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WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. III.

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER;

OR,

Life and Observations among Civilized Indians.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *Jan.* 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Seminole is a Muscogee or Creek word, and in that language signifies a runaway.

After the Spanish invasion of the Floridas, and after the once powerful Yamassees had been reduced in numbers and weakened in strength, parties of disaffected Creeks combined, ran away from the Creek rulers, emigrated to Florida, where they pounced upon the Yamassees, whom they conquered, adopted, and incorporated among themselves, thus forming the Seminole nation.

Every one is familiar with the history of the Florida war, and it would be useless for me to give more than the merest glance at the former history of the Seminoles.

In 1832, a treaty was made with a portion of the Seminole chiefs, at Payne's Landing, in Florida, by which they conditionally agreed to give up all their reservations, and remove to the trans-Mississippian region. But some of the most influential chiefs, and the great body of the Seminole people, were bitterly opposed to removing from their pleasant homes. They regarded the treaty as unfair and treacherous, and declared against receiving it. But, in spite of the dissatisfaction of the Seminoles, in 1834 President Jackson sent General Wiley Thompson to prepare for their emigration. Finding how unwilling they were to leave their homes for an unknown land and an ungenial climate, he called a conference to meet at Fort King. On this occasion, General Thompson assumed unheard-of powers, and proceeded, in a very deliberate, pompous, and insulting manner, to cashier all those chiefs who were unfavorable to the removal. Against such unwarrantable and silly proceedings, Osceola, a young man of great talents, and their favorite chief, spoke in a very sarcastic manner, and took a tone which highly incensed the *great Wiley*, clothed with brief authority; and the brave young chief was forthwith arrested, put in irons, and thrown in prison for a day and night. For twenty-four hours, with fetters on his limbs, the proud Osceola lay in the guard-house prison of the garrison, chafing under a sense of degradation, a cruel wrong, an outrageous insult, and forming plans of future revenge. He well knew that it was to him whom his people were looking as their leader. He also knew, that if he remained a prisoner, the courage and resolution of the Seminoles would fail them, and that they would probably be influenced by the traitor chiefs to agree to the removal. Hence, he resolved to dissemble, pretended penitence, signed the treaty, and was released.

But it was soon ascertained that the much-dreaded Osceola was not sincere, and had only signed the treaty in order to have the galling shackles removed, and be set at liberty, that he might wreak his vengeance on a hated foe, whom he considered to be heaping wrongs and cruel oppression upon him and his people, and adding insult to injury. The first act of Osceola's cruel and savage revenge was the massacre of Major Dade and one hundred and seventy men. The time was, when he was near Fort Brooke to Fort King, to join Gen. Clinch. When within about twenty miles of his destination, he was attacked by Osceola and his warriors, who had lain in ambush. But one of the men survived to escape to tell the sad story, and he died of his wounds soon after.

That same day, Gen. Wiley Thompson, with several officers of the garrison, was dining with the sutler, whose residence was but a short distance beyond the fortress. Osceola, through his spies, had learned that this convivial party was to meet at that particular time and place. And after the decisive blow had struck in the "Dade massacre," he drew off a hundred picked warriors, and, by forced marches, reached the place of the dinner party, and, at all possible disparts, to do his work of revenge on the man who had once dared to shackle the limbs of a proud Seminole chief. In the midst of a drunken revel, Gen. Thompson was shot, pierced by fifteen bullets. Osceola, who had sworn to plunge his knife into the heart of the great Wiley, rushed into the house, fulfilled his oath, and took his scalp.

In one moment, things were passed into history; and I have unwittingly been letting my pen run into a rehearsal of too many details.

It has been said, and I believe with truth, that our nation has never been engaged in a war all concerning which we have to blush. Osceola, the Seminole chief, generally known as the Florida war. In Osceola, our greatest warriors met a foeman worthy of their steel—a man of great talents, courage, bravery, and general ship. Against him were "pitched" Generals Scott, Jesup, Clinch, Jackson, Taylor, Gaines, Worth, and many other officers whose names are now written in the book of fame. But for three years Osceola outgeneraled all who came against him. Our history does not record an instance of such a series of heroic military services, where both sides so bravely met dangers and difficulties, privations and suffering, or spirited so much Spartan courage and self-devotion. None of our Indian wars—probably all of them together—ever drained the public Treasury of so much money as did the Florida war.

At last, Osceola was captured, while under the protection of a flag, accompanied by but few of his warriors, and escorting a small party of whites, who had formerly been his friends, and his messengers. But he was caught, hung in view his breach of faith after having the shackles knocked off of his limbs, and his many subsequent stratagems, believed him to be treacherous, caused him to be forcibly detained, regardless of the laws of honorable warfare; had him again put in irons, and carried a prisoner to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. A few months after his confinement, he died of the pulmonary consumption. His remains now rest in the sally-port of that old fort, under a plain marble slab, engraved with the simple inscription, "Osceola."

The Seminoles to this day venerate his name and adore his memory. Many, very many in this country, it has been my good fortune to become acquainted with several very intelligent and interesting persons who claim to be descendant relatives of the great chieftain.

The following story, published in Tickner & Fields, of Boston, from the English edition, is so touching and beautiful, that we give it entire to our readers.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS.

BY JOHN BROWN, M. D.

Four-and-thirty years ago, Bob Ainslie and I were coming up Infirmary street from the High School, our heads together, and our arms intertwisted, as only lovers and boys know how or why.

When we got to the top of the street, and turned north, we espied a crowd at the Tron Church. "A dog fight!" shouted Bob, and was off; and so was I, both of us all but praying that it might not be over before we got up! And is not this boy nature? and human nature too? and don't we all wish a house on fire not to be out before we see it? Dogs like fighting; old Isaac says they "delight" in it, and for the best of all reasons; and boys are not cruel because they like to see the fight. They see three of the great cardinal virtues of dog or man—courage, endurance, and the indomitable section. This is very different from a love of making dogs fight, and enjoying, and aggravating, and making gain, by their pluck. A boy—he be ever so fond himself of fighting—if he be a good boy, hates such doings. Bob and I, his would have run off with Bob and me fast enough; it is a natural, and a net wicked interest, that all boys and men have in witnessing intense energy in action.

Does any curious and finely-ignorant woman wish to know how Bob's eye at a glance announced a dog fight to his brain? He did not, he could not, see the dogs fighting; it was a flash of mind, independent of vision. The crowd round a couple of dogs fighting is a crowd masculine mainly, with an occasional active, compassionate woman, fluttering wildly round the outside, and using her tongue and her hands freely among the men, calling them "brutes;" it is a crowd annular, compact, and mobile; a crowd centripetal, having its eyes and its heads all bent downwards and inwards, on one concentric spot.

Well, Bob and I are up, and find it is not over; a small thorough-bred, white hull terrier, is busy throttling a large shepherd's dog, unaccustomed to war, but not to be trifled with. They are both game, the shepherd's fellow doing his work in great style, his pastoral ancestry fighting wildly, but with the sharpest of teeth and a great courage. Science and breeding, however, soon had their own; the Game Chicken, as he was afterwards called, at last working his way up, took his final grip of poor Yarrow's throat, and he lay gasping and done for. His master, a brown, handsome, big young shepherd from Tweedsmuir, would have liked to have had one more turn, and offered to "drink up Esil, or eat a crocodile," for that part, if he had a chance; it was no use kicking the little dog; that would only make him hold the harder; and his friends were shouted out in mouthfuls, of the best possible ways of ending it. "Water!" but there was none near, and many cried for it who might have got it from the well at Blackfriars Wynd. "Bite the tail!" is the best remedy, shouted an experienced man, more desirous than wise, with some struggle got the bushy end of *Yarrow's* tail into his ample mouth, and bit it with all his might. This was more than enough for the much-enduring, much-forgiving sufferer. Bob saw the gleam of joy over his broad visage, delivered a terrific facer upon our large, vague, benevolent, middle-aged friend, who went down like a shot. Still the Game Chicken holds fresh not far off. "Snuff! a pinch of snuff!" shouts a calm, highly-dressed young buck, with an eye-glass in his eye. "Snuff, indeed!" growled the angry crowd, affronted and glaring. "Snuff! a pinch of snuff!" again observes the buck, but with more urgency; whereupon were produced several open boxes, and from a mull which may have been at Culloden, he took a pinch, knelt down, and presented it to the nose of the Chicken. Bob snuffed, sneezed, and refused to take their course; the Chicken sneezes, and Yarrow is free.

The young pastoral giant stalks off, with Yarrow in his arms, comforting him.

But the bull terrier refuses to be up, and his soul unsatisfied; he grips the first dog he meets, and discovering she is not a dog, in Homeric phrase, he makes a brief sort of *amende*, and sneaks off. The crowd, with Bob and me at their head, are after him; down Niddry street he goes, bent on mischief; up the Cowgate, like an arrow—Bob and I, and our small men, panting behind.

Then, just fancy, in the grey arch of the South Bridge, is a huge mastiff, sauntering down the middle of the causeway, as if with his hands in his pockets; he is old, gray, brindled, as big as a little Highland bull, and has the Shakspearian dewlaps waddling at his gills.

The Chicken makes straight at him, and fastens on his throat. To our astonishment, the great creature does nothing but stand still, hold himself up, and roar—yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative roar. Bob comes up, Bob and I are up to them. *He is muzzled!* The hailies had proclaimed a general muzzling, and his master, studying strength and economy mainly, had muzzled his mastiff with a strong, home-made apparatus, constructed out of the leather of some ancient *breechin*. His mouth was open as far as it could; his lips curled up in the whole of their long sojourn in that land of flowers, fevers, and hasy mosquitoes.

But even Billy Bowlegs at last found that, with his mere handful of warriors, it was folly to contend with so *powerful a nation as the United States.* A final treaty was made, and but a little more than a year ago the Seminoles of Florida looked at the graves of their fathers for the last time, sprinkled them with parting tears, and then turned their streaming eyes to the "land of promise." They arrived at their new home in the early part of last winter. Shortly after their arrival, they lost their chief, Billy Bowlegs, who died suddenly, as it is supposed, from the effects of poison, administered by some of his enemies.

This last accession to the Seminole nation have sadly degenerated from the original stock, being much mixed with negroes and Mexican adventurers. They do not seem to prove a very valuable acquisition to their more advanced brethren, who have for many years been following the avocations of peace and civilization. Yet let us hope much from them. The spring following their arrival, they turned their attention and best efforts to agriculture and plant for their future welfare, with a courage and energy truly commendable.

It were perhaps well that I should remark here, before proceeding further with the plan I have laid out for treating this subject, that all the nations now inhabiting this fair and beautiful country were considerably advanced in civilization, even before they were compelled to remove from their Southern homes. They had been led to believe, by treaties made with the United States, that the lands then and there set apart for them were their own to hold and occupy forever. And Government agents had solemnly assured them that they should never be interfered with or molested in their rights. Hence, the wise men of the respective nations set about adopting plans for the amelioration of the condition of their people, and fitting them for the enjoyment of such a future as circumstances then seemed to be pressing upon them. In grave council assembled, they had deliberated on subjects concerning their future welfare, and had resolved to give up the chase as a means of subsistence, quit their savage mode of life, and adopt the civil and industrial pursuits of their white brothers, with whom they were surrounded. Laws, assimilating as near in matter and form as the capacities of the peoples whom they were to govern would admit of, were adopted, and put in force. Of course, many of their laws would be atrocious if enacted by more civilized and enlightened legislators. But these Indian lawgivers considered them necessary to keep the people in the path which had been marked out for them. One of these laws made the selling of Indian lands to white men punishable with death. GUY OAKLEAF.

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* It is not easy giving this look by one word; it was expressive of hurt being so much of her life alone.

† A Highland expression, implying that a certain terrier, of singular physique, was so much more solemn than other dogs, and so much more of a philosopher and antagonist, and forecast how he would deal with him, his friends meanwhile looking on, and waiting the issue of his cogitations. He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Pauey" would call "an ugly customer."

