reverse of those of the Garrisonians. They hold that the Constitution of the United States, of its own force, abolished slavery in the States, as well as in the National Territories and jurisdictions; and that all slaveholding is, at this moment, prohibited by that instrument. They hold that Congress has constitutional power to enforce this construction, and to secure freedom to every person by law. They denounce their extreme views, just as the Garrisonians do, because they do not adopt their opposite extreme views--they denounce them, because they, not seeing the practicability of pressing, successfully or advantageously a dozen or twenty distinct issues at once, prefer to make the one regarded by them as most important, paramount to every other. The Albany Patriot, at Albany, and two or three other papers, represent these citizens.

The abolitionists and slavery opponents, who yet act with their old parties, are those who regard the abolition of slavery in the U. States as desirable thing, but are indisposed to make the slavery question the paramount issue. These citizens differ widely from each other in their views of slavery. Some regard it as a political evil only; others, as criminal. Some believe that Congress has power to abolish it throughout the country; others that the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject is confined to territories; others demand its abolition in the District and wherever it can be reached. They agree in thinking that the practical work of legislative anti-slavery will be done by one or the other of the existing parties; and they rather choose to stay where they are than to take independent position. Whig and Democratic anti-slavery papers generally express the views of these citizens. These are the leading distinctions between the different classes of anti-slavery men in this country. We purposely abstain from comment. We endeavor to give facts and leave our readers to judge.

There is more true charity in one kind of tear that falls in private life for the sorrows and sufferings of others, than in a thousand guineas proudly ushered into the notice of the world, in all the parade of public contribution.

A woman prosecuted a man at Whitesboro, Oneida county, N. Y., for having kissed her two years previously! The defence was, that the defendant did not kiss her upon the occasion referred to; and the reason assigned was, that she was cleaning house, and her ugly face was so dirty that he had no stomach for the trial! The jury acquitted him.

The persons sentenced to death in Mexico by Court Martial, whether Americans or Mexicans, have been respited by General Butler until further orders.

Honor to whom honor is due.

Members of Congress to be at the Whig Convention.

The Philadelphia News says, that rooms have already been taken for various members of Congress in different parts of the city, who, though not members of the Convention, have yet determined to attend its sitting. If this be for the purpose of gratifying curiosity, the motive is harmless, and even laudable; but if, as the News suggests, each of these rooms is to be the nests of political wire-workers, assembled for the purpose of hatching the Presidential egg, by means of intrigue, like that paper, we enter our protest against it. We have no feeling except that of unqualified aversion to plots of this character, especially when hatched by members of Congress, and dictated to those whose business it is to make the nomination. We have witnessed, within the last few years, quite enough of Congressional electioneering, to sicken us of it from this time forward. It surely is not the duty of members of Congress to devote their whole time to Presidential-making, though we are aware some of them appear to think that the eight dollars per diem were given by the Constitution for no other purpose but to bear the expenses of electioneering trips. When the people vote for a man, they expect him to stay in his place, and attend to their business; they do not put him in that place, for any purposes connected with Presidential-making. John Quincy Adams was a model of a faithful Representative. He conceived it to be his duty to be always in his place, and he acted strictly in accordance with this view of the matter. Rain or shine, wet or dry, cold or hot, the venerable statesman was never absent from the scene of his daily labors. Nothing but the most serious indisposition could deter him from the performance of his duty to his constituents. If anything affecting their interest came up, they always knew that he was there to defend their rights. Such a representative is worth his weight in gold, and such, we are assured, were all, in the days of our fathers. How different from their Presidential making successor! [Richmond Whig.]

We published last week the names of members of Congress who were delegates to the Democratic Convention, Ten Senators and twenty-one Representatives were present as delegates--four senators and any number of Representatives were present as lobby members.

The following are the names of delegates to the Whig Convention who are members of Congress:

Senators.--Truman Smith, of Ct; John Bell, of Tennessee.

Representatives.--W. B. Preston, Va.; T. B. King, Ga.; H. W. Hilliard, Ala.; P. W. Tompkins, Miss.; W. W. Coker, and J. H. Crozier, Tenn.; C. B. Smith, Indiana; G. Ashmun, Massachusetts; E. C. Cabell Florida.

Eleven members of Congress in all. The number of Congressmen who were lobby members may be inferred from the following notice in the National Intelligencer of the 7th: "Vacation in Congress.--Neither House of Congress sat yesterday. The House of Representatives met pro forma at 9 o'clock in the morning, and, according to previous determination, immediately adjourned over to Friday. One half of the members of both Houses, or nearly, have gone to Philadelphia to attend as spectators the Whig National Convention, which meets to-day; and no small number of the remainder are absent from the city, for a change of scene, until their presence shall be required for the transaction of business."

The Senate, in consequence of the state of things growing out of the appointment of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, adjourned on the 19th of May, (Thursday,) till Monday, when it again met merely to adjourn over till Thursday, to allow the hall to be cleaned, professedly, but really to accommodate its members who wished to attend the Convention. Thursday it met but after a short session spent in unimportant business, again adjourned over till Monday, in consequence of the continued absence of members.

Here were eight days lost.

June 5th, the Senate met, but without transacting any business, adjourned over till Thursday, and from Thursday till Monday again, in consequence of the meeting of the National Whig Convention at Philadelphia.

Here was six days lost.

The Senate then lost in the aggregate fourteen days, owing to the absence of its members in attendance on the Whig and Democratic Nominating Conventions, or to the deep interest taken by them in the action of those Conventions.

The House adjourned on the 20th of May (Friday) till Monday, from Monday when it met, as a matter of form, till Thursday, when, without doing any business, it again adjourned till Friday.

On the 6th of June, (Thursday) when it met at 9 o'clock, to adjourn immediately, till Friday, when, meeting as a matter of form, it adjourned till Saturday, but soon found itself without a quorum, and was compelled to adjourn till Monday.

The successive adjournments were caused by the meeting of the two Conventions, and amount to an aggregate of ten days.

We have the materials before us; now let us count the cost to the country.

The pay of members of Congress is eight dollars per day. The Senate contains the fifty-six members; the House, two hundred and twenty-eight.

Mem.	Pay.	Days ad.	Cost to the
bers.	joined.	country.	
Senate	56	14	\$8,272
House	228	8	18,240
			\$24,512

This is what President-nominating, as conducted by Whigs and Democrats, has cost the country directly; but this is a most insignificant item compared with the indirect cost. It is within bounds, we think, to assume that, by the time Congress closes, not less than thirty days will have been consumed in making speeches, and setting on foot movements, designed at one period of the session to advance the claims of aspirants for the Presidency, and at a latter period the chances of regularly nominated candidates for the office. But, there being 284 members on pay at the rate

of \$8 per day, or a total cost of \$2,272 a day, the work of President manufacturing in this indirect way will have cost.....\$68,160
Add indirect cost, as above.....24,512
Total.....\$92,672

To this amount must be added, the extra salary of the Speaker, compensation for clerks, door-keepers, sergeants-at-arms, messengers, &c., which would doubtless swell the total cost of President-mongering, as conducted by Congress, (which is elected to pass laws, and not make Presidents,) to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. [New Era.]

Meeting of

The Clay Club, of New York City.
A meeting of the Clay Club was held a few evenings since, which was addressed by Horace Greeley, (Editor of the New York Tribune,) and others--after which the subjoined document was circulated among the audience, and five hundred signatures obtained--

We, the undersigned, being deeply attached to Whig principles and measures, view with the deepest regret the nomination of a candidate for our suffrages, who is not identified with the great fundamental principles of the Whig party; a man who has stated in his letters that he was willing to receive the nomination of any party.

Is a declaration like this sufficient to allow us to confide in him the deep and long-cherished principles which have always been associated in our minds with the name of Whig?

