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N. B. Communications to receive attention, should be directed to the Editor, (POST PAID.)

## Correspondence of the Tribune.

The best Abolition Speech of the Season-Mr. Hale's Position.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July S. The best abolition speech made in Congress this sessior was delivered yesterday, in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, of Georgia. It is but fair, however, to acknowledge that he had not sufficient astuteness to discover the purport and inevitable tendency of his speech, unless he was secretly desirous to give to "the question of the age" more vitality than its professed advocates are able to furnish it with.

He contended that every acquisition of territory by the United States, whether by conquest or cession, must ex necessitati rei be accompanied by the extension of slavery. If Canada should be ceded to as by the British Crown, slavery ipso facto would be extended

This was his doctrine, so far as it was intelligible. Mr. Calhoun, who seldom suffers himself to be taken by surprise, seemed somewhat puzzled, and more than usual cogitative,

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Johnson alluded to Mr. Hale as the Representative of the District of Columbia. In a brief reply, Mr. Hale said that he held his seat by the election of the Legislature of New Hampshire. It was as good a title as any Senator could claim.-And he would tell the Senator from Georgia, that he represented a State of Freemen; "no slave breathed its air; no enemy \* ever impressed his footsteps upon its soil." Everybody acknowledges, even those most addicted to the interests of slavery, that Mr. Hale boldly maintains his exposed position in the Sen-

\* Mr Hale forbore, from a feeling of magnauimity, to allude to Mr. Johnson's position—the mere toeum tenens of Wm. C. Dawson, a temporary appointee of the Governor, against the political opinion of the Legislature.

## A Hoosier.

A Hoosier was called upon the stand away out West, to testify to the character of a brother Hoosier. It was as follows: "How long bave you known Bill Bush-

whack ?" "Ever since he war born."

"What is his general character?" " Letter A, No. 1; 'bove par a very great

"Would you believe him on oath ?"

"Yes, sir-ce on or off, or any other way." "What, in your opinion, are his qualifica-

tions to good character ?" "Well, old loss, he's the best shot on the prairies or in the woods; he sleeps on the ground, eats raw bear and Buffalo, and can shave the eye-winkers off a wolf as far as a shooting iron'll carry a ball; he can drink a quart of grog any day, and he chaws tabacker

liker an alligator.' So Bill passed muster.

# Voice of the Revolutionary Fathers.

On the 18th of October, 1784, the Continental Congress adopted a plan of association containing a variety of articles, among which we find the following which is commended to the attention of our readers, and particularly to those who are disposed to favor the perpetuation of Slaveay in United States where ti does not exist, or is not permitted by the local

The article to which we allude contains this \*temarkable language:

Roger Sheiman.

Silas Dean.

Isaac Low.

John Alsop.

John Jay.

S. Boerum.

James Duane.

William Floyd.

Henry Wisner.

NEW YORK

clave imported, after the first day of December next: after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire without giving an alarm, at once distinct and them go peaceably. Mr. Gorham was with me people, meaning the colored people, and try fendants. our vesses, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those concerned in it"

The plan of association containing the foregoing article was signed by the members of the Congress whose names are given below, and may be found in the first volume of the journals of the Congress.

PEYTON RANDOPH, Pres't NEW HAMPSHIRE. John Dickinson John Sullivan. Charles Humphreys Nathariel Folsom. Thomas Mifflin

MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Edward Biddle Thomas Cushing. John Morton Samuel Adams. George Ross John Adams. DELAWARE. Cæsar Rodney Robert Treat Paine. THODE ISLAND.

Thomas McKean Stephen Hopkins. George Read Samuel Ward. MARYLAND. Mathew Tilghman CONNECTICUT. Eliphalet Dyer. Thomas Johnson

William Paca Samuel Chase VIRGINIA. George Washington Richard Henry Lee Patric Henry jr

Richard Bland Benjamin Harrison Edward Pendleton NORTH CAROLINA. William Hooper

Philip Livingston. Joseph Hughes NEW JERSEY. James Kensey. R Caswell William Livingston SOUTH CAROLINA. Stephen Crane. Henry Middleton Richard Smith. John D. Hart. PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas Lynch Christopher Gadsen John Rutledge Joseph Galloway. Edward Rutledge

nal cautions the holders of the Bills of the Canal Bank against submitting to much loss and says, "These notes, according to the best information that can be obtained, will ultimately be paid dollar for dollar.

#### FROM THE CAYUGA TELEGRAPH. Cavuga Lake.

Cayuga Lake, how levely yet Thy waters seem to me; I've wander'd far, and ne'er have met A Gem in so much beauty set, A scene so sweet and free.

Long years ago, when wildness still Reign'd o'er this magic view, Then o'er thy wave with a woodman's skill, A flashing oar, and joyous will, I paddled the bark canoe,

Thy banks were fringed with the elm and pine, The oak and sycamore; Whose crowns were wreath'd with many a vine Which cast a shad in a waving line, Beneath the pebbled shore.

The graceful swan in cove and bay, Flock'd o'er the silver flood; On poised wings and measur'd way, The Fisher Hawk in quest of prey, In mid air hov'ring stood.

The Doe and spotted Fawn were here To drink the fountain pure ; Or wash their track from the foe in the rear, And gazed at my barque without any fear, From arm of mine secure.

As Genii in some fairy land Watch'd o'er the fates of men, An Eagle on you jutting strand, From a leafless tree, on ev'ry hand, O'erlooked the lea and glen.

Oh! then this heart of mine was light, No care was on my brow; My youthful hopes had never a blight, The future was bathing a gleam as bright, As the light upon thee now.

Cayuga Lake, how lovely yet, Thy waters seem to me I've wander'd far, and ne'er have met, A Gem in so much beauty set, A scene so sweet and free.

## FROM THE TRIBUNE.

#### The Evening Zephyr. " I sit where the wild bee is humming,

And listen in vain for thy song: I've waited before for thy coming, But never, oh never so long!" MISS ALICE CARY'S ADDRESS TO THE EVENING ZEPHYR.

## ANSWER.

BY CAPT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

Oh! sweet as the prayer of devotion Comes thy song, fair enchantress, to mo; And cleaving through miss of the ocean, I quicken my pinions for thee.

I know that no day-breeze has dallied Unreproved with thy ringlets of jet, Since the moon when so gaily I sallied From thy lips with my dew kisses wet.

That I love thee-I caunot dissemble-I would not even if I might-At thy touch doth my light pinion tremble And my voice murmurs low at thy sight.

Though born for the pathway of Heaven My wing ever shadows the lea, If I rise with the light clouds of even, I soar-but to wander to thee.

I've sported in evergreen bowers, With blossoms sweet-scented and gay, And I've toyed, mid these beautiful flowers, With beings as peerless as they:

But nought did I ever discover. Whose nature seem'd nearer divine, Than the lip of my warm-hearted lover

When its kisses are mingled with mine. Then no more, "where the wild bee is humming' Stav to "sit" and to "listen in vain:" I shall come-even now I am coming

To fondle and fan thee again. Bangor. Maine, May, 1, 1848.

# Alarm Lock.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a mahine which is destined to come into universal use. It consists of the attachment of a cheap, simple and durable alarm to a lock of almost We will neither import, nor purchase any any description, so arranged as not to interfere in any respect with the action of the lock, and so connected with the bolt, that the latter cannot be withdrawn, or even the attempt made sufficient to awaken any person in the vicinity and which may be distinctly heard at the distance of 20 or 25 rods.

The expense of this lock is no more than those in use, and it can be applied to the com mon lock; the improvement will no doubt be employed my time in endeavoring to quiet fendants. soon applied to almost every lock that is manufactured. [Farmer and Mechanic.]

Fourteen wagons, drawn by almost one hundred oxen, arrived this morning from Mineral Point, loaded with lead. They contained altogether 912 pigs, or an aggregate of 66,576 pounds of lead, to be shipped East from this place. Seven more wagons for the same purchaser, are expected to-night. [Milwaukie Wisconsin, 22d.]

It is said that William Howitt, and his accomplished wife, Mary Howitt, contemplated leaving England, and taking up their residence in the West. They have had relatives in Ohio for many years. His connection with some London Magazines has involved him in bank- on us.

Major William Tell Poussin, the newly appointed Representative of the French Republic at Washington, was formerly in the En-

The locks on the Erie canal are each ninety feet in length, and fifteen in breadth, and have an average lift of eight feet two inches. The total rise and fall is six hundred and ninety-two feet.

the Lewis County Bank Bills are again re- you cannot by moral, legal or physical force, have taken any thing back. CANAL BANK .- The Albany Evening Jour- deemed at the Agency in that city and are con- take the slaves. sidered good.

The Hon. Jas Alfred Pearce has been re-el- sided by the time Mr. Hurd came on to the

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

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

Francis Giltner vs. Charles T. Gorham and others.

Por Plaintiff, Messrs PRATT and NORVELL. For Defendants, Messrs. Romeyn, Emmons, Cook, Wells and Clark.

Cross examined .- Does not know that Comstock voted for Jabez S. Fitch for Governer in 1841-never heard him say so. I passed Gorham a short distance from our store. I saw Comstock when he was coming on the ground. There was probably one hundred persons on the ground when I came. There might have been one hundred and fifty persons on the ground. I moved with the crowd-they kept around Mr. Troutman all the time, except a few times when he stepped out. There was a great deal of talk and excitement I could not repeat all that was said-have conversed about the matter recently-have met with witnesses at Mr. Emmons' office since I

I did not see any one man all the time.-Kept Mr. Troutman in my eye nearly all the endeavored to keep near him. I was ed at the law of Congress.

Asa B. Cook called, on the part of the de-

Has lived in Marshall near sixteen years. I

ner's threat. John B. White first apprised me man replied that he had sent for a wagon. man. Before he come, quite a crowd had ga- barn. thered. Soon after Mr. Gorham came up my attention was called to him and Troutman, by | Court met at 8 o'clock. hearing Trontman quite peremptorily ask his name-Gorham gave it. Troutman said to him after he had given his name, I understand you say I shan't take these slaves. Gorham

replied that he was going to take the slaves. I enquired of Dixon if he had any writ. He said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while the said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the considered force and attemption of the said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see.

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I was in the considered force and attemption of the said to him hold on we will see.

I was in the house perhaps ten minutes while said to him hold on we will see. was not certain. I said to him, had you not seen none of the defendants. was legal we would use our influence to have and assented to it. We called to Mr. Hurd to keep them quiet. that was near us, and requested him to go for Governor Gordon-he left for that purpose.

The crowd was increasing and becoming noisy. For the next ten or fifteen minutes I some who were becoming excited. Gorham

was with me trying to quell the excitement. When Patterson came on with his bell and sword, Gorham went and took hold of his horse and turned him round, and told him to clear

out--he went off. In about fifteen minutes after I was standng with Gorham and Mr. Covert. Dixon approached us and said, "I'll be d-d if I am going to fool round here any more. I command you Mr. Gorham, you Mr. Covert, and slaves, or I will put the law in force against

Gorham called him a contemptible puppy, and said do you think I am going to dirty my fingers in this business? Dixon made no more effort to take the slaves-only making this call

ruptcy at the age of 54. [Cincinnati Gazette.] There was after this a great deal of talk and excitement. Some little time after this, Dr. Comstock came up. He enquired of Troutman what he was doing. Troutman replied, he was going to take the Crosswhite family. gineer service of the United States. [Pittsburg | Comstock said to him you see by the excitesaid that he did not want the slaves if he could get responsible names-he could get his pay for them.

Troutman then said, I understand you to

About half an hour after this Mr. Hurd came on the ground. The excitement had much sub-

ion I must have heard it.

one hundred and fifty on the ground at one ted. time-from one hundred to one hundred and

ed it dangerous to remain on the ground ? I did not.

Did you not admit to me that you were afraid to remain on the ground?

v excited. I did not. I said that I was not excited on- tucky.

y for a moment, when Dixon commanded to ssist in taking the slaves. Direct resumed .- When Mr. Hurd came on tion was voted down, the ground I think all the slaves were gone .-

John B. White called, on the part of the de- some before.

boy started, I started in five or ten minutes. "keep quiet," and such like remarks.

what was going on at Crosswhite's. He said I saw Crosswhite putting a powder horn in

WEDNESDAY, July 5.

defendants. man-expostulating with him in a kind man- there when I arrived that I saw. I went in resolutions were offered. civil. This conversation occupied some time, was from me. As I approached near the door countable for his acts. Before this we were approached by Dixon, he turned around, and I enquired what was I heard Troutman say to Cook before Gor Crosswhite after Adam returned with Dixon.

