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☞ Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

☞ We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C.	- - -	Par.
Baltimore	- - -	Par.
Philadelphia	- - -	Par.
New York city	- - -	Par
New York State	- - -	¾ per ct. dis.
New England	- - -	¼ do.
New Jersey	- - -	¾ do.
Eastern Pennsylvania	- - -	¾ do.
Western Pennsylvania	- - -	1¼ ½ do.
Maryland	- - -	½ do.
Virginia	- - -	¾ do.
Western Virginia	- - -	1¼ do.
Ohio	- - -	2½ do.
Indiana	- - -	2½ do.
Kentucky	- - -	2½ do.
Tennessee	- - -	3½ do.
Michigan	- - -	3 do.
Canada	- - -	5 do.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1848.

For the National Era.

SKETCHES OF MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No. 15.—*Religious Toleration—Its early Friends—Eminent Nonconformists—The Puritans—Oliver Cromwell—The Pilgrims—The Corporation and Test Acts—Their Origin—Their Effects upon Dissenters and others—Their virtual Abrogation and final Repeal—The first Triumph of the Reformers.*

For centuries, it was a settled maxim in England, that the only sure way to convert a heretic was to put him to death. All sects have been persecutors in their turn. The Papists burnt the Episcopalians, the Episcopalians decapitated the Puritans, and the Puritans hung the Quakers. With the advancing light of civilization, the dungeon and the pillory were substituted for the scaffold and the stake. Then, as each sect had the power, it imprisoned, scourged, and cropped the others. At length, bigotry became satisfied with imposing pecuniary fines and civil disabilities on schismatics. Though it is long since the nostrils of a dominant sect in England have been regaled with the incense of a roasting heretic, it is only twenty years since the Established Church of that country ceased from the statute book the grosser penalties against the exercise of the rights of conscience, leaving a sufficient number unrepealed to operate as a terror to evil doers, and a praise and a profit to them that do not "dissent."

The struggle between Right and Prerogative, which has agitated the Kingdom for the past half century, has not been confined to civil institutions. The tithes of the archbishop have not been deemed more sacred from scrutiny, than the crown of the monarch. The Church as well as the State has been shaken by the earthquake trend of Reform. During the last twenty years, the advance towards unqualified religious toleration has been rapid. Within that brief period, the corporation and test acts have been repealed, the Catholics emancipated, the State Church of Scotland virtually broken up, whilst the English establishment itself finds within its pale a liberalizing element, which promises at no remote day to dissolve its union with the secular power. Prominent amongst the divines of our times, who have materially contributed to these results, stand Robert Hall, John Angel James, Ralph Wardlaw, and Thomas Chalmers.

But, the tree of Toleration, whose fruits the people of England are now gathering, was planted long ago by martyr hands; and it has been watered by the tears, and fertilized by the blood, and hallowed by the prayers, of men as eminent and pure as Heaven ever sent to adorn and elevate the human race. Historians have shown that who, in the expressive phrase of Burke, have preached and practiced "the dissidence of Dissent, and the protestantism of the Protestant religion," are Baxter, Owen, Calamy, Howe, Flavel, Henry, Bunyan, Bates, Doddridge, Law, Watts, and Fuller; names illustrious in the annals of Nonconformity, whose writings exerted a wide influence among their contemporaries, and in our day are the text books of the profoundest theologians, and the solace and guide of the most humble and devout of the unlearned classes.

In tracing the origin of the modern reforms in the ecclesiastical institutions of England, due credit should be given to the Puritans of the times of Cromwell. In the convulsions of 1642–9, the English church establishment, the power which had held the national conscience in awe for more than a century, was utterly overthrown, and Puritanism became the prevailing religion of the Commonwealth. The professors of the new faith were distinguished for a strange mixture of austere piety and wild fanaticism—the natural product of the times in which they lived. No wonder they were guilty of excesses. The ignorant band breaks with the wildest power. Their extravagance were the spontaneous out-gush of the soul, when freedom of religious opinion, suddenly let loose from the thraldom of ages, found itself in a large place. Our Puritan fathers of the seventeenth century, by the recoil of the revolutionary wave, found themselves standing on the *terra-firma* of the rights of conscience, high above the reach of the returning surge. They must have been more than mortal, had they not roamed far and wide over the fair country which spread its tempting landscape all around them. No wonder they indulged in wild speculations, and made extravagant investments, in those then unexplored regions. They were like captives suddenly released from the galling chains and stifling atmosphere of the slave-ship, who trend Elysian fields and inhale the intoxicating air of God's unfettered winds. It is an evidence of their sincerity that they carried their religion into everything, even their fighting and their politics. Bodies of their troops, often dispensing with what they denominated the carnal drum and fife, marched to the harmony of David's Psalms, sung in Mear and Old Hundred. Sermons, extending in length to six and eight mortal hours, were preached to the regiments, by chaplains mounted on artillery carriages. The camp of the revolutionists was not more the scene of rigid military drilling, than of warm discussions on the five cardinal points of their faith. The Roundheads in Parliament engaged almost as frequently in debates on original sin, and the Scriptural mode of baptism, as upon laws concerning the civil and military affairs of the State. The very names which figure in the transactions of those times indicate the spirit of the age. There was Praise-God Barebones, Hitherto-help-us-Lord Fenwick, Stand-fast-on-the-high-hill Smith, Through-much-tribulation-we-enter-into-the-Kingdom-of-heaven Jones—names as familiar to the antiquarian as those of John Hampden and Harry Vane. What happier illustration of Cromwell's intuitive knowledge of the men he commanded, than his brief bulletin, pronounced at the head of his army, on the eve of one of the decisive battles of his revolution, fought under a drizzling rain, "*Soldiers I trust in God; but keep your powder dry!*" Faith and works.

Oliver Cromwell, *the* man of his age, and whose impartial biography is yet unwritten, was the soul of old Puritanism, and the warrior-apostle of religious toleration. He maintained this priceless principle in spite of the frown of the floor of Parliament, against the passive obedience of the church, and the uniformity of the Presbyterian, and defended it amid the blaze and roar of battle against the brilliant gallantry of Rupert and the fiery assaults of Lesley. The "Ironsides" of the revolutionary forces, composed of the Independents of Huntingdonshire, constituting the "imperial guard" of the republican army, were raised and disciplined by Cromwell. Through long training, in the camp and the ensuventicle, he had fired them with a hatred of kingly and priestly tyranny, which, in after years, on many a field, under his leadership, swept to ruin the legions of an arrogant court and hierarchy. The historic pen of England has done injustice to him and to them. The reason is obvious. That pen has not been held by their friends, but their enemies. For a hundred years succeeding Cromwell's time, the English scholar and historian was dependent on the rich and noble, in Church and State, for patronage and bread. He must have been a rare man who coveted opprobrium and penury, by lifting his pen against civil and ecclesiastical institutions, hoary with age and venerated by the great mass of his countrymen. And these very institutions Cromwell and his followers had temporarily overthrown. He assisted at the death of the monarch—they aided to prostrate the Church—bringing kings and subjects, bishops and curates, to a common level. Can we expect the Church of Rome to do justice to the leveller? English historians have written of him and them as the hosten always write of the beaters—as the scattered of the scatterers—the vanquished of the victors. Admitting their extravaganees and their austere sectarianism, the impartial pen will record of the Puritans of 1645, that they exhibited many of the fruits of a sincere piety, and fostered the germ of that toleration which blends the dignity of free thought with the humility of Christian charity. Their descendants have exhibited all the heroic virtues of their fathers, tempered with the liberalizing influences of succeeding generations. Eminent for learning and piety, they have been the patrons of all the arts which adorn and purify mankind, and, in the darkest hours of the party of progress and reform, have been true to the good cause. The seion from the parent stock, planted by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in 1620, struck its roots deep into our American soil, and myriads of master minds in all the States of the Confederacy now repose under its overshadowing foliage, and pluck the fruits of civil and religious freedom from its spreading branches.

The power of the Established Church received a blow in the civil wars, from which it never fully recovered. At the Restoration, under Charles II, it took advantage of a real or fancied dread of the increase of Popery in the kingdom, to seduce Dissenters into an acquiescence in the adoption of laws favoring Episcopal supremacy, and which were subsequently employed to oppress Protestant Nonconformists. The chief of these were the *Corporation* and *Test Acts*, to the enactment, operation, and final repeal of which, the reader's attention is invited.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era.

WHEN I WOULD DIE!

I would not die in spring time,
When all is bright around,
And fair young flowers are peeping
From out the silent ground;

When life is on the waters,
And joy is on the land,
For winter, gloomy winter,
Then spares not an hour.

I would not die in summer,
When music's on the breeze,
And soft, delicious murmurs
Float ever through the trees;

And fairy birds are singing,
From out the leafy dell;
No! with its transient glories
I would not pass away!

When breezes leave the mountains—
Its balmy sweets all o'er—
When birds have left the forest
And fan our bowers no more;

When summer flowers are dying
Within the lonely dell,
And autumn winds are sighing—
I would not perish then!

But let me die in winter,
When night hangs dark above,
And hold the snow in lying
On bosoms that we love.

And may the wind at midnight,
That blows with fitful sway,
Chant wildly, softly, sweetly,
A requiem for me!

Rochester, November 10, 1848.

For the National Era.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE:

Its Population, Agriculture, Education, Administration of Justice, Religion, Finances, &c.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SMITHEN, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, WASHINGTON.

No. 1.

ITS LIMITS.

France is the most westerly of the States on the continent of Europe, with the exception of Spain.

It is bounded on the northeast by Belgium, Prussia, and Bavaria, on the east by Baden, Switzerland, and Sardinia, on the south by the Mediterranean and Spain, on the west by the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and on the northwest by the English Channel.

Its land frontier is formed chiefly of great natural boundaries. The Pyrenees separate, on the side of Spain, pursues the crests of the Pyrenees from sea to sea. That towards Sardinia follows the lofty ridges of the Alps, while the limits on the side of Switzerland are marked by the heights of the Jura mountains. The broad Rhine divides it from Baden, and an irregular and conventional line, stretching from the mouth of the Lauter, a feeder of the Rhine, to a point on the shore of the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Ostend, forms the northeastern border.

Both the Pyrenees and the Alps, formerly, during the height of Bonaparte's power, extended far beyond their present position; but they were forced back to where they now are, by the treaties of 1814.

The length of its sea-coast is estimated at 1,500 miles, and that of its land frontier at 1,200 miles, following the windings of the boundary. The greatest length from north to south is 600 miles, and its extreme breadth, from west to east, is 594 miles.

ITS AREA.

Its area, or total superficies, including that of Corsica, is calculated at 204,711 square miles. Its extreme length, measured on the meridian, is 42° 25′ and 51° 05′ north, and longitude 7° 13′ and 8° 16′ east from Washington.

ITS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The city of Paris, the seat of the Government of France, is situated in latitude 48° 51′ north, and in longitude 79° 19′ east from Washington. It stands very nearly where a north and south line and an east and west line, drawn from the extremities of France, would intersect each other. Its distance from the northern extremity is 155 miles, from the southern extremity 445 miles, from the eastern extremity 267 miles, and from the western extremity 323 miles.

Paris is the *Lutetia* or *Lutetia* of the ancient but small tribe of the Parisii, when first visited by Cæsar, fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, it consisted of only a few mean dwellings of earth and cut stone, and was built on an island in the river Seine, that comprehends that part of the present city called *Cité*. It now occupies both sides of the Seine, and numbers over 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

ITS CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Previously to the year 1789, France consisted of a multitude of military or provincial governments. In that year these divisions were abolished, and France was divided into 84 departments. Two other departments have been added since. These departments have 86 in number, have assumed from some marked natural feature of the surrounding country. They correspond, in some particulars, to the Territories, and to the United States, when under the government of Congress. They are subdivided into arrondissements, or circuits, so called from *arrondissement*, a rounding, or going round, or circuit. These arrondissements are divided again into *communes* or corporations. The arrondissements correspond to the counties of our States or Territories, and the communes to the towns or townships of the State of New York. The name of the arrondissement is invariably taken from its chief town.

West France is composed of 13 departments, which comprise six of the old military or provincial divisions.

Central France contains 8 of the ancient military governments, which are now divided into 13 departments.

East France is divided into 11 departments, formed out of 4 of the ancient military provinces.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

After the occupation of Paris by the Romans, they enlarged it, and it became the residence of the Roman Governor of North Gaul. Julian, a governor under the Emperor Constantius, so much enamored of the place, as to call it, in his letters, his *dear Lutetia*. The Parisians, who were good mariners and brave men, soon fell into the march of Roman civilization, and became good citizens. Some remains still exist of the Roman buildings. After it was chosen by Cloris for his residence, Paris was enlarged during the reign of the successor of Charlemagne, it was pillaged frequently by the Normans, until, in the third dynasty, it was fortified and surrounded by a wall. The contents thus enclosed were 616 acres, and the city was divided into four wards or *quarters*. Charles V enlarged the northern boundary, so as to make the city contain 1,084 acres, and divided it into 16 wards. Francis I added 97 acres on the north to its contents. Henry IV increased it 1,000 acres, and divided the division of Louis XIV, it covered a surface of 2,740 acres, and, in 1728, its extent was increased to 3,344 acres. In 1786, a new wall was erected, enclosing within the limits of Paris 8,400 acres. The public offices and monuments of Paris are the admiration of the world. The major part of them does not date further back than the time of Louis XIV. Bonaparte, within the brief period of his autocracy, gave Paris more improvements and embellishments than it received from the time of the three preceding despots, the Fourteenth, the Fifteenth, and the Sixteenth Louis Bourbons. Since the peace of 1815, individual enterprise, stimulated by the spirit of speculation, has done more for Paris than all the misdirected extravagance of the Kings of France has ever done for it. The city now contains 1,000 streets, and is eclipsed in elegant and comfortable buildings, erected handsome public buildings, and rebuilt the old parts of the city with new and convenient houses. The population, had together with the national territory, never, at any time, exceeded 50,000. In 1285, it is estimated by some to have been 40,000, and by others to have been 100,000. In 1367, it is estimated to have been 180,000. In the time of Henry II, the number of houses in Paris were 12,000, and the population 240,000. At the end of the 16th and 17th, it was 300,000, and the inhabitants within the walls were 429,000. Since that period, the population has been regularly progressive.