What guaranty have we as to the side on which, in the great political questions of the day, he will be found? None. The truth is availability is the ground-work upon which his nomination has been effected. Do we recognize or find this word in our creed? No! we despise and reject it. Therefore, we cannot and will not support General Taylor, as our candidate for the Presidency! Devotion to our principles demands that we should not.

To find such men as Clay, Scott and Webster sacrificed in this manner, is an indignity we cannot tamely and quietly submit to. They have labored too long and faithfully to be thus abandoned.

With either of these as our standard bearer we will fight ardently and (there is no questioning it,) successfully; but with availability for our candidate, our zeal is palsied, and our enthusiasm quenched.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of the city, (according to the Tribune) held on the same evening, a committee of five were appointed from each ward, to procure signatures to a call for a mass meeting of the Whigs of New York opposed to the Philadelphia nomination.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

BY LYSANDER SPOONER.

Admitting for the sake of argument--what is not true in fact--that Slavery has a Constitutional existence in the States, it is nevertheless unconstitutional in the District of Columbia--for the following reasons.

All delegated power, to which no other limit is expressed, is limited to the accomplishment of the specific objects for which the power is granted.

The objects for the accomplishment of which the powers of the general government were granted, are declared, in the preamble of the Constitution, to be, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

This preamble is as much the preamble to that clause of the Constitution which grants Congress legislative power over the District of Columbia, as it is to the rest of the Constitution; and it as much defines and limits the legislative power of Congress over the District, as it does any of their legislative powers. Story says,

"The true office of the preamble is to expound the nature, and extent, and application of the powers actually conferred by the Constitution." (1 Story's Comm. 445) This it does by declaring the objects for the accomplishment of which the powers were granted.

Congress, therefore, would have had no power to legalize Slavery in the District, even though no express prohibition had been laid upon them to do so. But express prohibitions are nevertheless laid upon them--as follows:

All the general prohibitions laid upon the power of Congress, apply as much to their power within the District of Columbia, as to their power out of it.

For example, The prohibition that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States," is as much a limitation upon the power of Congress within the District as out of it. Of the same character are these several prohibitions, to wit, that "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law, shall be passed;" that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," &c.; "nor shall any person be subject to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself;" nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation;" that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

All these provisions are as much restrictions upon the power of Congress within the District as out of it. Probably no one will for a moment deny this position.

Let us then look at some other propositions, having special reference to personal liberty.

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety, may require it."--Art. 1, Sec. 9.

The writ of habeas corpus necessarily denies the right of property in man, else the writ could always be defeated by pleading property, and giving possession in proof.

Congress having no constitutional power to suspend this writ arbitrarily within the District, this provision is, necessarily a constitutional denial that Slavery can be legal in the District.

Slavery can be made legal only by the six

pension of the writ of habeas corpus, so far as the persons to be enslaved are concerned. In- deed slave laws, whatever they may be in form are in effect, little or nothing else than a sus- pension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, as to certain individuals. Slave laws do not of themselves reduce any one to Slave- ry—they do not require any man to reduce another to Slavery. They simply permit him to do it, by refusing to the enslaved person the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus—thus leav- ing him at the mercy of his oppressor, who, by individual force, compels him to serve him.

If Congress can arbitrarily suspend the ha- beas corpus in the case of one individual in the District, they can arbitrarily suspend it in the case of all persons without distinction, and suffer the strong to reduce the weak to servitude, without any discrimination of persons.

Again, The Amendments to the Constitu- tion provide "Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assem- ble and petition the government for redress of grievances;" that "the right of the people to take and bear arms shall not be infringed;" that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

These prohibitions all apply to the power of Congress within the District of Columbia; and they all imply personal liberty on the part of the people.

Again, If Congress can legalize Slavery in the District of Columbia in defiance of the foregoing principles, they can also legalize it in "all places purchased by the consent of the legis- lature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings," (in- cluding custom-houses, post offices, court-houses, &c.) even though such "places" be situated within the limits of a Free State; for the Con- stitution expressly provides that Congress shall have power "to exercise like authority over all (such) places," as over the ten miles square. If therefore Congress can make a slave of anybody in the District of Columbia, there is no escape from the conclusion that they can make slaves of anybody and everybody who may venture within a fort, arsenal, dock- yard, custom house, post office, or court-house, owned by the United States and purchased with the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same may be.

If the foregoing doctrines be true, there is no legal Slavery in the District of Columbia.— Not only so, but all slaves, who have ever been brought from the States into the District have been thereby made legally free. Still further. All slaves escaping from the States into the District, thereby become legally free. The constitutional provision for the delivery of fugitives "from service or labor"—(admitting what is not really the fact, that it applies to slaves in any case, applies only to those who es- cape from one State into another State; not to those who escape from a State into the Dis- trict.

General Taylor's Humanity.
The Albany Journal relates an anecdote, founded upon what we know not, to establish the fact of General Taylor's humanity. Well, suppose he is a very humane man; is that a sufficient reason why he should be President? Are there not men with just as much humani- ty about them as he, who are otherwise qual- ified for that station? But is he really that hu- mane man which he is represented by the Journal? Does not humanity shudder at the thought of human bondage—of slavery which ends only with death? Still General Taylor lays claim to near 300 human beings, and lives upon their toil. And then the blood-hound scheme in Florida is indicative of no extraor- dinary need of humanity in its originator.— Still we have no doubt he is as humane as slave-holders, and men who make war a trade, generally are. If any one doubts here is farther proof.

HEAD QUARTERS. ARMY IN THE SOUTH,
Fort Brooke, July 28, 1839.
Sir:—I have the honor to enclose you a communication, this moment received, on the subject of procuring blood-hounds from the Island of Cuba, to aid the army in its opera- tions against the hostiles in Florida. I am decidedly in favor of the measure, and beg leave again to urge it, as the only means of ridding the country of the Indians, who are now broken up into small parties that take shelter in swamps and hammocks as the army approaches, making it impossible for us to fol- low or overtake them without the aid of such auxiliaries.

Should the measure meet the approbation of the Department, and the necessary authority be granted, I will open a correspondence on the subject with Mr. Everston, through Major Hunt, Assistant Quarter-Master at Savan- nah, and authorize him, if it can be done on rea- sonable terms, to employ a few dogs, with per- sons who understand their management.

I wish it distinctly understood, that my ob- ject in employing dogs is only to ascertain where the Indians can be found, not to worry them. I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Z TAYLOR,
Br. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding,
To Gen. S. Jones, Washington, D. C.

Now, in this connection, we may as well call the attention of our Taylor neighbors to the fact that they themselves, in 1840, expressed a deal of holy indignation against one Mar- tin Van Buren, because he as President of the United States; only permitted the "cruel, bar- barous and inhuman" instrumentality of blood- hound soldiers. They have now adopted as their candidate the originator of the scheme, and the man who literally "let slip the dogs of war," and are anxious to establish for him a character for humanity. [Cleveland True Democrat]

The Boston Traveller states that at the last meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nan- tucket, the discover of the comet which bears her name, was unanimously elected a member. This is believed to be the first honor of the kind conferred upon a lady in this country.— Miss Caroline Herschell and Mrs. Somerville, some years since, were elected honorary mem- bers of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

About forty Whig papers have hesitated or flatly refused to go the Taylor imposi- tion. Add to these about the same number of Barnburner journals, and the independent nomination to be made in August will have quite a capital, in the way of newspapers, to com- mence with.

Governor Wesley, of Kentucky, has ap- pointed Hon. W. J. Graves, the man who kil- led Cilley in a duel, to succeed Mr. Crittenden as United States Senator from Kentucky.

THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY EGASTUS HUSSEY.
BATTLE CREEK, M., JULY 7, 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 POWER.

Liberty Senatorial Convention.