I asked him what he was going to do. Dixon going on. He told me to stand back. I re- ham came on the ground, that he was going to Cross examined.—There was much excite-

to send for Governor Gordon, and if the writ I saw Gorham. Gorham approached me and tuckians. wished me to go and talk with some of my

told him what was going on.

conversation between them about what was going on; I do not recollect what. Troutman The manner of Dr. Comstock was gentle. Gorham appeared courteous in his manner, ness. Gorham told him that he could not take offered when I left, them, or something to that effect. Troutman Immediately after the interview with Trout- peremptorily and seemed disposed to intimi-

Troutman said in this conversation that the law fight the negroes. ected to the U. S. Senate for six years from ground—they were talking and laughing, and they have taken the law into their on the morning of the 28th of January, about I did not move about much—remained outthe 4th of March next.

| Deople, and they have taken the law into their on the morning of the 28th of January, about I did not move about much—remained outthe 4th of March next.

ground. If any had been passed by acclama- remarks there was a great deal of excitement take the job, or something to that effect. the most of any time—it began to subside im-I left about half an hour after Dr. Comstock made the remark to Troutman. I was origi-threats. I was there some half an hour before think I am nearly correct in the order of events nally joined with these defendants in this suit. Gorham arrived. There was great excitement The crowd were talking with Lee, when he Cross examined .- There might have been before he came on-soon after it greatly aba- made the gasconading remarks. I heard no

at the same time. Could not hear all that was mained near Troutman the most of the time. and passed by the crowd without my hear-The crowd gathered round him. Was near ing it. (Question by Counsel.)

Did you not admit to me that you considered the first resolution. I think no resolution was offered before it. I must have heard

I did not.

(Question by Counsel.)

I did not.

Dennis E. Bunnell called, on the part of the man offered the first resolution. I think no resolution was offered before it. I must have heard

I did not.

Has resided in Marshall eleven years, was it if any other had been offered-I was then so on the ground when the affair happened. I situated that I must have heard. Troutman live within fifty rods of the ground. Heard of

did offer the first resolution. It was-I did not,

Did you not state to me that you were greatyour country, you suffer me as agent of Franover, some six whites were there, and two

have been in the city—have talked with Dr. I saw the old lady leave just before or just afComstock and A. B. Cook about Lusk's testimony—may have conversed with others.

I saw the old lady leave just before or just aftified by other witnesses. Camp made remarks about tar and feathers, and had made
some before.

I saw the old lady leave just before or just aftified by other witnesses. Camp made remarks about tar and feathers, and had made
some before.

Lee, Giltner and Ford left about the time of did not need any. Resides in Marshall. On the morning in putting the resolutions. Troutman offered a I went into the house, and saw Adam Crossquestion I had just arisen from breakfast when resolution to adjourn, and all left. At the time white and the family-saw no other blacks in in Mr. Hughs' office after the affair, and look-ed at the law of Congress.

a colored girl by the name of Gomer came to my house and said there was kidnappers ta-ing off, a majority had gone, and all were mo-blacks that were on the ground. I know Planking off the Crosswhite family. Harris and wing off when the resolutions were put. I of-my boy were at my house. Harris and my ten heard Gorham say to those around him, —I saw him afterwards, did not see him come

was on the ground at Crosswhite's on the mor- About half way to Crosswhite's, I met Hack- I saw Comstock come on the ground,—he I saw Gorham come on the ground, it was ning spoken of at half past 8 o'clock. When lett and Parker going from Crosswhite's tow- came on after Gorham. Heard part of the con- near nine o'clock. I went directly where he I arrived, there were six or seven white per-sons on the ground and eight or nine negros. Ford going toward the village. I approached was not very near them. Heard only some enquired his business. Troutman replied they Harris was on the ground-two Bunnels, a the house and saw Lee and enquired of him remark by Comstock about moral, legal and had come to arrest the Crosswhite family as man by the name of Vanghan, and old Mr. Fir what they were doing. He replied we are go- physical force. Heard Gorham give his name slaves. Gorham enquired his authority. Troutman. The wagon arrived about the time that | ing to take the Crosswhite family. I soon after | he gave it after he came on the ground. | man said, by the authority of the Constitution I did, I saw it soon after. Saw Troutman, Lee saw Dixon and enquired of him what he was Comstock gave his-did not hear Troutman and laws, and as the agent of Francis Giltner. and Giltner. Mr. Giltner first accosted me, I went up to the house with Mr. Frain and Squires. Mr. Lee was standing near the fence Squires. Mr. Lee was standing near the fence on if there had been a breach of the peace. — hear any general call for names that were read it will be hazardous. Troutman prompt-Troutman walking rear the door. The door He answered no; but I expect there will be sponsible and who were going to interfere. - ly said what is your name, sir. Gorham gave was open, and the house nearly full of colored a fight, I enquired of him if he had any aupersons. I went to the door and looked in. The call was made to individuals for their his name. Troutman enquired if he was repersons. I went to the door and looked in. The call was made to individuals for their his name. Troutman at sponsible—he said he was. Troutman said to

tucky and burn the town. I walked back to tuckians, there were no other whites there but ground I went into the house. Saw Cross- you cannot take them, there is so much excitethe fence and spoke to Mr. Lee, and said to him, your friend has been making threats when we were coming up civilly. You see people are coming on, they may be excited—you had better go and speak to him to make no more better go and speak to him to make no more get ready and go with him before the Justice.

Incklans, there were no other whites there out ground I went into the nouse. Saw Cross the family boy. There were no blacks white's wife and some of the children, several to the family. I enquired after their authorities wife and some of the children, several to the the house. The crowd followed Troutman wherever family were hovering around the fire and appeared to be cold. Adam had gone, or was better go and speak to him to make no more going to walk. Troutman moved inside the yard—Troutman moved inside the yard, the crowd followed.

I saw Comstock and Troutman conversing to walk. Troutman moved inside the yard, the crowd followed. threats. Mr. Troutman must have heard Gilt- Adam said he was not going to walk. Trout- something said about it, but have an indistinct recollection of it.

there were some Kentuckians kidnapping the his pocket. Dixon took it away from him. I People were coming on very fast, when I are what is your name, sir. Comstock gave his Crosswhite family. Mr. Corban came on the soon felt and went into the village, stopped at rived much excited—there might have been ground some twenty or thirty minutes after I Cook's store. Saw Ford as I went into the two hundred persons present at one time. I sible. Comstock replied, enquire of my neighdid. I saw him come, saw him meet Trout- store, starting with a wagon from Covert's was much excited myself, the crowd were bors. Troutman then said to Comstock, you much excited. I made remarks and said things say I shall not take the slaves. Comstock reto different individuals during the time I was plied, no sir, I said no such thing, I said from

Resides in Marshall, did so in January, '47, heard nothing said by Gorham about bearing vised Troutman not to attempt to take the knew Adam Crosswhite and family, was at his it back to Kentucky, nothing of that kind was slaves. Comstock's manner was cool and civil

peated the enquiry. He again told me to stard take them before Esquire Shearman. Cook

was legal, and that he had a right to take the took out a warrant against Troutman. I took blacks that if Troutman had attempted to take gainst the slaves being taken away. slaves. He replied that he supposed it was - out the warrant on my own suggestion and had the slaves he would have been interfered with by the blacks. I do not think the whites would fendants.

As I was going down after a warrant I saw testified by other witnesses. Planter Moss near the Marshall House, and Went up on the ground in company with he was going to take the Crosswhite family be-J. M. Easter'y called, on the part of the de- I went into the yard with Comstock near the erty and taking them to his grandfather. Gor-Resides in Marshall, and did so at the time gentlemen. Troutman was pointed out to him plied that all the authority he required was to of the occurrence referred to in this cause .- Comstock approached him, I was by his side. take his property when he could find it, and Was on the ground, arrived on the ground a- Comstock asked his business. Troutman re- take them before a Justice. Gonham made bout half past eight o'clock. Went up in com-pany with E. G. Squires and others. Cook wished to take them before Esquire Shearman the law into their own hands—do not distinctand Frain were just before me. When I ar and make proof of property. Comstock repli- ly recollect what. Gorham then said you can't rived on the ground, there were about half a ed that it would be impossible to take them by take them. Troutman demanded his name .dozen white inhabitants on the ground, more moral, legal or physical force. Troutman de- Gorham gave it. Troutman seemed to have blacks. About a half an hour after I got on the manded his namo. Comstock replied, Oliver some difficulty in getting his pencil. Some ground Mr. Gorham came on. When he arrived there was some dozen or fifteen around ting and enquired again. Comstock repeated to write it in the snow—Gorham offered to write it for him. you Mr. Cook to assist me in taking these Mr. Troutman. Some called out Gorham is Oliver Cromwell Comstock, jr., something was Troutman said to Gorham after writing his coming. I looked up and saw him ten rods off said about the name Cromwell. Troutman said name-" You say, sir, that I shan't take these approaching. The crowd separated and Trout- after he had taken the name, you say I shan't slaves, do you?" man stepped towards him. When Gorham have the slaves. Comstock replied, no, I said no such thing. I said that it was evident from came up I was near Troutman. There was no such thing, I say you cannot take them as the excitement and the crowd, that you can't

asked him for his name, Gorham gave it. After Troutman had wrote it down, he said to on and enquired of him what part he was actThis conversation was some two rods outment that you cannot take the slaves. Troutman asked him for his name. He gave it.—

Troutman asked him if he was responsible—

Troutman asked him if he was responsible—

Said no such thing, you see the people are extook it and read it. The Doctor was civil to were around Troutman most of the time. cited, and you ought to see from the present Dixon. When I left three of the Kentuckians state of things that you cannot take them, and had left, I saw them before me—Troutman re ground. He arrived about half an hour after advise you to leave without them. I remem- mained. I saw Mr. Lee, one of the Kentuc Gorham. ber this more distinctly, because I had often kians, he was peculiar in his appearance-was Comstock approached Troutman near the say that I shall not take the slaves. No, sir, heard Gorham called a cautious man, and when a talkative man, had a glass eye-ruffian like house. I did not see Troutman at the instant, said Comstock, I said no such thing. I said he qualified his words, I thought he ought to in his appearance. Heard him talk a good deal but saw him soon after conversing with Com-The N York Tribune of 15th inst says, that you ought to see, by the excitement that have taken a different position. I should not in a braggad cia style, his manner was threat-

-this is no abolition mob, these are the dear conversation between Gorham and Troutman, No resolutions were offered while I remained.

I left in company with many others soon after Mr. Hurd came on the ground. There had been no resolutions passed when I left the sed and were noisy. When Gorham made his ed if he would not double it; perhaps we will

other give their names but Comstock. time—from one hundred to one hundred and I remained on the ground until the crowd dispersed. I was in the house but once. I re-impossible for any resolution to have been put

the affair by Mr. Furman about half past sevcis Giltner, to take the slaves back to Ken-blacks, these were other than the Kentuckians tucky.

The first that at-Gorham offered an amendment something tracted my attention was Dixon and some othlike this-"if it is done legally." The resolu- ers conversing. I had some conversation with Dixon about their business. He told me the Mr. Hurd offered a resolution same as tes- men were from Kentucky, and were going to

on the ground. As I passed I heard Giltner say we are going to take these slaves away, and if any one in terferes we will bring a regime from Ken
The same time pulling out his pocket book and writing down the name.

The same time pulling out his pocket book and didn't show any papers, or say that he had any writing down the name.

The same time pulling out his pocket book and writing down the name.

The same time pulling out his pocket book and writing down the name.

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The same time pulling out his pocket book and writing down the name.

The same time pulling out his pocket book and writing down the name.

The same time pulling out his pocket book and writing down the name.

I saw Comstock and Troutman conversing inside the yard. I approached them, the first Saw some blacks armed and making threats. I heard was Troutman saying to Comstock, Court met at 8 o'clock.

On the ground—I partook in the excitement. the appearance of the crowd you cannot take

Calvin Hackett called for on the part of the

When Gorham gave his name, he said to them, neither morally, physically or legally— Troutman write it down in capital letters. I again pointed Troutman to the crowd, and ad-

replied I have not said so. I say you cannot house early in the morning, when the Kentuc- said in my hearing. I was by the side of Gor- I heard Hurd's resolution, Ikewise Trout take them, and I should think you would be kians were attempting to take them. Heard ham when he gave his name. Gorham gave man's. Troutman's was to adjourn. I came convinced of it by the appearance of the crowd from Charley Parker what was goin on .- his name long before the resolutions were of out of the house when I heard Hurd's resolu-Gorham conversed some time with Trout. There were none of the inhabitants of Marshal fered. Comstock offered his name before the tion. I heard Camp speak of tar and feathers. Hurd rebuked him I was at the house a good ner, and trying to persuade him that it was company with Harris and one of the White He repeated his name as Oliver Cromwell deal of the time. Saw Adam go away with not best to try to take the family under the ex- boys. When I approached I saw Troutman in Comstock, jr., and directed him to write the Dixon. I did not see him return, but saw him estement. Mr. Gorham appeared earnest but the door, the door was broken down-his face junior, as he did not want his father to be ac- after he had returned. I did not see Adam after ten o'clock. I did not see the boys of

> ment and talk among the crowd. Nelson Church called, on the part of the de-

better hold on, counsel with a lawyer and see I returned on the ground in some two or that you are acting legally. I proposed to him three hours. When I returned on the ground stood by, and seen the blacks fight the Ken on the ground, somewhere in the neighborhood uckians.

of nine o'clock in the morning. Went up with

Wm. A. Sweet called on the part of the de-Troutman-met him immediately-after coming Was on the ground at the time of the affair on the ground. Gorham enquired of Trontman what the matter was. Troutman replied Comstock and Baker, some others were along fore a Justice for the purpose of proving prop-

told Gorham his business. I do not recollect manly and conciliatory. Comstock left just betreated Mr. Troutman politely. When Gorthe precise conversation. Troutman made the fore I did—when I left three-quarters of the ham made the remark about the people having remarks after Gorbam had enquired his busi- crowd were leaving. No resolutions had been taken the law into their hands, he pointed to the crowd. Troutman demanded his name

ening-would strike his glass eye and say no I heard Comstock give his name, this was Troutman enquired if he was responsible. man could do that, and said he should like to all I heard of their conversation. I was some two rods off. I remained about an hour on was on his side. Gorham replied in substance I was in Justice Hobart's office and heard a the ground. Left in company with Mr. Green.

within the yard and looked into the house .--The fence was three rods from the house .-The crowd remained inside the yard most of

the time I remained. If a resolution had been offered so as to arrest the attention of the crowd I must have heard it-I heard none. I was a looker on, said but little myself.