The returns of the census of France since 1801 show a steady increase in its population, as will be seen by reference to the following table:

1801	- 27,349,003	1831	- 32,569,223
1811	- 29,092,734	1836	- 33,540,910
1821	- 30,461,875	1846	- 35,400,486

The population of Paris has observed very nearly the same rate of progress, as will be seen by the following table:

1801	- 546,856	1831	- 774,338
1811	- 622,636	1836	- 909,126
1821	- 713,966	1846	- 1,053,897

* Authorities—The Geographies of Balbi, Malte Brun, Vosgien, &c., the official reports of the Government of France up to the year 1848, the Statistical Annuals of the Bureau of Paris up to the present year, the great French Encyclopedic Methodique, &c.

THE MINES—DISCOVERY OF COAL.—We learn that the hands at the lead mines, at the Kellogg diggings, are all lately engaged in raising lead ore, the deposites of which seem inexhaustible. Discoveries of many new leads have lately been made, in prospecting for lead, about six miles northeast of the main diggings, a few days since, a bed of fine coal was struck, a few feet from the surface of the ground. At the last accounts, the south bed was opened about 1,070 rods, and it was thought that the bed would prove to be very thick, and extend over a large area.—*Little Dorado.*

THE POPULATION OF LONDON, within the tables of mortality, on the 6th June, 1841, was 912,001 males, and 1,036,368 females—together, 1,948,369. The annual increase from 1831 to 1841, was 1.51 per cent. The Registrar General estimates that the population of London first rose above two millions (2,011,495) in 1845: he estimates the population of the year 1847 at 2,160; and the prospective number for 1850 at 2,240,289.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA—THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE.

From the notices by the press of the organization of parties in the northern section of the Union for the purpose of emigrating to California, we are led to believe that the number of persons who will leave their homes and dwellings, their way over the prairies to the *farthest West*, will far exceed the estimates of those who have based entire confidence in the long catalogue of indemnities, which have been set out to the people by those persons who are conversant with the resources of our new possessions, and especially of the gold region of California, which, if one-half of the statements be true, is in fact, the *El Dorado* of those who view the accumulation of wealth as the ultimatum of their desires. The Louisville Courier notes the organization of emigrating companies in various towns and neighborhoods of Kentucky; and from all knowledge of the determination of the disposes in other States, it declares that there is little doubt that *fifty thousand* persons will be on their way to California, as soon as the grass of the prairies shall show itself in the spring.

In view of these indications, we desire to say a few words in relation to the superiority of the southern or Arkansas route over the Santa Fe, Missouri or northern route, in hopes that our remarks will attract the attention of all companies and emigrating feelers who may wish to remove to California, confidently believing, as we do, that if they will examine for themselves the claims of the two routes, they will not be long in coming to a decision that the southern route is decidedly the *most direct, the best, and the cheapest*, avenue to California.

* * *

We spend the following synopsis of the advantages of the Arkansas route, according to the testimony of gentlemen acquainted with all the localities, and who have made frequent excursions of the entire country from the line of this State to Santa Fe.

The distance from the head of steamboat navigation on the Arkansas to Santa Fe is less by about *three hundred miles* than from Independence to Santa Fe.

From the early opening of the spring in the latitude of the southern route, caravans are enabled to start from a month to six weeks earlier than on the northern route.

The route runs mainly between the forks of the Canadian, on the dividing ridge, which is as well watered as it is fertile, and abounds with springs the entire distance.

Cattle for transportation, and subsistence of all kinds, can be purchased at the rendezvous on the Arkansas river, within the extreme settlements, than at Independence; for it is a fact well known to the people on our Western border, that droves and cattle are constantly being purchased in the counties bordering on the Arkansas river, for the purpose of purchasing cattle and supplies to be used by emigrants and traders at the rendezvous at Independence.

In addition to this, the Indians have extended their settlements westward to such a distance that supplies can be easily transported, such as corn, beef, and other supplies for eight or ten days' travel on the route after leaving the point of rendezvous.

A company is now organizing at Fort Smith, who design starting for California in April next; and, as it is expected that a detachment of U. S. soldiers will leave the Arkansas for Santa Fe, and perhaps California, a good opportunity is presented for emigrants who reckoned on a place in the government train, through a portion of the route, if not through the entire distance, the protection which this armed escort will afford.

We call the attention of our brethren of the press in every section of the Union to this subject, and will reciprocate the favor if they will give this article a place. We propose if it is a place in their columns, that all those who intend making an overland trip to California may not be ignorant of the fact that the *shortest and best route* to the farthest west is through Arkansas.

A PASSAMAQUODDY HUNTER—SKIRMMAGE WITH A MOOSE.

The following sketch of an Indian hunter, and contest with a moose, we extract from a spirited letter in the Boston Courier, dated from the wilds of Maine:

TOMAH STREAM, *September*, 1848.

It was one of the clear bright mornings of the present month, (the next after the frost struck,) that Atean and I started for the elysium of the wilderness, my companion being that Atean, all his age of twenty-seven, is the crack hunter of his tribe. Atean has an eye like a hawk, and is swift of foot as a deer. Indeed, any game of which he once gets fairly within sight, he knows how to outwalk him as the coon did Captain Scott: "If that is you, Captain, I'll come down." Why should my readers, bipeds or quadrupeds, be anxious to get away from a man who starts off on foot, without any preparation, but simply on business, and goes fifty-eight miles between sun and sun? This Atean did, on the morrow, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, accomplishing upwards of one hundred miles in considerably less than two days. And all this without any training. This indicates a power of pedestrianism equal to the Indian of Cooper's Delaware. But Atean is an *athlete* every way. He is as nimble as a cat, and springy as a deer. He stands five feet eleven, and weighs one hundred and three-quarters. He has lived much among the whites, and is a good farmer, and capital as a woodsman and river driver. He is a hunter, he sees everything within the range of vision, and the shape of game, and shoots whatever he sees. And his look is as great as his skill. There is a deal of moral philosophy in the face of the Indian's good nature, no exaggeration, and a touch of poetry. He sings "Get out of the way, Old Dan Tucker," while he paddles his canoe, and dashes down a watery descent, over rapids and among rocks and stumps, and yet, with the wheel which some a novice out of his wits. Yet he shakes his head at the idea of a rapid, and says that the inexperienced people incur who trust themselves in that dare-devil of a conveyance. He boasts little of his exploits, but acknowledges that he once killed five bucks at a single discharge, and, in the way of small game, knocked over eighteen black ducks at one shot, and at another, filled a two-bushel basket with pigeons. He has built a log house, on stretchers before his cabin, told of his occupation the day previous to my arrival. I knocked early the morrow, and found the door wide open, without stopping, at the sound of an assenting grunt, while he and Mrs. Atean, and the three little Ateans, were quietly snoozing away on the floor before a large fire of hemlock.

Without disturbing the rest of the family, Atean was quickly up and dressed. In five minutes we were paddling down the Tomah, in a canoe, at the rate of ten miles an hour. These soon brought us out on to a piece of dead water. The morning was still and foggy. "Law" preceded us in a skiff about half an hour, and we followed in the track of bubbles which the paddles of our companions had left behind. In an hour the smoke of our fires was ascending through the trees, just as the rising sun began to send his rays through the now disappearing mists of the river. Making a fry of the game we had killed on our way, we soon put our breakfast under our jackets, and run down to the delightful spot where Tomah Stream forms its placid junction with the waters of the St. Croix. It was on the opposite bank, where lordly elms and maples skirt a little rivulet which there finds its way into the main river, that Atean had a day or two previous surprised and shot, at break of day, two moose, who were there taking their morning meal. These stately monarchs of the forest seldom, if ever, run at the first sight of man, but wait his approach, without manifesting any apprehension. If wounded, they not unfrequently turn upon their pursuer and compel him to fly for his life. The Indians, as well as the whites, often have narrow escapes from their rage. One of the former, not long since, was compelled to climb a tree; by a moose he had shot, and so badly injured that it was many months before he was able to walk.

It is but a little while ago that a white man in this vicinity was crushed to death by a moose which separated a neighbor's "clearing" from his own, when he heard his dog making a great outcry at a little distance. He repaired to the spot, and there found the dog had got a young moose by the muffle, and was holding him to a strict account. The man immediately came up and seized the animal by the hind leg, and he was then and the dog were upon the point of flooring their prize, when a tremendous crashing was heard behind them. Looking up, the man saw coming the mother of the young moose close upon him at full gallop, and with erect ears and dilated nostrils, exhibiting a most ferocious aspect. Having no weapon of defence, he came to the judicious conclusion to run like a scalded and run, which he immediately did for dear life. The moose, who stood six feet in her stockings, stopped a moment to extricate her offspring from the dog, and having accomplished this, started in full pursuit after the man, who had now got a few rods the start.

It quickly became an alarmingly exciting race. "Law" knew he was soon to be no match for four, and our hero found that he could only win by strategem. He ran as man never run before, looking at the trees and uprooted roots and windfalls as he sped for the living target. But he saw nothing which promised a sufficient refuge from the enraged animal, now hard upon his heels. He had made two or three important turns, in the hope of avoiding the pursuit, and once the moose run by, as he sheltered himself in the green branches of a recent windfall. She quickly discovered her error, however, and he was forced to resume flight towards him. The spot was one of those places sometimes seen in our woods, where a summer tornado has passed over and swept down a space of two of the largest trees, and piled them in the wildest confusion across one another. Its ragged surface interposed great obstacles to the moose, while it afforded comparatively easy access to the man. Remaining in the top a moment to take breath, and to watch the movements of his ferocious pursuer, he saw the infuriated animal shake from his hold and landed about ten feet down in a clump of blackberry bushes. The moose had made a sudden lunge towards him, and, missing her foothold, had herself brought down about ten feet from where he fell on the ground. This was getting into close quarters. The juxtaposition was altogether too intimate for the fleet footed race. Our friend, while in the top of the windfall, having bethought him of a pole-bridge across a logging-road at the foot of a hemlock, which he saw on one side of him, was on his feet in an instant, and had pulled foot half way up its second story before the moose again put her eye on him. She was after him in a jiffy, and gained the top of a bluff ridge about as quick as he. He heard a snort at his back, and knew that another leap of the mad beast would bring her within reach. The opposite side of this "horseback" was very rugged and precipitous. He caught a glimpse of the old hemlock, perhaps five rods below. Seizing hold of the top of a sorely twisted root, he were bedded half way down the hill, he sprang forward, not knowing where he should fetch up. The tree down at the bridge, he felt, he had landed him plump into the bed of the stream. The moose plunged over the hill at the same moment, but stumbled on the stump and rolled over and falling nearly end over end, finally brought up all standing on the bridge. By this time the object of her rage was under it, secure from all harm. The gunner was not long, after a few minutes of silent bewilderment at the sudden and unexpected termination of the chase, the moose walking off, and he, the hunted, walked home. But I must hasten up the stream. J. S. P.

For the National Era.

TRIBUTE.

"*Many colored persons came and crept over his grave.*"
ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL OF JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Who pays the noblest tribute to the honored dead,
Not well versed in the pomp and ceremony of great
Follow his bier with slow, funeral trend,
And as they go by, wonder my power relate—
How his high eloquence could sway the soul,
And sway a senate—heaving like the sea—
With his mighty intellect?

Who pays the noblest tribute? Wealth, and pomp, and power?
Have they ever the noble words to mourn for him;
And Genius' mighty tones to sound his fame?
The flashing eye she lured to light grew dim
Pains cease to heave the bosom, and to fill the hier,
While millions come back the praise,
And honor—and revere.

Who pays the noblest tribute? Lo, those sages come—
Whose brows are bright with blaze of glowing thought,
Crowd with the throng—the Sanhedrim of years—
Rich with the lore in Learning's pages taught:
They feel a kinship in his mighty soul,
And gear with earnest, hopeful eyes,
On the bright path he trod.

They told me this—the noble tribute paid
To his high power—the ever-roaring mind!
They told me how the Sanhedrim of years
Throw lofty halls, where mighty souls meet kind
His memory spoke in a strong accord
How meet it was the pall should thus
Around him be thrown!

But, oh! it was not this so deeply stirred
Within my breast the mournfulness of tears!
My heart bent with a sadness, and my eye
How blest the homes clustered round his bier;
But there was still an offering paid to him,
Which moved my soul to tender pain,
And made my eyes grow dim.

Away with pomp and idle show!
These tears which fallen in grief you scale cheek
A sweeter tribute to his worth bestow
Than sounding cymbal, or the proud eulogy speak;
Stand back, ye mighty mourners for the dead!
Give place to those who have best right
To mourn the spirit fled!

They are whose path his glowing soul hath shed
Light—warmth—life—joy—and hope—and peace—
They for whose wrongs that stiffening heart hath bled,
And thrill'd with pity for the oppressed—
They are the mourners here—ye great, give place!
He will hear—he will spread the gratitude
Of that despised race.

Come, those who strivest with thy earnest might
To break the fetters for the oppressed—
Come, those devoted soldier of the right,
And see what fruits thy labors by grace!
We would not hear the world's contempt and scorn,
To we who thus have faithful years
From the poor, lowly born!

Oh! let Fame's trumpet loudly sound
For those who with unshaken zeal
And let the high and mighty gather round,
To speak in praise of many a lofty deed!
Give me the grateful tear of the oppressed
To drop upon my grave—oh! then,
How sweet will be my rest!

EDWARD D. HOWARD.

Oswell, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

* The walls of the House of Representatives were hung in black.

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.

INCIDENTS

Connected with the introduction of the Representatives of Martinique and Guadaloupe into the French National Assembly.

We mentioned, in the last *Reporter*, that the two French colonies of Martinique and Guadaloupe had elected their Representatives to the French National Assembly. We are now able to state that they have taken their seats among that body. Two of these gentlemen are colored men, two completely black, one of the latter having been formerly a slave. The former slaves, who, through the Act of Emancipation, had been put in possession of their personal freedom, and who, with the formerly unenfranchised portion of the community, had together with them, the right of the suffrage, voted at the election, and thus were put on an equality with their hitherto more favored brethren.

We are much gratified in being able to say that these gentlemen were not only received with courtesy and kindness by their colleagues, but with an enthusiasm which evinced the the important body of which they now form a part.

The following particulars are taken from the *Constitutionnel*:

"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *October* 17.