The Liberty party of the Senate District composed of the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Barton and Van Buren will meet in Convention at Centerville St. Joseph County, on the 1st day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Sen- ator to be supported at the coming election. We say to our friends in other counties come, come by wagon loads, you shall find our "latch strings all out" a hearty reception a good cheer. As fast as delegates arrive they will please report themselves to one of the undersigned.

The St. Joseph County Liberty Association will hold its 2d annual Meeting at the same time and place, when we hope to see every true friend of freedom in the country. Good speakers and good singers will be in attendance from abroad. Come up one and all Come and we will breed a Hale storm that shall smash in the old windows of Whigs and Locos, and all that.

S. J. M. HAMMOND,
C. STON GARDNER,
W. R. BROWN,
Committee of Senate District.
Centerville June 30 1848.

Notice.

The Antislavery citizens of Lenawee county are in- vited to meet in convention at the court house in Adri- an on Saturday the 29th of July at 10 o'clock A. M.— All opposed to the extension of Slavery, and the contin- ued domination of the Slave power in our national gov- ernment. Conscience Whigs, Wilmot Proviso Democrats are invited to come. Liberty men especially, you have had a good long nap, it is time to wake up.

C. STON GARDNER,
L. P. PERKINS,
JOHN PATCHIN.
Ex Committee of Liberty party of Lenawee.

Buffalo Convention—John P. Hale.

In our last we gave from the Daily Chrono- ple, the result of the Convention of that branch of the Liberty party which met at Buf- falo, June 14 and nominated GERRITT SMITH for the Presidency, which our compositer, thro mistake, styled the Liberty League. They may think this is the best course to advance the great cause of freedom and human rights. Under our government every man should have the privilege to think and act for himself, pro- vided his acts do not interfere with the just rights of his fellow man. That the Conven- tion at Buffalo had a right to meet, and make a nomination, no one will question; but whether it will advance the cause of Liberty, is a matter worthy of consideration. To bring too many ultra questions before the public at this time, we think will have a tendency to retard rather than advance the great cause. The Lib- erty party, under whatever name, have these first great objects in view: The extermination of Slavery and the slave power, and to secure to every man his inalienable rights. On these great questions rest the best interests of our country. These achieved, the victory is won. Let us contend for and decide the one great issue, that is now before the people, then all other questions that may interest or advance the prosperity of our Republic, will take their proper place, and the great principle of reform will be carried on according to the spirit of our institutions. If we cannot be united, let us at least avoid any collision that will give advan- tage to our enemies. We have a high respect for G. Smith, for his benevolent and manly course in the great cause of freedom, but re- gret this diversity of sentiment with regard to a Liberty candidate for the Presidency.

We are bound to support John P. Hale; not merely because he is the choice of the great Liberty party; but we support him in the full- est conviction of his fidelity to its principles, and his unquestionable ability and courage to carry them into effect. We think the severe criticisms in the Buffalo Convention, on the course of J. P. Hale, was ungenerous and un- called for, as his remark to Butler of S. Car- oline, was touching the privileges conceded to each sovereign State to make its own laws, over which the General Government should have no control, when not conflicting with the laws and constitution of the United States. As to the other assertion in the Convention, that he in any of his speeches denies the right of the slave to escape from his master, we have yet to learn, or that he has at any time con- ceded one point of Anti-Slavery principle to his opponents.

We differ decidedly from our friend of the Chronotype in his opinion of J. P. Hale, that he is a "fractional unfinished man." If he is a fraction, where is the whole man? Where, in the history of our National Legislature, do we find one who has more fearlessly perform- ed his duty? A young man, thrown in the midst of one of the most august assemblies in the world, surrounded by some of the most ex- periented statesmen of our country, who have watched every motion and remark with criti- cal discrimination, yet regardless of their sen- timents he planted his standard upon the true principles of Democracy, unfurled the flag of freedom and right, and maintained his position against opposition which would have disheart- ened any man, who had not a firm, equally balanced mind. He has fought bravely for liberty, and as the conflict thickened he gathered strength for the onset; unmoved as the granite hills of his own native State," he dealt out truths, withering truths, that could not be misunderstood; regardless alike of the denun- ciations and clamorous threats of the South, in their claims for oppression, or the pusillanimous silence of the North, who by their indifference have bartered the privileges of freemen, by tamely submitting to the encroachments of

Southern despotism. Gloriously he contended for the privileges of freemen, separate and alone; his name stands in bold relief on the Journals of the Senate, as a memento of his firmness in the advocacy of these measures which will soon be sustained by the independ- ent suffrages of the people of these United States.

Interesting Trial.

A trial is now progressing in the United States Court for this District, (Judge McLean presiding,) which is creating a good deal of interest by reason of its important relation to the law relative to the re-capture of runaway slaves. The suit is brought against several of the most influential men of Marshall, in this State, for opposing the re-taking of several fugi- tive slaves in that village during the winter of 1847, by the authorized agent of their own- er, a citizen of Kentucky. She opposition is alleged to have been so great on the part of these citizens as to have resulted in the flight of the slaves from the village, and a consequent loss of their value, which is estimated at \$2,800. Suit is brought against the Defendants for the recovery of this amount, in the name of the owner. The principal witness for the Plaintiff was the person who attempted the re- covery of the slaves, and he was kept on the stand for the space of 29 hours. The testimony is yet progressing, and the trial bids fair to continue for a week to come. Some of our most eminent counsel have been retained by the Defendants, while the Prosecution is con- ducted by Mr. Pratt, of Marshall, assisted by John Novell, Esq., U. S. District Attorney.— This being the first time, if we mistake not, that a question of this kind has arisen within the limits of our State, the result is looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety, especially by that portion of the community who are desir- ous of rendering just as small an amount of assistance to slaveholders who come among us without incurring the penalty of the law. [De- troit Advertiser.]

A meeting of the citizens of this place has been called, to sympathize with, and con- tribute to sustain, those individuals now under arrest for assisting a colored family to make their escape, when about to be re-captured, and taken back to the South; where, after suf- fering the cruel penalties which those poor fugi- tives from slavery, when recovered, are des- tined to undergo, they were to drag out a miserable existence, to which death would be preferable. We earnestly recommend to the friends of freedom in every neighborhood throughout the State, without respect to party to meet and manifest their sympathy, and, if so disposed, to contribute to assist in defraying the enormous expense of this suit. Most cer- tainly, those men, who so nobly and practically defended the rights of the slave, ought to be sustained by all who profess to remember the colored man's wrongs.

Reminiscences.

Home again, after an absence of four weeks spent in the Eastern part of the State where I experienced the debilitating effects of sick- ness, the attention of kind friends, and was cheered by the prospect of the continued ad- vancement of the Anti-Slavery cause. While in that rich portion of our fair Peninsula State, my mind reverted to the time when, twenty-four years since, I trod the forests alone. The ob- ject, to seek a farm in that wild, uncultivated region, where the Oak monarch of the forest stood unmolested, and the Black Walnut, the pride of the Michigan woods, raised its tower- ing head, inviting the adventurer to the rich soil marked by its locality. In those days the bear roamed undisturbed save by the red hunter, and the wolf, howling a requiem over his fallen prey, broke the stillness of the night, while the day was enlivened alone by the cheerful notes of the wood bird, and the bound of the nimble deer; for the pioneer had not at that time erected his log cabin, and the sound of the woodman's axe was not yet heard in the rich glades and beautiful uplands of Plymouth.

Twenty-one years since, I erected my log cottage, and cheered on by the assistance and smiles of my other self, we fixed our home in the illimitable wilds of the, then, far West.— Poor, yet contented and happy, we crowned our cottage with flowers, and ornamented our situation with choice trees from the forest, which now, after twenty years of luxuriant growth, stand the pride and beauty of the man- or.