I left Gorham on the ground—do not know that Comstock was on the ground when I left, but think he was. Augustus Burnell called on the part of the

Went upon the ground about half past sevcn. Harris and White's boy was there when 1 got there. 1 did not see Planter Moss when 1 first arrived. My father came soon after 1 did. 1 heard Giltner say that he or they wo'd have them or leave their corpses on the ground 1 went home and returned before Gorham

came, it must have been between nine or ten o'clock when Gorham came on the ground .-Gorham enquired of Troutman his business. Troutman replied he was going to take the siaves to Kentucky. Gorham replied you can't take them. Troutman enquired of him if he was responsible, he replied he was .-

man. After the conversation with Gorham and until I saw Dr. Comstock in conversation with Troutman the crowd were near the house I did not hear Comstock's conversation, only one sentence, which was, "it is evident that you cannot take them by moral, legal or physical force." I remained on the ground, except when I was gone home, until they dis-

There was a general move of the crowd before the resolutions were offered, I supposed that all were going. The young man with me called my attention by saying, there is something going on, let us see what it is. I returned and they were offering resolutions. The only one I heard was to adjourn. At the time the resolutions were offered they were laughing and joking, the excitement was over. Giltner once said during the time I was there, that
ing Presidential contest.

ther legislation for the benefit of the South at
edly it will be one of the largest collections the expense of the North. We may lawfully they would bring a regiment from Kentucky and storm the town. This was early in the

the most excitement of any white man. I have conversed with the defendants a few times about the matter. I saw but one black on the ground with a sun. ground with a gun.

The blacks were much excited. The one with a gun was the coolest one I saw among hearted and talented speakers from abroad present

L. H. Robinson called on the part of the de fendants.

I went on the ground with Preston Mitchel, it must have been near nine o'clock. I saw Gorham come upon the ground, he came soon after I did. I saw Troutman meet Gorham Gorham enquired of him what was going on. Troutman replied that he was going to take you have law enough, but you see the people on the 1st of August; and also to attend the have taken the law into their own hands .- State Convention to be held at Jackson on the Troutman demanded his name, Gorham gave it. Troutman asked Gorham if he was responsible. Easterly said he was, he would endorse

Troutman then said to Gorham, you say I shall not take these slaves. Gorham replied that, I say no such thing, made some remark about the crowd and said this is no abolition gathering. I do not recollect all that was said Troutman and the crowd moved off towards the house.

moved towards them, heard Comstock give his name to Troutman, he gave it O. C. Comstock was said between them about the Cromwell. Troutman enquired of him if he was responsible. Comstock replied ask my neighbors, They conversed longer but I have forgotten

gentlemen this will not do.

I heard threats from the Kentucky gentlemen. One of them said they would have the negroes if they had to bring a regiment from Kentucky and storm the town.

came on the ground. I saw no slaves on the principles he so nobly advocates. It is the dued. ground after Hurd came on. All of the Kentuckians, except Troutman had left the ground when the resolutions were offered. I am not certain-two of them were gone I know.

# The Slavery Compromise.

North American states that the Special Com- the progress, for the position our party occu- Maine to Iowa will give them their electoral mittee of the Senate reports to establish "a Territorial Government of the highest grade in Oregon, with a prohibition of Slavery. In California and New Mexico Territorial Governments of the lowest grade are established. and a law-making power is vested in the Governors, Judges and Secretaries. They are the best periodicals of the day. The July num- ty that will grow out of the result, will soon pense of the North?" That it will ensure, the inhibited from making laws respecting Religion, Slavery, the primary disposal of the soil, or to tax the property of the United States, or that of non-residents more than residents.

are extended over the territories-thus making number, claims one of the first places among the question of Slavery, so far as New Mexico that author's productions. Lamartine by Grund and California are concerned, a judicial one, will be read with interest by every lover of and taking it out of the cognizance of Con- true greatness. This number is embellished gress, unless it should choose to legislate here- with a beautiful and well executed likeness of ates to Mr. Hale, that if he is entirely willing, after. Mr. Calhoun and his friends surrender- that illustrious French poet and statesman .ed their objection to the writ of error and ap- The work should grace the table of every lovpeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, er of literature. Published by Geo. Graham see no indication whatever that such may be and it is therefore incorporated in the bill .- & Co., 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at \$3 his duty, nor any propriety in such intimation The bill contains thirty-seven sections, and annually in advance. provides a Governer, Secretary and three Judges for Oregon; the same for California, and a Governor, Secretary and two Judges for

Another plot in Paris discovered.

# THE LIBERTY PRESS.

EDITED BY ERASTUS HUSSEY. BATTLE CREEK, M., JULY 28, 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. .. CHANDLER CARTER,

#### Liberty Senatorial Convention.

The Liberty party of the Senate District composed of the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Barien and Van Buren will meet in Convention at Centreville St Joseph Troutman demanded his name, Gorham gave it. Troutman then said to him, now 1 understand you to say 1 shan't take these slaves.—
Gorham replied, "no you understand no such thing, you see the excitement and it must be manifest that you cannot take them."

There was a conversation of some minutes. Gorham did not appear excited. After this conversation Mr. Troutman and the crowd moved off towards the house—Gorham moved off a different direction.

I saw Comstock in conversation with Troutman. After the conversation with Gorham.

After the conversation with Gorham.

On the convention at Centreville St Joseph County, on the 1st day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Siate Senator to be supported at the coming election. We say to our friends in other counties come, come by waggon 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 Aassociation will hold its 2d annual Meeting at the came 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, sash and all.

S. J. M. HAMMOND.

C. H. STOW,

C, H. STOW, W. R. BROWN.

Committe of Senate District. Centreville June 30 1848.

The Antislavery citizens of Lenawce country are in vited to meet in convention at the court house in Adrian on Saturday the 29th of July at 10 o'clock A. M. cept when I was gone home, until they dispersed. I heard some of the resolutions, they were offered one after another, just before they left. The largest part of the crowd had gone before the resolutions were offered.

There was a general move of the crowd be-

L. P. PERKINS. JOHN PATCHIN. Ex Committee of Liberty party of Lenawee.

## Liberty Convention.

The friends of liberty and human rights in the State of Michigan, are requested to meet at Jackson on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, for more thorough organization, and for mutual con-

It need not be said that we are in the very midst to American freemen; and that much of the safe-Cross examined.—There was some noise and excitement, some of the whites were excited but most of them were not. Camp manifested and general rally, not only of Liberty men of the

o assist in our deliber tions.

C. GURNEY, S. J. M. HAMMOND, W. C. DENISON.

July 10th, 1848.

Calhoun County Convention. The friends of Liberty will meet in County Convention at Battle Creek on the 29th instant 16th. A general attendance is requested.

S. W. DODGE, WM. BRADFORD, GEO. INGERSOLL, Ex. Committee.

# To the Liberty Party.

While we call upon our friends to put forth every energy to accelerate the movement that is now agitating the nation, we wo'd The next that attracted my attention was caution them against giving pledges to support Comstock and Troutman in conversation. I any measure that will require a compromise of of numbers. Now beware and not let plausi-I saw Hurd come on the ground, he came ble arguments draw us from our posts. We Should Hale retire from the field, it will only the people, but will create dissatisfaction, dis-It must have been after ten when Hurd to one whom he believes will carry out the object for which the convention has been callty of every Liberty mar to endeavor to secure Hale's nomination; for we believe he will receive more votes than any other man. And in conclusion we would say, Liberty men, main- North will respond to the call. tain your principles. If you cannot vote for A Telegraphic Dispatch to the Philadelphia the candidate nominated, do nothing to retard pies in 1848, the whole North will occupy in vote.

# Literary Notices.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE .- This ranks among fair sample of the work. The contributors for character. this magazine are among our best writers .-The Constitution and laws of the U. States "Going to Heaven," by T. S. Arthur, in this

County Convention .- A Mass County Con- of doing any thing of the kind. Strong in his identified with the slaveocracy of the South, New Mexico. There were two dissentient vention will be held at the Court House, in position, strong in the confidence of the entire and that he will, if elected, notwithstanding his voices-one from the North and the other from the village of Marshall, August 2d, at one o'- Liberty party, strong in the love of all free and clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to the Buf noble minds, he is the last man to strike a flag falo Convention. A general attendance is re- before a battle has been fought, or a gun fired. quested, irrespective of party.

## Buffalo Convention.

What means these mighty gatherings of the people? Why does the heavy tramp of thouands meet the ear, as they gather to the as- ers of the Liberty Press, that the present edsemblies that have sprnng up as it were spon- itor of the Detroit Advertiser was, in 1844 and taneously from the shores of the broad Atlan- again in 1846, the Whig candidate for Congress tic to the bright waters of the Mississippi ?- in the third Congressional District. In 1844 Why do we meet at the turn of every corner he published an eloquent and spirit stirring adhandbills expressive of the determination of an dress to the electors of his district, in which he outraged people? We ask why? Pause and took strong ground against the annexation of reflect. Is there any thing strange in all this? Texas, and the encroachments of the Slave Look back upon the past. Southern dictation, Power generally. He also traversed most of sacrifice of Northern rights, Slavery, unjust the district and addressed the people, earnestwars to extend and perpetuate that system, ly endeavoring to persuade them to renounce stare us in the face. Turn to the future; ser- Locofocoism, and to support that party and vility is required by the South, subserviency those men who had declared "uncompromisdemanded, dictation claimed, with the exten- ing hostility to the annexation of Texas." His sion of perpetual and anmitigated Slavery to speeches, as well as writings, were strongly strengthen their influence. Where are our tinctured with Anti-Slavery sentiments, and hopes in the present crisis? Are they in the man whose servility to the Slave Power has the Liberty party. become proverbial among his own people? or him, who, attended by his overseer, puts the Hale, "the champion of Liberty," or some o. all that part of the address devoted to Slavery ther as good a man, selected by the Buffalo Convention, to be held on the 9th of August.

The time is approaching that shall give us an index to our national movement. Continexchanges bring cheering intelligence of Free forbidden the Whig party to raise its voice .-Soil movements throughout the entire North. Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky are also awake on this important subject; meetings are over all the land. Elated by the success it obbeing held and resolutions passed, that show that the people are becoming thoroughly arou-ding territory, and emboldened by the aid it sed. They express a determination hitherto unknown in this country. Heretofore the North becoming an independent people. But the Haughty and insulting in its ill gotten power, spell of enchantment that has so long hung it has made invidious sectional distinctions, and over us is dissolved. The whole current of object of the people.

tion with a great deal of interest. Undoubtever known in our country. The course which require the appointment of at least a fair pro of a crisis, involving envery thing dear and sacred it pursues must bring about important results. portion of public officers from the free States. If a unanimity of feeling can be preserved, and that were. Let the result of the convention be what it may, this must be the effect. Much will lay saide the paltry notions of expedien- this address.' cy, and base his actions upon the principles of justice, he will gather to his support true ly two years since, when soliciting the suffrages and thus give a fatal blow to Slavery from which it never can recover.

can place confidence, and every State from the broken sword.

The Ballot-Box will tell a tale in November long to be remembered. Freedom will secure a position from which it cannot be dislodged, and the increased interests for Liber-

# The National Era.

This paper publishes the Circular of the casion to dissent from the safe and honorable position of the committee. It delicately intimhe may possibly think best to resign, either before or after the Buffalo Convention. We can ple "the energies of slavery, abridge its powfrom a paper which has cordially endorsed his FRIENDS OF FREE Soil Attend—Calboun nomination. We have the pleasure of saying to our readers, that Mr. Hale has no thought that Taylor's interest and feelings are wholly [Emancipator.]