‡ "Fuller was, in early life, when a farmer-lad at Saphan, famous as a boxer; quite unconscious, but not wishing it—the same thing, in effect, as a man of genius—of all manly feels in their exercise. Dr. Charles Stewart, of Dunsenn, whose rare gifts and graces as a physician, a diviner, a real seer, and a gentleman, live only in the memory of those few who knew and cared to see him, tried to tell how Mr. Fuller used to say, that when he was in the pulpit, and saw a burly man come along the passage, he would involuntarily draw himself up, and feel a mingled antagonist, and forecast how he would deal with him, his hands meanwhile involuntarily assuming the attitude of defence." He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Pauey" would call "an ugly customer."

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of certain men to certain animals, and of certain dogs to men. Now, I never looked at Rab without thinking of the great Baptist preacher, Andrew Fuller. The same large, heavy, menacing, combative, sombre, honest countenance, the same deep inevitable eye, the same look—as of thunder asleep, but ready—neither a dog nor a man to be trifled with.

Next day, my master, the surgeon, examined Ailie. There was no doubt it must kill her, and soon. It could be removed—it might never return—it would give her speedy relief—she should have it done. She curtsied, looked at James, and said, "When?" "To-morrow," said the kind surgeon—a man of few words. She and James and Rab and I retired. I noticed that he and she spoke little, but seemed to anticipate everything in each other. The following day, at noon, the students came in, hurrying up the great stair. At the first landing-place, on a small, well-known black board, was a bit of paper fastened by wafers, and many remains of old wafers beside it. On the paper were the words, "An operation to-day. J. B., *Clerk.*"

Up ran the youths, eager to secure good places; in the operating room, full of interest and talk. "What's the case?" "Which side is it?"

Don't think them heartless; they are neither better nor worse than you or I; they get over their professional horrors, and into their proper selves, when they come into operating room; in itself, or at best in tears and a long-drawn breath, lessens, while pity as a *motive* is quickened, and gains power and purpose. It is well for poor human nature that it is so.

The operating theatre is crowded; much talk and fun, and all the cordiality and stir of youth. The surgeon with his staff of assistants is there. In comes Ailie; one look at her quiets and shates the eager students. That beautiful old woman is too much for them; they sit down, and are dumb, and gaze at her. These rough boys feel the power of her presence. She walks in quickly, but without haste; dressed in her mutch, her neckerchief, her white dimity short-gown, her black bombazine petticoat, showing her white worsted stockings, and her carpet-shoes. Behind her was James, with Rab. James sat down in the distance, and took that huge and noble head between his knees. Rab looked perplexed and dangerous; forever cocking his ear and dropping it as fast.

Ailie stepped up on a seat, and laid herself on the table, as her friend, the surgeon told her; arranged herself, gave a rapid look at James, shut her eyes, rested herself on me, and took my hand. The operation was at once begun; it was necessarily slow; and chloroform—one of God's best gifts to this suffering children—was then unknown. The surgeon did his work. The pale face showed its pain, but was still and silent. Rab's soul was working within him; he saw that something strange was going on—blood flowing from his mistress, and she suffering; his ragged ear was up, and importunate; he growled, and gave now and then a sharp, impatient yelp; he would have liked to have done something to that man. But James had him firmly and safely by the leather collar. In time, and an intimation of a possible kick; all the better for James, it kept his eye and his mind off Ailie.

It is over; she is dressed, steps gently and decently down from the table, looks for James, then, turning to the surgeon and the students, she curtsies, and in a low, clear voice, begs their pardon if she has behaved ill. The students—all of us—wept like children; the surgeon happed her up carefully—and, resting on James and me, Ailie went to her room, Rab following. We put her to bed. James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with tackets, hearcaps, and tow-caps, and softly followed my master, carefully wrapped up, the carrier leading the horse anxiously, and looking back. When he saw me, James (for his name was James Noble) made a curt and grotesque "boo," and said, "Maister John, this Rab belongs to my gift a trouble in her breest—some kind o' an income, we're thinkin'."

By this time I saw the woman's face; she was sitting on a chair, knitting with straw, her husband's plaid round her, and his bonnet, with its large, white metal buttons, over her feet.

I never saw a more unforgettable face, pale, serious, *lonely*,* delicate, sweet, without being at all what we call a beautiful face. She looked sixty, and had on a mutch, white as snow, with its black ribbon; her silvery, smooth hair setting off her dark gray eyes—eyes such as one sees only twice or thrice in a lifetime, full of suffering, full also of the sweetness of it; her eyebrows black and delicate, and her mouth firm, patient, and contented, which few mouths ever are.

As I have said, I never saw a more beautiful countenance, or one more subdued to settled quiet. "Ailie," said James, "this is Maister John, the young doctor; Rab's friend, ye ken. We often speak about you, doctor." She smiled, and made a movement, but said nothing. James gently eased her to come forward, putting her plaid aside and rising. Had Solomon in all his glory, been banding down the Queen of Sheba at his palace gate, he could not have done it more daintily, more tenderly, more like a gentleman, than did this rough, large carrier, when he lifted down Ailie his wife.

The contrast of his small, swarthy, weather-beaten, keen, worldly face to hers, pale, subdued, and beautiful, was something wonderful. Rab looked on, motionless, puzzled, but ready for anything that might turn up, were it to strangle the nurse, the porter, or even me. Ailie and he seemed great friends.

"Rab, my man, ye look dark after his operation, my patient had a sudden and long shiverin—a "groosin," as she called it. I saw her soon after; her eyes were too bright, her cheek colored; she was restless, and ashamed of being so; the kindness was too much for her poor heart. On looking at the wound, a blush of red told the secret; her pulse was rapid; her breathing anxious and quick; she wasn't herself, as she said, and was vexed at her restlessness. We tried what we could, but she was wandering, was everywhere; never in the way, never out of it. Rab subsided under the table into a dark place, and was motionless, all but his eye, which followed every one. Ailie got worse; began to wander in her mind pitifully; more demonstrative in her ways to James, rapid in her questions, and sharp at times. He was vexed, and said, "She was never that way before; she was aye so douce." Her talk about her head was wrong, and was always asking our pardon—the dear, gentle old woman; then delirium set in strong without pause. Her brain gave way, and then came that terrible spectacle—

"The intellectual power, through words and things, Went sounding on its dim and perilous way;"

she sang bits of old songs and Psalms, stopping suddenly, mingling the Psalms of David, and the Paraphrases of Scotland, and the Love, with homely odds and ends and scraps of ballads.

Nothing more touching, or in a sense more strangely beautiful, did I ever witness. Her tremulous, rapid, affectionate, eager, Scotch voice—the voice of her childhood—with the faltered utterance, the bright and perilous eye; some wild words, some household cares, something for James, the names of the dead, Rab called rapidly, and in a "fremyt" voice, and he listened, and looked, and wondered, and as if he were to blame somehow, or had been dreaming he heard. Many eager questions and beseechings which James and I could make nothing of, and on which she seemed to be clearly right, and then came wandering and then that had of a tail, about one inch long, if it could in any sense be said to be long, being at broad as long, the mobility, the instantaneous meas of that tail, the wonderfully funny and surprising, and its expressive twinklings and flickings, the intercommunications between the eye, the ear, and it, were of the oddest and swiftest.

Rab had the dignity and simplicity of great size; and knowing his own strength, and the road to absolute supremacy, he was as mighty in his own line as Julius Cæsar or the Duke of Wellington, and had the gravity* of all great fighters.

You must have often observed the likeness of a man to a dog, where the dog's one word; it was expressive that being so much of her life alone.

and complete. His teeth and his friends gone, why should he keep the peace and be civil?

From the New York Ledger.

THE CLOUD ON THE WAY.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

See before us, in our journey, broods a mist upon the ground;
Thither leads the path we walk in, blending with that gloomy bound.
Never eye hath pierced its shadows to the mystery they screen;
Those who once have passed within it never more on earth are seen.
Now it seems to stoop beside us, now at seeming distance lowers;
Leaving banks that tempt us onward bright with summer green and flowers.
Yet it bids the way forever; there our journey ends at last;
Into that dark cloud we enter, and are gathered to the past.
Thou who, in this flinty pathway, leading through a stranger-land,
Passest down the rocky valley, walking with me hand in hand,
Which of us shall be the soonest folded to that dim Unknown?
Which shall leave the other walking in this flinty path alone?
Even now I see thee shudder, and thy cheek is white with fear,
And thou clingest to my side as comes that dark mist sweeping near.
"Here," thou says't, "the path is rugged, sown with thorns that wound the feet;
But the sheltered glens are lovely, and the rivulet's song is sweet;
Rose's breathe from tangled thickets; lilies bend from ledges brown;
Pleasantly between the pelting showers the sunshine gushes down;
Dear are those who walk beside us, they whose looks and voices make
All this rugged region cheerful, till I love it for their sake.
Far be yet the hour that takes me, where that chilly shadow lies,
From the things I know and love, and from the sight of loving eyes."
So thou murmurest, fearful one, but see we tread a rougher way:
Fainter grow the gleams of sunshine, that upon the dark rocks play;
Rude winds strew the faded flowers upon the crags o'er which we pass;
Banks of verdure, when we reach them, kiss with tufts of withered grass.
One by one we miss the voices, which we loved so well to hear;
One by one the kindly faces in that shadow disappear.
Yet upon this mist before us fix thine eyes with closer view;
See, beneath its sullen skirts, the rosy morning glimmers through.
One whose feet the thorns have wounded, passed that mist before and came back,
With a glory on his footsteps lighting yet the dreary track.
Boldly enter where he entered, all that seems but darkness here,
When thou once hast past beyond it, haply shall be crystal clear.
Seen from that serener realm, the walks of human life may lie
Like the page of some familiar volume open to thine eye.
Haply, from the o'erhanging shadow, thou may'st stretch an unseen hand,
To support the wavering steps that print with blood the rugged land.
Haply, leaning o'er the pilgrim all unweeting thou art near,
Till, beyond the border where that brooding mystery bars the sight,
Those whom thou hast fondly cherished stand with thee in peace and light.

EUROPEAN THEATRES.

"The theatres of Venice had been closed, owing to political demonstrations."

The importance attached to political hissing or cheering in the European theatres seems strange to an American reader. But it is to be remembered that the theatre is the only place where people are allowed to assemble at all. Public meetings are prohibited. The press is muzzled. Even a gathering of a dozen men on a street corner is instantly dispersed by the police.

In consequence is, the people throng to the theatre to give vent to their feeling by significant demonstrations. Hundreds attend for the special purpose of applauding some revolutionary sentiment in the play, displaying some forbidden color in their dress, hissing some stage tyrant supposed to resemble their own sovereign, &c., &c.

The Government censors do their utmost to prevent such occurrences. Every play and opera is jealously watched, and expurgated with ludicrous care. Hamlet is forbidden to say, "There's something rotten in the State." William Tell is not allowed to criticise the Government of Switzerland. Spartacus must not hint at "revolt in Rome." The orchestra must not by any chance strike a note of the "Marseillaise Hymn," and no actress must dare to wear red, white, and green ribbons.

The censors are not as sharp as the censors, and, in spite of all pains taken, they will every now and then put a double construction on some harmless phrase or insignificant act, and then the authorities by getting up an unexpected "demonstration" of their

At Pesth, a few weeks ago, the opera of "Ladislaus" was announced, with which some national events are associated. That night, to the astonishment of the authorities, the Opera House was packed from pit to dome, every Hungarian in it, whether high or low, young or old, male or female, was in the forbidden national costume of Hungary. No other dress was to be seen in the house, pit, or gallery.

At Vienna, a *prima donna* happened to wear a dress of green and white. Some one in the audience flung her a huge bouquet of red roses. As she waved it before her, the audience caught the meaning, and rose as one man to cheer the revolutionary tri-color.