"The *Reporter*, on the elections which had taken place at Martinique, stated that M. Bissette had obtained 19,859 votes; M. Perry-Papy, 19,263; M. Schœlcher, 19,117 votes; M. Mazuline, 18,504, and M. France, 16,792. Against their election there were numerous protests, in consequence, first, of the different orders issued by the Provisional Government and the National Assembly, secondly, on the ground of intimidation; thirdly, that M. Perrinon and M. Pory-Papy had used undue influence to secure their election; fourthly, that the electoral lists had not been properly prepared, &c. An inquiry was suggested into the truth of these allegations in regard to all the elections, with the exception of M. Bissette, who had given in his resignation, for some cause which does not appear. M. Pory-Papy vindicated the elections at the tribune. He said, 'Permit me to give you certain explanations, which seem indispensable after the report which has been read. I will first mention the danger which my arise by exciting the passions of the people in the colonies, by opening an inquiry into the validity of the elections. I will characterize the protests, however, which have been sent to you; they are not, certainly, protests against the abolition of slavery, but they are protests against universal suffrage, which has been established in the colonies. I declare that the citizens of the colonies are animated by a sincere love for France, and by a lively admiration of the glorious revolution of February. Never were elections conducted with more calmness than those of Martinique, if one considers that it was the first time that universal suffrage was put in force. There were 25,000 voters, of whom 5,000 were whites and 20,000 men of color. About 20,000 in all took part in the election, and there was required to keep order. Out of the 20,000 votes, one received 19,000. Is it rational to believe that such unanimity could be produced by fraud or violence? The Chamber was satisfied with these explanations; but on M. Deslongrais insisting that the elections should be annulled, M. Perry-Papy again seended the tribune, and replied to the accusations *seriatim*. In the course of his speech he declared, 'As to M. Schœlcher, it is true that his influence is immense in the colony, and that the people of color feel for him the most ardent sympathies! In relation to M. Perrinon, the Commissary of Government, who, by provisional Government, M. Pory-Papy said, 'that his visit of inspection through the colony was not an electioneering visit; it had for its sole object the re-organization of labor on those plantations where it had been suspended.' In conclusion, the orator said, 'I again repeat, the people of color of Martinique have deputed me to declare that they feel a profound regard for France, and the deepest gratitude to the Republic, which has delivered them from a position of suffering and ignominy which their race had endured for centuries past. M. Isambert defended the elections; M. Jules de Lasteyrie vindicated the character of M. Perrinon. Finally, the Assembly voted in favor of the validity of the elections, and accepted the resignation of M. Bissette.'

The accounts received for Guadaloupe are as follows: M. Perrinon, 16,333; M. Schœlcher, 16,053 votes; M. Charles Dain, 10,990 votes; substitutes, M. Mathieu, 11,632, and M. Wallon, 11,582 votes.

"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *October* 20.

"During the time M. Deslongrais was engaged in addressing the Assembly, on the internal administration of France, the Citizen Schœlcher, elected, as one of the members of Guadaloupe, was introduced to the Chamber, and conducted to his place by one of the members of reaching this position, he had to traverse the whole length of the hall. This little incident excited an enthusiastic demonstration. M. Mathieu seated himself by the side of a colored gentleman, M. Pory-Papy, one of the representatives for Martinique, and inquired what the scene he witnessed meant. Several representatives replied to the question of the honorable member by a cordial shake of the hand. Shortly after, M. Mathieu moved to second bench, on the number, and the same reception awaited him, when he seated himself by the side of M. Lamennais. Several members of the Mountain rose and addressed their compliments to the new member, and some minutes elapsed before the agitation of the Assembly ceased. The President, addressing the group who surrounded M. Schœlcher, congratulated him on their places, and reminded them that they could pay their respects at a later period of the day."—*Constitutionnel.*

Immediately after the decision of the Assembly in relation to M. Bissette, it proceeded to declare that the election of M. Mazuline, a black, and formerly a slave, was valid, in the place of M. Bissette. M. Mazuline's introduction, as might be expected, excited no little curiosity on the part of the Mountain. He was hailed by all in the highest estimation for his personal excellences.

In a discussion which took place in the House on the 23d of October, on Articles 114 of the Constitution, it was resolved—

"That the territory of Algeria and of the colonies is declared French territory, and shall be governed by special laws. On the presentation of this Article, M. H. Dollier proposed the following amendment: 'The territory of Algiers is declared French territory, and shall be governed by the present Constitution, under the variations and exceptions which shall be declared by law. The territory of the colonies is likewise declared French territory, and shall be governed by special laws.' The Committee on the Constitution have adhered to the first paragraph of the Article the following words: 'Until a special law shall place them under the regime of the present Constitution.' The second clause of the Article being omitted. Several members took part in the discussion which ensued. The amendment was rejected. Another amendment was proposed by M. M. Schœlcher, Pory-Papy, and Dain, as follows: 'The present Constitution is applicable to Martinique, Guadaloupe, Reunion, Senegal, and to those colonies shall enjoy the common law of France, were in such exceptions as shall be proper to each of them, each of which shall be determined by a law.' The amendment was rejected, and the Article adopted.

"M. Schœlcher, who had been elected both by Guadaloupe and Martinique as their representative, has made his election to the latter colony, and has taken his seat accordingly. M. Louisy Mathieu, the black, the first substitute for Guadaloupe, sits as representative for that colony."

A SNOW STORM.

We give below some extracts from the report of Lieutenant Emory, Albert, on New Mexico. The Lieutenant and his party were at Fort Leavenworth, on their return to St. Louis, on the 20th January. Such suffering as is here detailed has seldom been exceeded:

February 2—All night the storm raged with a fury as awful as that of the "tormentes" of Mont Blanc. The particles of snow beat with wild rage against our tents, which they pierced, as if they were cred, and the poles that supported it creaked and groaned so much that it was impossible for me to sleep. Daylight found us buried in the drift that had drove the snow through the canvass walls of my tent, and I found my bed and papers covered with it. During the night I heard one of the men, who had gone into the tent to attempting to cross the river, imploring some of his companions to let him get into the wagon with them. The night was terribly cold; the wind blew a hurricane, and would blow from to time to time, with frightful rapidity, the wrought-iron trusses, three or four inches in diameter, were snapped asunder as easily as glass. In less than ten minutes, every will was split and every spar airlift; and it seemed that masts and all must inevitably go by the board. Such was the shock of the wind against the wagon. The horizon had contracted to the bare outline of the vessel, or, rather, there was no horizon; for it was as if we were in a vast coalhole, or in an unpeopled ocean"—a dark, blinding mist, torn from the surface of the waves, swept with such force that it cut upon the face like fine sand, and so int

away, and beth the sails. At 4 A. M., main topsail split—sounded under bare poles. Wind increasing to a hurricane from the south, sails were blown from the yards, and masts in danger of going by the board. At 5h. 30m., hurricane suddenly shifted to northwest, bringing the vessel by the lee. Mizzenmast was cut away, and ship payed off. At 6 A. M., mainmast went by the board. Ship was pooped, rudder-head split, cabin dashed to pieces, instruments and charts lost; hatches were unpolled and water swept overboard. As soon as we could communicate, we sent bread, water, charts, and nautical instruments, and, at the request of the captain, escorted his vessel into Fayal, the nearest port.

☞ Copies of *"The Compiler,"* containing Mr. Mann's speech "on the Right of Congress to Legislate for the Territories, and its Duty to Exclude Slavery therefrom," can be had by addressing (postage paid) Buell & Blanchard, Washington, D. C. Price, $1 per hundred, or 12 cents per dozen. They are subject to newspaper postage only.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

As the connection with the *Era* of Mr. Noble, whose services we have retained during the year in the business department of our paper, will close with this volume, all communications on business of the *Era* should, *from this date*, be addressed to G. Bailey, Jun.

Some Communications shall appear next week.

Statistics, &c, of France.—The reader will find on page 1st of the number, the first of a series of articles presenting interesting statistics of France, prepared by a citizen of this District.

Modern Reforms and Reformers.—The author of these admirable sketches has resumed his work. See first page.

John Smith the Younger fails us this week. A passage in his letter last week, denouncing without delay the religious Press, and giving a side blow at the Tract enterprise, escaped our caution till a part of the edition of the paper was worked off. It was then immediately corrected. In the fervor of composition, our correspondent is sometimes unguarded; we know him too well to suppose that he meant all his language implied. We can never find it in our heart to strike at anybody who is striving to do good.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper; an advocate of Reforms, adapted to secure the Eternal Rights of all men and to harmonize social and political relations with the demands of Justice; a peoplely of that Great Movement, whose doctrines are summed up in the brief maxims—Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Press; Free Soil, Free Labor, and Free Men.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are pressed at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the *Era*.

We hold—

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the spirit of the age, and the essential nature of our Republican institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Patriotism and Humanity:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States:

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of our Language and Law, Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough Intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its stability:

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal from and appointment once lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents; and that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges with reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our own:

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the Industrial Interests of our Homestead ought to be established by law in every State:

That all restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed as soon as possible:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

For the Literary Department of the *Era* we have amply provided. No reasonable expense shall be spared for contributions from some of the best minds in the country. John G. Whittier will continue as Corresponding Editor, enriching our column with productions of permanent value. We have the pleasure of announcing that the author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, Henry B. Stanton, is to become a regular contributor. We are also in negotiation for the publication of some invaluable original papers on the Resources of the Great West, by a gentleman every way competent for the task; and also of original sketches and tales for Home Reading. The *Era* will continue to be the home of the poetry of contributors whose names are familiar to our readers as household words.

Terms—$2 per annum, *always payable in advance.*

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us TWO NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for $5.

All communications, with business of the *Era* or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun.,
Washington, D. C.

☞ Friendly Editors, publishing or noticing the foregoing Prospectus, will confer a favor that will be duly appreciated.

The American Statesman, a weekly, of quarto form, in New York, suspended some months ago, is to be renewed, under the editorial conduct of A. Ingraham and W. J. Tooey. Mr. Ingraham was his former editor. It will be an independent journal, embracing in its scope "all general subjects, political and social, relating to the welfare and happiness of man." Mr. Ingraham, the editor of the New York Globe, is an excellent thinker and writer, of liberal and independent principles.

The *Statesman* will be issued at $2 a year.

Electoral Vote of Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Legislature met last Thursday. The vote in joint meeting was: For the Taylor and Fillmore candidates, 186; for the Cass and Butler candidates, 63; for the Van Buren and Adams candidates, 37; and one scattering. Total vote, 299.

Louisiana.—The reports of the Presidential vote in all the counties but two of Louisiana make General Taylor's majority 1,123. Claiborne and Bienville to be heard from, which will probably diminish this majority by some 150 votes.

North Carolina.—The Legislature met at Raleigh, on the 20th. At the latest date, the Senate, being composed of 50 Whigs and 50 Democrats, had not succeeded in electing a Speaker. The House, consisting of 60 Whigs and 59 Democrats, (there being one vacancy occasioned by the resignation of a member,) after numerous ballotings, chose R. B. Gilliam (Whig) for Speaker.

THE POSITION AND PURPOSES OF THE SEVERAL POLITICAL PARTIES.

We devote the fourth page of the Era this week to a republication of editorial extracts from three classes of political journals in the free States—Taylor, Cass, and Free Soil. Similar extracts from the press of the slaveholding States will be presented in a future number. Our readers, by this means, will be enabled to obtain a more comprehensive and correct view of the state of public sentiment and probable action of parties than by any representation we could give.

The Boston Republican, if we may judge from the uniform tone of the Free Soil Press in New England, gives expression to the resolves of the Free Democracy of that section. It was important to know what the eighty thousand freemen of New England who acceded from their respective parties, and voted for Van Buren, intended to do. We now understand, that, while they will hear, they have resolved to maintain their independent organization till the purposes for which it was formed have been accomplished.

The policy of the Free Democracy of New York, as solemnly declared by the numerous Democratic, Whig, and Liberty presses that have advocated its interests during the canvass recently closed, is summed up in the brief editorial copied from the Albany Atlas, and endorsed by the New York Evening Post. Taylor's adventitious majority will crumble away. The Free Democracy, as the official tables show, has a majority over the Cass party, the adherents of which, now that the election is over, and no object is to be accomplished by a separate organization, will probably rally on the Buffalo platform. At all events, there will be no abandonment, by the men who voted for Van Buren, of their own organization, or its distinctive principles. The same is true of their brethren in Pennsylvania, as we learn by the Philadelphia Republic and the Free Soil Press in the Western portion of the State.

Having ascertained the position of the organization in the New England and Middle States, it was necessary to know the policy of the Free Soil voters of the great West. The comments of the Cincinnati Globe and the Cleveland True Democrat, quoted by us last week, and the editorial extracts we publish from Ohio and Illinois papers, remove all doubts, if any were entertained respecting their purposes. By some, it was supposed that the Free Soil Whigs of the Western Reserve, prominent formerly for their stanch devotion to the Whig party, might fall back, after the election, into their old organization; but not one of their journals falters. They are prepared to cooperate in future with their Eastern friends who have lately horne so noble a testimony against Slavery.

The large votes for Van Buren and Free Soil thrown by Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, furnish a pledge of their speedy redemption from the domination of the Slave Power.

In a word, but one voice sounds from every section of the Free Soil organization, and that is—Advance!

Last week, we made some quotations from three leading Whig papers in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, announcing the settled purpose of the Whig party to pass the Wilmot Proviso, and as their positive belief that General Taylor would give it Executive sanction.

We continue our quotations, calling special attention to the editorial from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*. If from any class of Whigs, a proposition to evade or yield on this question of Slavery-Extension was to be expected, it was from that represented by the *Courier and Enquirer*. It has never abated its virulent hostility to anti-slavery men and measures, and it is always peculiarly amenable to prudential and conservative considerations. That such an editorial as that referred to should appear in its columns, unsurpassed for the strength and boldness with which it insists upon the Wilmot Proviso as the only compromise that the free States will ever consent to, must prove to the South that they are more unanimous and fixed in their purpose on this question than they have ever been on any subject connected with Slavery.

Finally, we lay before our readers editorial articles from various Democratic papers in the East and West, commenting upon the results of the election, and their causes. They are evidently dictated with the position in which their party has been placed by Slavery, and indicative of a disposition to break up an alliance which has subjected them to ignominious defeat.

THE ETHICS OF VOTING.