#### FOR THE LIBERTY PRESS. Professions and Practice.

It will be recollected by many of the readwere evidently designed to draw support from

In 1846 he again published an address, taking still stronger ground against Slavery than inhuman system into practice? No, never! before. From that address I make some ex-Our hopes must be in the election of John P. tracts-extracts which will show the tenor of

" Had it (Slavery) pursued its legally pre scribed pathway,-reeking, as it is with pression and injustice-violating, as it does, every sentiment of morality and decency which belongs to civilized life, the obligations which ued and increased enthusiasm prevails. Our the constitution imposes upon us would have But not content in the enjoyment of its legal privileges, the institution has crossed its boundaries, and endeavors to cast its dark shadow tained in the annexation of Texas as slavehol constantly receives in the more than negro ser vility of Northern Democracy, it has gathered to itself a giant's strength, and holdly threatens for the sake of peace, and to preserve the bond to bring beneath the yoke of its power every of confederation, has stooped to servilities un- interest which makes liberty worth preserving filled all important offices in the government with slaveholding men. Against the further popular feeling tends to one point, and that encroachments of this institution, the Whig parpoint is freedom. To gain this elevation is the ty will draw its sword. We may lawfully provide for an equal and impartial distribution of All are looking towards the Buffalo Conven- governmental benefits among all sections of the country. We may lawfully prohibit all further legislation for the benefit of the South at We may lawfully expel slavery from the territories of the Republic, and drive its whips a concert of action effected, an entire political and chains from the District of Columbia. We revolution must take place, that will leave the may lawfully prohibit the trade in human flesh two old pro-slavery parties among the things between the respective States. We may lawfully oppose the introduction of any more slaveholding States into the Federal Union. We may lawfully, and in a variety of ways, cripple depends upon the action of this convention in its energies, abridge its powers, destroy its inadvancing or retarding the onward movements fluence, and circumscribe its limits. If electof this great reform. The issue of the ap- ed your Representative, I shall, to the best of proaching contest hangs upon this conclusion. my ability, endeavor to promote the interests of the whole district, and advocate the meas-

men from all parties, who will move on with of the electors in the third Congressional Dis-Troutman replied that he was going to take the Crosswhite family, something was said a- at one o'clock, in the Baptist Church, for the hope and confidence to certain victory. The trict, it must, indeed, excite surprise in the the Crosswhite family, something was said a-bout the constitution and law, do not recollect purpose of appointing delegates to the Con-bout the constitution and law, do not recollect purpose of appointing delegates to the Conwhat. Gorham replied, there is no doubt but gressional Convention to be held at Centreville place the nominee in the Presidential chair, sions and practices harmonize, to observe the course he is pursuing in relation to the Presidential election. In the Advertiser of June To keep alive the ardor already manifest 13, he says :- " We this morning unfurl our among the people, the convention must act banner for the ensuing campaign, inscribed with a decision and promptitude worthy of the with the name of that old war-worn veteran, General Zachary Taylor; and we send it to Let it not stop at half way conclusions, and the mast-head with a shout." Now, when that avoid the great question before the Nation .- name was sent to the "mast-head"--when that To make the proviso the only test, will not "shout" echoed through his sanctum, where answer the demand. The whole rights of the were his Anti-Slavery sentiments? Doubtless Laws, and report on Monday evening next.people are what is called for, for their grievances have become insufferable, and they will to be remembered no more till-after election. have redress. The probability is that the Does he suppose that the election of General principle, or leave the elevated position that question of the Proviso will be settled by comname to Troutman, he gave it O. C. Comstock jr. Troutman called for it again. He gave it Oliver Cromwell Comstock, jr. Something standing the calumnies and bitter denunciations Congress, and if so where will be the issue.—

Taylor will, in the least, tend to a just settle-promise before the adjournment of the present ment of the "question of Life and DEATH to Congress, and if so where will be the issue.—

The continuation of the present ment of the "question of Life and DEATH to Congress, and if so where will be the issue.—

The continuation of the present ment of the present of the Congress, and if so where will be the issue.—

The continuation of the present ment of the present of the Congress, and if so where will be the issue.—

The continuation of the present ment of the present ment of the "question of Life and DEATH to Congress, and if so where will be the issue. that have been heaped upon it, it has been en- This is not alone the ground upon which this "is around us, and upon us, and before us in abled, by its adherence to true principles, to convention should act. It should lay a broad all its dreadful reality?" Is the election of maintain its standing with a continued increase and deep foundation, on which to establish the Taylor, whose only recommendation is his milpure principle of Democracy that shall secure itary career—who is not known to possess, or to every man his right. To meet and make rather who is known not to possess the qualion late. I heard him offer a resolution, this would recommend a hearty co-operation in the eloquent speeches, and pass a series of resoluwas just before the crowd dispersed. The conventions in this State and at Buffalo. If by tions against the extension of slavery, but still cer of our country—and an advocate and de-Some one added, "tarred and feathered" to concert of action a man can be nominated that to admit the right of man to hold property in fender of the institution,—who is opposed to Hurd's resolution. Hurd rebuked it and said we can support, we shall then know how to man under certain circumstances thereby fosact. If John P. Hale should be the choice of tering, by giving countenance to the system to form an opinion on the most important pothat Convention, then all will be settled .- as it now exists, will not satisfy the wishes of litical questions which divide the people of the country,-is the election of such a man the be at the request of his friends, or to give place sentions, and divisions, that will destroy the way the Whig party takes to "draw its sword against the further encroachments of slavery? May the Buffalo Convention speak out so ped in twain, as was General Cass' at the time that the nation will feel? May it proclaim of Hull's surrender; and if he is to be termed the inalienable rights of man, and the whole as the Advertiser styles him, "the hero of of promoting laws for the perpetuation of that the broken sword," the party to which the Ad- unholy institution. Once nominate men in whom the people vertiser belongs should be called the party of

Union ?" Or that it will " prohibit further legislation for the benefit of the South at the exlic officers from the free States?" That it will of Free Soil and Constitutional Rights. "expel slavery from the territories of the Rerespective States? or oppose the introduction of any more slaveholding States into the Feders, destroy its influence, and circumscribe its limits ?" No, no. We have no such assuransupposed independence, be the obedient servant of Southern slaveholders and Northern doughfaces. No man can vote for Taylor on

rent sincerity, such Anti-Slavery truths as those ism which have so long manacled this nation.

There, party bands

-are severed, as the flax, That falls asunder at the touch of fire." are nothing; and the threats of excommunication and of vengeance, emanating from par ty leaders and men in high places, are trampled indignantly in the dust.

With such men we can sympathize. We ask them not to vote for our candidate, but to To the Editor of the National Era: carry out their principles at the ballot box in The Free Soil Convention at Worcester, their own way. Much as a union of all oppo- six thousand strong, adjourned at ten o'clock nents of Slavery is to be desired, we are not The dissolution of the old parties has been ef-Proviso Whigs,-Barnburners,-Leaguers- which promises, like that in Ohio, to merge all Liberty men-we can call them all brethren, tension of slavery. This movement is but a and bid them persevere, and there will yet be few days, hardly weeks old, and yet, as the union, and then there will be STRENGTH, and probable seed of a revolution, should command then VICTORY! D. W. C. L.

Mundy, Genesee Co., July 12, 1848.

## Communication.

JACKSON, July 17, 1848. Mr. EDITOR: A call for a State Convention of the Free Soil Democracy, on the 3d day of August, at this place, is now being circulated, and hopes are entertained that it will be one tion, a mass meeting of the friends of Free Ter ritory will be held to ratify the proceedings of not the West attend that meeting? We trust minds of the people We are organizing an ready and anxious for the struggle. association here for the purpose of more effectually carrying out our views, and dissemina ting "Barnburner" principles throughout the Such being the language of Mr. Wisner on- and Abolitionists are falling in.

Letters have been received from Adrian, Ann Arbor and Detroit, seconding the call. Yours.

A meeting of the Free Soil Democracy, of July 17, 1848. The meeting was called to ordent and Samuel Chadwick, jr., Secretary.

Resolved, That we organize an Association in this place, to be called the Free Soil Democratic Association, of Jackson. A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and Byexpressive of the sense of this meeting.

On Monday evening met agreeable to ad-

The committee on Constitution reportedwhich was accepted and adopted. The follow ing officers were elected:

ALONZO BENNETT, President, ISAAC L. TOBEY, Vice do

Recording Secretary, John H. Kimball: Cor-Executive Committee, A. McMillan, L. Wilcox J. E. Beebe, J. T. Wilson and H. L. Greigg.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were read, discussed and a- brought out with regard to this Convention .-

1. Resolved, That, as Free Soil Democrats, President of the United States, either Lewis striking manner, with the omnious silence of Cass or Zachary Taylor, for while one says If so, the Whig sword might as well be snap- he cannot see in the "Constitution any power granted to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into Territory now free," the other is an extensive slaveholder, and in favor

to the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and But have we assurances that Taylor's elec- Madison, equal and exact justice to all, and extion will lead to an "impartial distribution of clusive privileges to none. Also Free Soil and governmental benefits among all sections of the Free Territory; the admission of the whole continent to our government, but not one inch of slave territory.
3. Resolved, That we heartily respond to the

sentiments of Martin Van Buren, in his recent ber, which a friend has laid on our table, is a wipe the stain of Slavery from our National "appointment of a fair proportion of the publetter to the Utica Convention, on the subject

4. Resolved, That we recommend to the people of this and other counties, the establisement public, and drive its whips and chains from in their several towns and school districts Free Executive Committee of the American and the District of Columbia?" That it will pro- Soil Associations, for the more general dissem-Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and takes oc- hibit "the trade in human flesh between the ination of free principles, by personal discus sions and otherwise. 5. Resolved, That the friends of Free Soil

throughout the State are invited to attend the eral Union ?" Will it any way tend to crip- State Convention, to be held here on the third day of August, to elect delegates to the Buffalo Convention, and nominate Electors fer President and Vice President. 6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this

meeting be signed by the officers, and that the Jackson Patriot, Michigan State Gazette and the Michigan Liberty Press be requested to publish them. A. McMILLAN, President.

S. CHADWICK, JR., Secretary.

Anti-Slavery grounds. No, nor for Cass. Did Soil interested in a subject that should claim I believe that of two evils it is expedient to the attention of every true American. The choose the least, I could not determine be- agita ion that prevails, the continued calls for tween the two nominees. The spirit of Lib- meetings, and the strong resolutions passed at erty seems to have deserted the hearts of both. the mighty gatherings, indicate an approach-It is indeed much to be regretted, that men | ing revolution. We hail its approach as the who have uttered, with earnestness and appa- only means of breaking the chains of despot-

quoted from Mr. Wisner's address, should use We should have been better pleased had heir most strenuous exertions to elevate to the the above call been extended to all, without Presidency a man who would look upon those reference to party, inasmuch as it is denominasentiments as emanating from the brain of a ted a Free Soil meeting; but if we understand reckless fanatic. It is using mild language to the above communication, Whigs and Liberty say that such a course is inconsistent. There men are not identified with the movement .must be something sought beside the triumph Still, there seems to be a disposition to have them do so. For our own part, we are entire-How much more honorable is the course of ly satisfied with the nomination of J. P. Hale, the repudiating Whigs in Ohio, New York, and have no doubt of the integrity of the Lib-Massachusetts, and, to some extent, in our own erty party in supporting him, believing him State; and of the repudiating Democrats in competent to carry out every measure the New York and other sections of the Union .- North may require. Still we rejoice to see that party prejudices are giving way to reason, and men are willing to compare sentiments -to see if by co-operation they cannot gain With them principle is everything; the spoils strength to urge on the great car of reform .--We hope all will respond to the call, without reference to party.

#### The Worcester Convention -- Mr. Van Buren BOSTON, June 29, 1848.

disposed to quarrel with any because such a fectually pronounced. A movement has been union is not effected. Every one in his own commenced in the country towns of Massac uway, but all in earnest, is our motto. Wilmot setts, from the sheer impulse of the people. attention. You will receive the details of this Convention from others. I wish only to make a few remarks on its tone, and some of its special events.

The majority of the Convention belonged to the late Whig party. Old recollections and associations would therefore occasionally come up; but the whole enthusiasm of the meeting was reserved for the declaration, frequently repeated, that every issue and name should be merged in the one object of opposition to slaof the largest meetings ever held in the Pen- very-extension. There was no partial consensula State Immediately after the Conven- cration of the heart to the new movement. It was thorough and unreserved.

It was generally taken for granted that the issue in the present contest was to be the nonthe Convention. Its object is to elect delegates extension of slavery; but the feeling of the to the Buffalo Convention, and nominate Elec- meeting, indicated by the responses to the tors for President and Vice President. Will speakers, went far beyond this, embracing the whole scope of the Liberty movement. The new organization in Massachusetts understands a delegation will be here that will tell on the and accepts the whole work before it. It is

Very clear and unmistakeable indications were given of the preference of the Convention for the individuals who should represent If the convention will nominate a man who ures and principles which I have suggested in county and State. The movement, so far, is of Hale and Giddings, coming up in various confined to Democrats here; but the Whigs connnections, were received with unbounded enthusiasm. An allusion to "John and Joshua" met with the heartiest applause, and final. ly, when the Rev. J. P. Lovejoy, in the evening, spoke of these two men as the candidates on which all could unite, the cheering was deafening and prolonged. Mr. Van Buren received also the commendation of the Jackson, was held at the office of R. C. Baker, Convention for the positive ground taken by in the village of Jackson, on Saturday evening him, but not in any connection as its candidate. As regards Mr. Webster, the cry came, "It is too late," and the Convention could not even der by chosing Archibald McMillan, Pres- be induced unanimously to express the hope that he would stand forth as a Northern man, although his refusal, as yet, to endorse the nomination of Taylor, met with warm appro-

The letter of Mr. Van Buren was a subject of conversation among the members, and alluded to by one of the speakers. This letter is, so far, the most marked event of the present campaign, and, expressing here the opinion of a single isdividual, the most dangerous event which has occurred. Its first idea is, the Democratic party; its second, Free Soil; and this ast so associated with compromise toward the South, as to form a basis, and the only possible basis, for a National Democratic Party hereafter. The object of the letter seems to be, to define the present movement and limit it, to place veto-pledges and barriers in front of it. Now, it may not be possible to control responding Secretaries, R. C. Baker and Sam- the movement once commenced, but the whole uel Chadwick, jun.; Treasurer, Amos Root; tendency of the letter is to offer a ground of concession to the South, affirming the position held by them in the National Government, before their recent aggressions.