Such was our first home in Michigan. But the forests have fallen, and extensive fields of waving grain manifest a high state of cultiva- tion—log cabins have given place to elegant mansions, and treasures of luxury are poured into the lap of industry—villages have sprung up in every part of the country, and the neigh- ing of the steam-horse is heard, as he bears over the iron track the rich treasures of the West towards the place of their destination.

In passing through many parts of the State, we observed that, although in many places there will be a failure of the wheat crop, in others it will richly pay the farmer for his toil. Other crops look well, and promise an abun- dant harvest. The pioneers of the West are being rewarded for their enterprise, and Michi- gan, in her pride and her beauty, stands un- rivalled as a wheat growing district.

Fourth of July.

The celebration of the Sons of Temperance on the fourth, notwithstanding the rain, passed off well.

The Address was highly approved.

Great credit is due the ladies of our village for the tasteful and elegant arrangement of the table, which was beautifully ornamented with wreaths of green interspersed with flowers, and laden with good things.

Appropriate toasts were drunk in "pure cold water."

But as the proceedings have not been had- ened in we cannot give specimens.

We hope every effort of Temperance will be crowned with success until Alcohol will cease to be remembered as a beverage.

For the Liberty Press.
DETROIT, July 3, 1848.
FRIEND HUSSEY: In considering what course of action it was appropriate for us to adopt at this most favorable juncture in the Anti-Slavery cause, it was my purpose to speak of the more obvious means for advancing its prin- ciples, as proclaimed and advocated by the Lib- erty party, rather than to discuss the question which is now becoming deeply important in the minds of many of our friends, (particularly in Massachusetts and Ohio,) whether the time had not arrived when, without the sacri- fice of principle, there might not be a union among all the Anti-Slavery men, of whatever political creed, and a new organization effected by which multitudes hitherto standing aloof from the Liberty party, will be brought heartily to co-operate in the advancement of our principles. Already immense gatherings of the friends of liberty and free soil have been held in both of those States, attended by lead- ing men of all parties, who were prepared to sacrifice all other distinctive party principles and unite on some common platform to roll on the cause of human liberty, and at both of these meetings a call was issued for a grand rally of the friends of "Free Soil and Free Principles," to be held early in August at the city of Buf- falo. What may grow out of these mass move- ments that may justify the friends of liberty in securing their co-operation for the advancement of our great principles, it is as yet impossible to determine, and useless to speculate, as the events will soon be upon us. For one I can say there must be a coming up to a much high- er standard of abolition principles than the Barnburning Democracy of New York have yet given us in the recent elaborate letter of their distinguished nominee, (Van Buren,) before I could look with the least favor upon u- nited action. This might answer for the New York Tribune stamp of Anti-Slavery men, but I trust it will not take with any who have long since adopted higher ground than the mere question of slavery extension. And yet I am free to say, that if there can be some course of united action adopted and recommended at that Convention, which, while it shall secure all the fundamental principles of the Liberty party touching the abolition of Slavery, will, by a re-organization to some extent of that party, secure the immediate and hearty co-operation of thousands throughout the free States, who have hitherto acted with the Whig and Demo- cratic parties, I shall rejoice to see it. But, be- that as it may, the means which as Liberty men we should now seek to use to the best possi- ble advantage, and which I would especially recommend, may be summed up in this—"AGI- TATE!"—by means of Anti-Slavery period- icals, pamphlets, speeches, and to keep the public mind awake to the abominations of Slavery, and its controlling influence upon the morals, politics and prosperity of our en- tire land; to the shameful, humiliating fact that our would-be great men are seen crouching to the haughty demands of the slaveholder, and suffering liberty to lie prostrate and bleeding even in the Senate Chamber of the Union as witnessed in the Oregon debate, when but two voices were heard in her defence, or basely turning their backs upon all the cherished prin- ciples and peculiar interests of the North, as evidenced by the recent shameful bids of Nor- thern aspirants for slaveholding suffrages, and the unprincipled action of both Whig and Demo- cratic National conventions.

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The Independent People's Convention

Met at Columbus, Ohio, on the 20th of June, 1848. E. S. Hamlin, of the Cleveland True Democrat, in reference to the Convention, says:

The utmost decorum prevailed throughout. As for its harmony, it is evidenced by the fact that on the great question of calling a National Convention to nominate a Presidential ticket in favor of Free Territory, there was but one dissenting voice. In regard to the question of acting in a separate organization in State matters, there was a like unanimity in opposition to any such action at the present time. All the Convention did in this matter was to recom- mend to our friends to vote for no man for Congress, or the State Legislature, who is not an open friend of freedom, and will make that question paramount to all others. While the great issues made by the Convention are, NO MORE SLAVE STATES—NO SLAVE TERRITORY, resolutions were passed in favor of disposing of the Public Lands in limited quantities to ac- tual settlers, in favor of Harbor and River Improvements, favor of the reduction of Ex- ecutive patronage, &c. From beginning to end the proceedings of the Convention were characterized by moderation, firmness, and enthusiasm. The address to the People of Ohio, when published, will be found to compare favorably with any public document which has been put forth in this State for years.

About 800 delegates were present, and the Convention is admitted on all hands to have been the largest which has assembled at our State Capital in many years.

Prominent men of all parties, were actively engaged in the movement, and entered into it with an enthusiastic determination to assert their rights, promote the cause of human lib- erty, and not to abandon principles formerly advanced.

All was harmony, enthusiasm, and determi- nation. All for which the Convention was called was accomplished; and each man went home from that convocation of intelligent and independent freemen, strong in his convictions of the right, and self-pledged never to with- draw from the fight till the collar of southern dictation is unloosed from the too willing necks of the northern people, and the great principle of Free Soil is triumphant.

This Convention adjourned on Wednesday, the 21st instant. We give below the resolu- tions adopted by it:

WHEREAS, We have assembled in Conven- tion as the friends of freedom, free territory and free labor, and are willing and desirous to co-operate with any party thoroughly resolved and inflexibly determined to permit no further extension of slavery, and to resist the alarming aggressions of the slave power, and to support nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presi- dency presented by the Conventions of either party, if animated by a like resolve; but pre- pared also, in the event that either of the great political parties should nominate a candidate unfaithful to freedom, to act as benefis men de- termined to resist by all constitutional means the introduction of slavery into national territories.

And whereas, the Convention styling itself Democratic, assembled at Baltimore on the 22d of May, 1848, nominated for the Presiden- cy Lewis Cass, whose recent and ardent friendship for the Wilmot Proviso has sudden- ly been converted into decided hostility by Presidential aspirations; and the Convention styling itself Whig, assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of June, 1848, nominated for the Presidency Zachary Taylor, a large slavehold- er of the extreme South, who has never avow- ed a sentiment in favor of the restriction of hu- man slavery, but from his position, circum- stances, habits and associations, must be pre- sumed to be favorable to its extension.

And whereas, among the principles of Ohio avowed by her Legislature, cherished by her citizens, and incorporated in her fundamental law, none are more firmly fixed than this of opposition to slavery extension:

1. Resolved, therefore, That this Convention, and the freemen whom this Convention repre- sents, unwilling to submit to slaveholding dic- tation, but determined now, and hereafter, at all times, and under all circumstances, to resist inflexibly, the aggressions of the slave power, repel, with indignation, the nominations dic- tated by the slave holders to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, as utterly unworthy of the support of non-slaveholding freemen.

2. Resolved, That the provision of Jefferson prohibiting the existence of slavery after 1800 in all the territories of the United States, south- ern and northern, the votes of six States, twenty-three delegates in Congress to three States, and seven delegates against it; the actual ex- clusion of slavery from the north-western terri- tory by the ordinance of 1787 unanimously adopted by Congress; and the entire history of that period clearly shows that it was the set- tled policy of the nation, not to extend or na- tionalize, but to limit and localize slavery; and to this policy, which ought never to have been departed from, the Government ought immedi- ately to return.