At Aucona, it was announced that the Austrian authorities would go in state to the theatre. Some one had placed unusually early. But the moment the Austrian officials entered the boxes, the audience rose and left the theatre in a body.

The way in which trifles are thus turned to account is an evidence of the impossibility of totally suppressing public feeling. Restrained of its legitimate vent, it will find or create new opportunities of showing itself. Just now, all over Italy and Austria, the chief theatrical interest centres in scenes off the stage, in which the actors are the actors.—*Albany Journal.*

AN EXTRAORDINAIRY CENTENARIAN.

M. Lambert, the feuilletonist of the *Courrier de Paris*, gives the following curious account, in the form of an episode of his feuilleton:

"A person named Roger Largois has just died at Paris at the age of 100 precisely, day for day, and even hour for hour. It was at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of December, 1759, that he came into the world, and at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of December, 1859, that he died. He was a very remarkable personage, having excelled as a painter, engraver, poet, and musician; and yet he was totally unknown to the public, because he never gave his consent to exhibit or publish any of his productions. His father was a hosier of the Rue Saint Denis, and destined him for trade; but Roger as a boy manifested a decided strong taste for the arts, and passed the greater part of his time in copying the works of the great masters, and principally of Raphael. He displayed so much talent that his father, who had fortunes of 50,000 francs, was at last induced to let him follow his bent. He even allowed the boy's godfather, an Englishman, to take him to London for instruction, and there the godfather procured him lessons from Flaxman and Fuseli. Old Largois having died, Roger came to Paris, and, having received his father's property, resolved to devote himself exclusively to poetry and art; and, as the taste of the day for Raphael appeared to him so vicious, he determined to follow out his own ideal; and in order to do so completely, without being influenced either by the criticisms of contemporaries or the caprices of fashion, he further determined to keep his works to himself. He caused a house to be built on his plans in the Boulevard de Mont Parnasse, and annexed to it a vast painting room and two picture galleries. There he labored incessantly year after year in painting and engraving, in composing poetry, and in setting it to music.

"It was chiefly in his walks that he composed his poetry and his music, the rest of his time being passed in his painting room. He carefully preserved all that he produced, and all his productions are collected in the two galleries—his poetry, music, and engravings, on shelves along the wall, and his paintings ranged according to date. These paintings show that, although at first he was a brilliant colorist, he was but an indifferent designer, and that afterwards he labored to unite the two qualities—design and color. Most of the subjects of his paintings are allegorical; but he was also an excellent portrait painter, and he left not fewer than forty-nine portraits of his wife, whom he tenderly loved, his rule being to make one on each anniversary of her birthday. The day before his death he said to his wife, 'I shall die to-morrow, my dear Catherine, I feel it; but I have only one regret, and that is to leave you, we have been so happy together.' Then, taking his palette he said, 'Remain as you are; I will make a last sketch of you.' And he executed it with marvellous fidelity and power.

"He leaves a son aged 75, and a grandson nearly 50; and by their efforts, combined with his own frugality, his revenue had increased from 30,000f. to between 50,000f. and 60,000f. These two gentlemen propose to exhibit his paintings and engravings, and to publish his poetry and music. That the works will excite great curiosity is not doubted."

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

MACAULAY'S DEATH.

The foreign news reports the death of the great author, Macaulay. He was the son of Zachary Macaulay, the noted emancipationist, who was a member of the Clapham "Sacred Sect," which sprung from the influence of Methodism on the Church, and produced the "Low Church party." Zachary Macaulay was its representative as first editor of the *Christian Observer*, its organ, and his distinguished son seems never to have forgotten his father's connection with the religious movement of the eighteenth century, called Methodism. Baron Macaulay was the first of the literati of England to recognise the great greatness of John Wesley. In his Edinburgh article on Southey's Colloquies, he vindicated the great evangelist in a manner which has given him recognition ever since outside of his own people.

Macaulay died of heart disease, at barely sixty years of age. He has left his great work uncompleted, but we hope it will be found brought down far enough to include his estimate of the Methodistic movement. The Methodist public have expected much of him.

There are all sorts of opinions given at present respecting his work as an author. Mr. Everett gave the other day at the Franklin Birthday celebration, at which time we will be sure to confirm. He said: "Nor will you blame me if I allude to the melancholy tidings, which have just reached us from abroad, of the death of the illustrious writer of our own or of any age; whose works for thirty years have been the wonder and the delight of all who read the English language beneath the circuit of the sun; an author who, as it seems to me, more than any other, ancient or modern, was clothed with the magic power of reareating the dead past, and giving to the men and things of other times the form and color of an actual reviving presence; a writer eminent not among contemporaries associated, but unequaled, if not unequalled, in a company of historians—several of them our honored countrymen—two of them, with himself, mournfully signalizing the year that has just closed; any one of whom would have conferred immortal honor on the age in which he lived. That in the intensity with which he threw himself into the scenes described by him, and took part, so to say, in the great contentions of the times, he never fell into the error of judging, or made a false estimate of character, need not be maintained; one such has been keenly felt in this country. An honest and a fearless writer, he was also a writer of the most decided opinion and feeling with those who differed from him. But his errors were spots on the noontide sun. Better than this, in Lord Macaulay (truly a nobleman by Heaven's patent) the warmth of his political feeling, his fine stage tyrant supposed to resemble their own sovereign, &c., &c.

The Government censors do their utmost to prevent such occurrences. Every play and opera is jealously watched, and expurgated with ludicrous care. Hamlet is forbidden to say, "There's something rotten in the State." William Tell is not allowed to criticise the Government of Switzerland. Spartacus must not hint at "revolt in Rome." The orchestra must not by any chance strike a note of the "Marseillaise Hymn," and no actress must dare to wear red, white, and green ribbons.

The censors are not as sharp as the censors, and, in spite of all pains taken, they will every now and then put a double construction on some harmless phrase or insignificant act, and then the authorities by getting up an unexpected "demonstration" of their

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APPEAL FOR FUNDS ON BEHALF OF THE KENTUCKY EXILES.

It is known to the public that twelve families, including thirty-six persons—farmers, artisans, teachers, and missionaries, with their wives and little ones, including youth and the aged, several of them being natives of Kentucky—were, on the 23d of December last, forced out of Madison county and the State, by "sixty-five citizens, comprising much of the wealth and influence of the county," at a public meeting, not because they had violated any law, or been guilty of any misdemeanor, but simply for being engaged in promoting the cause of Christ and Humanity, as peaceful Emancipationists and Christians.

These meritorious exiles, most of them poor in this world's goods, were compelled to leave their homes in the dead of winter, abandoning their little property and the provision they had made for their support, almost wholly destitute of means, and seek an asylum among strangers, in a neighboring free State. They have appealed "to the people of the United States," in justification of their principles and conduct, and have invoked the prayers and co-operation of "the lovers of righteousness, North and South," in securing to them their lost privileges, freedom to the slave, and security and prosperity to all.

The Executive Committee of the "American Missionary Association," in whose service several of the exiles were employed, (Rev. John G. Fee, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers, and others,) now appeal to the friends of freedom and religion for funds to relieve the missionaries and others of the outraged band, in view of their losses and necessities, in the hope that they will be welcomed back to their field of labor, when the frenzy of their persecutors subsides, by many of the people of Madison county who have prized and still prize the efforts of their exiled friends to promote the education and spiritual welfare of themselves, their families, and the community.

The committee would include in their appeal the case of Rev. Daniel Worth, of North Carolina, who is also a missionary in the service of the American Missionary Association, and who has been arrested while preaching a Gospel of freedom and good will in his native State, and is now a prisoner in bonds for the Gospel's sake. The committee would commend the aid of these exiled sons seems never to have forgotten his father's connection with the religious movement of the eighteenth century, called Methodism. Baron Macaulay was the first of the literati of England to recognise the great greatness of John Wesley. In his Edinburgh article on Southey's Colloquies, he vindicated the great evangelist in a manner which has given him recognition ever since outside of his own people.

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MODE OF TAKING THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As this is the year for taking the census, the following remarks in relation thereto, which we find in the Washington *Constitution*, will be of interest to many persons:

"The duties to be undertaking devolve upon the United States marshals, who appoint their own assistants. The General Government has in each State or Territory one or more judicial districts, and in each of these districts there is a marshal, who acts as high sheriff in the District Court of the United States. These marshals are required by law to subdivide their districts, and for each subdivision to appoint an assistant, who receives a fee of one cent per population (by estimate) than 20,000 in any one subdivision.

"The assistants having been qualified, by oath, for the proper performance of their duties, are furnished, through the marshals, with blanks and instructions. In the prosecution of their work they are required to make two copies of their report. The original returns are filed with the clerk of the court of each county, and the copies are forwarded to the marshal, who transmits one copy to the Secretary of State for his district, and the other to the Census Office in Washington. The compensation to the marshal is in proportion to the population enumerated by his assistants; for every one hundred one million, he is paid one dollar for each thousand persons enumerated; should the population returned by his assistants be less than one million, the whites in the frontier section of Oregon, Utah, and the Indian Territory, and in the North to guaranty all this, if they will exercise their energies for its accomplishment.

"On the other hand, we must be content to live as our fathers lived, for two hundred years prior to 1854, satisfied with the institutions secured to us where it exists by law, and is recognised by the Constitution; and we must resist all efforts of extreme men (upon whom the question of slavery has not yet widely operated like an nightmare, disturbing their thoughts by day and their dreams by night) to coerce the institution of slavery into territory now free, against the will of the people inhabiting the territory, either by the action of Congress or of the Courts. The power is not given, and was not intended to be given, by those who framed our Government, or they would not themselves have imposed a positive prohibition on its introduction into all the territory then under their jurisdiction and control. Especially should we, the minority in the South, who have been crushed to the earth by the iron heel of Democracy, be reconciled to live as our fathers lived before the presented to our view, that the sole object of these ultra gentlemen is to strengthen their hands, irrespective of the true interests or wishes of those who own the slaves, that they may continue to enjoy at our expense, money, place, and power. We must insist and demand that the Democracy shall no longer use this question for their selfish and unhallowed purpose, and the conservative men of the North must make the same demand upon the politicians of their section of the country. The wild fanaticism of madmen who preach in their churches—and only preach—can do us no harm."

SCANDALS REFUTED.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

* * * The *N. Y. Express*, I am sorry to discover, has come out also with a "Samho in Canada" article, which says:

"Some commotion in Canada show that the negroes are becoming restive in that Province, even under the friendly folds of the British flag. * * Nothing will satisfy them but amalgamation of white and black in the same school, and intermarriage of the race generally; and as the blacks far outnumber the whites on the frontier section, this, of course, means that a black man will invariably be chosen in preference. In fact, the negroes claim the right to intermarry over all the public schools. The whites, few in number as they are, are necessarily compelled to temporize, and to speak the negroes fair."

It is a pity that the *Express* should have been duped; and, further, that from its *zeal* in a bad cause it should allow itself to make such statements as above, viz: "That the blacks far outnumber the whites in the frontier section of Canada," &c. I would respectfully inquire, "Canada," &c. I would respectfully inquire, "Canada," &c. I would respectfully inquire, "

From the North American and United States Gazette

Sir: Seeing so repeatedly, of late, newspaper articles from the Detroit *Free Press*, New York *Herald*, and kindred journals, teeming with frightful accounts of the misrule and bad character of the colored inhabitants of Canada, I make bold to ask the favor of an insertion in your columns of a brief statement of facts, showing the other side of the question.

I am aware, Mr. Editor, that the public press has already announced that "the story of the relation for the reports which have been published of a trouble between the whites and negroes in Canada, was a light, which took place a few days ago, between a party of white and colored schoolboys," &c.