One single fact, in conclusion, should be Its enthusiasm was unmeasured, bordering at times, even on wildness. No such demonstration has taken place in Massachusetts snce 18. we cannot in justice to our feelings support for 40. The life exhibited by it contrasts, in a the ratification meetings of the parties. Yours,

# Why General Cass was Nominated.

We have already furnished proofs of the reasons why General Taylor was nominated 2. Resolved, That we would say to those as a Presidential candidate at the Philadelphia who ask what our principles are, that we hold Convention. Justice and impartiality require, that we should adduce some evidence of the reasons that governed in the nomination of Cass. The following from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, and the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, (the one once the organ of Clayism, the other of Calhounism, both of which have recently hoisted the Taylor flag,) will sufficiently explain not only why the South voted for Cass. but why Cass kimself wrote the letter he did. abandoning the Wilmot Proviso. The Richmond Whig, after, among other things, styling the Letter of General Cass, in relation to the Wilmot Hroviso, an "electioneering" one,

"Concurring entirely in the sound views which he presents on the subject, we have only to repeat our regret that he voted for the Wilmo: Proviso at the session before last of Congress, and that at the last session he announced in a long and elaborate speech, his continued adherence to the principles embodied in it. If Senator Cass had accounted for his sudden change of opinion, by citing some argument against the Proviso which had not been previously addressed to him in vain, our confidence in the integrity of his motives and in the sincerity of his conversion would have been much greater than it is, or than, under existing circumstances, it can possibly be .-We cannot for the life of us, conceive how it We are glad to see the friends of Free is that he has recently been convinced of the

error of his old opinions, and become all at once so very clear and decided in his convictions of that error, by the use of arguments, which have nothing of the charm or the force of novelty to recommend them, and which were at first, and for more than twelve months, powerless to satisfy himself of the unconstitu-

philosophical view of these movements among tary bill, reported in favor of repealing the law Northern politicians. It says:

spoils-the Presidential election-and the dis- amendment to the bill granting half pay to widastrous defeat which awaits the Democratic ows and orphans of the officers and soldiers party, in that great contest, unless the North and South can be united, have brought forth a letter from Mr. Buchanan, a speech from Mr. Dallas, resolutions in the Senate from Mr. Dickinson, and within the last few days, a let- ico and California, which was read twice. and ter a from General Cass."

At the last State Convention, held by the Democrats of Virginia the following are among gether. the Resolutions adopted:

State Democratic Convention, and will "under no political necessity whatever" support, either for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, any person who shall not be the firm and a vowed opponent of any plan or doctrine which in any way interferes with the right of citizens of any one State to possess and enjoy all their property in any territory which may be acquired by the Union, as fully, completely and securely, as citizens of any other State shall enjoy theirs-except so far as that, being un-willing to disturb the Missouri compromise, we are content with adherence to its princi-

> The proceedings of the Baltimore Couven tion show that Virginia redeemed her pledge, The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, the same organ already quoted from, which represents the South upon the subject of the Wilmot 25a9,50. Pig Ir may be seen by adverting to the legislative resolutions of Virginia and other States on this subject, says in one of its manifestoes-" The Wilmot Proviso is Abolitionism in the most dangerous form, it has appeared, and if it is not now met, resisted and defeated by prompt compromise and settlement on the Missouri 6 basis, it will end in the utter ruin of the Slave holders or compel them to resistance hereafter THE PARLOR MAGAZINE for NOTHING:

## Free Soil Meeting.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Battle Creek we, the undersigned, citizens of Battle Creek and vicinity, having a strong desire to perpetuate Freedom in the Territories of the United
States where it now exists; being, as we are,
opposed to the extension of Slavery in any way. opposed to the extension of Slavery in any way and under whatever pretext, within those Territories lying North or South of the Missouri lowest price of the engraving, to the office, 135, compromise line, adopted as an expedient mea. To those unacquainted with the Magazine, we

29th, instant, at 7, o'clock, P. M.

C Cady W C Rowley D Cady Geo W Hyatt O Moffatt V P Collier H B Denman R R Osgood Chandler Ford F S Clark W H Coleman Charles Knights James Hutchinson John L Bolkcom Cha's M Leon S S Nichols Charles Cooley Schuyler Goff George C Rogers A Whitcomb Cha's L Bird James M Simons A L Clark E Magown Simeon S French J A Blackman Levi Dodge D W Stone S W McCrea T R Harrison David VanArman Waterman Wilcox J C Watters Reuben White N Hobart F Gage John Callahan C G Spaight W H Gilles O E Merrill E H Gilles G F Smith G W M'Camly Reuben Pew Walter W Woolnough James W Pugsley E Dougherty Silas Cox Erastus Hussey N Kenyon

B F Graves P S Rawson F M Sanderson I C Mott C C Teers L B Clapp J A Bailey L H Brinkerhoff W H Rico E C Blount Edward Cox W Dumphrey J S Downs Henry Cantine W M Weston John Caldwell S W Dodge J A Jacobs O Williams Albert Whitcomb S C Merrill E Preston H J Cushman James Preston E T Mott Albert Preston Erastus Fisher Joseph Kirby Stephen Barber A T Norton John W Smith John M'Lean

# Cass and the Quakers.

The Cass organs all over the country are denouncing the Quakers as "tories," because in the simplicity of their hearts, and honesty of purpose, they prefer to go for General Tayof purpose, they prefer to go for General Taylor, an honest brave old man, to General Cass, a truckling, shifting demagogue—publishing two editions of his wonderful life, one to cheat House"the South, and the other to swindle the North. Such trickery is not countenanced by the Quakers. They prefer the open, frank avowals of General Taylor. Cass is always for war—
Taylor is for peace, although his life has been means to give special attention to the sale of all descriptions. spent in the camp.

The Indian State Sentinel has the following, and abroad. repeating the vile slander about General Taylor and the volunteers.

THE FRIENDS-No matter though! Taylor swore that our volunteers were COWARDS. and of course the Quakers, who are Tories, A store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, adz's and all other Tories will hurrah for him-no matter if he had cut the throats of their MO-THERS." [Detroit Daly Advertiser.]

E. Stewart, for Congressional Documents for which he has our thanks.

one of our printers.

was lost on the 16th inst., and strong suspic-

In the Senate, yesterday, Jefferson Davis, The Charleston Mercury also takes a very from the committee of conference on the miliof 1846, reducing the number of Generals in "The approach of this mighty struggle for the army. The Senate agreed to the House killed in Mexico.

> Afternoon Session .- Mr. Clayton from the Territorial Government in Oregon, New Mexmade the order of the day for Friday next .-

Mr. Clayton said that the committee adopt- the deired effect. See advertisement. ed the bill with great unanimity-only two Resolved. That this Convention heartily responds to the noble resolutions of the Alabama R. I., and Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.

#### Markest.

BATTLE CREEK, July 27. Wheat 56c; Corn 37 1-2; Oats 37 1-2.

DETROIT, July 27, 1848. Flour is nominally held at \$4,00, yet there re no sales worth mentioning.

GRAIN-Whea, 72a75c. Oats, 35a37 1-2c. Pork, first quality mess, \$9,50a9,75. Lard, 6a6 1-2c; None in market.

Hams, sales at 6a6 1-2c; Sales, shoulders at 3n3 3-4c. Fish, White fish, bbls \$7 00; half bbls \$3,75;

Salt, old, \$1,12 1-2a1.18; New, \$1,25; Dairy, in bags, 75c per 100 lbs.

Coal, Erie \$4,25a4,50 per ton; Lehigh \$9,-

Pig Iron, first quality, soft, \$32 per ton. Plaster, Grand River, in bbls, \$9,00 per on. Ohio white same. Sugars, 4 1-2a5 1-2c.

Molasses, 32a35c.

Butter; In good request at 12 1-2a13c. Cheese, a good article in boxes, brings 6a

START NOT, gentle reader at this announce-ment, nor set it down as the last humbug of the day. It is a fact, however astonishing, that the publisher will be happy to prove to those who are skep-

sure on the admission of Missouri into the Uni. | would say, it is a monthly devoted to morals, litersure on the admission of Missouri into the Union; and especially desiring at the present time no more compromises of the kind, but being opposed to the extension of Slavery over Teropposed to the extension of Slavery over Tor. each number, one a steel, and the other expressly ritory now free; and, believing that we hold these scatiments in common with a large mamusic. Price \$2 per year. It is designed not simjority of the people of the East, North, and West, we desire to meet our fellow citizens.

Place of project of the people of the East, North, and West, we desire to meet our fellow citizens.

Pure and elevated in the highest degree, and word as many new ones as please to give him and as many new ones as please to give him and as many new ones as please to give him and as many new ones as please to give him and as many new ones as please to give him a project of the people of the East, North, and by the charm away an idle hour. It is chaste and and is now prepared to wait upon all his old customers.

Pure and elevated in the highest degree, and work as the project of the people of the East, North, and by the charm away an idle hour. It is chaste and and is now prepared to wait upon all his old customers.

Pure and elevated in the highest degree, and work as please to give him as of the project of the people of the East, North, and by the charm away an idle hour. It is chaste and and is now prepared to wait upon all his old customers.

Pure and elevated in the highest degree, and work as please to give him a perfect of the people of the East, North, and the project of the people of the East, North, and the project of the people of the East, North, and the pe without distinction of party, sympathizing with thy a place on the tables of the most refined and us, at the School Room in the Baptist church, virtuous. The better portion of the public and the press, have bestowed upon it the most unqualified in the village of Battle Creek, on Saturday the commendation. The volume commences with May and makes over 400 pages, with at least 24 illustrations. The Nos. may be exchanged at the end of the year for bound volumes, at the office and elsewhere, and, with the engraving, will readily sell for an advance upon the cost—the subscriber thus obtaining the reading of one of the best magazines for pathing and leaving a profit heady. and makes over 400 pages, with at least 24 illustrations. The Nos. may be exchanged at the end of Musical Instruments &c., &c.

for nothing, and leaving a profit besides. The engraving is taken from TRUMBULL'S great painting in the Rotunda at Washington, and contains the portraits of all the distinguished signers. Its size is 21 by 31 inches; is engraved in Ormsby's best style, and considered by good judges equal to any thing of the kind in the country. No American family should be destitute of this work. Persons wishing to save TWO DOLLARS or obtain this splendid magazine for nothing, will please forward three dollars post paid at once, and thus secure an early impression from the plate

The engraving can be sent to any part of the U. States, at a postage of 16 cents. N. B. Agents wanted to obtain subscribers for

this Magazine, and to sell the Parlor Book. by J. Any paper to which the above is sent marked, on giving it three conspicuous insertions, and sending us the numbers containing the same will be en-

titled to a copy of this splehdid engraving. E. E. MILES, 135, Nassau street, Clinton Hall.

In the town of Palermo, in the state of New York, resides a gentleman by the name of Gardner, a well known and highly respected minister. Elder Solomon Gardner's daughter, in the month of October 1845, was taken with dropsy and went through the successive stages of that disease and was at last given up by the first medical men of the vicinity, at this stage, writes Mr. Gardner, "we heard of your Lithoutriptic—sent in great haste for a large bottle—she took it in 9 days, was better, sent for 4 more, and at this date, May 10th, 1846, my daughter is now at work and free from that dreadful disease—to all human appearance, as well as ever, SOLOMON GARDNER.

The above is correct regarding my case. I am happy
MARY ANN GARDNER." Reader look at our columns, see Great American Remedy,—Dr. G. C. Vaughns Lithontriptic,—call upon Agent and get a pamphlet

# " Hold Your Horses!?

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform uddle and and Harness buying public, thata on hand, & is Constantly manufactoring, Saddles, Harness, Bridles. you will think he stole the stock, or that their is some Pocket Book, Shop on Main St, opposite the "B. Creek House"—Sign of the mammeth Collor. R. R. OSGOOD. Battle Creck, April, 1848.

# Wool.

tions of WOOL on commission, with a thorough practical knowledge of the article, and the markets at home CHOUTEAU, MERLE & SANFORD.

GEO. OAKLEY, New York

Carpenter's Tools. GOOD assortment will be found at the hardware c. s. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack planes, smooth ditto, hollows and rounds, skew and rabbit planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, greeian ova-los, sash planes, ploughs, saw sets, (a new article) brace and bits, augur bits, steel squares, marked to 12ths, slicks We are indebted to the Hon. Charles which will be sold cheap.