3. Resolved, That our fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, to establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, but expressly denies to the Government which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due legal process.

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no power to insti- tute slavery; and that no such power can be found among those specially conferred by the Constitution, or received by implication from them.

5. Resolved, That Congress, having no power to authorize slavery in the Territories, is

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The utmost decorum prevailed throughout. As for its harmony, it is evidenced by the fact that on the great question of calling a National Convention to nominate a Presidential ticket in favor of Free Territory, there was but one dissenting voice. In regard to the question of acting in a separate organization in State matters, there was a like unanimity in opposition to any such action at the present time. All the Convention did in this matter was to recom- mend to our friends to vote for no man for Congress, or the State Legislature, who is not an open friend of freedom, and will make that question paramount to all others. While the great issues made by the Convention are, NO MORE SLAVE STATES—NO SLAVE TERRITORY, resolutions were passed in favor of disposing of the Public Lands in limited quantities to ac- tual settlers, in favor of Harbor and River Improvements, favor of the reduction of Ex- ecutive patronage, &c. From beginning to end the proceedings of the Convention were characterized by moderation, firmness, and enthusiasm. The address to the People of Ohio, when published, will be found to compare favorably with any public document which has been put forth in this State for years.

About 800 delegates were present, and the Convention is admitted on all hands to have been the largest which has assembled at our State Capital in many years.

Prominent men of all parties, were actively engaged in the movement, and entered into it with an enthusiastic determination to assert their rights, promote the cause of human lib- erty, and not to abandon principles formerly advanced.

All was harmony, enthusiasm, and determi- nation. All for which the Convention was called was accomplished; and each man went home from that convocation of intelligent and independent freemen, strong in his convictions of the right, and self-pledged never to with- draw from the fight till the collar of southern dictation is unloosed from the too willing necks of the northern people, and the great principle of Free Soil is triumphant.

This Convention adjourned on Wednesday, the 21st instant. We give below the resolu- tions adopted by it:

WHEREAS, We have assembled in Conven- tion as the friends of freedom, free territory and free labor, and are willing and desirous to co-operate with any party thoroughly resolved and inflexibly determined to permit no further extension of slavery, and to resist the alarming aggressions of the slave power, and to support nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presi- dency presented by the Conventions of either party, if animated by a like resolve; but pre- pared also, in the event that either of the great political parties should nominate a candidate unfaithful to freedom, to act as benefis men de- termined to resist by all constitutional means the introduction of slavery into national territories.

And whereas, the Convention styling itself Democratic, assembled at Baltimore on the 22d of May, 1848, nominated for the Presiden- cy Lewis Cass, whose recent and ardent friendship for the Wilmot Proviso has sudden- ly been converted into decided hostility by Presidential aspirations; and the Convention styling itself Whig, assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of June, 1848, nominated for the Presidency Zachary Taylor, a large slavehold- er of the extreme South, who has never avow- ed a sentiment in favor of the restriction of hu- man slavery, but from his position, circum- stances, habits and associations, must be pre- sumed to be favorable to its extension.

And whereas, among the principles of Ohio avowed by her Legislature, cherished by her citizens, and incorporated in her fundamental law, none are more firmly fixed than this of opposition to slavery extension:

1. Resolved, therefore, That this Convention, and the freemen whom this Convention repre- sents, unwilling to submit to slaveholding dic- tation, but determined now, and hereafter, at all times, and under all circumstances, to resist inflexibly, the aggressions of the slave power, repel, with indignation, the nominations dic- tated by the slave holders to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, as utterly unworthy of the support of non-slaveholding freemen.

2. Resolved, That the provision of Jefferson prohibiting the existence of slavery after 1800 in all the territories of the United States, south- ern and northern, the votes of six States, twenty-three delegates in Congress to three States, and seven delegates against it; the actual ex- clusion of slavery from the north-western terri- tory by the ordinance of 1787 unanimously adopted by Congress; and the entire history of that period clearly shows that it was the set- tled policy of the nation, not to extend or na- tionalize, but to limit and localize slavery; and to this policy, which ought never to have been departed from, the Government ought immedi- ately to return.

3. Resolved, That our fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, to establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, but expressly denies to the Government which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due legal process.

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no power to insti- tute slavery; and that no such power can be found among those specially conferred by the Constitution, or received by implication from them.

5. Resolved, That Congress, having no power to authorize slavery in the Territories, is

this city, where he will probably spend most of the summer, and I am authorized from him to say that although he does not court such ser- vice at present, yet if the friends in any por- tion of the State think a visit from him would be of service to the cause, and will raise the necessary means to defray his expenses, and some reasonable compensation, he will cheer- fully answer their call. Any communications addressed to him here will be duly received. In connection with other means I would also cheerfully second your suggestion, that our State Executive Committee arrange for call- ing one or more mass meetings of all the friends of Liberty throughout the State, to be held at such place and time as they, after due inquiry shall deem best for the good of our common cause. It seems to me that these and kindred means vigorously adopted and urged by our friends throughout the Peninsular State, can not but result in advancing the great prin- ciples.

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SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS OF OHIO.

In the House of Representatives, May 13, 1848, on the bill to pay the executor of Benjamin Hodges, deceased, for a slave who left his master in Prince George's county, in August, 1814, and was supposed to have escaped on board the British fleet.

[CONCLUDED.]

In looking back to the darker and more barbarous ages, when war was regarded as the only honorable employment of mankind, we find that slavery existed; and the prisoner captured in war, and held as a slave by his captor, was considered as property. At that period, when moral darkness enshrouded the minds of men, and shut out from them an understanding of their natural rights, the opinion that slaves were property was general, and no one doubted its correctness. I say none. I mean none but the learned. I except the philosophers; for Aristotle, in his day, with a mind enlightened by reflection, although he lived in a barbarous age, long prior to the Christian Era, denied the doctrine so zealously maintained in this Hall to-day by Southern gentlemen. The Immaculate Nazarene declared that one object of his divine mission was, "to proclaim liberty to the captive."—He, too, combated this doctrine of oppression, which, through ages and centuries of intellectual darkness, robbed a portion of our race of their inalienable rights, and which is now advocated in this body with more zeal than it was among the Jews eighteen hundred years since. Even at a comparatively recent period, some learned and intelligent men held to this doctrine, now so abhorrent to every friend of freedom. As late as 1749, Lord Hardwicke, of England, held that trover lay in the English courts for a slave brought from the West Indies into England. When, in 1776, Granville Sharpe published his first essays, denying this doctrine, it was looked upon as ultram, as opposed to the doctrine of English law, to the principles expressed by Lord Hardwicke, and Sharpe was regarded as a fanatic. At that time, no lawyer dared to rise in a British court and deny that man could hold property in man on British soil. When, in 1769, Somerset was brought up before Lord Mansfield on a habeas corpus, and the sole claim for his freedom was the great fundamental truth, that God had created him free, and that no positive statute existed in England by which he could be deprived of that liberty which God had given him, his lordship saw the force of this heaven-born truth; his brilliant mind comprehended its bearing, and the effect it must have on mankind. Still he hesitated, remanded Somerset, and endeavored to avoid a direct decision of the point by advising the parties to compromise the matter. For more than two years he refused to declare the opinion of the court. At length he gave judgment in favor of the natural and inherent right of man to the enjoyment of his liberty. Speaking of slavery, he said, "it is so odious that nothing but positive law can be suffered to support it."