Litchfield Co., Conn., *Nov.* 13, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: In commenting on the course of Mr Greeley, the editor of the *Tribune*, you strongly urge that any consideration of the probable result of our vote ought not to enter into the question of how we ought to cast it. I was pleased with your article, and for a time almost convinced by it, but, on reflection, I could not coincide with you. It is generally allowed, I believe, that it is wicked for any persons to attempt to overthrow a Government, however tyrannical it may be, unless there is (in their minds) a reasonable probability of success. The reason is obvious—by such a course they would do more harm than good. Are we not equally bound to vote so as to do all the good, and prevent all the evil, we can? If there is no probability of success in the case of a given candidate, whom on the merits of his principles I prefer, if he could be elected, are we to vote for him just the same, and thereby insure the election of another, whose election we regard as in the highest degree disastrous? Suppose, for example, that you accused the Whigs of gross inconsistency, if not hypocrisy, in keeping up the talk of "no more territory," when, as you alleged, public sentiment had already decided that more territory would be added. How does your view in regard to voting differ from that of the Whigs, in the matter referred to? I have purposely left out the sending you these suggestions until after the election, because my object was not to electioneer, but to elicit truth.

Please touch this matter again, and oblige yours, truly, A Subscriber.

We did not charge the Whig party with "hypocrisy" in the matter referred to by "A Subscriber," although we censured the conduct of many of its leaders. We are not in the habit of criminating indiscriminately motives of masses of men.

"A Subscriber" seems to have overlooked the fact, that our entire article on the course of the editor of the New York *Tribune* was founded upon principle implied in his question: "Are we not equally bound in *voting* to do all the good and to prevent all the evil we can?" Undoubtedly—this is the ground on which we always have acted—but, to determine this question, it is necessary to survey *ultimate* as well as *immediate* consequences. The freemen who voted for Van Buren and Free Soil did this. They honestly believed that, though there was no hope of electing their candidate, they could do more good, and prevent more evil, by so voting, than by supporting either of the other candidates. The reasons for this belief we presented again and again before the election, and we need not now repeat them.

We take it for granted "A Subscriber" is a sincere friend of Free Soil, that he thinks the question respecting the exclusion of slavery from our vast territories of paramount importance. If so, and if he will read the New York *Tribune* as authority, he will admit at once that the Free Soil men in voting for Van Buren have done the greatest amount of good, and prevented the greatest amount of evil, possible.

In the article we copy again from the *Tribune*, we have italicised what must be deemed conclusive testimony from a candid opponent, in support of the policy pursued by the Free Soil voters.

From the New York Tribune.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

"Ah, brave Giffon! such a day as we had at ——, and you not there! *Where was your Nerve?*"

We cannot close the record of the late political contest without a direct acknowledgement of the obligation which the cause of Human Progress and Universal Freedom owes to that devoted band of Free Democrats who, despite the scoffs and misrepresentations showered upon them from the ranks of the Democratic party, rallied with unbroken ranks but unfaltering spirit around the uplifted banner of Free Soil.

We did not finally act with them, and we trust no reason will be given us to deplore our course. It seemed clear to our judgment that the diversion of Whig votes to the Buffalo nominations, in numbers sufficient to give Cass the Presidency, would have been a public calamity. We could have given the sanction of success to the most abject abjuration, at the beck of the Slave power, of Free principles by the representatives of Free men. It would have been a triumph of Slave-holding unprincipled politicians that through treachery to Freedom lies the road to power and fortune. Be the course of the incoming Administration as that it may, we believe the defeat of Cass will prove the triumph of Freedom. *By the self-devotion of the Free Democracy, the danger of an Extension of Slavery under our national flag is at least averted.* The struggle is by no means ended, *but the nature of the end is made certain. By the proclaimed resolution of a part of the voters of the Free States, that they will hold the Liberty of Man paramount to all questions of power or policy, the lagging majority have been brought nearer only to this standard.* "*Van Buren and Free Soil!*" *have triumphed making even the cruel and time-serving, lip-deep Free-Soilers vociferous for "Taylor and Free Soil" or for "Cass and Free Soil."* The cant about "national interests" "union and compromise," &c., has been drowned in one universal shout for "Free Soil and No Compromise." *The benefits of this will accrue to all parties through all time, but the honor is especially due to the constituents of the Utica and Buffalo Conventions—to the self-forgetting, single-minded champions of Free Soil.* Even those who should scorn for our party to oppose them on some question which may arise or become prominent, it will none the less give us pleasure to honor their gallant, if not unequal struggle—a struggle whereof, though the spoils may enure to others, *the glory is preeminently their own.*

We ask "A Subscriber," had there been no Free Soil movement, or had its supporters melted all away in the hour of trial, where would have been "the lagging majority"—how would the triumph of Free Soil have been secured?

For the National Era.

THE WISH OF TO-DAY.

I ask not now for Gold to gild
With mockery false an aching frame;
The yearning of the mind is stilled—
I ask not now for Fame.

A rose-cloud dimly seen above,
Hiding the unknown world in the depths away—
Oh! sweet, fond dream of human Love,
For thee I may not pray.

But, bowed in lowliness of mind,
I make my humble wishes known—
I only ask a little Pity,
Oh, Father, to Thine own.

To-day, beneath thy chastening eye,
I crave alone for peace and rest,
Submissive to thy hallowed tie,
And feel that it is best.

A marvel seems the Universe,
A miracle our Life and Death;
A mystery which I cannot pierce,
Around, above, beneath.

In vain I task my aching brain,
In vain the sage's thought I scan—
I only feel how weak and vain,
How poor and blind, is man.

And now my spirit asks for home,
And longs for flight whereby to see,
And like a weary child weird come,
Oh, Father, unto Thee.

Though oft, like letters traced on sand,
My weak resolves have passed away,
In mercy lend Thy helping hand
Unto my prayer to-day.

J. G. W.

20th 11th month, 1848.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—SOUTHERN ALLIANCE.

The alliance of the Democracy of the North with the Slave Power has been the great obstacle to anti-slavery effort and the bulwark of slavery. To this cause chiefly we must attribute the gag rules of Congress, the opposition of the Democratic party in the free States to melioration in their black codes, the steadfast hostility of its press generally to all attempts to agitate the question of slavery, the inaccessibility of the Democratic masses to anti-slavery appeals, the proclamation of Texas (involving necessarily the extension of slavery,) and the pro-slavery principles of the candidates of the party for Federal offices.

This alliance has rested upon no identity of fundamental principles in the two parties to it. The essential principles of the Democratic party may be summed up in the three mottoes of the French Revolution—*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;* and, to borrow the definition of the terms given by Louis Blanc, it holds—

"That Liberty is not only the *right* but also the *power*, granted to every man to develop his faculties under the dominion of Justice and the safeguard of Law.

"That a diversity of powers and capabilities, being a necessary condition for the existence of society, *Equality* consists in all having an equal power of developing their unequal faculties.

"That Fraternity is the law which, by the mutual dependence and harmony which will eventually make of society one great family."

It holds, in short, that Democracy is but the great Christian Law, Love thy neighbor as thyself, applied to political relations.

On the contrary, the slaveholders, the other party to this alliance, claim liberty for themselves, but deny the right of a large portion of their fellow men to the same boon. They repudiate the doctrine of equality, finding in inferiority of capacity reason for restricting its development; and they substitute for the Fraternity of the Family, the concentrated Despotism of the Plantation, for the honorable and mutual dependence and harmony of brethren, the ignominious, absolute dependence of the Slave upon his Master.

Nor is the antagonism confined to *Principles:* their sentiments and habits are unlike. The slaveholders, as a class, affect chivalry, honor, leisure, courtly manners, extravagance of expenditures, in fact, the attributes of an aristocracy. The Democrats of the North embody a large proportion of the honest, sober, unambitious, economical, hard-working masses.

And yet the singular spectacle has long been presented, of a close alliance between these two reely antagonistic parties!

What, then, are the bonds of this unnatural union? They are two: sympathy on two great points of Governmental policy—opposition to a National Bank, and opposition to a Protective Tariff—and the joint possession of political power.

The slaveholders opposed a National Bank because it gave to the capital and capitalists of the North a dangerous power over the pecuniary interests of the South; the Democrats, because they saw in a vast Moneyed Corporation, to a great extent irresponsible, a formidable enemy to popular rights and liberty. The slaveholders resisted a high Protective Tariff, because it was calculated to limit the great market for their cotton in England, augment the prices of all manufactured articles of consumption, thereby reducing their revenues and increasing their expenses—and because, too, its tendency was to make the planters dependent upon the Northern manufacturers. The Democrats of the free States opposed it, because its tendency was to increase the cost of consumption among the masses, and limit the markets for their products—in other words, to benefit the manufacturers at the expense of the agriculturists and laborers.

But, the partnership brought *power*. The alliance between the two parties secured them for the most part the control of the National Government, the disposition of its vast resources, the distribution of its incalculable patronage. Symptoms on the two points above mentioned retained the masses of the Democracy in an alliance which otherwise would have long since proved intolerable to them; while the joint possession of Governmental power and patronage held their leaders as with hooks of steel, and made them cherish as the apple of their eye a partnership on which was grounded their political existence.

Two marked features of this partnership must not be overlooked—the *essential condition* of its maintenance, and the *unequal distribution* of its profits. The former, the subjugation of the leadership of slavery by the Democrats of the North, under the pretext of devotion to the compromises of the Union. There could have been no such alliance without this pledged guardianship. Had the requisition to maintain, and give countenance to, slavery been openly made upon the Democratic party, it would have been spurned, but patriotic adherence to the compromises of the Constitution, as construed by their leaders, covered this entire ground!

The other distinguishing feature of this partnership was, the *unequal distribution of the profits.* The lion's share was taken by the slaveholders. They assumed the first places, the controlling offices; the leaders of the Democratic masses were unmoistenedly subordinate; they enjoyed pretty fair share of the *pecuniary* gains, but the whip hand of *Power*, was retained by the Southern partners in the concern. Democratic Presidents *from the South*, for forty years have occupied the Chief Executive chair, but there has been but one Democratic President from the free States. In the attempt to reelect him, according to usage, the slaveholders "balted," and he was defeated. Subsequently an effort to renominate him was put down by these same gentlemen. And again, in 1848, the contest lying between a slaveholding Whig candidate, and a non-slaveholding, Northern Democratic candidate, the slaveholding partners in the concern again "balk," at least enough of them to put the reins of power into the hands of slavery. Georgia gave Mr. Polk, the slaveholding Democratic candidate, between two and three thousand majority: it leaves Mr. Cass, the non-slaveholding Democratic candidate, two or three thousand in the minority. Virginia gave the former nearly six thousand majority: it gives the latter a meager majority of about five hundred. The Polk majority in Alabama was between eleven and twelve thousand: it is doubtful whether that State be not lost to the Democracy. Mississippi, which has probably thrown its vote against Cass, gave Mr. Polk six thousand majority. Louisiana, a Polk State, has wheeled into the Whig line, and Arkansas and Missouri, which rolled up an aggregate Polk majority of fourteen thousand, have given a loan majority for Cass.

These facts, briefly noticed, show that the *esprit du corps* of the slaveholders is stronger than the obligations of their alliance with the Northern Democratic masses, and that these obligations are only fulfilled by them, when the chief *Power* is to be lodged *in their own hands.*

Having examined the reasons of this unnatural union, and its comprehensive features, let us inquire whether those reasons have not lost their force.

The question respecting a National Bank has been settled, we have no doubt, forever. No party in this country will dare to place the people and demand their favor for the reinstitution of such a corporation Having become *obsolete*, the question can no longer furnish a reason for any political combination.

What of a Protective Tariff? There are indications that the struggle on this subject is to be renewed—but circumstances have changed since the period of the former Tariff agitation. The South is no longer reliable on this question. Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, are less disposed to Free Trade than many of the States of the North were. The effective strength of the Anti-Tariff party lies in the free States, and is constantly losing augmented by the admission of new States on the Northwest. If the Tariff struggle be renewed, there can be little doubt that it will be carried against the policy of commercial restriction by the votes of the non-slaveholding States—provided there be no other issues before the people. In any contingency there will be enough Anti-Tariff States in the South, to augment the preponderance in Congress against Protection, without the aid of any forced or unnatural political combination.

It is manifest, therefore, that the reasons drawn from an incidental concurrence of policy in relation to Trade and Finance, for an alliance between the Democrats of the North and Slave Power of the South, have lost whatever force they may formerly have had.

Examine the remaining reason—the *joint control of the Federal Government.* Under this aspect, the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, a Cass paper, well remarks, that the partnership "*does not pay.*" As we have seen, the moment the Democrats of the free States attempt to assert their equality, they find itself "balked" by the slaveholders. "Northern men with Southern Principles" cannot carry the day for them. The same paper truly remarks that Martin Van Buren's election was secured, only by the endorsement of General Jackson, a Southern man and slaveholder. They tried the experiment a second time and failed; they wished to try it a third time, but their Southern partners deemed it prudent to retire the fortunes of the party by a Northern nomination. A fourth time, their desire to nominate a Northern man has been gratified; and again they are defeated.

There are men so wedded to their idols that they can see no fault in them. A few Democratic leaders at the North, long accustomed to look to the Slave Power as the controlling element in Federal policy, and the dispenser of Federal patronage, cling with a blind devotion to an alliance which has hitherto proved so potential. They shut their eyes to the changes of public sentiment in the free States. They point to Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri, as monuments of the fidelity of slaveholders to their engagements, overlooking or studiously concealing the facts, that several States of the South, that voted for Polk, go now for Taylor, while of the States named, some are yet doubtful, and all (with the exception of South Carolina, which elects by her Legislature) exhibited greatly reduced Democratic majorities. They tell us, too, that if there be defection in the South, there is still greater defection in the North—that New York and Pennsylvania we must look for the cause of the defeat of General Cass.

This brings us to the point to which we would ask the special attention of the Democratic masses of the free States. *In consequence of the revolution in public opinion in the North and West, in relation to the question of Slavery, it will be impossible henceforth for the Democratic Party to elect any Northern man, with pro-slavery or servile principles.* The facts brought to view in the ground we have gone over, and a simple reference to the late election, demonstrate this. After all our speculations on the subject, this fact stands out conspicuously—*the Nicholson letter of General Cass sealed his political doom.* His vacillation in regard to the Proviso, and his position in every section, and his final abandonment of it, while he claimed for the people of the Territories the right of independent legislation, forfeited him the free, without gaining him the slaveholding, States. His policy and his fate are pregnant with warning to the Democratic party. Do revolutions go backwards? Will the time come when the People of the North and West shall feel less hostility to Slavery than they do now? Will their perception of its evil abate, their indignation at its aggressions die out, their conviction of the necessity of setting limits to its demands fade away, during the next four years? Are the divisions in New York to be healed by the same policy which organized them? Is the Party in Vermont and Massachusetts to be reinstated by the same policy which has reduced it there to the rank of a third party? Is Pennsylvania to be reclaimed by the same policy which has prostrated her Democracy as with the breath of a whirlwind? Are its losses in Illinois, which even now hangs trembling in the scales, to be repaired by the same policy which has rendered it doubtful if Ohio be relied upon, when it is notorious that Cass has carried the State only by the indirect aid of divisions occasioned by the working of that great Principle of opposition to Slavery-Extension, which Democratic policy has outraged?