The issuing of our paper has been delayed this week, on account of the sickness of one of our printers.

What does P. Jacobs of Centerville; state of Michigan say regarding the medicine we alluded to last week. In a letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, he holds the following language. "We shall certainly be out before any more gets here, even if you forward immediately. Send plenty of pamphlets. I must say their is no medicine we have ever dealt in which has obtained so great and decided a report time. and decided a reputation as yours. The most singular and unaccountable part of the matter is, the uniform powerless to satisfy himself of the unconstitutionality and danger of Mr Wilmot's proposition! We beg leave to say, however, that we do not regret that he has taken this course.—
On the contrary, we are glad to see that the vote of the South is yet influential enough to convince certain gentlemen of the impolicy of assailing her, when ail other arguments fail to produce that effect."

was lost on the 16th inst., and strong suspictions are entertained that the Indians have stollen it as a number from Canada have been lurking about the neighborhood.

was lost on the 16th inst., and strong suspictions are entertained that the Indians have stollen it as a number from Canada have been lurking about the neighborhood.

We beg leave to say, however, that we can the treatment of the matter is, the uniform and unaccountable part of the matter is, the uniform and unaccountable part of the matter is, the uniform and unaccountable part of the matter is, the uniform and unaccountable part of the matter is, the uniform and unaccountable part of the matter is. etable Lithoutriptic Mixture. See our columns for his advertisement—call upon Agent for a pamphlet.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

GREAT REMEDY .- A very important di which this Balsam exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a Diseased Liver. In this complaint it has unloubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when paselect committee, reported a bill to establish a tients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a The bill leaves out the slavery question alto- healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce

Pills For Michigan.

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

A.T. HAVENS

#### Invaluable Companion.

S<sup>IX</sup> Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma. Diseases of the Heart, and all Fe-D simption, Asthma. Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9 1-2 cts. Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, \$2. Mail to any part. 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes Silver, \$3. by mail. letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, parfect, \$3 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bow els and Womb, and Weak Back, and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters or Rup-

Store, including Paints, Oils, Dye Woods, Patent Medicines, and a great variety of articles in this department, together with a large stock of School Books, books for wn libraries, Blanksaud Blank Booes., Letter, Fool

bay che p. Physicians, Merchants, Pedlers, Farmers, and in shore all can make money by calling, as I am determined not to be UNDERSOLD, either at wholesale or retail, by any similar establishment this side of New York,

Battle Creek, April, 13, 1848.

A. T. HAVENS

# Groceries at Wholesale.

The subscriber offers a very large and well selected stock of heavy At lowest possible prices, and on the most accommodating terms. Also, a large and full new stock of DYE-

WOODS and DYE STUFFS, and Woolen Manufacturer's Machinery.

With a heavy and carefully selected assort Paints, Oils and Grass, Also the following genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES-

200 ounces Quinine

| 200 lbs. Gum Opinn, (new 30 do Morphine 25 do Iodine 50 do Calomel, (Eng.) 2 bbls. Camphor
5 do Sulphur
5 do Epsom Salts
5 do Glauber do 10 do Hyd. de Pot 10 do Strychnine 2 Cases Rhubarb do Jallup do Magnosia 2 do Cream Tartar 2 do Castor Cil do Borax do Liquorice 10 do Alcohol I bsle Senna 2 do Sup'i. Carb. [ 2 casks Sal Soda 2 do Tartaric Acid. 1 case Sal Rochelle,

THEO. H. EATON, 80. Jefferson REMOVED SINCE THE FIRE.

#### 200,000 Cash Capital, With a Perpetual Charte

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

by Fire, on MANUFACTORIES DWEWLLING HOUSE, STORES, MILLS.

gent here, according to the usages of the best Fire omponies in the country, and with promptness, in said, on the 7th day of Aug. next between the hours of anney current in the city of New York. This compared to the city of New York.

C. DICKEY, Sheriff. noney current in the city of New York. This compa-ty has never contested a loss in the city of New York.

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

JOSEPH C. FRINK, Agent, Office, No. 2 Court House. Marshall, Dec. 7, 1847

# Family Bibles

So ARRANGED that the books, chapters, &c., may be read as one connected history. Also, commercial and fancy envelopes, tissae, perforated and billet paper, Napoleon and his Marshals, and Washington and his mate. Shell same, constantly on hand for sale at J. A Generals, &c., &s., just received at the drug stere of April 12, 1848.

A, T. HAVENS.

J. PIERSON. Has opened a shop, one door East of W. Brooks' Hardware store, Main st., Battle Creek, for the manufacture and sale of the

#### various descriptions of BOOTS & SHOES,

Particular attention will be given to Ladies Morocco walking Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties. The first quality of stoch only will be used and the best of workmen employed in its manufacture. Persons desirous of a first rate fit and a durable article will please give him a call. All of the above kept constantly on hand and made to order.
Hides wanted in exchange for cash or
work. Recollect the number. One door east of Baooks. Battle Creek, May 13,

# TO THE ALL OF

WESTERN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH, 207, Main street, Bufulo New York DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

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

GRAVEL, and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints it stands alone; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most ceptical; Liver Complaint, Billious

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character, is nmediately relieved, and a cure follows by a few days use of this article: it is far before any other preparation for this disease, or for any other disease originating

om impure blood.—See pamphlet.
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, weak back, weak Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters or Rup-ture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and cir-fective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so,

excepted: post paid letters, soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article—132 Nassau st. New York city; 205 Essex st. Salem Mass.; and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada as Agents. For sale by A. T. HAVENS, Buttle Creek.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain monies secured to be paid by an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, executed by Congdon Brown of Convis, Cal-houn county and State of Michigan, to Benjamin F. Hinman and John F. Hinman, of Bellevne, Eaton coun-ty, and State aforesaid, which said mortgage was re-corded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Calhoun, on the eighteenth day of Octo for the recovery of which no proceedings at law or equi-ty have been instituted. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained the premises therein described as follows, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the township of Convis aforesaid, viz: The east half (\frac{1}{2}) of the southeast quarter (\frac{1}{4}\) of section six (6,) the south half (\frac{1}{4}\) of the west half (\frac{1}{4}\) of the southeast quarter (\frac{1}{4}\) of section six [6,] together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the rillege of Marshall programt to the statute in such case

village of Marshall pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

BENJAMIN F. HINMAN, Mortgagees JOHN F. HINMAN, Dated June 24, 1848.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Calhoun. ss { QHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.—By virtue of

O one execution issued out of the County Court in and for the county of Calhoun, to me directed and deliver-ed, in favor of Richard H. Hall, and against the goods and chattels, (and for want thereof then of the lands and tenements) of the defendant named in said execution, I have levied upon the following described real estate, viz: The west half of lot twenty-four of range of blocks THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and from its prompt and honorable mode of adjusting losses, has never been dishonored at home or abroad.

It has only in the west half of lot twenty-four of range of blocks number one in the village of Battle Creek. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fifty one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six hundred the properties of the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fifty one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six hundred the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fifty one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six hundred the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fifty one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six hundred the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fifty one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six hundred the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake south fifty one (51) degrees west seventeen and twenty-six hundred the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known and described the certain piece or parcel of land, known rever been dishonored at home or abroad.

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

Policies issued, insuring against the loss or damage by Fire, on thence north thirty-nine negrees west six chains—thence north fifty-one degrees east two and fifty-one hundredths chains—thence south thirty-nine degrees PRODUCE IN STORE. CHURCHES, and upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at LOW RATES. Any loss which this company may sustain on risks ing to each piece or parcel of land, which I shall extaken at his agency, will be liberally adjusted by the agent here, according to the usages of the best Fire House in the village of Marshall county and State afore-

By E. CLARK, Deputy Dated June 23th, 1848.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popular-ly known for many years. This is the largest and oldes Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity rnd responsibility. S. L. Looms, Secretary.

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

and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant and perfect for the prices, in the aggregate, than any house in the world
Every package, (in addition to its containing FULL
WEIGHT, independant of the wrappers) bears the
stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein
are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their
and its and review will remain impaired in any cli-

A. T. HAVENS, Agent,

# UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION!! NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS

C. WAKELEE & Co.,

Are now receiving at their Store, in the Brick Block, nearly opposite the American Hotel, an enirely new and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting in part of the following articles-

Broad Cloths, Lawns, Dress Mulls, Fancy Cassimeres, Shawls, Bonnets. Sheetings. Blue and Brown Drills, Good Assortment Of Summer Bagging, Kentucky Jeans,

Prints of all Prices, Ginghams. — Scotch, American, and English. Mull Ginghams,

Cotton Yarn and Warp, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Slips & Ties, Cotton Batting Prunella Boots, &c.,

Hats Caps, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco Cigars, Crockery,

Wadding, &c., &c., &c. HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS.

The stock is entirely new and well selected, and bought at such rates as will enable the subcribers to sell very cheap, defying competition. Those who want any article in their line, will do well to call, as the inducements offered are unusual.

Any quantity of Wool and Country Produce wanted for which the Highest Price will be paid. Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, June, 1848.

JAMES A. BAILEY. SHOE AND LEATHER DEALER. BATTLE CREEK, M., Keeps constantly on hand and for sale an sortment of articles in his line, consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER.

Trimmings, &c.; &c., and for sale cheap. The subscriber would respectfully say to ose who desire a GOOD FIT, and a tasty Fashionable Boot, or Shoe, And at the same time durable, that he is pre, pared to execute orders in such a manner a

TO DEFY COMPETITION, Having the best of material and every facility necessary to gratify the particular taste of every individual—in short to suit the most fastidious. Shop, Main st., opposite Brick Block. Hides wanted, and the highest price

## WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

may be in cases of consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.
March 7, 1346.

Bowling Green, Ky.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS!

Will please read the following statement from the Harrison Gazette. The incredulous are invited to read the following note from Rev. Mr. Coldron, whose character for truth and veracity stands above suspicion, and have their doubts dispelled as to the superiority of Wistar's or of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was a well other remedies now here.

of Wild Cherry, a great blessing to the human race -Having tried it in a case of severe affliction of the lungs, I unlessitatingly recommend it to those similarly afflicted, as the best remedy I have ever tried, and one which cured me when Physicians said I must die, and when I thought myself that my time to depart was near at hand WILLIAM COLDRON.

There is a difference between "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. The true and genuine Balsam, as sold by us, contains, besides the extract of wild cherry bark, medical agents of great character and efficacy in the cure of coughs, colds, and general diseases of the chest and langs. But the all important difference between this medicine and all others of the kind is that Wistars Balsam cures, while other remedies give only temporary

relief to the sufferer. Sold by J. D. PARK, (successor to SANDFORD & PARK,) Fourth and Walnat streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be adressed. A. T. HAVENS, Battle; Comstock, & Halsey Mar shall; D. A. McNair, Kalamazoo; H. A. Goodyear Has

1848. HUNT & ROBY, STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

tings J. Owen a Co. Detroit.

Warehouse, Poot of Bates Street, Detroit. Agents for Troy and Western Line. No transhipment at Albany or Troy
Phopenterons.—Rice. Chapp & Co., No. 31, Coenties
Slip, New York; P. S. Sternbery & Co., corner Front and Dock streets, Buffalo. J. J. Newcomb. L. Wharf, Boston. R. Robinson. Pier, Albany, Agents
Also, Agents for the Washington Line.
PROPRIETORS.—James Grilley & Co., 49 Quay st., Albany, Isaac Jerome, 125 Broad st., New York, Coats & Folger, No. 10 Central Wharf, Buffalo. Agents.

Folger, No. 10 Central Wharf, Buffalo, Agents. Liberal Cash advances made at all times upon prope ty destined for Eastern Markets, or for sale here. 2-tf

# First Again.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, a splendid as sortment of ladies and childrens Straw Bonnets, consisting in part of Tuscan, Pedal Braid Lace, Fancy Braid and Split Straw. ALSO-A lot of beantiful new style Ribbons, no

forgetting a choice assortment of printed Lawns, Or gandy Muslin and Scotch Gingham of the finest und ty-cheap for cash. 5 BROWN & BREWSTER.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber on the 7th day of June, one sorrel hore, with hind feet white, white stripe in the forehead. Also one light bay mare, mane al tail black, star in the forehead, with a spavia on caaind leg, supposed to be from eight to ten years old.
WM. H. HARMON.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened a store one door East of W. H. Coleman's, respectfully invite the attention of the Stove buying community to an ex-amination of their Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Stoves, Stove pipe and a general assortment of Tin and Jappaned ware kept constantly on hand. A, & D. D. BUNNELL.

Battle Creek, May 16, 1848.

Emmett, June 24, 1848.

Marshal House, by L. KINGSBURY, Marshall, Michigan. Stage leaves this house for the North

#### CLICKNOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills.

Cured within the last year over 200,000 persons who had been laboring under the most aggravated complaints, and given up as hopeless cases by the most eminent physicians.