On the 4th of July, 1776, our fathers assembled in solemn convocation, denied the doctrine so strenuously advocated here to-day, and with unanimous voice proclaimed it a "self-evident truth" that "all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among those rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Sir, no evasion, no sophism, can break the force or impair the perspicuity of this language. It proclaimed slavery to be a transgression of the laws of nature and of nature's God. These undying truths took strong hold upon the public mind of this nation, and of civilized man. They strike at the existence of property in man. Wherever these truths are acknowledged, slavery itself cannot exist. Eleven years after these doctrines were recognised as the basis of American liberty and government, the present Constitution was adopted. The framers of that instrument had passed through a seven years' war, had encountered danger and toil, and great suffering to establish upon a permanent basis the doctrines they had proclaimed in 1776. We have now reached an important period of our history, as regards this doctrine of property in man.

Mr. Madison, in his Papers, informs us, that on "Wednesday, August 22, the Convention proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of Detail, in relation to duties on exports, a capitation tax, and a navigation act. The fourth section reported was as follows:—'No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State nor on the migration nor importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration nor importation be prohibited.' Mr. Gerry thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slavery, but we ought to be careful not to give any sanction."

Sir, will members from Massachusetts, the successors of Gerry, here to-day, maintain the doctrine which he laid down? Will they refuse all sanction of slavery, by refusing to legislate in its favor? Will they discard the proposition before us, as an indignity to the representatives of freemen? I trust they will. Mr. Madison informs us that "Mr. Sherman, (of Connecticut) was opposed to any tax on slaves, as making the matter worse, because it implied they were property."

Sir, Mr. Sherman, that patriot of distinguished ability, of the most unsullied purity, of the highest devotion to our country, would do no act which would sanction slavery, or imply that slaves were property. Since that day, more than sixty years have elapsed.—Sherman has long since been gathered to his fathers. His precepts and examples are left on record for our instruction. Light and knowledge have progressed, mankind are advancing in refinement; yet, sir, an honorable member of this House from Connecticut, a successor of her favorite and distinguished Sherman, the present chairman of an important committee of this body, one who has long served here, and who is about to be

transferred to the other end of the Capitol, silently unites in reporting to this body a bill to tax his constituents and the people of the North to pay for the body of a fellow-man as property. Sir, when that gentleman gets into the Senate, he and I shall be separated from each other. I shall be unable to follow him there, but I would now remind him of the example of his illustrious predecessor, and I would ask him if he intends to oppose to-day the doctrine of Sherman in 1787.

I appeal to the members from Connecticut to come forward to-day in support of the doctrine which Sherman proclaimed at the adoption of the Constitution. Will they acknowledge, in direct terms, by voting for this bill, that slaves are property under the Federal Constitution? Sherman would do no act that could imply such an acknowledgement. But let us trace the proceedings of the Convention a little further.

The discussion, it will be observed, turned upon the peculiar phraseology of the second part of the report, which, in classifying slaves as merchandise, seemed to imply that they were property. No one expressed a desire that such an idea should be embodied in the Constitution; on the contrary, there was a manifest desire, on the part of the members of the Convention, to shape the phraseology as to exclude the construction given to it by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Madison, it seems agreed with that gentleman. He thus reports himself:—

"Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man."

"Colonel Mason, (in answer to Mr. Gouverneur Morris.) The provision, as it now stands, was necessary for the case of convicts, in order to prevent the introduction of them."

"Still, the Convention was not satisfied, and it was finally agreed, nem. con., to have the clause read:—

"But a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

"And then the second part, as amended, was agreed to."

Thus, sir, the Convention that framed the Constitution expressed their denial that slaves were property. They have left no doubt on that point; they would use no language which could leave an implication of the doctrine now contended for by Southern gentlemen. It was discarded by them, but it is now urged upon us. Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men."

Sir, the gentlemen from South Carolina, [Mr. Woodward,] asked with great emphasis "if any member of that Convention was so stupid as to doubt the propriety of holding property in men?" I answer, James Madison, the father of the Constitution, a Southern man, and afterwards President of the United States, has left on record his denial of that doctrine. I stand here now the advocate of the principle maintained in 1776—maintained by the entire Convention that framed the Constitution in 1787, including the illustrious Madison, and Sherman, and Gerry. Where are the representatives of Virginia to-day? Where the successors of Washington, of Jefferson, of Henry, and of Madison?—Sir, the representatives of that "Old Dominion," the mother of statesmen and of States, now stand here as the advocates of oppression, degradation, and abject slavery. They, sir, denying the doctrines of the Constitution—the doctrines of Washington and his compatriots—insist, that one portion of mankind may own the other as property. Ah! sir, Virginia has fallen; "the fine gold has become dim." Her sons no longer lead the hosts of freedom; they have become hostile to the sentiments of their fathers; her people breed men, like oxen, for the shambles; drive women to market, and traffic in babes and children; moral darkness broods over her, and physical desolation reigns throughout her dominion.

Sir, these arguments can have little effect upon Southern men. They cannot and will not take any definite position on this subject. To-day, they will insist that slaves are not persons, but property. To-morrow, should a different question come before us, they will insist that slaves are not property, but persons. I have for ten years been striving to find out what definite principles Southern men hold on this subject, but I find that they refuse to adhere to any principle whatever. They are sometimes one way and sometimes the other. "Everything by turns, and nothing long," as the saying is. And now, sir, as an illustration of what I have stated, I venture to proclaim that not a member south of Mason and Dixon's line dare rise in his place and say that he adopts the doctrine, either that slaves are persons or that they are property. If such a member be present, I challenge him to rise in his place and say which side of this question he will espouse and adhere to; and I now offer for that purpose to yield the floor. [Mr. Giddings paused.]

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, rose and stated, in substance, that slaves were regarded as both persons and property.

Mr. Giddings. Yes, they are a sort of amphibious animal—neither one nor the other, but composed of both. They are partly persons and partly things; part human and part inanimate. Well, sir, this I call "sitting on the fence." I was aware that gentlemen could not be provoked to take any fixed position in regard to slavery. The truth is, slavery itself is an anomaly. It is opposed to all moral principle, as well as to natural rights, and can be reconciled to no rule of propriety.—But to return to the Constitution. In every instance in which reference to slaves is made in the Constitution, they are termed persons. Thus, in fixing the ratio of representation, it provides that "the number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." It is clear that the framers not only regarded slaves as persons, but they were spoken of as other persons, thus placing them upon same general basis as freemen. In the ninth section of the first article, the Constitution provides, that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States shall think proper to

admit, shall not be prohibited until the year 1808," &c. Here, again, the language is carefully used to distinguish slaves from property. Again, in the second section of the third article, the Constitution provides:—"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall, by any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor." Thus, in every instance in which the Constitution refers to slaves, they are designated as persons, contradicting them from property. We are not only informed that the framers regarded it as wrong to admit in the Constitution "that there could be property in man," but they carefully employed such language, in framing that instrument, as to preclude such a presumption. So clear have they left this subject, that no man who examines it can have doubts. Nor is the subject left at this point. The construction of the Constitution belongs to the judicial branch of the Government.

In the case of Groves vs. Slaughter and others, (15 Peters's Reports, 449,) this question came distinctly before the Supreme Court of the United States. The constitution of Mississippi had prohibited the introduction of slaves into that State after a certain day. Slaves were taken there and sold on a credit, after the time allowed by the constitution of that State. Suit was commenced on the note given in consideration of the slaves. The defence set up, that the contract was illegal and void under the constitution of that State, which prohibited the sale therein of slaves from without the State. The reply to this was, that slaves were property, and therefore the State of Mississippi had no power to prohibit their introduction into the State, as the power to regulate commerce between the States belonged only to Congress. In deciding the law, Judge McLean said:—

"By the laws of certain States, slaves are treated as property; and the constitution of Mississippi prohibits their being brought into that State by citizens of other States for sale or as merchandise. Merchandise is a comprehensive term, and may include every article of traffic, whether foreign or domestic, which is properly embraced by a commercial regulation. But if slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons, by which they are designated in the Constitution. The character of property is given them by the local law.—This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the Federal authorities; but the Constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property."