If the Democratic party is in love with defeat, let it adhere to the policy which has involved it, and its passion shall be gratified.

There are but two courses before it, holding out any hope of success. It must either yield itself up entirely to slaveholding leadership, adopting the creed and policy of Slavery, as its own, or repudiate alliance with it, boldly assert, and faithfully maintain its own essential principles in application to every question that new agitates or may agitate the political world. If it adopt the former course, it divorces itself from all that is valuable in Democracy, loses the hold of the non-slaveholding States, and though it might at first win a hollow victory, its ultimate defeat and extinction would be as certain as that the spirit of the age is progressive.

If it adopt the latter course, its consistency would give it power; the divisions that have overwhelmed it with disaster in the free States would be healed, and its ranks in the free States formed, and to be formed, in the West and Northwest, it might reasonably hope to control the destinies of this great Republic.

The Charleston platform *may* give it the South: the Buffalo platform will secure it the North and West: the Baltimore platform, built upon the deceitful quicksands of expediency, has already sunk under its weight.

Before another Presidential election, a census will have been taken, and a new ratio of representation fixed. The population in 1850 will be nearly twenty-two millions, about thirteen millions of which will be in the non-slaveholding States. The House of Representatives now numbers 228 members. It is not improbable that such a ratio will be adopted as will give the House at least within two hundred and fifty members. Such a ratio would be nearly 87,000, and would give the non-slaveholding States, including Delaware, 146, the slaveholding, 101 members. The Senatorial strength of the former will be thirty-two, of the latter, twenty-eight. Of course, the non-slaveholding States would possess 178, the slaveholding, 130 electoral votes. Any party looking alone to the principle of Freedom for its support, could spare twenty-four of the electoral votes of the free, and all the votes of the slave States, and yet elect its candidate. The States of the West and the Northwest, which will be the principal gainers of political power by the new ratio, are essentially Democratic; but, as the results of the late election show, cannot be held by the Democratic party, unless it incorporate the Anti-Slavery Principle in its creed. It must do this, or the Free Democracy will leave no resting place for it in the entire North and West, to say nothing of the Northern tier of slave States, in which Free Soil Principles have struck their roots, and which will present, four years hence, a very different aspect from what they now do.

Will the politicians of the country think of these things?

For the National Era.

THE LITTLE IRON SOLDIER:

OR,

WHAT AMINADAB IVISON DREAMED ABOUT.

Aminadab Ivison started up in his bed. The great clock at the head of the staircase, an old and respected heir-loom of the family, struck one.

"Ah!" said he, heaving up a great sigh from the depths of his inner man, "I've had a tried time of it."

"And so have I," said his wife. "There's been kicking and threshing about all night. I do wonder what's the matter."

And well she might. For her husband, a well-to-do, portly, middle-aged gentleman, being blessed with an easy conscience, a genial temper, and a comfortable digestion, was able to hear a great deal of sleep, and seldom varied a note in the gamut of his snore from one year's end to another.

"A very remarkable exercise," soliloquized Aminadab; "very!"

"Dear me! what was it?" inquired his wife.

"It must have been a dream," said Aminadab.

"Oh! is that all?" returned the good woman. "I'm glad it's nothing worse. But what has thee been dreaming about?"

"It's the strangest thing, Hannah, that thee ever heard of;" and Aminadab, settling himself slowly back into his bed. "Thee recollects Jones sent me yesterday a sample of castings from the Foundry. Well, I thought I opened the box and found in it a little Iron Man, in regimentals, with his sword by his side and a cocked hat on, looking very much like the picture in the transparency over neighbor O'Neal's oyster cellar, across the way. I thought it rather out of place for Jones to furnish such a sample, as I should not feel easy to show it to my customers, for fear of its warlike appearance. However, as the work was well done, I took the little Image, and set him up on the table, against the wall; and, sitting down opposite, I began to think over my business concerns, calculating how much they would increase in profit, in case a Tariff man was should be chosen President for the next four years. Thee knows I am not in favor of choosing one kind and strife to bear rule in the land, but it nevertheless seems proper to consider all the circumstances in this case, and, as one or the other of the candidates of the two great parties must be chosen, to take *the least of two evils.* All at once, I heard a smart, quick tapping on the table, and, looking up, there stood the little Iron Man close at my elbow, winking and chuckling. 'That's right, Aminadab!' said he, clapping his little metal hands together, till he rang all over like a bell, 'Take the least of two evils.' His voice had a sharp, clear, jingling sound, like that of silver dollars falling into a till. It startled me so that I woke up, but, finding it only a dream, presently fell asleep again. I thought I was down in the Exchange, talking with neighbor Lumpkins about the election and the tariff. 'I want a change in the Administration, but I can't vote for a military chieftain,' said neighbor Lumpkins, 'as I look upon it unbecoming a Christian people to elect men of blood for their rulers.' 'I don't see that there is any objection thee can have to a fighting man, for thee's no Friend, and hasn't any conscientious scruples against military matters. For my own part, I do not take much interest in politics, and never attended a caucus in my life, believing it best to keep very much in the quiet, and avoid, as far as possible, all letting and hindering things; but there may be cases where a military man may be voted for, as a choice of evils, for the sake of promoting the prosperity of the country, in business matters.' 'What!' said neighbor Lumpkins, 'are you going to vote for a man whose whole life has been spent in killing people?' This vexed me a little, and I told him there was much as thing as carrying a good principle too far, and that he might live to be sorry that he had thrown away his vote, instead of using it discreetly. 'Why, there's an iron business,' said I—but, just then I heard a clatter beside me, and, looking round, there was the little Iron Soldier clapping his hands in great glee. 'That's it, Aminadab!' said he. 'Business first, conscience afterwards! Keep up the price of Iron with Peace if you can, but keep it up at any rate.' This waked me again, in a good deal of trouble; but remembering that it is said that 'dreams come of the multitude of business,' I once more composed myself to sleep."

"Well; what happened next?" asked his wife.

"Why, I thought I was in the Meeting-house, sitting on the seat as usual. I tried hard to settle my mind down into a quiet and humble state, but somehow the cares of the world got uppermost; and, before I was well aware of it, I was far gone in a calculation of the chances of the election, and the probable rise in the price of iron in the event of the choice of a President favorable to a High Tariff. Rap! tap! went something on the floor. I opened my eyes, and there was the little Image red hot, as if just out of the furnace, dancing and chuckling and clapping his hands. 'That's right, Aminadab!' said he, 'Go on as you have begun; take care of yourself in this world, and, I'll promise you, you'll be taken care of in the next.' Peace and Poverty, or War and Money. It's a choice of evils, at best, and here's Scripture to decide the matter: 'Be not righteous over much.' Then the wicked-looking little Image twisted his hot lips, and leered at me with his blazing eyes, and chuckled and laughed with a noise exactly as if a bag of dollars had been pushed out upon the Meeting-house floor. This waked me just now, in such a fright. I wish thee would tell me, Hannah, what thee can make of these three dreams?"

"It don't need a Daniel to interpret them," answered Hannah. "Thee's been thinking of voting to-morrow for a wicked old soldier, because thee cares more for thy money business than for thy testimony against wars and fightings. I don't a bit wonder at thy seeing the Iron Soldier thee tells of; and if thee votes to-morrow for a Man of Blood, it wouldn't be strange if he should haunt thee all thy life."

Aminadab Ivison was silent, for his conscience spoke in the words of his wife. He slept no more that night, and rose up in the morning a wiser and better man.

When he went forth to his place of business, he saw the crowds hurrying to and fro; there were banners flying across the streets, huge placards were on the walls, and he heard all about him the bustle of the Great Election.

"Friend Ivison," said a red-faced lawyer, almost breathless with his hurry, "more money is needed in the Second Ward; our Committees are doing a great work there. What shall I put you down for? Fifty dollars? If we carry the election your property will rise twenty per cent. Let me see! you are in the Iron business, I think?"

Aminadab thought of the little Iron Soldier of his dream, and excused himself. Presently a Bank Director came bustling up to his office.

"Have you voted yet, Mr. Ivison? It's time to get your vote in. I wonder you should be in your office now. No business has so much at stake in this election as yours."

"I don't think I should feel entirely easy to vote for the candidate," said Aminadab.

"Mr. Ivison," said the Bank Director, "I always took you to be a sound sensible man, taking men and things as they are. The candidate may not be all you could wish for; but when the question is between him and a worse man, the best you can do is to choose the least of the two evils."

"Just so the little Iron Man said," thought Aminadab; "Get thee behind me, Satan!" "No, neighbor Discount," said he, "I've made up my mind. I am no warrior for choosing evil at all. I can't vote for that man."

"Very well," said the Director, starting to leave the room, "you can do as you please; but if we are defeated through the ill-timed scruples of yourself and others, and your business pinches in consequence, you needn't expect us to help men who won't help themselves. Good day, sir!"

Aminadab sighed heavily, and his heart sank within him; but he thought of his dream, and remained steadfast.

Presently he heard heavy steps, and the tapping of a cane on the stairs; and, as the door opened, he saw the drab surtout of the worthy and much-esteemed friend who sat beside him at the head of the meeting.

"How's thee feeling, Aminadab?" said he. "Thee's voted, I suppose?"

"No, Jacob," said he; "I don't like the candidate. I can't see my way clear to vote for a warrior."

"Well, but thee doesn't vote for him because he is a warrior, Aminadab," argued the other; "thee votes for him as a tariff man, and on encourager of home industry. I'm sorry that his wars and fightings better than thee does; but I'm told he's an honest man, and that he disapproves of war in the abstract, although he has been brought up to the business. If thee feels tender about the matter, I don't like to urge thee; but it really seems to me thee had better vote. Times have been rather hard, thee knows; and if by voting against this election thee can make business matters easier, I don't see how we can justify ourselves in staying at home. Thou knows we have a command to be diligent in business as well as fervent in spirit, and that the Apostle accounted him who provided not for his own household worse than an infidel. I think it important to maintain on all proper occasions our Gospel testimony against wars and fightings; but there is such a thing as going to extremes, thou knows, and becoming overscrupulous, as I think thou art in this case. It is said, thou knows, in Ecclesiastes, 'Be not righteous over-much: why should'st thou destroy thyself?'"

"Ah!" said Aminadab to himself, "that's what the little Iron Soldier said in meeting." So he was strengthened in his resolution, and the persuasions of his friend were lost upon him.

At night, Aminadab sat by his parlor fire, comfortable alike in his inner and his outer man. "Well, Hannah," said he, "I've taken thy advice. I didn't vote for the Great Fighter to-day."

"I'm glad of it," said the good woman, "and I dare say thee feels the better for it."

Aminadab Ivison slept soundly that night, and saw no more of the little Iron Soldier.

For the National Era.

GOD AND MAN.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Let Nature judge! Are all things right?
Or is the Universe a prodigy?
Why are there woe, and fraud, and blight,
To paralyze my song?

My soul wants room to roll in love
Around all human things—
For strangled souls have no room to mount where,
My songs should be as wings!

Why do the outcast crowd my path,
And hunger for a heart?
Why do the vicious wake my wrath,
Or make my tears to start?

It is not that I do not feel
Of God is great and wise,
Why blue skies are cloudless, and why
Why Virtue struggling dies!

Man on his brother's heart hath trod—
Man is unfraternal to God—
Man is *antagonist* to God—
This only do I know!

God help us! Shall we always threescore years
And ten, at most, to live—
And yet be scatter griefs and tears—
We pray—yet not forgive!

For the National Era.

FOLIO AND QUARTO.

Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y.,
October 17, 1848.

Dear Sir: We hard-working men feel an increased desire to comprehend the great political struggle now in progress. We want to know the facts, and trust our judgments—we will think for ourselves.

To this, it is not only necessary that we get our political information from a source which we trusted for its fidelity to truth, but that we procure this paper, and thus have a truth-telling political friend in our house.

Now, sir, your readers will agree with me, that your paper, from its position, the principles it advocates, its good humor, its sprinkling of the elegant, and, above all, its well-established character for veracity, meets these our wants. Its paper and type are superior, and it is now generally preferred by the intelligent people. It has had and is to your usefulness, if, instead of the clumsy folio, your paper had a neat quarto fold, such as your good taste would suggest, we better fitted to a nook in the library than this present one.

This would increase its expense, and, to meet this, I would suggest to the thousand young men who, like me, are glad to treasure up every number of your paper, that we place such a portion of our time at your service as will, by increasing your circulation, benefit our neighborhoods, enable you to meet the increased expense.

Yours, for humanity,

Thomas

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

OMAR, *October* 31, 1848.

DR. BAILEY: Will you please inform me as to whether individuals who deal in slaves in the District of Columbia are obliged to obtain a license of the Government; and, if so, how is it obtained, and how much do they pay? My object is to ascertain whether our Government will or give such license; and for the information of a Lecofoco, who says he is ignorant of the fact, if it is so. Yours, respectfully,

T. R. STACKHOUSE.

We will try to answer our correspondent. The following is copied from Snethen's "*Black Code of the District of Columbia.*"

"After the first of August next, it shall not be lawful for any person to trade or traffic in slaves, within the limits of this corporation, without first obtaining a license therefor, as is hereinafter provided, from the Mayor, (who is hereby authorized to issue the same, to be paid and in force for the term of one year,) for which the following tax shall be paid at the time of making the same, viz: For a license to trade or traffic in slaves for profit, whether as agent or otherwise, four hundred dollars; and every person who shall sell or barter at retail, trade, traffic, or keep, as aforesaid, without first obtaining a license therefor, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty."—*Ordinance of the Corporation of Washington, July* 28, 1831, *Sect.* 1.