A RE the first and only medicine ever discovered that will Positively Cure Headache, Giddiness, Rheamatism, Piles, Dispepsia, Scurvy, Smallpox, Jaundice, Pains in the back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

It has been clearly proved that nearly every disease to which the human fearness is subject originate fease

Balsan of Wild Cherry, where the special properties of the special constraints of the special control of the speci

Balsam of Wild Cherry, over all other remedies now before the public of the same character:

Corynon, Ind., Jun 23, 1848.

It is no less a duty than a pleasure to state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that I consider Wistar's Balsam

A. T. HAVENS, Agent, Rattle Creek.

Apothecaries Hall. DOCTOR M GILL having recently purchased this well known Drug and Medicine Store would repectfully notify the citizens of Battle Creek and vicin ity that he is now filling ap his store with a good assortment of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuff's, Groceries &c &c. fresh from the East.

Doct, G. designs to despose of hisstock at the lowest, ossible rates, and is determined not to be undersold. No article of Medicine either Mineral, Botanic, or Patent will be sold except those which can be warranted

All the usual Patent Medicines are kept constantly on hand, amongst which are the following & for most of which Dr. G. is an agent. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Townsend's Comp. Ext. Sursaparilla,

Osgoods Chologogue Sherman's or Folgers Olosaonian Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic. Vaughn's Vermifuge. Barclay's Balsam of Wahoo and Wild Cherry.

Hasting's syrup of Naphtha. Jayne's Expectorant. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Hays Liniment for Piles. Upham's Pile Electuary, together with an endless va-

riety of Liniment, Plasters, Pills, Cordials &c. &c.—
A few of the Pills are Clickners's G B. Smith's and Wm. M. Smith's Sugar coated; Mallat's Phinney's Brandreth's, Gregory's, Persian, Ociental and Hooper's female all. N. B. Doct. G. still continues to attend to the duties of his profession as his primary business, all calls therefore, with which he may be favoured by the afflicted,

# will as usual receive his strictest attention

Millinery. MRS. PIERSON has recently opened a Milling-ry Establishment on Main street, at the dwelling house formerly occupied by E. L. Stillson, Esq. Her present stock was carefully selected this spring in the city of New York, and consists of Chinese Pearl, Rice Straw, French Gymp, Petal Straw, Neopolitan and Florence Braid; a variety of silka for bonnets embroidered ribbons, straw fringe, artificial borders, face trimmings, band-boxes, &c., all of the very latest

Dress making in all its various branches, and accordng to the latest fashion. Plates of Fashions will be re-eived regularly from New York. Bonnets altered or ressed over neatly and speedily, at moderate rates.

#### Battle Creek, June 8, 1848. New Tailoring Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER having opened a shop for busi-ness in the village of Battle Creek, on Jefferson st., nearly opposite the Battle Creek House, would respect fully announce to the citizens of the place and surroun-INDIAN CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE—warranted free filly amounce to the citizens of the place and surrounding country, that he is now prepared for operatious in the Tailoring Bosiness. Having the experience of many years in the trade, and by the substantial manuer and elegance of style in which he may do his work, he trusts he shall be able to satisfy and please those who may be disposed to test his skill for themselves—and, therefore, solicits a share of public patronage.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened a store one

engagements as near the time as possible. Prices adapted to the times, and the receipts for payment in the conmon currency of the country. Cutting done to order.

Battle Creek, June 10, 1848. VARNISH.—Havens has just received a large lot of copal, coach and fllowing varnish, japan, &c.

JEWELRY and fancy goods at the cheap prug Store of

A. T. HAVENS.

#### Insurrection in France .--- Continued. SUNDAY.

Hostilities Recommenced-Reinforcement of Troops-Numerous Arrests of the Populace On sunday morning the insurgents had

collected in those quarters of the faubourgs ed into a fort, and every window was a loop- all quarters.

point the women threw boiling oil and water St. Antoine alone resisted. from the windows on the troops.

taken among the insurgents; many of them their submission. Assembly, were filled with them.

of 10 or 12, patrolling the streets. When- zere having been already stormed. dows. Although the number of regular troops | render, has since died of his wounds. in Paris, with the accession of the arrivals, Ninc Hundred Insurgents shot by the Troops. did not exceed 30,000, the number of National Guards was incalculable: altogether 300,000 troops were in the city.

The journals of Paris were not able to appear, except in single leaves, and even these in limited numbers. The line of telegraphs had been every where broken; this had seriously retarded the arrival of the troops from the departments.

The insurgents who were in possession of the Halle aux Vins poisoned the wines, with the view of destroying the troops and the National Guard, in which they succeeded.

A delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine to surrender having expired without any reply, the operations com-Boquet, of the engineers arrived at the Place them. Some houses were in an instant blown up, moned to his councils M. Thiers, and the on the barricades. tured without loss. On some points the in- der his direction. surgents had dog trenches, against which artillery was unavailable. They fired from by the "Chief de Pouvoir Executif:" "Ev- M. Vatrin, Lieut. Col. of the 6th legion, lars of the houses.

They were then kept in cheek by trongs stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed within two fires.—
The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who carried away too small pieces of artillery belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and pieces of bottles. On the Quay de la Megisserie some rullians fired from a window on a bantalialion of troops of the insurgents, who can be street. Others were, at the same time, encetting a barrieade close by, in the Rue de Bethiay; but a patrol of the National Guards dispersed them, and they fled, throwing their arms in the streets. Battery of artillery land been placed on the hill of Montanatre, and measures were adopted to prevent the insurgence who would have of the same time, can be compared to the care of the mobile guards. At two o'clock it was announced that a resolution had been taken by Gen. Cavaignee to boobmard Montanatre. Several places in the Clos St. Lazare and its environs were set on the Clos St. Lazare and its environs were set on the composition.

A woman, apprehended on Monday, own turn to stitle the same time, can be compared to the composition.

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on fire by the insurgents.

want of communication. The insurgents still held out in the Faubourgs, St. Antoine, and du Temple, on the heights of Montmarte, surrounded them to oblige the insurgents to lay down their arms. At the Faubourg du top of the Rue Filles du Calvaire. The bar- small passage left at the side of each. ricade of the Barriere Rochecouart was taken. At Montmarte they were still fighting, but the firing was stayed until the Clos St, Lazare morning the rappel was beaten again. The for their accuracy. was carried by assault; the greater number barriers were strictly guarded. of insurgents found there were taken prison- An exact estimate of the loss of life, and ers. About 6,000 muskets and ammunition the number of wounded was unattainable. the close of last November, says the Secreta-

on the left bank in the evening. They been dungeons under the Tuillers, the Louver, the addition, 22,900 mules, 16,200 oxen, 5,386 may be of interest to our readers: Antoine and the streets which are between Hotel de Ville, and in the various prisons. schooners, scows, and surf-boats in like pro- of strands in each cable, 600; ultimate tenthe Hotel de Ville and the basin of the canal. Four or five of the members of the Assembly portion, bad been bought by the Government. sion, 6,500 tons; capacity of the bridge, The National Guard and three troops were among the killed and about as many a- Quite a large share of the live stock has ei- 500 tons; number of strands in the ferry cain possession of all the line of the canal from mong the wounded. Fourteen general offi- ther died or been killed in battle. the Bastille to La Chapalle St. Denis.

the barricades of the Rue Vielle Estrapade, been greater than in the most brilliant engage- following statement of taxation was brought tower, 20 square feet; size at the top, 11 and the Rue Neuve St. Genevieve were still ments during the wars of Napoleon. to be forced. For five hours the cannon The following appeal was posted on Mon- liament to levy an income tax. Great Brit- whole weight of the bridge, 650 tons; height roared incessantly. The most dreadful car- day by the insurgents :nage ensued; and it it was not before 4 o'- "Aux Armes .- We wish the Republic the worst despotisms. In the United States, der the bridge, 250 feet. Assembly.

MONDAY.

Mediator.

On Monday morning there was an awful which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and carriages, except ammunition wagons and in La Villette and La Chapelle was convert- The "generale" was beaten at 5 o'clock in join us."

At 9 o'clock the President of the Assem-On the Place Maubert, after two hours, the bly called together the members then in the at the top of the Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Faubourg St. Macro of the river; on the right bank the Faubourg St. Macro of the river; on the right bank the Faubourg St. Macro of the Rue St. Victor. The troops and determination of blood to an inflammation and construction of the river; on the right bank the Faubourg St. Macro of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks of the Rue St. Victor. The troops are altogether suppressed on the left banks are a insurgents were driven out, and took refuge palace, and announced that the insurgents Faubourg St. Marceau the insurgents defend- du Temple was taken in the night; the bar- prisoners. ed their barricades with obstinacy. At this rier of the Temple was free; the Faubourg

On a mission of peace, the Archbishop Regiments of the line, infantry and caval- of Paris and the representatives Larabit, Galry, continued to arrive during the morning li-Cazale, and Erault, four delegates of the most difficulty they could be saved from sumfrom the departments. At six, several legions insurgents presented an address to the Asof National Guards from the provinces march- sembly, demanding an armistice, and promising to surrender the Faubourg on condition The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken refuge, the staircases of which had been ken refuge. The penalty for the other offence is \$200; the country to a renewal of such criminal attention to the head, &c. The penalty for the other offence is \$200; the country to a renewal of such criminal attention to the head, &c. The penalty for the other offence is \$200; the country to a renewal of such criminal attention to the head, &c. The penalty for the other offence is \$200; the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the country is per The engineers soon began the work of mi- of preserving their titles and rights of citizens. destroyed. Several thousands prisoners were destroy their barricades themselves and make tempts as that from which it has just escaped. for this, will involve each one in a fine of \$14,

insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine surby their tri-colored scarfs, were seen in groups stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. La-

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St. Labeen incredible, and the military exertions plete the barricades without interruption. almost unparalled.

for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to seized at his house. Decree of Transportation on the Insurgents. ing the victory.

The President had proposed to the As- Further Details .- 100,000 insurgents were menced. The first barricade was vigorously sembly a project of law pronouncing trans- on the one side, and 250,000 troops and Na- tion for the Presidency, will let no opportuattacked and carried, but not without consid- portation on all persons taken with arms in tional Guards on the other. Col. Banaud, of the 48th regiment of the proposal passed unanimously. The families The Presse and the Reforme are also sus- American continent. Wilmot Proviso Demline, and several officers, were killed. Gen. of the convicts will be allowed to go with pended.

Paris, June 25. A large body sailed from the suburb to- The plan of operations of the insurgents of the insurgents. wards noon, entered the island of St. Louis, was ably conceived, according to the topo- The Sth, 9th, and 12th legions of the Parand formed a barricade on the Pont des graphy of the city. The approaches of the is National Guards of the Banlieu were dis-Tournelles, which was undergoing repairs .- palace of the National Assembly being very armed on Tuesday. They were then kept in check by tronps sta- favorable to the employment of troops, the Napoleon Lebon and Keransie, both chiefs fifth article?"

the Clos St. Lazare and its environs were set building in the Clos St. Lazare, Faubourg small osier wand that each of them kept con-St. Denis, supported the combat from the cealed in his sleeve, those borne by the chiefs The combat continued during the day on Faubourg Poissonneire to the Temple, at- were forked at the end. Evidence has been many points, but became isolated on all for tempting to advance by the great arteries obtained that besides their general plan operly towards the Halles and the Hotel de Ville. vernment ready organized. The fourth mass of insurgents, having for a and the Barriere St. Denis. At the Faubourg support a gigantic barricade very strongly St. Antoine barricades bad been made, and constructed on the Place of the Bastille, the were still occupied by the insurgents, but no entry of the Faubourg St. Antoine, reached attempt was made to take them: the troops by this long street to the church of St. Ger- The estimates of the killed and wounded vais, which is, as is well known, behind the vary materially. Some accounts give 25,000 Hotel de Ville, and near which they had con- as the total killed and wounded on both sides, Temple, the Rue du Faubourg was occupied structed another, extremely strong, at the en- whilst others give only 10,000. The numby the line, by the pompiers, and the garde try of the Place Bandover. It is superfluos ber will we have no doubt exceed 15,000 .national or garde mobile, but they were still to add, that the principal and main streets Only 40,000 insurgents, it now appears, were fighting on the banks of the canal. The boule- were cut by numerous barricades, between engaged in the struggle. vard was also occupied by the troops to the which the insurgents passed by means of a . Strange rumors are affoat that ere a week

TUESDAY.