If slaves be property, slave markets may be opened in Boston, and Massachusetts will have no power to prohibit these revolting scenes which are witnessed in this city. If the doctrine contended for by Southern men be correct, no State can exclude slave markets from its territory, or consecrate its soil to freedom. It will become Southern gentlemen to examine this subject before they base themselves upon the principle that slaves are property. Let that be established, and Congress will have power to prohibit the internal slave trade at its pleasure. We may then take slaves from their masters, as we do other property.

Gentlemen from the slave States, being accustomed to regard slaves as property, under their State laws, draw no distinction between the laws of the slave States and those of the Federal Government. Persons educated in the slave States, coming into the office of President, or into either of the Executive Departments, or into either House of Congress, are likely to bring with them the views imbibed in such States. Thus we find that in some instances the President of the United States and other officers of the Government have at times, without examination, regarded slaves as property; and, in some instances, have paid the public funds for such slaves, not only without authority of law, but in opposition to the spirit and letter of the Federal Compact. The same officers, after having their attention called particularly to the subject, have seen their error, changed their practice, and refused to regard slaves as property. So, also, in some of our treaties, slaves are referred to in connection with other property. Such language is used in the treaty of Ghent, to which I called the attention of this committee in the early part of my remarks.—But in these cases the language was employed without reference to the relation which slavery holds to the Federal Constitution, as contradistinguished from the character it possesses under the government of the States in which it exists.

But if we examine the subject a little more closely, we shall find that slaves are not regarded merely as property in any part of the country. In every State of the Union they are punishable for crime, under the State laws. Such is not the case with any species of property. Murder may be committed upon slaves in any State, and the murderer hanged therefor. But no such punishment applies to the killing of any other species of property. Slaves in such States are, however, for certain purposes, under their laws, regarded as a "peculiar kind of property."—But the laws of those States are local, and have no bearing upon the relations which the Federal Government holds to the institution. Slavery is the creature of municipal law, and can extend no further than such municipal enactment has force. It is, therefore, strictly confined to the jurisdiction creating it. So strictly is this rule of law observed by courts of justice, that if a slave escape from his master on to free soil, but for a moment, he becomes free forever. Thus, in the case of Forbes vs. Cochran et al., (vide 2 Barnwell & Creswell, 448,) Bayley, justice, remarked, "Slavery is a local law, and therefore, if a man wish to preserve his slaves, let him attach them to him by affection, or make fast the bars of their prison, or rivet well their chains; for the instant they get beyond the limits where slavery is recognised by the local laws, they have broken their chains, they have escaped from prison, they are free."—The same principles were decided in the case of Somerset, (see volumes 20, State Trials) and are recognised by the courts of the Uni-

ted States, and by those of nearly all the several States of this Union. Property may be taken by the owner from one State to another; but if a man voluntarily take his slave or send him to a free State, the moment he enters such State, he becomes a freeman. From that moment the master's power over him ceases, and he can no more be enslaved.—The property in such case is instantaneously transformed into a person. But to examine this question a little further. Suppose the slaves of South Carolina, or of all the slave States, should rise in the plenitude of their power, assert their own rights, and enslave the whites, they would then become the owners, and their present masters would be transformed into property, according to this slaveholding logic. But I find I have no time to pursue this part of the subject further.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Chapman] has cited a case where the twenty-eighth Congress passed a law directing payment to be made to Depeyster and another for a slave lost in the Florida war. This case is cited as a precedent to show that we have recognised slaves as property. I myself advocate the observance of precedents as strongly as any member of this House. I would deal out equal justice to all who apply for it. It is, therefore, proper that we should look to the former practice of this body in relation to the question.

After the close of the late war with England, in the year 1816, a law was passed allowing compensation to the owners of property lost or destroyed in the public service during the existence of hostilities. Pending the bill, an amendment was offered, providing for the payment of slaves lost in the public service. After discussion, the amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole, only thirty rising in its favor. Yes, sir; at that time, only thirty members of this House regarded slaves as property.

Many petitions were subsequently presented, calling on Congress to pay for slaves killed in the public service, but no committee could be found to report in favor of such a claim. In 1828-'29, the case of D'Autreuil came before the committee of Claims.—The petitioner owned a slave, a horse, and a cart. On the day of the battle at New Orleans, they were pressed into public service. The slave and horse were killed, and the cart destroyed, by the cannon-shot by the enemy. The owner then applied to Congress for compensation. The committee reported in favor of paying for the horse and cart, but against paying for the slave. When the bill came up in the House an amendment was offered, giving compensation for the slave. The subject was debated for weeks. Those who opposed the amendment, based their objection upon the distinct principle that slaves were not property. And the bill was finally laid upon the table by a large majority.

At a more recent period, in 1832, Francis Larche, of New Orleans, presented a claim precisely similar to that just quoted, and it was referred to the Committee of Claims.—The committee, in reporting upon the case, say they "had caused examination to be made at the Treasury Department, to see if slaves who had been killed in public service during the revolutionary war had been paid for; and they learned that no such instance could be found." They also cite many cases to which compensation had been refused. These cases were of the character to obtain the most favorable consideration; but no committee could in that day be found willing to admit the moral and constitutional absurdity, that under our Federal compact, slaves could be regarded as property. Yet, sir, they had not the advantages which we possess. "The Madison Papers," setting forth the views of those who framed the Constitution, were not then published; nor had the subject at that time been adjudicated in the supreme Court. I wish the ear of every member of this body, when I assure them and the country that, from 1789 down to 1842, the committee of this body uniformly rejected all claims for slaves lost in the public service, regarding them as persons, and not as property.

In the 27th Congress, the claim of James Watson for slaves was committed to the Committee of Claims, of which I was myself a humble member. The friends of the claim, by some means, learned that that committee had always reported against the payment for slaves. They therefore obtained the transfer of that case to the committee on Indian Affairs, who reported a bill to pay for the slaves claimed by Watson. That report, made six years since, was the first in favor of paying for slaves as property, so far as my knowledge extends, ever made to this body, under our present Constitution, or prior to its adoption. During that Congress, one other of the like character was made by the Committee on Territories. The bill last mentioned was rejected on a call of the yeas and nays, after full discussion, only thirty-six votes being given in its favor. No final vote was ever taken on any other case of the kind, except on one referred to by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Chapman,] which passed the 28th Congress. I was myself aware of the nature of that bill, and so was the late venerable member from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams,] now deceased. We both intended to have made known to the House its character; but I was called away on one of those days when private bills were under consideration, and Mr. Adams' attention was diverted from it by some means, and the bill passed the House sub silentio, no one objecting to it; and I presume no member of the body present who understood both the character of the bill and the practice of the House on such claims, was conscious of its passage. If such members were here, they suffered it to pass without calling the attention of the House to it.—Being as it were, thus smuggled through this body, it can have no force as a precedent.—The whole practice of Congress, when acting understandingly, from the adoption of the Constitution to this day, has been a denial of the doctrine that slaves are property under our Federal Constitution. The decisions of our courts are to the same effect.—The Constitution itself, in every instance in which it refers to them, denominates them

persons, and not property. The Declaration of Independence declares them to have been created equal with ourselves. The sentiment of the civilized world recognizes them as men as brethren. Yet we are called on to disregard all these considerations, and to enter upon an inquiry of the title by which one man holds another as property, and determine the value of chattelized humanity. Northern members now see the respectful petitions of tens of thousands of their own constituents, praying to be released from the support of slavery, disregarded and treated with silent contempt. They are sent to our committees; there they remain forever. From that bourne "no traveller returns." The voice of humanity is then silenced; and those petitions, at the bidding of the slave power, sleep the sleep of death. No effort of ours, no artifice of legislation which we can exert, can get the subject before the House. No exhibition of the crimes, the appalling guilt of the slave trade carried on in this city before our eyes and before the nation, can provoke these committees to permit this body to pass judgment either for or against the prayers of hundreds of thousands of Northern lovers of freedom; but a single slaveholder sends his petition here, praying us to involve our people in the burden of slavery in Maryland; to take the funds of Northern philanthropists to pay for human flesh; and our committees—even Northern men on those committees—unite in favor of the measure; and this whole body is at once engaged upon a bill to involve our people still more in the expense and in the crime of supporting that institution, not merely in this District, but in Maryland. Will Northern Whigs, will Northern Democrats, meekly bow to such dictation? Will we continue to do the bidding of Southern masters and, in our official character, enter upon this proposed slave trade? No; self-respect forbids it. Northern sentiment forbids it. The Constitution, our oath of office, the age in which we live, the opinions of civilized men, the laws of nature, and the voice of God, forbid that we should prostitute the dignity of our station thus to uphold oppression and encourage crime.