On inquiry, we learn that, although there are several traders in slaves within this corporation, no licenses are issued. The design of the Corporation in imposing a license tax of four hundred dollars, it is stated, was to repress the traffic. The traders resisted. A case was carried before the Court, (we know not, we have informed, prosiding,) and the decision was, that as the Corporation possessed no power not specifically delegated, and as the power to license or tax the trade in slaves was not delegated, the ordinance in this respect was null and void. Hackmen, auctioneers, &c., are obliged to obtain a license to follow their respective callings, but slave-traders pursue their unnatural traffic without let or license. Congress has withheld from the Corporation any power to act upon the subject.

ANOTHER.

NORTH HADLEY, MASS., 11*th mo.* 17*th*, 1848.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In the article in the *Era* of 10th month (October) 26th, entitled "On Philemon and Onesimus," I find reference to have had to two writers, viz: Alexander McCaine and T. C. Thornton. I wish there to inform me how I can get hold of the writings of these two men referred to in this article, and the probable expense.

I never have seen anything on the side of Slavery. My whole reading for years has been Anti-Slavery; and I will be gratifying to my curiosity, at least, to look at it with the South.

I do not wish to make thee much trouble, but, if not inconvenient, just drop me a line, if thee has the articles on hand, and will send them, and I will pay.

Very respectfully, thine,

ELEXTER M. LEONARD.

We have seen the publications referred to, but do not know now where they are to be had. Such pamphlets are ephemeral. Mr. McCaine resides, we believe, in Charleston, and would doubtless be glad to mail a copy of his publication to the address of our correspondent, if requested.

Ed. Era.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: Having been frequently met by the assertion that in the cession of territory to the United States, by the States of Maryland and Virginia, for the seat of the United States Government, certain reservations were made in favor of the existing laws of those States, by which Congress is restricted from any action affecting the institution of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and having no authentic documents within reach, by which to repel that assertion, I beg leave to suggest whether it might not be profitable to insert in the *Era* a clause or two of the acts of cession referred to, as well as of the laws of Congress relating to or perpetuating the existence of the laws of Maryland and Virginia over the territory of the District.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ASUTT CLARK.

There is no such restriction in the acts of cession. Alexandria having been retroceded to Virginia, it is needless to examine its act of cession. The sole reservation made in that of Maryland respected the rights of property in the soil. The following, from Snethen's "Black Code," shows that the jurisdiction of Congress over the persons and property of individuals in the District, terminated the moment Congress provided by law for its government.

"The jurisdiction of the laws of this State over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession made, (the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia) shall not cease or determine, until Congress shall, by law, provide for the government thereof under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the Government of the United States." *Laws of Maryland*, 1791, *Ch.* 45.

The 8th section of the 1st article of the federal Constitution declares that Congress shall have power

"To exercise *exclusive* legislation, *in all cases whatsoever*, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States."

Congress by law, in 1790, provided for continuing in operation the laws of Maryland in the District, until it should otherwise provide:

"SECTION 1. The laws of Maryland as they stand in the District of Columbia shall not be affected by the acceptance by the United States of the said District for the permanent seat of Government of the United States, until the time fixed for the removal of the seat of Government to the said District, and until Congress shall otherwise, by law, provide."—*Laws of the United States*, 1790, *July* 16; *Sect.* 1.

In 1801, Congress adopted the laws of Maryland then existing, reenacting them in the District, as follows:

"The laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District (of Columbia) which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted, for the permanent seat of Government of the United States."—*Laws of the United States*, 1801, *Feb.* 27; *Sect.* 1.

The code of Maryland, thus reenacted by the Congress of the United States, so far as it relates to slavery and free colored people, the reader will find in Snethen's late work on the laws of the District of Columbia. That part of the code which defines who shall be slaves, is as follows:

"All negroes and other slaves, already imported or hereafter to be imported into this province, and all children now born or hereafter to be born of such negroes and slaves, shall be slaves during their natural lives."—*Laws of Maryland*, 1715; *ch.* 44, *sect.* 22.

It is at once seen, that Slavery in the District of Columbia rests upon a *distinct act of Congress*, reenacting the laws of Maryland, among which were all her laws, establishing, defining, and regulating slavery.

NEW YORK, *November* 24, 1848.

DEATH OF JONATHAN GOODHUE.—One of our oldest and most estimable merchants, Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., principal of the firm of Goodhue & Co., than whom, we believe we may say, there remains not one more highly respected or more cordially esteemed, departed this life about five o'clock this morning, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE NATIVES.—The *Natives* were enthusiastic in their support of General Taylor. He disposes of them and their doctrines in the following letter, which, although dated last July, was not circulated till after the election. We have noticed it for the first time since that event:

BATON ROUGE, *July* 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, stating that some of the papers in your part of the country are denouncing me as a Native American, and in favor of their principles, because they have made use of my name as their candidate for the Presidency; and also that I am opposed to the exercise of the elective franchise by them. In reply to these charges, I have only to say *that they are absolutely false*. I have ever considered that adopted citizens are entitled to all the rights and privileges of native citizens; and, while the Constitution makes no distinction, it would be an act of injustice to withhold from them any of the rights and privileges. I may say to you, that for the last ten years I have associated with a large number of foreigners, as well as Americans, and have always treated them with equal respect; and they deserve the honor of the country for the courage, zeal, and fidelity, with which they have defended her interests and honor.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I remain sincerely yours, &c. Z. TAYLOR.

H. B. MILLER, ESQ.,
Publisher of the Buffalo Telegraph.

His Wilmot Proviso supporters will probably get their quietus next.

T. R. STACKHOUSE.

For the National Era.

SAILOR'S STORY.

BY MISS ALICE CARRY.

Night is falling, clouds are sweeping,
And, are mourine, there may be
Many a brother-sailor sleeping
In the white arms of the sea.

But with courage tempest-darting,
Hearts that are of stubborn frame,
Warily our vessel wearing,
We may weather out the storm.

And, as o'er each other rising,
Billows seem our deck, as then,
Even as hopeless, we surprising
Cross the souls of wicked men;

Listen, comrades, to a story
Which the sailor-lad of hope may arm—
Heaven's soft rainbow, drept with glory,
Hung its beauty o'er the storm.

In the shadows of dark sorrow,
By the river of wild woe,
Once there was a maiden mournful
Ever wandering to and fro.

Ever wandering, ever gazing,
Half in madness, half in dream,
On the blue and sunken billows
Of that wretched river's bed.

For, within those grayish caverns,
With each billow's fall and rit e,
Calls of pirate, hoarse and piercing
Lifted up their hungry eyes.

Sadly dwelt he, wraps from sunshine,
With a light and wanderd soul and dumb,
Crying often at the moonlide,
Will the morning never come!

Once a o clor, lost, benighted,
Drifting on the whirlpool's rim,
Shielded by Daly that came near—
Messmates, think you that was him!

With his long locks, briny, tangled,
Clinging to him boson round,
Washed upon the cold, wet sand-beach,
Once a dying man was found!

Where the plumes of pale-pink ere-weed
Drifted like a sunset cloud,
And the notes of wo's wild river
Hung about him like a shroud.

Morning, like a woman, clasped him
With her kaiv, a pale-pink,
And kissed back the living crimson
To his pallid cheek again.

But, as near that solemn river
Wearily and slow he trod,
Pity rise of a secret sorrow
Heated on that child of God.

So the burning of roused hatred
In his Kinghers gave heed up the daw,
And the very milk of kindness
Bitter in his fountain grew.

But with light upon their bosoms
Burning, burning evermore,
Birds that sorrowed in the Sycamore
Haunted that wild river shore—

Telling their sweet-throated story,
From the morning dawn of light,
Upward, on their wings of glory,
Farther, farther, up they flew.

From that heart, despised, despising,
Went a yearning for their song,
Like the sweet, pathetic surging
Of a passion smothered long.

As through waves of light uplifted
On sun ne, he saw them swim,
He forgot the hoot that drifted,
Helpless, on the whirlpool's rim.

Forgot, as the sunset-swallows
From their dark home, rise and rise
Over river's sullen billows,
Shining with the hungry eyes.

Plunging in, like a Leander
With a heart on fire, he saw,
And the waves before him parted,
Like a mist of sun and dew.

Once, a moment with smoking launches,
And his loons mane streaming back,
To the river's little cavern
Bounded on a pathless track.

With his glossy neck strained forward,
And as eye—I mean a blue,
Through the ringing, moonlit forest
Like an echo shaft he flew.

Like the wild mare of the desert
Flowing on the wind upcurve,
Went the wild rose of the rider,
Flowing from a flip unshorn.

Something of a wretched river
Dimly seemed to lie behind,
And of birds with burning bosoms,
Was that music on the wind.

Pushing back a dripping ringlets
Bound with blossoms pale as snow,
Softly blushing, fondly gazing
Toward the lone of boat below;

Waited in her bridal chamber
Out whose falls was never dim—
Eager bosoman—frighted bosom,
Dear thou tremble so for him!

Mount Healthy, Ohio.

THE POPULAR VOTE IN SEVERAL STATES.

We are enabled at length to present a summary of the popular vote in several States, prepared from the official returns:

MAINE—(*Not entirely official*)

	—Nov., 1848.—		—Sept., 1848.—		
	Cass.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Hamlin.	Fessenden.
Additional -	36,767	31,778	11,989	36,790	29,834
Not returned -	1,254	1,254	767	1,767	464
Reduced -				63	13
Errors -	17	7	17	-	-
Total -	69,138	59,279	12,924	69,220	30,331
	39,279				12,274
Majority -	4,859				
Majority against Cass -					7,205
Majority against Taylor					16,983
Total vote -					87,550
Total vote in 1844 -					84,481
Increase in four years -					3,055
Total vote in 1840					92,813
Decrease in eight years					5,277

The returns yet to come in will modify these results slightly.

OFFICIAL.—The official returns, as given in the August Age, show a plurality for Cass 4,859 over Taylor. Van Buren's vote is 15,124. The majority against Cass in the State is 7,265.

VERMONT.

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
Vote in November	12,125	10,848	13,837
Vote in September	22,125	15,501	15,038
Majority against Taylor -		-	1,663
Majority against Cass -		-	25,461
Total vote -		-	47,907
Total vote in 1844 -		-	48,765
Decrease in four years -			758
Total vote in 1840 -			50,654
Decrease in eight years			2,747

MASSACHUSETTS.

	—1848.—			—1844.—		
Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
61,070	35,281	38,006	62,018	52,846	10,860

No returns were received this year from Boston, and those from Phillipstown and Wilmington were not received in time the time specified by law.

Taylor over Cass	25,189
Van Buren over Cass -	2,777
Majority against Taylor	12,969
Majority against Cass -	63,847
Total vote -	134,309
Total vote in 1844 -	131,124
Total vote in 1840	126,337
Increase since 1844	3,185
Increase since 1840	8,072

RHODE ISLAND.

	—1848.—			—1844.—	
Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
6,059	3,600	705	7,322	4,867	
Taylor over Cass				3,089	
Taylor over Cass and Van Buren				2,384	
Clay over Polk				2,155	
Scattering vote in 1844 -				5	
Total vote in 1848				10,994	
Total vote in 1844				12,189	
Decrease				1,195	
Majority against Cass -				3,794	

CONNECTICUT.

	—1848.—			—1844.—	
Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
29,980	26,596	5,093	32,832	29,841	1,943
Taylor over Cass -				3,384	
Majority against Taylor				1,709	
Majority against Cass -				8,477	
Total vote in 1848				61,609	
Total vote in 1844				64,616	
Decrease in four years				2,947	
Total vote in 1840				56,807	
Increase in eight years -				4,772	

NEW YORK.

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren	Smith.
	218,501	114,307	121,395	2,545
Taylor over Cass -				- 104,281
Taylor over Van Buren				- 97,190
Van Buren over Cass				- 7,098
Majority against Taylor				- 19,650
Majority against Cass				- 228,224
Total vote -				- 456,838
Total vote in 1844				- 485,882
Decrease				- 29,044
Total vote in 1840				- 441,139
Increase in eight years				15,699

The Albany Argus, of Wednesday, publishes the footings of the official vote for Governor in all the counties in the State, as follows:

Fish, (Whig,) 218,616; Dix, (Free Soil,) 122,563; Walworth, (Democrat,) 116,019.

Fish, over Walworth, 102,597; do., over Dix, 96,053; Dix, over Walworth, 6,561; Dix and Walworth, over Fish, 19,956.

The Legislature stands—

Seats—Whigs	-	25
Democrats -	-	8—16 maj.
House—Whigs	-	107
Democrats -	-	15
Free-Soilers	-	15—86 maj.

Majority on joint ballot 102.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
186,113	172,661	11,200	161,203	167,535	3,138

Taylor over Cass -	13,482
Taylor over Cass and Van Buren -	2,282
Total vote -	369,974
Total vote in 1844	331,926
Increase	38,048
Majority against Cass -	21,652

NEW JERSEY—(*Official.*)

	—1848.—			—1844.—		
Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Smith.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
40,008	36,360	849	77	38,318	37,935	121

Taylor over Cass -	3,129
Taylor over all others -	2,260
Clay over Polk	823
Clay over Polk and Birney	692
Total vote in 1848	77,815
Total vote in 1844	76,854
Increased vote -	1,961

Two hundred and twelve votes were rejected in 1844.

OHIO.

Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
138,356	154,783	35,374	155,113	169,061	8,050

Cass over Taylor -	16,427
Majority against Cass -	18,947
Majority against Taylor	51,801
Total vote	328,513
Total vote in 1844	312,224
Increase	16,289

MARYLAND.

Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Clay.	Polk.
37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676.

Taylor over Cass -	3,174
Total vote	72,355
Total vote in 1844	68,660
Increase	3,695

NORTH CAROLINA.

—Nov. 1848.—		—Aug. 1848.—		—Nov. 1844.—	
Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.	Clay.	Polk.
43,513	34,869	42,360	41,486	43,232	39,287

Taylor over Cass -	8,650
Clay over Polk	3,945
Manly over Reid -	874
Total vote -	78,382
Total vote in 1844	82,519
Decrease -	4,131
Gain for Taylor on Manly's vote	1,159
Loss for Cass on Reid's vote -	6,617

The Whig shrieking Democrats stick by their Northern friends.

"The Free Soil vote in North Carolina, as far as we have seen," says the Greensboronpa Patriot, "stands as follows: Guilford 47, Orange 16, Chatham 13, Surry 9."

ALABAMA.

Official returns are not yet received. But the following items will show the Democrats how they have been treated by their allies:

Taylor's majority in South Alabama -	4,121
Cass's majority in North Alabama -	4,675
Cass's majority in the State -	554
Polk's majority in South Alabama -	3,226
Polk's majority in North Alabama -	8,210
Total majority - - -	11,462

Taylor's gain in the State 10,908, in a poll of about 65,000 votes, being the largest gain, in proportion, of any political contest within our knowledge.