This is very well, as far as it goes, yet it seems reasonable and necessary that the public should be more fully informed on the subject than what is afforded by the above paragraph. For instance, in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 21st inst., appeared the following article:

"The Colored Population in Canada.—The Canadians are beginning to experience the evil of the encouragement which they have given to fugitive slaves escaping from the United States. In some districts they outnumber the white population, and of course wish to rule by the power of numbers. Collisions are becoming common between them and the white population, and the laws are obstructed by riot and other outrages. The town of Chatham, on Monday last, was in a state of excitement, owing to the colored people taking possession of the public school-houses, and refusing to let the white teacher and children into the schools. They had hitherto had schools of their own, but now insisted that the schools shall be opened in common to whites and blacks. The town authorities had to quiet the hubbub by consenting to take the matter into consideration. The feeling of the people is, however, so great, that there is every prospect of a riot if Mr. Mayo consents to the demand. In Sandwich similar disturbances, from the same demand, occurred. The hate of races has begun in Canada, and it will be quite as 'irrepressible' as the contest between slavery and anti-slavery."

Although this article from the *Ledger* is very brief, it is, nevertheless, very damaging, and misrepresents entirely the facts in the case, relative to the colored people in Canada; and that to a degree that could not possibly be corrected by the simple paragraph alluded to on the subject. It is obvious, of course, that the *Ledger* founded its charges on reports from the journals alluded to above. Hence, I wish to present, in reply, such facts as shall not be subject to truthful gainsay—such facts as I witnessed, with my own eyes, while in Canada, on a visit of observation and examination into the condition of the colored people—also, such facts as I have had opportunity of gathering from various other sources for a long time. First, with regard to Chatham. In this town the entire population is from seven to eight thousand souls, and of these about *fifteen hundred*. This does not look as though "they outnumbered the white population." Nevertheless, it is well known, from one end of Canada to the other, that the colored people are nowhere so thickly settled in any town or district as at Chatham. Nowhere in Canada do they approximate in numbers so near the whites as there. And although they have the right, and exercise the franchise freely, in common with all other citizens, they have never attempted to organize a colored party; they have always been loyal, voting with the regular "*Reform party*," or the "*Conservative party*," (the only parties in Canada,) same as all other citizens vote.

The assertion therefore that they "wish to rule by the power of numbers," or that "collisions are becoming common," or that the "laws are obstructed by riot and other outrages," certainly is sustained by no more truth than were the allegations that the "Negroes had taken possession of the schools," &c.

The truth is, the colored people of Chatham, as a general thing, are industrious, peaceable, and prosperous. They have four churches, three schools, one or two fire companies, one company of soldiers. In mechanical trades, they may be found as masons, plasterers, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, carpenters, shoemakers, one watch-maker, and one gunsmith; two or three wheelwrights and carriage-makers; and last, though not least, they have one printing press. In the city market, a large proportion of the butchers, as well as the farmers, with produce cultivated on their own lands, are colored men. In office, at this time, there is but one colored man—he is a constable.

The testimony of Dr. J. Wilson Moore and his lady, (Rachel Barker Moore,) of this city, is apropos:

They visited Canada in July and August, 1858, expressly with the view of ascertaining the true condition of the colored people for themselves. The Doctor, being the executor of the well-known philanthropist, the late Ra ther Moore, who provided in her will a perpetual annuity for the education of poor colored children in Canada, felt it to be his conscientious duty to ascertain, from personal observation, just where the legacy could be expended to best promote the design of the testatrix. By him and his lady, therefore, all the chief cities, towns, and country settlements, where colored people were to be found, in Upper Canada, were sought out, and strict observations and investigations were made, and the result thereof published by them conjointly, over their own proper names, in the *Friends' Intelligencer*, of this city, August 21 and October 1, 1858. A few brief extracts from their letters will show what they thought of the condition of the colored people:

"We arrived at Chatham, C. W., on the 22 of the eighth month, 1858, while the colored people were celebrating the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. We saw them returning from their various places of meeting, where we were informed many excellent speeches were delivered, both by white and colored people. Their orderly deportment would have done honor to any class of citizens—not a single inebriate was discovered amongst them.

"We attended a fair in the evening, gotten up by the females, to aid in building a meeting-house, which was conducted with perfect order and decorum."

"On the 3d, we made a number of calls on the colored inhabitants of Chatham, and found them comfortable and happy."

Of London they say:

"On our arrival at New London, we found a large number residing in that city. My wife, accompanied by two friends, visited several of the families, in order to ascertain for herself their real condition. Being much well, I was unable to accompany her.) All she saw or heard was favorable to their moral and intellectual condition; their houses possessed an air of neatness and comfort, and some have accumulated considerable substance."

Of the Wilberforce settlement they speak thus:

"We visited nearly all the families in their own houses, most of them having escaped from bondage. We had much conversation with them relative to their early settlement, their present condition and standing in society, and were informed that at first they had to endure privations and hardships, but perseverance, industry, and economy, had enabled them to overcome all opposition, and little by little to clear the forest, and establish themselves in peace and plenty. Their log cabins are giving place to brick and frame houses; their farming operations are prosperous, and their condition in life is assuming quite a comfortable aspect. Their standing is fair, and the laws of the land know no distinction. They sit on juries with their white neighbors, are school directors and road commissioners, and are respected as much as their intelligence and virtue entitle them to be.

"Such is the result of the labor and toil of the persevering pioneer, who, having to endure many privations in the morning of life, may be blessed with plenty, with their children around them growing up into wealth and respectability, with all the advantages of receiving a good education, to fit them for the business of life. Far better would it be for those who congregate in towns and cities to emigrate as they have done," &c.

Unquestionably, the statements made by Dr. Moore and his wife were very carefully made, and are correct.

To say that there are not those amongst the colored people in Canada, as every place, who are very poor, (many of them have had but precious little chance to be rich,) who will commit crime, who indulge in habits of indolence and intemperance, (the laws where they may have been raised probably prohibited education,) would be far from the truth. Nevertheless, may not the same be said of white people, even where they have had the best chances in every particular?

Again: If the colored citizens of Canada were the "lawless, lazy wretches" that they are represented to be by the Detroit *Free Press*, *Herald*, &c., would not the Canadian Parliament, the intelligent press, the rigidly impartial laws of the land, find a way of enlightening the public in relation to this class of settlers, and adopt measures to prohibit their emigration? It cannot be said that sympathy for the negro prevents them from acting—for it is an undeniable fact that the white Canadians manifest no particular sympathy for the negro. They neither encourage his coming, nor offer objections against it. True, Mr. Larwell, an ex-member of Parliament, a rabid negro hater, but without influence, while in Parliament, offered from time to time bills, and made speeches against colored people coming to Canada, but his bills invariably fell dead, without receiving a single second. It is all true that Col. Prince, now a member of Parliament, two years ago, in Parliament, did in the press, and stumped upon the colored settlers no small amount of contempt and odium, (although actually elected by colored votes,) yet his charges were promptly met, and refuted, both in Parliament and by the leading press of Canada, and it had just the reverse effect than would be produced by a violent native American speech in Congress, or the press of this country, against foreigners and foreign emigration. Indeed, it is said, on good authority, that even Col. Prince has since taken back his wholesale charges against the negro. I have confined myself to a simple statement of facts, Mr. Editor; and if you will publish them, you will greatly oblige, yours, respectfully,

William Still.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1860.

For the National Era.

RIGHT OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

In the speeches of slaveholders in Congress, and in slave-State documents, in the articles in pro-slavery papers, and in the resolutions and addresses at pro-slavery meetings, the right of slavery is frequently spoken of as being recognised in the Federal Constitution, and is even sometimes said to be guaranteed by that instrument. As arguments for the extension and protection of slavery are constantly founded on that assumption, which are irresistible, if it is admitted, it is a matter of surprise that this fundamental error is not more directly and distinctly met by Republicans and the friends of freedom. While the reproachfulness of the institution are strongly and perpetually levelled against it on account of its injustice, inhumanity, impolicy, corruption, and disgrace, we hear but little of a direct denial of the abstract right of property in man, considered *per se*, or its acknowledgment in the Constitution, so often assumed by slaveholders. Yet this is the all-important point, the true issue in the present contest between the supporters of slavery in the South and the advocates of freedom in the North. It is the right of a master to his slave, as property, is as perfect and legitimate as to his horse or his ox, then his claim to carry this property into the Territories of the Union, and there it protected there, or even into the free States, to import it from abroad, or require its restitution when escaped from one State to another, is irresistible, and would be just, whether expressly sanctioned by the Constitution or not. It is because it gives to the "citizens of each State" "all privileges and immunities in the several States." (Art. 4, sec. 2.) On the other hand, if there is no authority from God, from nature, or from reason, for such property, it cannot be but that another human being as his property, then the forcibly depriving a man of his liberty is as much a crime as depriving him of his life; and the claim to have it extended or protected anywhere, is utterly unbearable. All else than that the rightful determination of the conflict now agitating the Union depends entirely on the question of the abstract right of property in man.

I do not undertake, in a short communication, to enter this capacious question, to which the minds of politicians should be chiefly directed, and on which full discussion should be held; it is sufficient for my present purpose to remark, that the people of the Northern States and those of the South are divided on this radical question; and therefore, while the States of the North do not undertake to decide for those of the South, and of course disclaim all intention of interfering with the institution of slavery, under their exclusive dominion, the States of the South, on the other hand, should not judge for those of the North, and insist upon the extension and protection of slavery, which they deem criminal in Territories, in the government of which they participate. By refraining from carrying slavery into the Territories, in deference to an open question, the South does not in the least abandon their claim to regard it as what they hold to be a right. But when they insist on carrying it into the Territories, they do what they have been repeatedly told they have no right to do, and what they know they have no right to do, and

To Advertisers.—Business men will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the *Era*.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

☞ All letters for the *National Era* must be addressed to Mrs. M. L. Bailey, *National Era, Washington, D. C.*

The Index to Volume XIII of the *Era* is now ready, and will be furnished, free of charge, to any subscriber who may express a desire to have a copy.

☞ We beg pardon of our readers for the non-appearance of "*A Palace in Genoa.*" For some cause unknown to us, the author has not forwarded the manuscript in time for this week's paper.

Assault upon a Member of Congress.—A brutal and entirely unprovoked assault was made on Friday last upon Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, by H. A. Edmundson, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia. Various accounts of the affair have been published, and the only thing certain is, that the attacking party is a large, athletic man, that he was surrounded by his friends, and that the victim of the conspiracy is much his inferior in size, and in weak health. The courage of Mr. Edmundson, therefore, if any doubt was felt upon that point, after his complicity in the assault upon an unarmed United States Senator, must now be confessed.

Death of Mr. Broderick.—The death of Senator Broderick was announced in both branches of Congress. It is said that Mr. Douglas wished to be present, and bear his testimony to the character of the deceased; but, luckily, as the Charleston Convention is approaching, he happened to be detained at home by illness. Several Senators and Representatives paid high tributes to the deceased.

Mr. Davis Burnt in Effigy.—The students at the Jesuits' College, Georgetown, D. C., burnt the Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Baltimore, in effigy, a few evenings ago, as a punishment for his vote for Mr. Pennington for Speaker.

Democratic Caucus.—The "Democratic" members of the Senate were in caucus on Friday, with the object of preparing a platform for the Charleston Convention. Six hours were spent in discussion, it is said, but they failed to come to any conclusion. Senator Douglas "roared them as gently as any sucking dove," but the Southern members could not agree to abide by the Cincinnati platform, which was all he asked. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, is said to have introduced a resolution declaring that slavery must be protected in the Territories, in order to smoke out Mr. Fitch, whom he suspected of "popular sovereignty." Mr. Douglas is said to have given great satisfaction to Southern Senators by his conciliatory remarks. He pledged himself to vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, no matter what platform may be placed under him. Mr. Bright made a violent speech, and urged the necessity of purging the party of its Northern impurities. Mr. Davis made a savage assault upon "popular sovereignty." Mr. Toombs thought a platform could be framed on which all could stand; and a committee, consisting of five Senators, was appointed, with instructions to prepare a report. Mr. Bright, who officiated as chairman, will appoint the committee. This committee will prepare the platform for the Charleston Convention, and the impression begins to prevail that Mr. Douglas will be the nominee. But we have no faith in it. He can never get the support of the Gulf States.