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 Aloes, Colocynthis, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence; no change in diet is necessary. If taken according to directions a cure for life is guaranteed.

Inflammatory Diseases.—Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part of the system. In inflammation and congestion of the liver, spleen, kidneys, bladder, and uterus and alephation of the stomach, bowels, kidney and bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Laparotomy.—For all 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 successful.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—Married ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach, bowels and spleen, weakness of the bowels, flow of blood to the head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the most useful cathartic that can possibly be used as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, without pain or irritation, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in 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 reduced by the disease, received great relief and a final cure by the use of Dr. Upham's remedy. The case was a very obstinate one, owing to the nature of the occupation and the deranged condition of the patient.

Bleeding Piles.—A gentleman in Bedford, Mass., who had the bleeding piles for many years, greatly exhausting his system, was entirely relieved of this distressing and dangerous symptom, 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 no evacuation could be had without lying flat upon the floor, was entirely relieved and cured by this medicine. The case was a very extraordinary one.

Extreme Costiveness.—Numerous persons, and especially females, afflicted with extreme costiveness and piles, with all the distressing symptoms attendant upon such a state of the system, have been able to effect an entire change in this condition by the use of this medicine. It is a very mild cathartic, and an admirable remedy for costiveness, especially for married women.

Stomach, Ulcers, &c.—In the worst case of piles, where fistulas, ulcers, and cavernous holes 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.

Sole wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHUM, 121 Fulton street, and by A. T. HAVENS, Battle Creek.

Public Notice.—WHEREAS my wife Susan has obtained articles at 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.

his RICHARD [X] GODSMARK, Bedford, June 3, 1848. mark. 3-3v

To Physicians.—YOU CAN find at the Apothecaries Hall quinine, Iodine, sulph. morphine, iodine iron, Acetate morph. hyd. potass, piperine, oil volenar, strychnine, sesquioxide iron, salicine, ferrous iron, and all other varieties of medicine, cheaper than at any other store in western Michigan. J. TAYLOR.

School Books.—THEY DO SAY that Havens has the best bookkeeping, Letter and blot paper, and that he sells books lower than at any other establishment in town. Call and see for yourselves.

To the Public.—DEBTS of ill-health to discontinue the above business, all unsettled accounts must be arranged without delay. I will be found at the shop of Nathan Purdie, where all my former contracts for work will be fulfilled. JOHN CALDWELL.

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

School Books.—QUILLS, Steel Pens, Pen-Holders, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Wafers Sealing-Wax, Letter-Stamps, &c. for sale cheap at the APOTHECARIES HALL, Eagle Block.

TOBLACKSMITHS—Anvils, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, screw plates, and a good assortment of iron and steel, for sale by William Brooks Battle Creek, April 18, 1849.

Heal the Sick.



THE proprietors, full of confidence in the virtues of Dr. Soule's Sovereign Balm Pills, which have gained for themselves such an enviable reputation in the short space of five years they have before the public—the many cures of disease they have performed—so many of the patients having been confined to their beds for months and years, are truly astonished, now challenge the world to produce their equal.

For long standing Dyspepsy and habitual costiveness, when never failed, when taken according to directions, to effect a cure or give permanent relief. Old Liver complaints, Jaundice, &c., can be permanently cured by the use of these Pills, as they operate directly upon the liver, and cause it to perform a natural and healthy action.

For sudden attacks in children—such as colds, fever, worms, &c.—for grass, rheumatism, spinal affections, headache, cough and colds, they have proved an invaluable remedy.

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER. No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectual in curing ague and fever, chill fever, &c., in the West-India States, as the genuine Sovereign Balm Pills. We have never known a single case, when taken according to directions, where they have not effected a cure in from one to eight days.

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

In nervous debility and female complaints, they have worked wonders. They quiet the nerves by removing the cause of nervous irritation, and gradually strengthen and bring up the whole system. By way of advice to females afflicted with the above disease, we would say that large doses of any kind of cathartics are always injurious. These pills should be taken one at a dose, every night until a cure is effected. (See Circular.)

These Pills were first introduced in a noiseless manner. No gaudy show cards, or long advertisements filled with certificates from persons that never lived, were resorted to, but were left to work their way into public favor on their own merits.

They are purely Vegetable, mild but sure in their operation, and perfectly safe for young and old of debilitated constitutions. They never leave the bowels costive, which cannot be said of any other pill now in use. Great care has been taken in selecting and compounding the medicinal ingredients, and has always been supervised by Dr. Soule in person.

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

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

The genuine Sovereign Balm Pills can be had wholesale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., Euclid, Ontario, Co., N. Y.

J. Owen & Co., wholesale and retail agents. Also, sole by agents in every town in the country, and by A. T. Havens, Agent, Battle Creek.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION! The time has come when Consumption may be classed with the curable diseases. The most fearful malady of our country has been conquered! The most fatal of all diseases has yielded at last to the skill of man.

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

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

It has recently been introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor, and is now literally sweeping Consumption from the land. What Inoculation is to Small-Pox, the Hungarian Balm is to Consumption—an insurmountable barrier.

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

Whenever it has been introduced, Pneumonia, Expectoration, Symps and Rales have been discarded as useless—all systems of Inhalation, Vapor Baths, Tar-Smoke, Changes of Climate, &c., have been rejected, and the wonderful product of the Hungarian Balm, obtained from the GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, or Tree of Life, is now universally received by Consumptives, as the only source of Hope.

Let no person afflicted with a severe and obstinate Cough, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, or any of the symptoms of Consumption lose a moment of time in seeking relief from the GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Delays are dangerous, and all other pretended remedies are not only useless, but fatally delusive.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balm of Life, not only to counteract the consumptions of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balm is this—that in all cases of Pulmonary Consumption it gives immediate Relief.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the foundation of Health and Strength to the afflicted.

Price of the Balm only one dollar per bottle, with full directions. Dissertation on Consumption, Notices, and certificates of Remarkable cures, &c. 1-6 m For Sale by A. T. HAVENS.

New Arrangement! MORE STOVES! AND LATER PATTERNS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED take pleasure in offering to the public a more complete stock of new and beautiful styles of Cooking and Parlor Stoves than have ever been offered in this market, together with a general assortment of Hardware, Copper, Tin Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe, &c., &c.

The attention of the stove buying community is respectfully solicited to an examination of our stock before purchasing.

MARSHALL OCTOBER 8, 1848. SAMUEL S. BURPEE.

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

The above may be found at the shoe Store of J. Pierson, one door east of the Hardware Store of William Brooks.

Battle Creek, November 26, 1847. F. DOBRANCE, Agent.

THOSE INDEBTED to the subscriber, will please NOT wait for the ball to roll, but calling to the Captains Office to settle.

Battle Creek, April, 1848. R. R. OSGOOD.

Shell Lime, constantly on hand for sale at J. A. Jacobs & Co's, carriage shop, Battle Creek. 59