N. B. Four or five of the counties are disputed as to majority, and two or three estimated by competent judges in Alabama. The official returns will not probably vary the result materially."

OFFICIAL.

Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk
30,923	31,316	24,875	36,022

Democratic majority in 1844 -	11,147
Democratic majority in 1848 -	793
Democratic loss -	10,354
Total vote in 1848	61,839
Total vote in 1844	60,987
Increase	852

It will be seen that five or six thousand Democrats voted against Cass.

GEORGIA.

—1848.—		—1847.—		—1844.—	
Taylor.	Cass.	Clinch.	Towns.	Clay.	Polk.
43,150	40,989	41,931	43,320	42,106	44,155

Majority for Taylor	3,001
Majority for Towns (D.)	1,289
Majority for Polk -	2,049
Total vote in 1848 -	83,239
Total vote in 1844 -	86,261
Decrease	3,022
Increase of Whig vote in four years	1,044
Decrease of Democratic vote in four years	4,066

TENNESSEE.

Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
64,115	57,984	60,030	59,907

Majority for Taylor	6,161
Majority for Clay -	113
Total vote in 1844 -	119,937
Total vote in 1848	122,129
Increase -	2,192
Democratic loss	1,933
Whig gain	4,115
Democratic vote in 1847 for Governor	60,454
Democratic vote in 1848 for Cass -	57,984
Loss -	2,470

INDIANA.

Indiana has gone for Cass by about 4,000 majority.

"We hope to be able in our next to give the exact number of votes given to Van Buren. Sufficient returns have already come in to warrant the belief that his vote was very large—larger than the most sanguine anticipated."—*Free Democrat.*

ILLINOIS.

The nine thousand Democratic majority in Illinois has been cut down, and the vote is so close that we wait till a careful count of the official returns decide it. The Van Buren vote is very large.

The *Western Citizen* says—

"The first great triumph is in carrying the city of Chicago for Van Bureu by a majority of 262 over Taylor, 627 over Cass. This is glory enough for one day, but there is more glory in store. The county of Cook has given Van Buren's majority in this county is 558 over Cass, and 410 over Taylor.

"Other triumphs are Lake county; it gives a majority over both Hunker parties. We have a majority in McHenry, Boone, De Kalb, Du Page, Kendall, Bureau, Kane, Cook, Putnam, and some others."

In addition, we may name Knox.

THE CHOLERA.

MR. EDITOR: The Cholera is doubtless again on its way to our shores. Would it not be wise for all classes to inquire who are the peculiar subjects of its terrible ravages, and to ascertain, by medical men, or by looking to the past, whether these who use intoxicating drinks *moderately* or *immoderately* are not peculiarly exposed to its attacks.

After the Cholera had ceased in the city of Albany, in 1832, an individual of high standing and character undertook to trace the cause of one of the habits of every person who had died of that fatal disease, over the age of sixteen years, in that city. At the time, a full report of each individual case was prepared and extensively circulated. The whole number of deaths over sixteen years were *three hundred and thirty-six.*

Abstract of the Report.

Males, 213; females, 123—total, 336.

White, (natives,) 171; colored, (natives,) 21; Irish, 108; English, 15; Scotch, 4; Welch, 2; German, 1; Swiss, 1; Spanish, 1; unknown, 3—total, 336.

Intemperate, 140; free drinkers, 55; moderate drinkers, (mostly habitual,) 131; strictly temperate, (all but one committed some excess in eating, that the Cholera attacked,) 10; intemperate habitual, 5; members of temperance societies,* 2; idiot, 1; unknown, 2—total, 336.

Before publishing this report, it was submitted to the medical staff attached to the Board of Health residing in the city of Albany. The following certificate was appended to the report.

The undersigned, members of the medical staff attached to the Board of Health, residing in the city of Albany, have examined the foregoing report, and find it to be, in all its details, we take pleasure in recommending its publication and general circulation.

JOHN EIGHTS, *Chairman Medical Staff.*
WILLIAM BAY. HENRY GREEN.
C. D. TOWNSEND. J. JAMES.
JOEL A. WING. PATER WENDELL.
B. P. STARTS, *Health Officer.*
HENRY BROOSON, *Attached Northern Hospital.*

*Population of Albany, 1832, about 26,000; members of Temperance Societies, about 5,000.

D.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at New York at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe, having sailed from Liverpool on the 11th inst.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, *Nov.* 4.—At the time of her sailing, the cotton trade kept very steady, and prices have become more firm. indeed there is, in some instances, a slight advance on the rates of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—The imports of foreign grain and grain produce into Liverpool and other ports in the United Kingdom continue large, combined with a pretty fair quantity of home grain, keeps the market, on the whole, well supplied in the absence of speculation, the trade exhibits a total want of animation, and a slight advance for the supply of immediate and pressing wants.

At Mark lane, on Monday last, wheat was sold at 51s. 6d. 7s. for red, and 56s. 6d. 8s. per quarter for the best English white. Indian corn brought 37s. to 38s. per quarter, for red and white. The sale of American flour was dull, but the prices quoted were 24s. 6d. 25s. per barrel for United States, and 27s. and 30s. for Canada.

On the following day, Tuesday, the Liverpool meet was rather dull, and in the afternoon the price of English wheat receded 1d. per 70 lbs. The following rates were paid for American descriptions: Canadian, free, 7s. 7d. 8s. 7d. per bushel; white, 7s. 10d. to 8s. 2d.; U. S. red, 7s. 10d. to 8s. 1d.; white, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 8d.

Both United States and Canadian flour had a dull sale, but prices were maintained; the former being quoted 30s. to 31s., and Canadian sweet 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per bbl.

Indian meal moved off slowly at lower prices. The duty on wheat has now advanced to 6s. per quarter, and that on flour to 3s. 7½d. per barrel.

PROVISIONS.—The market for cured provisions has been firm since our previous notice. Pork has been freely taken, and bacon has advanced 2s. per cwt.

Lard is in fair request, and although lower in the early part of last week, has since recovered. Cheese is in less active demand. The imports of the week comprise 1,000 bags and 1,125 barrels of Indian meal, 300 kegs of lard; 121 casks of butter; and 1,045 boxes of cheese.

AUSTRIA.

CAPITULATION OF VIENNA.—Vienna has at last surrendered to the Imperial troops, after eight days' siege, extending to the 28th ult. Six days were occasioned by the necessary to bring the Vienese to submission, and several attempts were made by the inhabitants to obtain better terms of surrender from the Imperial General, but all to no purpose. On the 23th, Windischgratz threw on the fire of the Austrian on the suburbs. On that day the engagement was chiefly on the southern and eastern sides of the city. Imperial troops threw down their arms. The workmen, on the contrary, displayed great valor. No students were observed, and it has therefore been conjectured that they had laid aside their peculiar distinctive marks, for the purpose of remaining *incog.* Not many shells appear to have been thrown into the city,—they seem to have been reserved for the morrow.

At 11 o'clock in the morning, on the 28th, the shells appear to have been thrown into the city,—the Imperial troops were already in possession of the town. Only a few shots were thrown on the evening of the 28th, as a means to inspire terror. They were directed against the University; but a great number of rockets were thrown into the town on the following day. On the 29th, at midnight, the Imperial troops were already on the glacis, at a distance of only two hundred to four hundred steps from the ditch of the inner city.

Notwithstanding various accounts of the capitulation of Vienna, which fact does not seem to admit of any doubt, Windischgratz was about to advance as far as the Stephens Platz, the Vienese, however, recommenced the combat, and the city was bombarded once more on the 31st. The Hungarians 18,000 strong, rose in the rear of Windischgratz and the right of Jellachich's army. Messenhausen made a sally from a gate in the vicinity of the Lower Belvedere. The Hungarians, however, were completely routed, and driven into the Danube.

On the 31st, a truce was agreed upon, which extended to the following day at noon, when the Hungarians, who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the Imperial troops, in which they were assisted by a sortie of the Vienese, but they were completely defeated.

On the 30th, at 12 M., Windischgratz sent the following proposition to Baron Wessenberg, the Minister President:

"Vienna unconditionally submits this day. My soldiers will enter Vienna to-day."

A great part of the Imperial troops went over to the Austrian army; among others, the regiment of Lichenstein. The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration. The whole town was in possession of the imperial army on the 1st of November.

On the evening of the 31st of October the imperial troops were in the second row of the inner town, after having taken all the faubourgs. Advancing quietly towards the bastions, upon which white flags had been placed, they were suddenly received by a shower of balls. Shells and rockets were, upon this, thrown into the town. The Imperial library and a portion of the palace were soon in flames. The town submitted.

The Berg, the Kamthner Strasse, and the Stephens Square, were occupied by the military. A brisk fire was still kept up upon them from the windows.

The Berg and Kamthner gates were stormed and battered in by the troops, and the Berg carried by assault. The students fought like madmen; and, when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of the Anla, supported by a portion of the workmen. On the 1st they still held out in the Sulzgries barracks. On the 31st, 500 prisoners were made. On the same day, the Hungarians received the Leitha and withdrew. At nightfall, the Imperial flag waved over every portion of the city.

FRANCE.

General Cavaignac this time has provided a sufficient number of troops to nip any attempt at disorder; but the Red Republicans, Socialists, and Communists, have collected all their fighting men.

Caussidiere is reported to be in Paris, and, amidst the complete dislocation of all parties, with the apparent certainty of Louis Napoleon's triumphal election, a fearful struggle seems imminent.

The Constitution of France has now received the final sanction of the National Assembly. The English press proclaims its fears that the event bodes sudden evil consequences. Wilmer & Smith says the consequence of the Red Republican's continued proofs of the deplorable diminution of trade.

The account of the Government has fallen to the inconsiderable sum of £70,000 sterling, and the prices of the funds are lower than at any period since the Revolution.

The French newspapers will be a fierce contest. Every day brings fresh confirmation of the fact that the struggle will be between General Cavaignac and Prince Louis Bonaparte only. Cavaignac is supported by nearly all the departments to intrigue for his election.

The party of M. Thiers expresses open distrust of both candidates. M. Thiers plainly says that the undecided policy of Cavaignac, which affects to be moderate whilst leading to Red Republicanism, inspires no confidence. The majority are evidently with Louis Napoleon at present. He observes a discreet silence.

No fewer than 150,000 troops and National Guards were to assist at the proclamation of the Constitution in Paris, the day before yesterday, and the streets of the capital and environs were thronged with military.

IRELAND.

This country has now subsided into a state of ordinary tranquillity. Isolated outrages, as in the best of times, are perpetrated in many parts of the country, and the contest still seen the landlords and their starving tenantry is still waged with unrelenting bitterness, but upon the general scene of politics there is scarcely a ripple discernible.

ITALY.

Northern Italy and the whole of Lombardy is disorded with a proclamation of Mazino, which begins thus:

"*National Insurrection.—Central Junta.*—The horn was sounded in the name of God, and the people rise. Lombardy is in advance. Let the tri-colored flag float from the summit of the Alps, from mountain to mountain, until our victory shall be assured from one end of Italy to the other. God and the people cry, 'War on Austria! Long live Italy, one and free!"

The details are all set forth for prosecuting the war.

Genoa was in full insurrection on the 29th ult. The troops were called out and ready to act. The arrest of a power of placards was the cause of the disturbance. The people rose in a guard-house were demolished with stones. The civic guard interfered, and fired on the people. Rendezvous were fixed for the evening. This is an echo of the movement in Tuscany.

ITEMS.

THE FREE SOIL PAPER published at Quincy, Illinois, during the campaign, now appears as a permanent newspaper, under the title of the *Quincy Tribune.* Its principles are unchanged.

THE BATTERY, the Taylor campaign paper published in this city, will be continued, commencing the first week in January next, as a weekly journal, the leading object of which will "be to develop and sustain the true policy of the Taylor Republican Party"—so says Mr. G. S. Gideon, its proprietor. There seems to be a disposition on the part of many leading Taylor men to throw off the Whig name and Whig leadership.

THE OHIO STANDARD, an excellent Free Soil weekly, published at Columbus, Ohio, has issued proposals for publishing a Daily and Tri-Weekly Standard, on the following terms:

Daily, to city subscribers, delivered by carrier, $6; Daily, to mail subscribers, or Daily for the session, and Tri-Weekly the rest of the year, $5; Daily, 6 months, $4; Tri-Weekly per annum, 4 Weekly, $2. For the session—Daily, three months, $2; Tri-Weekly, $1; Weekly, (in advance) 50 cents.

We hope the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Hamlin and Garrard, will be vigorously sustained in their undertaking.

THE VETERAN EMANCIPATOR, of Boston, has been united with the Boston Republican, a strong, thorough, steadfast, straight-forward, spirited Free Democratic paper.

The *New York Globe* is exulting over the fact that Van Buren has more votes in the State than Cass, and says he would have had a good majority more, but that many Van Buren men voted for Taylor, in order to be sure of averting the election of Cass. The *Globe* adds: "Free Soil will now become an established creed of the Democratic party. All parties at the North will hereafter adopt the Free Territory Principle. The Democracy of the North are now completely emancipated from the control of the slave power."

THE CHARTER OAK.—The Free Soil men of Connecticut contemplate the consolidation of the Free Soil papers of that State into one large and effective journal, to be called the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Mr. Burleigh, who has conducted the *Charter Oak* with marked ability, has consented to merge his paper at the close of its present volume, in the Republican. The arrangement, we should think, an excellent one, provided Burleigh's services be retained in the concern.

LYNE STARLING, one of the original proprietors of the soil on which the city of Columbus (O.) now stands, and one of the richest men in the State, died on the 21st instant.

THE LATE STORM AT THE EAST—MORE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIVE.—The Boston Traveller of Tuesday has received of further disasters at sea during the late storm.

The British schooner Olive, Captain Hewitt, of and from Prince Edward's Island, for Boston, put ashore at Rocky Hill, off Plymouth, on the evening of the 20th instant, and immediately went to pieces. The crew were all saved. A woman who was on board, with six children, succeeded in reaching the shore with her infant in her arms, while the other five were lost. A correspondent of the *Courier* says: "Their bodies were recovered and placed in the Town Hall, presenting five as beautiful faces as were ever seen in one family."