We observe that the Southern members who voted for Mr. Douglas's friend, McClernand, for Speaker, have got into hot water. Many of them will have permission to retire after their terms are out, in consequence of that vote. We could fill our columns with quotations from the Southern "Democratic" newspapers, in denunciation of Mr. Douglas, as an enemy and traitor to the South. He may as well hang his harp upon the willow.

The Oregon War Debt.—The commissioners report the expenses of the Oregon and Washington Territory war debt at $6,000,000; but the Third Auditor has reduced it to $2,715,000, on the basis of the instructions adopted by the last House of Representatives.

The Territories.—It is understood that Mr. Grow will shortly introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State; also, a bill to organize the Territories of Jefferson and Dacotah.

Stevens and Hazlett.—These Harper's Ferry prisoners have been tried at Charlestown, and convicted, as a matter of course. They had not been sentenced at the last accounts.

HON. H. WINTER DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, for his manly course in voting for Mr. Pennington, has subjected himself to a storm of pro-slavery denunciation which would appal most men. But we shall be greatly surprised if he is not found equal to the occasion. While he was a candidate for re-election, he announced to his constituents that he should vote with the North, that the interests of Baltimore would only find support in that quarter, and that she had nothing to expect from the Southern disunionists. He has kept his word, and it is too late to pretend that he has deceived anybody.

Mr. Davis possesses great coolness and courage, and is a master of fence in debate. We predict that he will be triumphantly sustained by the people of Baltimore, in spite of the malignant hostility of the *Sun*, and the timid, vacillating, and apologetic course of the *Clipper*. The Sham Democracy in the Legislature showed their narrow sectionalism by introducing resolutions censuring Mr. Davis, and yet regret to say that the "Americans" lacked the courage to stand by him. The resolution of censure was adopted with only two or three dissenting voices.

If Baltimore and the northern counties were represented in proportion to their white population, this resolution of censure could never have passed; but that great city, under the apportionment as it now exists, has not more than one-fifth of its fair share in the representation.

The rotten-borough system prevails in Maryland, and gives the control of the State to the slaveholding counties. It is time that system was broken up. The rapid increase of population in Baltimore and the northern counties, and the stagnation of the slaveholding districts, are bringing out the injustice of this system in bolder relief every day; and we understand that murmurs of complaint are begining to come up from the people.

Baltimore and the northern counties should at once cut loose from the leading strings of the slave interest. They owe all their prosperity to free labor, and free labor should assert its superior weight and intelligence in the Legislature.

Preparing for the Crisis.—A bill has been reported in the Alabama Legislature, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the building of a manufactory of arms, and an arsenal, to be located in or near Montgomery.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE PAPAL TEMPORALITIES.

We have heretofore alluded to the reply of Archbishop Hughes, and the suffragan bishops of the Roman Catholic "Ecclesiastical Province of New York," to the famous pamphlet supposed to be written or authorized by Louis Napoleon, entitled "The Pape et le Congrès." The reply is embraced in the usual annual "charge" of the Archbishop to the clergy and laity of his Church. It discusses a question of grave and universal interest, and lays down political principles which are at war with the fundamental theory of republicanism, and, indeed, of all liberal forms of government; and therefore it becomes our right and duty, as journalists, to animadvert upon this clerical document, and to point out its character and tendency.

According to this "charge," the foundation of the Pope's authority over the people of Central Italy is as follows:

"The temporal authority of the Pope is one of these questions. His title, as it stands today, is, beyond all dispute, the most legitimate that can be put forward by any sovereign in Europe, or in the world. Trace history backwards, and you will find that no rival claimant has ever appeared; that no dynasty has ever been disturbed or set into exile by him or his predecessors; that his title is confirmed by centuries; that it has been ratified by the consent of all the nations of Christendom; that no protest has ever been recorded in the archives of the human race against its validity. But some, perhaps, will inquire into the origin of this title. We answer, that the origin does not appear on human record. All we know is, that after the conversion of Constantine, the seat of the empire was transferred from Rome to Byzantium. During the immediate subsequent ages the Emperor and his successors withdrew not only their presence, but also their protection, from the people of Italy. The people ceased not to invoke the aid of the Emperor in periods of trial and of desolation, of famine, pestilence and invasion by barbarous nations. To their appeal no answer came, nor say aid. In these trying circumstances, the people raised their hands to the Sovereign Pontiff, calling upon him to be their temporal saviour as well as their father. Neither were they disappointed. In famine, he supplied, as far as possible, their wants. In pestilence, he was among them as their comforter. At the approach of cruel invasion, he went forth from the Eternal City bare-headed, to meet the barbarian leader—to offer his own person in the sacrifice—but to plead for the safety of the people. In this act of charity, it is well known that his pleading and his influence became, on more than one occasion, a shield of protection for their otherwise abandoned nation.

"Many writers assert that Constantine the Great conferred upon him by written document a certain species of political right to govern what was then, or soon after, called the Duchy of Rome. Other writers, with erudition quite as respectable, deny the truth of this statement of a donation by the first Christian Emperor. We do not enter into this question, for it appears to us of very slight importance. All we know is, that the temporal authority of the Popes, from Constantine the Great, ceased to be exercised in what is now called the States of the Church, but especially in that portion which was more immediately connected with the imperial city of Rome. It was not usurped by the Holy Father. It was rather forced upon him by the wishes and clamor of a neglected and ungoverned people. It was a *res derelicta*. In all at all events, in the origin of the temporal power of the Pope, he was the chosen ruler of the Italian people, within the limits of what afterwards become his civil jurisdiction.

"Popular history states that at a subsequent period Pepin, the Carlovingian, King of France, gave him a donation of this same territory, with additional grants of extension as to its surface and population. There is certainly some truth connected with this statement. But we do not understand it in the sense which the phraseology of our popular history would seem to indicate. Our understanding is, that Pepin and Charlemagne did make some additional concessions, increasing the extent of the Pope's temporal dominion. They may indeed have signed their names to documents confirming the right of the Sovereign Pontiff to exercise civil dominion in the States of the Church. But the merit of their conduct on that occasion consists in the fact that they reverenced and strengthened in the supreme sovereignty in Christendom with which he was already invested. They were Catholic princes. They could have taken away from the Pope his temporal dominion. But instead of doing so, they confirmed it, and for this their memory has been preserved gratefully cherished by Catholics everywhere.

"Now, if such be the character and the validity of the title by which the Sovereign Pontiff rules as a temporal prince, can it be taken away by violence, without an outrage on a part of his subjects, or of the sovereigns of other States? Certainly not without injustice."

The reader will at once perceive that if this argument for the right of the Pope to rule as an absolute monarch over the people of Italy is good for anything, it is on the assumption that the despotic doctrine of the divine right of Kings is true. Take this base from under it, and the superstructure at once falls to the ground. For, what do Americans who believe in the Declaration of Independence care for the immemorial claims of absolute monarchs? The American Government and nationality owes its existence to revolution, and the honest friends of liberty acknowledge the right of every oppressed people to throw off the yoke of the tyrant who oppresses them. Bishop Hughes anticipates this obvious objection to his argument, and attempts to meet it as follows:

"For it must be observed that all countries which have passed to their present form of Government by the way of revolution, our own free Republic included, are anxious that the last revolution should be the final one of internal origin within their borders, and they are always most prompt to repress any attempt to repeat the experiment. Hence, every established Government must regard the principle enunciated by the present British Cabinet as a pernicious and scandalous one. Establish this principle, and the very ends of Government would be defeated; a stable Government would be no longer possible."

The fact that all existing Governments aim to perpetuate themselves, and that it is the interest of the governing class to conserve the present state of things, is no disparagement of the right of revolution. On the contrary, it is rather an argument for that right, since it leaves no hope to an oppressed people but through the perilous track of revolution. Republics as naturally tend to corruption and despotism as other forms of Government; and it is only the friends of despotism who deny to the people the right to rebel. In the nature of things, the right of revolution must be against the established order of the State. It cannot be found in any statute book; but it is inherent in the people. It is an inalienable right. Mr. Jefferson regarded occasional revolutions or rebellions as essential to the purification of the political and moral atmosphere, just as storms are needed in the economy of nature to dispel noxious vapors.

This adroit appeal of Bishop Hughes to American prejudices in favor of the existing order of things will fail to deceive any man who is acquainted with the origin and nature of our Government, and whose feelings and principles are in accordance with them.

As a temporal sovereign, the right of the Pope will have to abide the test, at least, before the tribunal of American public opinion, which is applied to other kings and rulers of mankind. He will be allowed no divine right of misrule, any more than is conceded to the Emperors of Austria and France. If he is a wise and good sovereign, he will not have to rely upon the bayonets of those Emperors to keep his people in subjection; and, on the other hand, if his Government is a cruel and debasing despotism, Americans at least will not sympathize with him, but with his oppressed subjects.

If the Pope be tried by this standard, he cannot be vindicated. His tottering despotism must inevitably fall. There is perhaps not a worse Government on earth than that under which the States of the Church groan. The people are deprived of all freedom of thought and of speech, and all share in the Government; they are doomed to submit to the degradation of being ruled by a corrupt, effeminate, and cruel priesthood, who are sustained in power by the bayonets of foreign despots.

The question is not, whether the Pope shall be permitted to govern his subjects, unmolested by France; not at all. It is well known, and acknowledged by the Pope, that he could not rule an hour without the assistance of foreign Governments. It is admitted that his downtrodden subjects would rise *en masse*, and overthrow his authority, but for the armed intervention of Austria or France. Louis Napoleon has grown tired of this odious work of compelling obedience to a corrupt priesthood, and he is determined that Austria shall not regain her foothold in Italy under the pretext of aiding the Pope. The crime of Napoleon, on which he is arraigned by the American Democratic Bishop, is, that he is disposed to withdraw his forces from Rome, and allow the Italians to govern themselves. If they choose to remain subject to the Pope, the French Emperor has no wish to change their allegiance; and, on the other hand, he is not willing to compel them to obedience.

It is believed that the French Emperor is not unwilling to play the role of Henry VIII, by making the Gallican church independent of the Pope. An intelligent writer for the New York *Century*, who dates at Rome, January 23th, is quite confident in predicting this grand consummation. We trust, in the name of all that is generous and free, that this may be so. This writer describes the state of public feeling in Rome as in a highly-excited condition, betokening revolution. He would not be surprised at a revolt any day, and suggests that the Pope may again flee to Naples for safety, where he would probably issue a bull of excommunication against the French Emperor, whom he regards as the secret instigator of revolt. In that event, the writer thinks that the Gallican Church, at the instance of the Emperor, will separate from Rome, as the English Church did in the sixteenth century.

The following extracts serve to exhibit the spirit of this clerical manifesto, and show what Archbishop Hughes and his suffragans regard as the duty of the sons of the church in this country to their spiritual head at Rome. They say:

"We know, dearly-beloved brethren, that this foreshadowing of approaching evils to the church will bring affliction to your hearts, as it has to ours. But we cannot separate without protesting against the violence and injustice, as well as the unchristian policy, that is now broached, in planible language, as a mere covering to the designs of wicked men. The designs and principles declared, so far as they are intelligible to us, make it our duty to denounce, to detest, and abhor them, since they imply an invasion of the sacred rights, a coercion of the will even, of the Sovereign Pontiff, to whose divinely-derived authority and august person we proclaim ourselves devoted, in life and in death. * * *

"But there is a territory in which we have a supreme interest. It is called the States of the Church. We belong to the Church. The Pope of Rome is our supreme spiritual head. We wish to have access to him on soil where he shall be free. * * *

"In proclaiming, therefore, our solemn protest against any invasion of the temporal rights of the Pope, we do not consider ourselves as interfering in a question that is foreign to us. But we do so by virtue of a double right. One is, the right of giving free expression to our convictions; and the other is, the interest which, in common with all Catholics, we claim to possess in the integrity of the States of the Church. * * *

"But when the question presented to us touches the rights of our Holy Father as a temporal sovereign, when it is proposed to meddle with the temporalities of the States of the Church, then we feel as if a wound was about to be inflicted on the apple of our eye.