The prisoners taken among the insurgents ry of War, 11,549 horses had been purcha-The insurgents only occupied some points were immediately deposited in the vaults and sed for cavalry and artillery in Mexico. In ing items in regard to that structure, which dislodged from their positions in the Rue St. Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, the wagons, 54 steam vessels, 4 ships, with brigs, cers have been put hors ducombat, several be-After the Place du Pantheon was taken, ing killed. The loss in superior officers has

clock (the attack having commenced at one) democratic and social. We will the sover- 9s. 7d. sterling; Russia, 9s. 9d.; Austria, that these streets were freed, and that a repelegaty of the People. All citizens of a Re- 11s. 6d.; Prussia, 12s. 4d.; France, £1 4s. resentative of the Ardennes, M. Payer, whose public should not and cannot will any other. 6d.; England, £2 12s. house had been invaded by the insurgents, To defend this Republic all must concur.could get out of his house and come to the Numorous democrats who understand this have come out within these two days. This "Do thine own work, and know thyself."

holy cause reckons already many victims; we Suppression of the Insurrection on the left are all resolved to avenge them or die. Alerte, Bank-the Archbishop of Puris acting as Citoyens! let not one fail to his appeal. In If a blind obstinacy find you indifferent before Alexandria (Va.) Gazette: tillness. Few individuals were seen, and no so much blood has been shed, we will all die

in an open court. The indignation of the National Guards and the inhabitants against them was so intense that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be saved from summary vengeance. What is to be done with mark to be done with the penalty for stealing slaves, is 10 years and district the Blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electurity of the Blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electurity of the Blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electurity of the Blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electurity of the Blood is powerfully determined to the blood arising from the impurities of the Blood is producing the Blood is producing the Blood is producing the blood, arising from the impurities of the Blood arising from the

were immediately shot. The vaults of Notre Hostilities were resumed at 10 o'clock in it is said, was quite aware, for some days indictments, the aggregate punishment of all Dame, the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and the the forenoon, and, after a short contest, the previously, that the insurrection was about to will be 1,080 years' imprisonment, and \$44, break out and the Minister of War consequent- 400 fine!! Members of the Assembly, distinguished y their tri-colored scarfs, were seen in groups f 10 or 12, patrolling the streets. Whenever they passed between the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville they never failed to be red upon by the insurgents from the windows. Although the number of regular troops. ever they passed between the Chamber and The Archbishop of Paris, who was unforthe Hotel de Ville they never failed to be tunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst were never sent; and, as the telegraph is We do not think it right or expedient to fired upon by the insurgents from the win- endeavoring to induce the insurgents to sur- in the department of the Minister of the In- lay plans in one State for interfering illegally were supressed. Some of the insurgent prisoners do not hesitate to assert that they have friends in the Government who would have free States; but, such laws, such legal promoved in their favor had an opportunity oc- cesses, and such penalties, as we have just zare were shot on the spot, and four hundred curred. This may account for the manner noticed, ere utterly inhuman, and will cermore the next morning. The struggle had in which the insurgent were allowed to com- tainly arouse feelings of settled abhorrence

> One of the principal prisoners, M. de Flot- izens. [National Era.] Two Lieutenants of the National Guard te, was found to have in his possession a lassiwere taken prisoners on the barricades .- sier passar in the hand-writing of M. de Lam- Cass' Vote against the Wilmot Proviso in Three women dressed as cantinieres, were artine, and another in that of M. Louis Blanc. arrested in the neighborhood of the Assambly. Several letters from M. de Lamartine were

the effect of the liquors thus given to them. insurrectionists were as near as possible gain- with Mexico. By the following extract it will testi

erable slaughter on the side of the assailants. their hands which had been adopted. The All the Anarchist journals are suppressed.

and several barricades thus turned were cap- new government will probably be placed un- M. Canaigne, one of the editors of the Commune and an associate of Sobrier, was

within, and, upon the approach of the troops, ery person working at the barricades shall be was arrested by order of Lamoriciere, after escaped through passages opened in the cel- considered as taken with arms in his hands." having been admitted to the conference on the plan of attack, he was taken in the ranks

POSTSCRIPT. EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, ) July 1, 5 o'clock.

elapse M. M. Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Lou-

WASTEFULNESS OF WAR.-Up to near

out in England recently, by the effort in Par- square feet; span of the bridge, 800 feet; ain taxes her subjects, per head, more than from the water, 230 feet; depth of water un-

## Three Hundred and Thirty Indictments.

The people of the United States will hardly hil to have their attention arrested by the defending the Republic we defend property. following statement, which we copy from the

"The grand jury of Washington county, beneath the burning ruins of the Fabourg St. on Thursday, brought in indictments against in the Faubourg Poissonnierre. Every house those which Lrought supplies for the soldiers. Antoine.—Think of wives and children and the men charged with carrying off the slaves On Tuesday evening every remaining lowing number and effect:—Against Sears, according to directions a cure for life is guarantied. who sailed in the schooner Pearl, to the folsymptoms of disorder was suppressed. Up (the Captain,) thirty-six indictments for stealtill that time the number of prisoners was ing slaves, the property of thirty-six owners, 6,000 but every bour added to the number. and seventy-four indictments for transporting orisoners.

In the Conciegerie 1500 were combined against Drayton (the super-cargo) and Engin an open court. The indignation of the lish, (the deck hand,) making in all, three

such a mass of human beings is a question imprisonment; so that if they be convicted which appears to puzzle every one. To on the thirty-six indictments, for this, the agsend them all to the Pacific is utterly impssi- gregate penalty for each will be, 360 years!

throughout the masses of non-slaveholding cit

# Secret Session.

The injunction of secresy having been rethe troops. Several soldiers have died from It is now ascertained that at one time the the proceedings of the Senate on the Treaty moved, the National Intelligencer publishes nity pass unimproved to strike a blow at freedom, and extend the curse of slavery over the ocrats of Vermont, look at the vote of your M. de Lamartine and Arago headed de- candilate, see in what company he votes ade la Bastile, with the firemen and sappers. It is stated that Gen, Cavaignac has sum- tachments of nationals, and boldly advanced gainst the Proviso, and say if such a traitor to the North deserves your votes.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE, March 7, 1848. On motion of Mr. Baldwin to insert at the end of the fifth article the following words, to wit:

Provided, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territories hereby ceded, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

"Shall these words stand as a part of the

for President, but refuses to support Mr. Fillmore. The South Carolinians know their man. They don't support any candidate I letter and billet paper, and that he sells books low-blindfolded. Mr. Fillmore is too anti-slavery or than at any other establishment in town. Call and which from these quarters lead almost direct- ation, the insurgents had a revolutionary Go- for their purposes. Gen. Cass has gaind too permanent a reputation as a political trickster, and although pro-slavery enough in his professions, cannot be trusted. But Gen. Taylor suits them exactly. He has has been reared amid slavery, is deeply interested in reared amid slavery, is deeply interested in the success of the institution; und all things have tended to render his views of the Constitution identical with those of slave-holding be determined by the corner store, where he will be glad to wait on his old customers and all new stitution identical with those of slave-holding constructionists. Besides, he has never been ones who may favor him with a sall. in political life-has no settled course of policy to pursue-has never avowed a political principle in his life, and consequently he is Quilles, Steel Pens. Pen-Holders, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Wafers Sealing-Wax, Letter Stamps. &c. considered admirable material whereof to fe make a President who shall be with them in is Blanc, Cauissidiere, and Lagrange will be arrested. It is impossible for us to vouch for their accuracy.

all their schemes of slavery propagandism.—
Give them Gen. Taylor for President, and the South Carolinians are satisfied. Why Battle Creek. April 13, 1843. Results of the Insurrection.—On Tuesday arrested. It is impossible for us to vouch the South Carolinians are satisfied. Why should they not be?

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Bu-chanan, assistant engineer, in the corps engaged upon the iron bridge, gives the follow-

Number of cables for bridge, 16; number ble, 37; diameter of the cable, 7-8 of an inch; public is solicited. height of stone tower, 6S feet 1 inch; height TAXATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES .- The of wood tower for forry, 50 feet; base of the

GREAT BRITAIN .- The population of Great Britain is nearly 30,000,000. The voters are less than a million; about 50,-Plato often inculcates this great precept 000 persons, it is said, ownall the land in

## 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 resuccessful romedy for this dangerous and distress-complaint the Piles, over offered to the American

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine, no Al oes, Colocynta, Gamboge, or other powerful and irrita-ting purgative. No fear of taking cold while under

Inflammatory Diseases.

Although the Electronry 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 in-Impurities of the Blood

Married ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach, bowels and spine, Startling Disclosures.—The Government, Soo. Should conviction follow on all of the easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Peculiar Cases and Effects in New Englad.

Chronic Piles.—A workman in the gas house at Cam-bridgeport, who had the piles fifteen years, very se-

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 pecially females, afflicted with extreme costiveness and piles, with all those distressing syptoms 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. Fistalas, Ulcers, &c.—In the worst case of piles, where fistalas, ulcers, and cavernous holes exist, the Electuary is always salutary in its effects, and it persevaringly used will evolute a cure. Two or three cases veringly 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 mercarial diseases in the in-

Price, \$1 per box, of twelve doses with full direcbe seen that the 'model doughface,' who, for his servility, has since received the nominawholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, and by A. T. Havens, Battle Creek.



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

After the debate, the question was stated, Shall these words stand as a part of the fifth article?"

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THEY DO SAY that Havens has the best foolscap, see for yourselves.

APOTHECARIES HALL, Eagle Block

Tub Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in informing the L public that he has resumed the business of Tub aking and is ready to supply the public with articles of his manufacture on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State. He proposes to manufacture nothing but Wash-Tubs, and he will guarantee that all work shall be of the best quality, The patronage of the

Banile Creek May, 19 1848.

Town Libraries. HAV ANS has just received a large assortment of books suitable for towal libraries, and they are in be sold

Carpenter's Tools.

A GOOD assortment will be found at the hardware store in Battle Creek, consisting of broad axes, adz's c. a. and common augurs, long and short jointers, jack planes, smooth ditto, hollows and rounds, skew and rabbit planes, brads, match planes, base ditto, grecian ova los, sash planes, ploughs, saw sets, (a new arricle) brace and bits, augar bits, steel squares, marked to 12ths, slicks new magog, scotch gray and hindostan oil stones, all of which will be sold cheap.

# Heal the Sick.



THE proprietors, full of confidence in the victues of Dr. Soule's Sovereign Balm Pills, which have goin of for themselves such an enviable reputation in the thort space of five years they have been before the public—the many cures of disease they have perform ad—some of the patients lawing been cenfined to their

ed—some of the patients having been cen fined to their beds for months and years, are truly astonishing, now challenge the world to produce their equal.

For long standing Dyspepsy and habitual costive ness, they have never tailed, 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 fover, worms, &c.—for gravel, rheumatism spinal affectious, adache, cough and colds, they have proved an invalunble remedy.

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILL FEVER. No medicine yet discovered has proved so effectsal neuring ague and fever, chill feyer, &c, in the Wesfern States, as the genuine sovereign Balm Pills. We have never known a single case, when taken necord-

ing 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, Eryspelas, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

In nervous debility and female complaints, they have worked wenders. They quiet the nerves by re-moving 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 Circulars.) These Pills were first introduced in a noisless mon-ner. No gandy show cards, or long appertisements filled with certificates from persons that never lived,

were resorted to, but were left to work their way int public fevor on their own merits.

They are purely Vegetable, mild but sure in their or eration, and perfectly safe for young and old of debil-itated constitutions. They never leave the bowels con Great care has been taken in selecting and compound ing the medicine which has always been suprintended

by Dr. Soule in person.

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

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

lece, ved.

The genaine Sovereign Balm Pills can be had wholesale and retail of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co. Euclid, Onon-

daga Co. N. Y.
J. Owen & Co., wholesale and retail agents: Also, sole by agents in every town in the country, and by A. T. Haveus, Agent, Battle Creek.



# THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

[7 OR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption? classed with the curable diseases. The most fearful mulady of our country has been conquered! The most fatul of all disenses has yielded at last to the skill of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsum 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 Hungarian Balsum was first discoverd by Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and has been tested for six years by the most eminent Physicians in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, where it has roved the Great and only Remedy.

It has recently been introduced into the United

States, under the immediate suprentendence of the inventor, and is now litterly sweeping Consumption from the land. What Innoculation is to Small Pox., the Hungarian Balsam is to Consumption-an insurn Ghemista, Physicians, Medical Societies, and the

great body of Consumptive patients, every where admit that the most important work of the ago has becomplished-Consumption Can be cured.

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

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

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptives of the climate, but to be used as a presenting medicine it, all each of Cobbs.

sed 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, Diffi-culty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night sweats, Emciation and General Debility Asthma, Influenza, Whoop-

ing Cough, and Croup.

The great werit of Dr. Buchun's Balsam is this—that all cases of Pulmony Consumption is gives Immedi-

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and ben at once the foundation of Health and Strength to Price of the Balsam only one dollar per bottle with full directions, Dissertation or Consumption, No-tices, and cretificates of Remarkable cures, &c.

For Sale by A. T. HAVENS. New Arrangment!

MORE STOVES
AND
LATER PATTERNS!!! THE UNDERSIGNED take pleasure in offering to the dublic a more complete stock of new and beautiful styles of Cooking and Parlor Stoves than have ever before been offered in this market, together with a general assortment of Hallow Ware, Copper, Tin Sheet

Iron, Stove Pipe, &c. &c., &c.

The attenton of the stove buying community is respectfully solicited to an examination of our stock before

SAMUEL S. BURPEE. Marshall October 8, 1848.

Paper.

THE undersigned will be supplied from the Ann Ar bor 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 soldfor cash or exchanged for rags,

The above may be found at the shoe Store of J. Pier-

n, one door east of the Hardware Store of William E. DORRANCE, Agent.

Battle Creek, November 20, 1847.

THOSE INDEBTED to the subscriber, will please not wate for the bell to rin , before 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, Buttle Creek. 56