Ship Clifton, of Portsmouth, Captain Penhallow, from Cadiz, October 1st, went shore on Truro Beach, two miles south of Cape Cod light, on Monday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Captain Penhallow was lost overboard a few minutes before she came ashore. The remainder of the crew were saved.

GROWTH OF ART OUT WEST.—The Western Art Union held its second anniversary in Cincinnati, on the 13th instant. It appears from the annual report that the number of subscribers to members is 1,090, being an increase on the last year of 566. The number of works of art distributed was fifty-four paintings and fifty busts. Five of the pictures were procured by purchase, forty-nine were purchased at a cost of $2,554. The highest price paid for any picture was $250, and the lowest $10. A gallery for the exhibition of works of art has been established by the Western Art Union in Cincinnati.

OHIO stands alone in her defection from the Whig ranks. She has no companion among her sister States; and even the Locos seem little pleased at her sole position in the Democratic ranks.

And why should they be pleased? Cass may have carried the State by a plurality of 15,000 over Taylor, but Taylor and Van Buren together have a majority of perhaps 10,000 votes over him.

THE FREE WORLD, a campaign Free Soil paper, published at Salem, Massachusetts, proposes to become a permanent paper of the same character.

ANOTHER.—C. J. J. Ingersoll, the editor of the campaign Free Soil paper in Greenfield, Mass., has issued proposals for publishing a permanent Free Soil paper, in the same place, under the title of "*The American Republic.*"

AN APPEAL

TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

As a committee, appointed for the purpose by the Annual Meeting of Friends, convened at Green Plain, Clark county, Ohio, on the 25th and 26th of the 10th month, 1848, we address you upon the subject of the unjust and iniquitous laws which make distinctions between men on account of color. We suffer with you, under a sense of the degraded position we occupy, in the estimation of the wise and good, the world over, by the continuance on our statute books of these relics of a less enlightened age. We mourn with you the corruption of the moral sense of our people which they engender, and we are united with you in sympathy with the most deeply injured portion of our fellow-countrymen, whose rendered the subjects of so much injustice, contumely, and scorn, by their existence.

Impressed with these sentiments, we desire to bring into activity such an influence as shall effect their annihilation. To do this, all that seems to us to be necessary, is to concentrate and concentrate the moral sense of the men and women of our land. We believe the politicians who shape State legislation await only such action of the people as shall demonstrate to them what is our desire. To obtain a concentrated expression of public will, we propose that every man and woman into whose breast this appeal may come, shall, and he believes in the propriety of effecting the object at which we aim, shall consider himself or herself especially called upon to circulate the following pledge, and obtain signatures to it from every man and woman, who shall come within their influence.

"We, the undersigned, believe that the time has now arrived, when the people of Ohio and Indiana, should, by a united effort, endeavor to obtain the repeal of all laws which make a distinction between men on account of color. We

THE NATIONAL ERA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

MARLBORO' HOTEL, BOSTON,
November 18, 1848.

NATIONAL EDITOR:—

An address was delivered this week, by ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, in one of the largest churches of this city, on the subject of popular education.

After alluding to the necessity of universal education, embracing a religious element, as the conservative power needed to counteract the mighty impulses now moving the world, he especially urged the importance of concentrating the energies of patriotism and benevolence upon the children of our country, and the importance of the duty of filling the host minds for securing to the rising millions of this Republic the influences of a Christian education.

To the inquiry, Who shall be the principal educator? he replied, Woman. He spoke of her adaptedness to become the ministering angel to the rising generation, from the peculiar character of her mind, especially her power to gain the confidence and affection of children—a power essential both to their happiness and improvement.

For introducing the religious element, which he considered indispensable to the proper education of a human soul, woman had peculiar advantages. He regarded her as manifestly designed by the Creator to mould and guide from its infancy the moral character of the human family.

The last argument he urged in support of this grand work, he said, were not mere literary, sentimental, drawing-room ladies, but those of truly noble, generous, energetic minds, and enlarged hearts, in sound bodies—fitted to the stern realities of life—self-denying, self-sacrificing, earnest, and and ready for every station to which Providence might call them.

Indeed, it was time, he said, that *everybody* should be in *earnest* in the work of doing good—as earnest as men are in the pursuit of wealth and political interests.

He spoke of the vast importance of our own country, in its relations to the world, and of the freedom of our institutions, as imparting an energy to the common mind, highly favorable to intellectual improvement, but demanding eminently the conservative power of Christian principle to guide it to safe and happy results.

Our own country, he said, should be first in our efforts, as it is first in our relations to Europe, and the West, especially, should be looked to by patriots and philanthropists, as being the prospective seat of empire. Into that region, he urged that New England should lend its influence to the nation to send the healthful influence which had made her what she was.

The rules and objects of the "Board of National Popular Education," of which Gov. Slade, of Middlebury, is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, were then presented, and his operation explained. The Board consists of twenty-five members—ex-Governor Morrow, of Ohio, President; and Judge McLean and Judge Lane, Vice Presidents. Through the agency of its agents it explores the West, for the raising up schools and making arrangements for the reception and competent support of female teachers. It also receives applications for supplies, invites such teachers from the East, collects companies of them, semi-annually, at Hartford, Connecticut, where a week was spent while I was there, and sends them in a sort of *Teachers' Institute*—and thence, under proper escort, sends them to the places provided.

The Board, he said, had sent out one hundred and ten teachers in two years, mostly from New England—thirty-four to Illinois, thirty one to Indiana, twenty to Wisconsin, eleven to Michigan, seven to Iowa, five to Tennessee, three to Missouri, two to Kentucky, two to Ohio, two to Western Pennsylvania, and one to North Carolina.

The union, association and system of this movement was adverted to, as very important in its harmonizing influence at the East, as well as for rallying denominational forces, in behalf at the West. The teachers sent had been from five denominations.

The importance of a missionary spirit in the teachers was dwelt upon, and letters from some of them were read, exhibiting this spirit, and showing that the efforts of the Board are accomplishing an important work—developing female power on an appropriate field.

The Board, he remarked, need increased funds to sustain its numerous operations, and it is from the expense of the preparatory training at Hartford, and journeying to the West, of such as are unable to bear this expense themselves.

From the eloquent address of the Court's length, it seemed very obvious that the plan was admirably adapted for effecting great good, at comparatively little expense—operating unobtrusively, introducing many of the best minds to spheres of usefulness and honor, and thus promoting national philanthropy, union, intelligence, and virtue.

A. D.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE FREE SOIL PRESS.

From the Boston Republican.

THE CONTEST IS BUT JUST BEGUN!

Let no Free Soil man think that his duty is done—that all he had to do was to protest against the election of the candidates of the Slave Power. Our party was organized for a purpose which are not yet accomplished, which it will take a long time fully to accomplish. But *our first duty* is plainly before us; it is, *to prevent Slavery from being extended into the new Territories*. The Territories are not yet organized. They must be organized. A new session of Congress approaches; it is within a month of us. At the last session, a Compromise Bill, so called, was carried through the Senate; it was defeated in the House, notoriously because it was believed that its passage would injure Taylor's prospects, if he was elected, and that danger is over. Taylor is a Southern man, a slaveholder, and a friend of Slavery, if we may rely upon human nature; he came in on what may be called Compromise ground, or no particular ground at all; and a Compromise bill which would satisfy two such opposite men as Senator Phelps and John C. Calhoun, will need be supposed satisfactory to the man who has been chosen on contradictory grounds in the North and the South. Senator Clayton, the author of the Compromise bill, is the leader of the Taylor men in Congress, if any man may be considered their leader; he has made a speech in laying out the policy of the party, in which he disclaims sympathy with the Whig party—says the new party is not the Whig party, but the "*Taylor Republican party*" This doctrine is echoed by the Philadelphia (this North American and the New York Courier and Enquirer, two of the leading Taylor papers in the Union) and the latter a pro-slavery paper up to the hub. Coming into power under such auspices, is it not likely that Senator Clayton and his friends will desire to get rid of the embarrassing Wilmot Proviso? Does not the Presidential election take the reins of power? Will not a large portion of a majority of the Whigmembers of the House be *persuaded* by persuasion, by the personal solicitation, by exaggerated *stories* of the danger of the dissolution of the Union and the dissolution of their own party, by the feeling that "good men" like Senator Phelps will not lend them astray, and by other appliances, to forsake Freedom, and go for Clayton's Compromise, or some other?

We do not think that we exaggerate the danger. If the Taylor men and newspapers are sincere in their opposition to Slavery Extension—if they really desire (as they should) to make up for what they must *from* was at least a partial defection from duty, (voting for a man not committed to their principles,) by a renewed and persevering effort, now that there is no danger of being cursed by *Cass*—we call upon them to speak out, and to maintain any schemes which they may have in view. The Democrats, we trust, will not be idle, as they have been heretofore. They are no longer bound to the South. The South has deserted them. To be sure, they hold on to their strongholds—Virginia, Alabama, and Arkansas; but *they have no ground there*; and in Georgia and Louisiana, which they carried for Polk, they have been defeated; while the "ultra" slave State, Florida, has gone against them. South Carolina even, where opposition to Democracy never before showed its head, has given thirty legislative votes against Cass. The Democratic party cannot expect any help from the South. That section will get along very well under Taylor and Free Soil support his administration. The Democracy must look to the North. They never ought to have looked to any other section. The real Democracy has no existence at the South; it can have none where the laboring population is doomed to elevery. The free States of the great giant West have, without exception, given their votes for the Democratic candidates—a very significant fact for the party which has been defeated.

We trust that the Democrats have better inducements to oppose the extension of Slavery, than these we have mentioned. At any rate, they must henceforth be *emancipated* from that vassalage to the South which has disgraced them. We call upon the Democrats, then, as well as upon the Taylor men, to resist the schemes of the Slave Power to extend Slavery over the new Territories which the fortune of war has given to us.

To our Free Soil friends we need say but little. They are true as steel. Never did a party show such "genuine, fine, Teutonic pluck," as the glorious Free Soil party have shown. They are the men for a renewed and persevering action. They will never despair. The thirty-eight thousand men who discarded old prejudices, and left their family ties, to vote for John P. Hale and Martin Van Buren, and against George N. Briggs, can be depended upon *in any day of trial*.

Then let us keep agitating this question. Let Congress understand that there can be NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY. The Territories must be free! The defiance of Thomas Jefferson, revived by the gallant David Wilmot, must be extended over them, as it was over Oregon. Nothing less than this will satisfy the free people of the North. The Free Soil party of the North are bound by their pledges, given every day during the campaign, to use all their efforts to procure the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and to have it presented for the signature of their anti-veto President. We shall be glad to see them at work, and shall be glad to find Taylor signing the bill. We know that he will sign it; he dare don't let him have anything else to sign! Freedom for the Territories!—that must be the rallying cry until the victory is won.

THE WHIG PRESS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The accidental omission of two or three lines in the concluding paragraph of our following paragraph from our leader yesterday, gave to it a meaning which we did not intend, and we reprint now, in the corrected form, for the right construction; it was properly printed in our second edition:

"We regard the principle of the Ordinances of 1787, as applied to New Mexico and California, as the only *compromise* which will be accepted, and which will settle the differences between the North and the South. To anything short of this the North will never yield, and it is useless, beyond that, the North does not now pretend. This, now, is common ground upon which both sections, if the South pretend, will be in the minority in the South, it is impossible to tell where that common ground may again be found; but this is certain—the line will not recede towards the South—if the South will not yield, they do yield *so much*, she must make up her mind hereafter to encounter from the North a very whirlwind of anti-slavery agitation, which will be of more importance of check or controlthan it is now, and which will demand with clamor, and it may be violence, that she shall yield much more!

Our objection to the Wilmot proviso, as well as in the article from which it is taken, was simply to state our opinion that the North will insist, with entire unanimity and at any hazard, that Slavery shall not go into the Territories; we may be the opinion of individuals here or elsewhere, the mass of the people of the nonslaveholding States are unanimous in the entire and unqualified opinion, and we know that a decided majority of the Whigs in the House of Representatives from a free State will dare to defeat, (if need be,) the Wilmot proviso, if slavery enters into territory now free, unless, indeed, he may have resolved in advance to brave the sentiment and the indignation of his constituents. It is not a matter upon which there is any division of parties. Whigs and Democrats are all equally committed to the principle of nonextension, with the exception of those who make it the sole article of their political creed.

This fact has been clearly shown during the progress of the recent election. There has not been, which we know of, a single candidate for Congress in any Northern district, who has ventured to vow himself in favor of extending slavery into the Mexican Territories, and in favor of any measure which might, directly or indirectly, lead to that result. Even in this city, where the anti-slavery feeling has been less strong than in any other section of the State, where, in fact, Abolitionism has had no existence, the same thing is true. And the candidates of the democratic party proper, who, from their position and from the antecedents of the party, were most obnoxious to the suspicion of being hostile to the principle of non-extension, have everywhere been overwhelmed by majorities, large beyond all precedent.

Now, it seems to us desirable—social, indeed—that this fact, of the entire unity and determination of the North upon this subject, should be clearly and distinctly understood by the South. Ignorance on this subject is calculated, and will be, to mislead; it is a matter so vitally important to the well-being of the Union as this, a mistake will involve serious disaster. We are not willing, as friends of the South, that she should misapprehend the state of Northern feeling upon this subject, or underrate its strength. With a portion of our people, it is undoubtedly a sectional prejudice. But the fact that with them it is nothing more, and that they have nevertheless resolved to yield it, proved that, with the mass, it is sincere and controlling. Abolitionists, who contemplate no interference with, or run after projects with which the body of the people have no sympathy. There is among the people of the Northern States, a deep and abiding conviction that slavery, as it exists in the Southern section of the Union, involves a moral wrong—that it is injurious to the moral, social, and industrial interests of the country—that it is a stain upon our reputation in the eyes of the world, and a serious drawback upon our progress in high purposes and hopes. Whatever this feeling may be, it is nothing more, and falsely the fact that with them it is nothing more, and that they have nevertheless resolved to yield it, proved that, with the mass, it is sincere and controlling. Abolitionists, who contemplate no interference with, or run after projects with which the body of the people have no sympathy. There is among the people of the Northern States, a deep and abiding conviction that slavery, as it exists in the Southern section of the Union, involves a moral wrong—that it is injurious to the moral, social, and industrial interests of the country—that it is a stain upon our reputation in the eyes of the world, and a serious drawback upon our progress in high purposes and hopes. Whatever this feeling may be, it is nothing more, and falsely to call it a sectional prejudice. The