"We know that our rights as sovereigns, so is be much more. As Pope, he understands thoroughly the obligations of his supreme position. As Pius IX, we know his great and generous heart; for him, a prison or a cavern can have no terrors. His predecessors have been made familiar with such habitations. He is not less worthy of his rank than they were. He ought not to be threatened. If he should be threatened, it is our own people—indeed, if we might use such language, it would be as the whole Catholic Church—feel the insult as our personal to every member of Christ's mystical body on the earth."

The "charge" admits the Pope cannot govern his subjects without foreign assistance. It admits that the people for forty years have had an organized rebellion, ready to overthrow the Church authority; and these American Catholic bishops demand that France and Austria shall compel the people to subjection, or stand aloof and allow Naples or Spain or other Catholic Powers to protect the "Sovereign Pontiff."

We have no fears that these despotic teachings will undermine the foundations of American freedom; but it is the duty of the press to hold them up to the public gaze, and to point out their glaring inconsistency with Republicanism, and with civil as well as religious liberty.

POSITION OF COL. FORNEY.

Col. Forney, the Clerk of the House, addressed his friends in this city on the evening of the day of his election, in the course of which he defined his position upon the slavery question, and his relation to parties. He declares that if the Democratic party to which Mr. Buchanan has bound himself is devoted solely to the extension and perpetuation of slavery." He professes to be as much the friend of the South as ever, and in favor of enforcing the fugitive slave law, but he is "resolved for one to protest against" the extension of slavery. He declares that "this country has a higher, nobler, loftier destiny before it than the extension and perpetuation of slavery."

He defends the Republican party as follows:

"Now, let me say, without protracting these most desultory remarks—let me say, with regard to the Republican members, that they have been most unconscionably slandered, that the whole Republican party of the North have been slandered, in having been held responsible for the unfortunate outrage at Harper's Ferry. There have been expressions, and opinions, and sentiments utterred by members of the Republican party, against which all honest instincts, and even party prejudices, revolt. What is the actual truth? Why, the very moment that the news of that invasion reached the North, they were struck with horror, and there was not a man who did not denounce and who did not deplore it. [Cheers.] * * *

"Hence I protest against the assumption that the people of my region are in favor or would support any set of men who approve of the doctrines of the Helper book, or who put themselves forward as the champions of those who would attempt to invade the State of Virginia, and crimson her soil with the blood of her people. [Loud cheers.]"

Mr. Forney refers with pride to his quitting the Clerkship four years ago, with the unanimous applause of both Houses, for the manner in which he presided, during the long struggle for the election of Speaker; to his sincere devotion to the political fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, under the belief that he stood honestly upon the Cincinnati platform; to the desertion of his Northern friends by the President, and the hatred with which he pursued Mr. F. for refusing to support his pro-slavery policy. He concludes as follows:

"But, gentlemen, to bring, as I said before, these desultory remarks to a close, let me, in conclusion, repeat my thanks for this demonstration. You may remember this passage in Mazeppa:—my friend, Mr. Jackson, of Kentucky, will also remember—when Mazeppa (I cannot repeat the exact words) is bound to a wild steed, which is turned off, and which flew with him over mountains, through valleys and forests, and across rivers, pursued by wolves, shouts back to his tyrant and persecutor, that some day he would return to repay him. [Loud cheers.]

"'Some day I will return,' said Mazeppa, 'to thank you, Count, for this uncourteous ride.' Gentlemen, I have had the ride for the last two or three years—[loud cheers]—but I have also, Mazeppa-like, come back to settle with the respectable and respectable gentleman at the other end of the avenue for that ride. I have returned to settle accounts with him. [A voice—'I don't spare him; he shot us down like dogs with marines.'] If he is now sitting in his easy chair at home to-night, he must hear your loud and hearty cheers, and they will remind him that his old friend Forney has come back to settle the old debt with him. [Loud cheers and laughter.]"

HIGH PRICE OF SLAVES.

A North Carolina paper, the Charlotte *Daily Bulletin*, has the following statement:

"We learn, through a friend, that on Monday last the following property was sold in Salisbury, at the prices annexed:

"Leve, $1,600; George, $1,895; Charlotte and two children, $1,600; Henry, $1,476; Frank, $1,600; and Hiram, $2,130.

"The above prices show that negro property is not depreciating in value."

These high prices are not peculiar to North Carolina. At a recent sale in Missouri, thirteen slaves, seven of whom were eight years old and under, sold for $11,567.

It is not stated that these slaves were purchased by traders, who expect to reimburse themselves in the Southwestern markets, by still higher prices, but we presume that such is the fact. It is not at all probable that any man would be tempted to invest money in slaves at such prices, in order to carry on any branch of business in North Carolina or Missouri. The demand for slaves in the Southwest was never so great as at present, in consequence of the continually-augmenting demand for cotton, and the consequent increase in price. This demand for labor in the semi-tropical portions of the Southwest can only be supplied by drawing upon the slave population of the older States, where slave labor is less profitable. The friends of slavery are very proud of these high prices, and point to them as evidence of the increasing strength of the institution. But there never was a greater mistake. There is no greater enemy to the perpetuity of slavery than these high prices. They must inevitably denude the older and more northern slave States of their servile population, and open the way to the ingress of free-white labor.

In these views, we have the concurrence of the more-earnest advocates of slavery extension and perpetuation. About three months ago, an editorial article of the *Era*, under the title "King Cotton an Abolitionist," in which we presented this view at some length, was republished in a Mississippi paper, with a full endorsement of its logic. The editor, in a separate paragraph, called attention to our article, and declared that "every line and word is unfortunately true." To counteract the tendency of the domestic slave trade to make free the older slave States, by drawing off the slaves, he insisted upon the necessity of reviving the African slave trade. The whole movement in favor of the slave trade, in fact, has been generated by the consciousness, on the part of the intelligent friends of slavery in the Gulf States, that the existing state of things tends rapidly to strip Virginia and the older States of slavery. It is a terrible remedy for the evil, but Providence seems in this, as in most other respects, to make the worst manifestations of evil the harbinger of its destruction.

The friends of slavery have therefore no reason to rejoice over the high price of slaves, and the growing demand for the great staples which are produced by slave labor. This demand and these high prices are concentrating the slave population in the Gulf States, and leaving the whole region north of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude open to white labor.

In Missouri and Maryland, a majority of the people seem to appreciate what Napoleon calls the "logic of facts," and to welcome the results to which it leads. North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, must in a few years feel the necessity of accepting the same logic, and welcoming the change in their system of labor which it dictates.

Six Years in Africa.—We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement, in another column, of *Dr. Barth's Explorations and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa*. This volume seems to come very opportunely at the present time, when so much is said and written on the subject of slavery.

Dr. Barth travelled *six years* in the wilds of Northern and Central Africa, and was obliged to take an active part in the *slave hunts* of the various savage tribes with whom he mingled; and his *vivid descriptions* of those hunts, the *burning of villages*, and the slaughter of a part of the inhabitants and the capture of others for slaves, forms altogether one of the most thrilling as well as instructive books of modern travel. Dr. Barth explored where no *white man had ever been seen before;* and no one who wishes to become familiar with the history of Africa, particularly of the portion where the *slave trade* is carried on to its greatest extent, with all the horrors incident to the traffic, should fail to read this work.

Published by J. W. Bradley, No. 48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price $1.25, for which, on receipt, the publisher sends a copy by mail, postage paid.

From California.—The steamer Atlantic from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 10th, with $1,500,000 in specie, and 300 passengers. The news is unimportant. A proposition was before the Legislature, which would probably pass, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote against the proposed division of the State. The effort to elect a successor to Senator Gwin would probably fail. The State Central Committees of the Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democracy had a meeting at Sacramento, but, after prolonged discussion, failed to agree. Much bitterness exists against the Anti-Lecompton party, although some of those who cooperate with the Lecompton party professed to be admirers of Mr. Douglas. The Democratic Convention to elect delegates to Charleston were to meet on the 29th ult, at Sacramento.

From South America.—By the Atlantic, we learn that, at Bogota, the Roman Catholic clergy had collected all the Bibles distributed by the London Bible Society, and burnt them in the public square. The British Minister had strongly protested against the act, but the American Minister (Mr. Jones) was present, and countenanced the deed. A full statement of the affair has been sent to Washington. If this statement turns out to be true, Mr. George W. Jones would more properly represent the Pope at the Court of Bogota than a Republic chiefly composed of Protestants, and which tolerates all religions alike.

THE REVIEW.

Poems of Two Friends. Columbus: Follett, Foster, & Co. 1860.

The Great West. The vague, mysterious land—forever beckoning, forever receding—daunting its broad banner before the eyes of brave, young, adventurous spirits—luring them from the green pastures and still waters, from the quiet apple-orchards, the rocky hill-sides, and the wooded delts, of New England—from the father's white hairs, from the mother's silent pleading, from the little sister's wondering, wistful eyes. Great West, we know you! Our best blood is coursing through your arteries; but if so be a stalwart form shall be nourished therefrom—if you shall grow in wisdom as you grow in stature—if, within your borders, Might shall stand side by side with Right, twin-born, twin-cherished—if your blue skies shall span, and your clear airs strengthen, and your wide fields nourish, a nobler manhood, a purer womanhood, a diviner humanity—we will breathe no half sigh of regret, nor feel one pang of envy. Rather will we bid you good luck in the name of the Lord.

For you are ours. "New England has no heart," said one of your foster-children, slandering his mother. Not so. New England has heart. It is not hung up on the outside. It beats deep, and strong, and full, within her breast. Through the rolling prairies of Illinois—on the fields of Kansas, blood-stained—where the snow-crusted valleys of Minnesota glitter in the "Morgenstreich"—where rolls the Oregon, bearing onward the shouts and the dashings—where California "opes to the sunset her gateway of gold"—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the log-choked rapids of Maine to the low-lying morasses of Louisiana—in hut, and tent, and cabin, and cottage, and mansion—its pulsations are felt. Wherever a New England hand is toiling—wherever a New England brain is working, there he sure a New England heart is beating.

Keeping time to your heart-beats, O West, for you are ours. You went out from your mother's arms, "a feeble folk;" you have become a great nation; but you belong to us. Your lusty youth wantons in vigorous life; but your strength and your glory are ours. All the pride of your well doing swells our hearts. All the shame of your sin, if shame shall come, will tinge our cheeks. When your fields whiten with bearded-grain, it is our sons that put in the sickle, and we, too, shout the harvest home. When the children of a wrouged race find in your schools a place for them, we feel the manhood stirring in our veins. The snages of your majestic rivers knock out the bottoms of our steamers. It is the merchant princes of our cities that come down and sit in the dust through the crashing of your Life and Trust Companies. It is our purses that yawn dismal fissures from the claws of your wild-cat banks. It is our skulls that crack, and our bones that splinter, when the pine piers of your railroad bridges succumb. It is your noses and ours that freeze together when your trains are checked by the greediness of Erie restaurants and the fierce war of the gauges. When your mighty steam-power proves stronger than the engineer who sits on your safety-valves, it is the Cambridge Professor going up that meets the Chicago D. D. coming down—characteristically in advance. It is our family dinners that your Cincinnati hams, the very apotheosis of swine, the poetry of pork, coldly furnish forth. Sink or swim, live or die, roll in wealth or smash generally,

"Shoulder to shoulder let us stand,
Till side by side we lie."

All material greatness we expect from the West. All power that can be expressed by speed, and stories, and stocks, and stones, and dollars, in any number, weight, or measure, will not surprise us. But we did suppose that the literature of the West—the grand flood of thought and feeling, of mind and soul, which is to enrich the world—was a literature that is to be. We did suppose that the incessant whirlpool wherein the Hoosiers and the Buckeyes live, and move, and have their being, was more productive of giddiness than grace—that in a land so transverse-sectioned, and cross-ploughed by so many different hnsbaudmen, the seed of art would hardly have time to fructify, but would be turned up to the surface before the sprouts should appear. In fact, we thought the quieter life of New England more favorable to such plants as generally thrive only on southern slopes. We were willing to yield the "coming man" to the West; but we must confess to an impression that the *come* men had their lullabies sung by the Atlantic's surges.

We take it all back. We smooth out our impression. We negative Job's proposition. We are and the people. Wisdom shall not die with us. For here, from the very seething

To begin, as we do in less valuable books, with the *pictures*. Of these, there are, we believe, about 1,500 arranged by themselves at the commencement of the volume. This has enabled the publishers to use a better style of paper and of printing than they could have done had the engravings been disposed throughout the book. We are surprised at the beauty of the mechanical execution; while, as aids to the right and full understanding of the words, these cuts are invaluable. Another great advantage is gained by arranging the illustrations of given departments by themselves in alphabetical order. The numerous terms of architecture, the mystical language of heraldry, the uncouth nomenclature of the sea—all of which are but gibberish to the great mass of the people—are here explained to the eye as they never can be to the ear. To use another striking and original phrase, we consider the pictures alone well worth the price of the volume.

The synonyms seem to us to be singularly discriminating, succinct, and accurate, and form a new and very important feature. It is in the nice use of words that the true master of language shows his power. The neophyte is omnivorous. Any word that travels in the direction of his idea answers his purpose; but he who has measured the capabilities of language marks the tint and tone, the hidden possibilities, and the delicate distinctions, chooses this and rejects that, making his words, so far as may be, "the chariot whereon his kingthoughts ride."

The work has been too long before the public to require any extended notice of its definitions. For their excellence they have, more than any other, realized our ideal of a definition, viz: an explanation which is exactly adequate to the word explained—no more, no less. For number, the publishers inform us that nearly ten thousand new words have been added since the last edition; though where they have come from we can scarcely conceive, as we do not remember ever to have looked for a word in vain in the former edition. Indeed, a distinguished scientific gentleman recently informed us that he had often found in Webster technical terms, which he had failed to find in professedly technological dictionaries.

All those individuals who, in reading newspapers aloud, invariably *spell* the names of Professor Agassiz and Mademoiselle Montijo, rather than run the risk of mispronouncing them, will be glad to learn that we are furnished with a table giving the pronunciation of more than eight thousand names of distinguished persons. We have also Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish phrases, rendered into English; Bible names and terms pronounced and explained; abbreviations; mottoes of the United States. In short, from the variety and extent of its information, the book might be given the name of Encyclopædia, rather than Dictionary.

Self Help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct. By Samuel Smiles, author of "The Life of George Stephenson." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1860. For sale by Blanchard & Mohun, Washington, D. C.

This is an admirable book. It is just the one to put into the hands of a lad or young man, to make something of him. We are glad Ticknor & Fields have sent it forth in their fine style of reprint. It deserved it. It is practical, the reasoning is clear and cogent, and the examples are well chosen. It is a suggestive book, full of apt illustrations, and the short biographical sketches so frequently interspersed through its pages furnish facts of great interest in the history of inventions, authorship, and the progress of literature and science. The examples inculcate are thus enforced by the actual success of others no better circumstanced—often, indeed, less so—than are the majority of the youth of our country. The great feature of the volume is to show that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Starting from this point, the author brings forth a great variety of instances to evince the bearing of industry, application and perseverance, energy and courage, business qualities, self-culture, and similar traits of mental as well as moral character, on success in life. He proves that the greatest effects in art or science have not been wrought so much by genius simply, as by one or more of these qualifications; and thus presents to every young man high aims, with assurance of final triumph over difficulties and obstacles. There have been excellent volumes before written, having the same general object—as for instance, Isaac Taylor's little book, "Character Essential to Success in Life," and another, "the Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," as well as a variety of lectures to young men; but we know of no volume so full of illustrative examples, and so well adapted on the whole for the purpose, as the one under our notice. We could have wished that the principle of strong trust in God as an element of success had been presented more distinctly, as it is indeed often illustrated by facts mentioned. Its protective as well as energizing power is an all-important one. We are glad the author has given due honor to Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Fowell Buxton, and taught with what steady aim and undaunted perseverance they kept on amid every discouragement till their efforts ended in victory. We hope that many of the thousands of our youth will not only read but study and reflect on this book; (provided as it is with an index for easy reference;) and if by our notice we shall have induced any to do so, we shall rejoice, for it is one that may do them much good.

The Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas. A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions. By Captain McClintock, R. N., LL. D. With maps and illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1860. For sale by Blanchard & Mohun, Washington, D. C.

The great problem has at last been solved; the question respecting the death of Sir John Franklin and his associates is settled. Melancholy records and relics have been gathered and brought home from the spot where the survivors of the wreck penned the few sad lines that tell the last news of their gallant leader's fate, and their departure on the vain effort to reach home and kindred. Where he lies, whether buried beneath the eternal snows of King William's Island, or sunk far below the ice in the Arctic waters, if by disease or some terrible catastrophe hurried off from life, no mortal can say, and probably it will never be known here on earth. But it is deeply interesting to know that success in discovery had so far crowned his unwearied efforts, and that the fact of the Northwest Passage will always be associated with his name. High up in those regions in Barrow's Straits and on Beechey Island, near 75° north latitude, where was spent the first winter of his last memorable expedition, stands the tablet that was to have been erected by Lt. Hartstene, but which Captain McClintock found in Greenland, and bore to the spot where for ages it may perhaps be seen now and then by some visiter from a whaling ship—a touching tribute of his wife's devotion and esteem, to Sir John Franklin and his brethren in the enterprise, Crozier and Fitzjames and their crews. The simple and unstudied yet exciting journal before us, so fraught with hope, then mitted to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina."

ORTHODOX.—The *Reveille* newspaper claims to be emphatically a home one in this South-west Mississippi. Every hand in the office, from the devil *down* to the proprietor, is a Mississippian.

Preachers and Preaching. By Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., author of "Kirwan," "Letters to Bishop Hughes," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. 18 0 For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

A volume by "Kirwan" will doubtless excite expectations with the reading public which these chapters hardly realize. The theme is one which has been illustrated previously by more than one author. The topics discussed admit of more successful treatment. Mere made-up essays, taken mostly from their former occasional places in the columns of the *New York Observer*, now modified and somewhat enlarged, instead of being thrown off from a glowing heart. These chapters scarcely rise above mediocrity, their best portions being the anecdotal illustrations of character or doctrine interspersed through the pages. There is, however, nothing striking, either in the matter or manner. The style is simple enough, but wants animation. Coming from any one without an established name, they would probably be thought quite commonplace; as by Kirwan, they will possibly be deemed of higher merit. The author is not always consistent, apparently forgetting views before expressed when looking at his subject under other circumstances. As an instance of this, after having rebuked ministers for discussing subjects not directly religious, he devotes a whole page in another place to commendations of Dr. Chalmers's efforts outside of his particular sphere as a preacher of the Gospel. Yet no one could gather up from memory facts and illustrations on so wide a field, without finishing, even with all his preferences or prejudices, more or less that may be useful or interesting; and so, various classes of minds, we doubt not, may glean from these pages material for improvement and direction. We wish them all the success of well-meant endeavors to do good.

We are by the papers of Pittsburg, Pa., that the Secretary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society has succeeded, after lecturing in that city, in procuring the organization of a flourishing auxiliary there, which has adopted entire the declaration of principles of the parent society. The Covenanter wing of United Presbyterian churches of Pittsburg especially embrace it, and nearly all the religious denominations concur.

On the evening of the organization, Mr. Cheever presented the following timely and important resolutions, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted by the large meeting:

"Whereas thirteen Christian families, being the associates and co-laborers of the Rev. Messrs. Poor and Rogers in Jaffna, Ceylon, and American Missionary Association in Madison county, Ky., and numbering in all thirty-eight or forty persons, have been forcibly expelled from their homes in Ceylon, and have been compelled to quit the State, not for any offence charged upon them, but only because, in the language of the Committee of Kentuckians that expelled them, 'their principles could not be tolerated in this State;'

"And whereas the Rev. Messrs. Caudee and Kendrick, and Mr. Robert Jones, missionaries of the American Missionary Association in Laurel county, Ky., were recently, when preaching in that county, seized, beaten, and covered with tar, because they were known to be in principle opposed to slavery;

"And whereas the Rev. Daniel Worth, a devoted Wesleyan Methodist minister of the Gospel, and missionary of the American Missionary Association in North Carolina, has been thrown into prison at Greensborough, and placed under bonds of $15,000, for the alleged crime of cherishing sentiments favorable to slavery, and of circulating anti-slavery tracts, and is now in danger of his life from the wrath of his persecutors;

"And whereas Deacon Reuben Salisbury, of the Baptist church, in Lynchburg, Va., and divers other Christian brethren of different religious denominations, in other parts of the South, have been treated with great indignity, and forced to leave with the sacrifice of their property, because they were deemed to be opposed to slavery: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, 1. That we sympathize deeply with those Christian brethren and their suffering families, and that we do hereby express to which they are subjected the inborn and ineradicable spirit of slavery, which will brook no denial of its lawfulness.

"2. That the wicked persecution which is now carried on against Christian ministers and teachers in the South, we see new reason to reaffirm the judgment expressed by the Church Anti-Slavery Society, at its anniversary meeting in May last, viz: that in the judgment of this Society, American slavery, if not speedily arrested in its usurping and demoralizing course, by the deliberate action of American Churches, will paralyze and benumbe the Church of Christ in the slaveholding States, and will lead her ministers, as in the days of Queen Elizabeth, to seek members 'to caves and dens of the earth,' and over a prostrate and servile Church, it will proceed to the ruin of our national liberties, by an oligarchy of slaveholding aristocrats, or by a military despotism in the interest of slavery.

"3. That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is the manifest duty of the President of the United States, to confer with the Authority for the protection of those Christian citizens in the South, whose lives, liberties, properties, and persons, are violated, and themselves banished, in open violation of the Bill of Rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all American citizens, and without due process of law.

"4. That as a part of the people of the United States, to whom an appeal has been made by ten of the exiles of Kentucky over their own signatures, we respond to their call, and that we will at once proceed, as by them entreated, to do our duty, 'that lest privileges may be secured to them, freedom to the slave, security to the master, and prosperity to all;' and we would recommend that Christian people in all parts of the country do likewise, by public meetings for sympathy and succor to those injured exiles.

"5. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina."

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

First Session.

Tuesday, February 7, 1860.

SENATE.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 6, 1860.

To the Senate of the United States:

On the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution was which had passed both houses, "in relation to the removal of obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river," was presented to me for approval. I have retained the resolution, because it was presented to me at a period when it was impossible to give the subject that examination to which it appeared to be entitled. I need not repeat the view on this point presented in the introductory portion of my message to the Senate of the 2d instant.

In addition, I would merely desire that although at different periods sums amounting in the aggregate to six hundred and ninety thousand dollars have been appropriated by Congress for the purpose of removing the bar and obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, yet it is to be acknowledged that this money has been expended with but little, if any, practical benefit to the interest intended. JAMES BUCHANAN.

On motion by Mr. Slidell, the message was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finances, to which was referred the bill making appropriations to defray the deficiencies in the appropriation for the service in the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1860, reported back the same with amendments, giving notice that, as soon as the business of the morning hour was finished, he should ask the Senate to take up the bill.

Mr. Iverson, from the Committee of Claims, to which were referred the following bills sent from the House of Claims, reported them back, without amendment, to be placed on the calendar for the consideration of the Senate:

Bill for the relief of Cornelina Boyle, administrator of John Boyle, deceased.

Bill for the relief of Nathan Ward.

Bill for the relief of Thomas Fillebrown.

Bill for the relief of Ernest Fridler.

Bill for the relief of H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bill for the relief of James Beatty's personal representatives.

Bill for the relief of Egleston & Battell.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed, to inquire into the extent of the patronage of the President of the United States resulting from the power of removal and appointment to office, and to that end to inquire and report the number of offices or places of trust and profit under the control of the President, (exclusive of those of the army and navy,) and including such as are under the control of the heads of Departments, subordinate or inferior officers, with the annual pay thereto, who are appointed to such offices by the President or otherwise; and further to inquire whether, if in any, and in what cases, such power and patronage have been used or attempted to be exerted or exercised to influence the legislation of Congress, or to direct, control, or influence the voice or conduct of officeholders or others in the elections of States or Territories; and further to inquire whether any and what sums of money have been paid or required to be paid by persons holding offices of trust or profit, as their contributions in support of elections; and further to inquire into the extent to which the patronage of the President of the United States resulting from the expenditure of the public money, by or through the heads of Departments, subordinates, and inferior officers, and others, excluding those whose salaries or wages are fixed by law, and including wages, fees, and compensation of all kinds, not fixed by law, paid to officers of Government for services or gratuities, or as participators in contracts or jobs resulting from or pertaining to their official stations or otherwise; and also the allowances made to contractors of all kinds for supplies or services without and above their contracts or engagements, or for profit in purchasing or selling lands or sites for or belonging to the Government, to agents or persons who have been employed to purchase vessels for the United States, to furnish engines, ordnance, or military stores, and transportation for the army or the navy of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hunter then moved to postpone all prior orders, with a view to take up the Post Office appropriation bill; which motion was agreed to.

The third section of the bill was so amended as to read—

"That interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, is to commence sixty days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the 1st day of May, 1859, to the date of the approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to the contractors for carrying the mail, and that a sum sufficient to pay the same be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That such interest shall be payable only to the contractors themselves, and the same is hereby declared to be in full of all damages, by reason of failure or delay in payment, and the same shall be receipted for accordingly; but no interest shall be allowed to parties for the last quarter, ending the 31st day of December, 1859."

The committee, among the amendments, reported the following additional section:

"That all laws authorizing the franking privilege be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the 1st day of April next; provided all persons now authorized by law to frank, by endorsing their names and designation by which the right is conferred upon them on all matter mailed by them, shall be exempt from pre-payment of postage; but the postage on such mail matter shall be due and payable by the person or persons to whom the same may be directed at the point of destination."

This amendment led to a protracted discussion, very generally participated in, and among others by Messrs. Toombs, Hunter, Rice, and Iverson, when a motion was made to strike out the proviso, which was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Nicholson, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Brigham, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Dillmann, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunt, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, and Wigfall—32.

The question then recurring on the amendment of the committee, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive session, after which the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, February 8, 1860.

SENATE.

The resolutions of Mr. Davis were postponed until Monday next, when they will come up as the special order.

Mr. Pearce introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make an appropriation necessary for the dedication of the statue of Washington in this city, on the 224 instant, and appropriating three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose. He asked that the joint resolution might be immediately put on its passage; but

Mr. Fessenden objected, and it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Hunn, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of mail service by steamships from San Francisco, *via* the Sandwich Islands and Japan, to China.

Mr. Fitch, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing sundry documents.

Mr. Davis, from the same committee, reported in favor of printing the reports of Major Delafield and Major Kendrick on the Dismal Swamp; and also printing ten thousand extra copies of the same. He characterized it as a work of great value, which ought to be widely distributed.

Mr. Fessenden objected, that the present system the Printer for Congress made too much money. He thought we had better not have any more printing done until the system was amended.

After some further debate, the motion to print the above-named reports was rejected.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill. Mr. Powell made an able speech in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, pointing out the abuses to which it gives rise, and commenting on the enterprise which characterizes the public press, by which a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and all the important news of the day, is laid before the people of every city and town in the country.

Mr. Green thought this was not exactly the best place, and if all other amendments should be voted down, he would vote against this. This discussion was continued at great length by Messrs. Gwin, Toombs, Simmons, Hunter, Trumbull, Fessenden, Doolittle, Douglas, Foot, and other Senators.

Finally, the amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected by a tie vote—yeas 27, nays 27.

Without taking any definite action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, February 9, 1860.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, a resolution was adopted, for the printing of the usual extra number of copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office report for 1859.

Mr. F. also submitted a resolution for the printing of ten thousand extra copies of the mechanical portion; which, after some debate, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30. Subsequently that vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Davis then moved to amend the resolution by substituting two thousand extra copies for the Department of the Interior, instead of the ten thousand for the Senate. A long debate ensued, when the resolution was adopted.

The Post Office appropriation bill was resumed, and led to much discussion. Finally an amendment totally abolishing the franking privilege was adopted, and the bill thus amended was passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Sherman moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer, and demanded the previous question on that motion.

Mr. Boteler moved that there be a call of the House, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, it was resolved that the Committee on Public Expenditures inquire into the expense attending the printing of the House, and report at an early day such modifications of the rates paid as public justice and a due regard to rigid economy in expenditures require shall be paid; and that they have power to examine witnesses and report at any time.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question—yeas 74, nays 86.

Mr. Stanton wished to pass over the election of a Printer for the present. The House, he said, should first reduce the prices, and prevent the patronage from being used as a corruption fund. He wanted to prevent work from being farmed out, and to select a man prepared to do the work.

Mr. Colfax made a reply, defending his former vote for Mr. Defrees, he having voted for Mr. Follett until there was no prospect that the latter could be elected.

Finally the question was postponed till next Monday.

The committees were announced by the Speaker, as follows:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Rep.; Davis of Md., Amer.; Phelps of Mo., Dem.; Stevens of Pa., Rep.; Hamlin of Maine, Rep.; Millson of Va., Dem.; Morrill of Vt., Rep.; Crawford of Ga., Dem.; and Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.

On. Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne of Ill., Rep.; Wade of Ohio, Rep.; John Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.; Eliot of Mass., Rep.; Smith of N. C., Whig; Moorhead of Pa., Rep.; Lamar of Miss., Dem.; Nixon of N. J., Amer.; and Clemens of Va., Dem.

On Elections.—Messrs. Gilmer of N. C., Amer.; Dawes of Mass., Rep.; Campbell of Pa., Rep.; Boyce of S. C., Dem.; Marston of N. H., Rep.; Stevenson of Ky., Dem.; Gartrell of Ga., Dem.; Stratton of N. J., Amer.; and McKnight of Pa., Rep.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hickman of Pa., A. L. D.; Bingham of Ohio, Rep.; Houston of Ala., Dem.; Taylor of La., Dem.; Maynard of Tenn., Amer.; Kellogg of Ill., Rep.; Reynolds of N. Y., A. L. D.; Robinson of Ill., A. L. D.; Porter of Ind., Rep.; and Robinson of R. I., Rep.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, Rep.; Burlingame of Mass., Rep.; Barksdale of Miss., Dem.; Morris of Pa., Opp.; Branch of N. C., Dem.; Royce of Vt., Rep.; Niles of S. C., Dem.; Hill of Ga., Amer.; and Humphreys of N. Y., Rep.

On Claims.—Messrs. Tappan of N. H., Rep.; Hoard of N. Y., Rep.; McClernand of Ill., Dem.; Moore of Ala., Dem.; Walton of Vt., Rep.; Maynard of Tenn., Amer.; Hale of Pa., Rep.; and Hutchins, Rep.

On Territories.—Messrs. Grow of Pa., Rep.; Perry of Maine, Rep.; Smith of Va., Dem.; Cooch of Maine, Rep.; Carlile of Va., Dem.; Clark of Mo., Dem.; Case of Ind., Rep.; Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.; and Ashley of Ohio, Rep.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Rep.; Scranton of Pa., Rep.; McQueen of S. C., Dem.; Leake of Va., Dem.; Moore of K.y., Amer.; French of Maine, Rep.; Dunn of Ind., Rep.; Riggs of N. J., A. L. D.; and McKean of N. Y., Rep.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Morse of Maine, Rep.; Bocock of Va., Dem.; Pottle of N. Y., Rep.; Winslow of N. C., Dem.; Curry of Ala., Dem.; Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.; Harris of Md., Amer.; Thayer of Pa., A. L. D.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Rep.; Curtis of Iowa, Rep.; Bonham of S. C., Dem.; Buffinton of Mass., Rep.; Olin of N. Y., Rep.; Longnecker of Pa., Rep.; Bottler of Va., Whig; J. Cadwallader of Ohio, Dem.; McRae of Miss., Dem.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Thayer of Mass., Rep.; Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.; Cohb of Ala., Dem.; Covode of Pa., Rep.; Davis of Ind., A. L. Dem.; Thomas of Md., Amer.; Phillips of Mo., Dem.; Vandever of Iowa, Rep.; Windom of Minn., Rep.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Carter of N. Y., Amer.; Kilgore of Ind., Rep.; Clopton of Ala., Dem.; Davis of Iowa, Rep.; Rice of Mass., Rep.; Garnett of Va., Dem.; Conkling of N. Y., Rep.; Pryor of Va., Dem.; Anderson of Ky., Amer.; Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.

On Patents.—Messrs. Millward of Pa., Rep.; Stewart of Md., Dem.; Burnham of Conn., Rep.; Niblack of Ind., Dem.; Frank of N. Y., Rep.

On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Colfax of Ind., Rep.; Woodruff of Conn., Rep.; English of Ind., Dem.; Adams of Ky., Amer.; Alley of Mass., Rep.; Davis of Miss., Dem.; Craige of Mo., Dem.; Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.; Hatchuck of Ohio, Rep.; Lise of N. Y., Rep.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Brayton of R. I., Rep.; Noel of Mo., Dem.; Waldron of Mich., Rep.; Harris of Va., Dem.; Nelson of Tenn., Amer.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Briggs, Ferry, Cox, Vance, Jackson, Duell, Dejarnette, Holman, and Fenton.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haskin, Palmer, Sickles, Ward of Ind., Gomes, Hindman, Wood, Clopton, and Fouke.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Washburn of Wis., Clark B. Cochrane, Avery, Kenyon, Hawkins, Hamilton, Anderson of Mo., Bouligny, and Bair.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Butterfield, Whiteley, Carey, Stewart of Pa., Bristow, Wright, Aldrich, Burch, and Grove.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Etheridge, Burroughs, Woodson, Farnsworth, Clark of N. Y., Scott, Leach of Michigan, Edwards, and Aldrich.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Tompkins, Jenkins, Irvine, Whetser, Quinles, Ruffin, Wells, Packer, and Simms.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Potter, Verree, Craige of N. C., Adrain, Junkin, Reagan, Babbitt, Delano, and Leach of N. C.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Fenton, Foster, Sickles, Florence, Stokes, Kellogg of Mich., Hall, Branson, and Martin of Ohio.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mallory, Morris of Ill., Dunn, Singleton, Burroughs, Gurley, Montgomery, Rust, and Ferry.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Train, Beale, Keitt, McPherson, and Peyton.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Logan, Jones, Howard, Bubbitt, and Foster.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Spinner, Kunkel, Beale, Graham, and Allen.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Ab[illegible]more, Van Wyck, Loomis, Harlesman, and Robinson of Ill.

On Engraving.—Messrs. Adrain, Covode, and Maclay.

On Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. McKean, Stout, Barr, Love, and Dawes.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Loomis, Quarles, Wells, Thomas, and Train.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Stewart of Pa., Larrabee, Tompkins, Cooper, and Merrill.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hatton, Underwood, Blair, Hughes, and Sherman.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Palmer, Martin of Va., Moore of K.y., Lindsey, and Stanton.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Pettit, Adams of Mass., and Pugh.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Gurley, Haskin, and Dimmick.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Davidson and Theaker.

Messrs. Farnsworth, Hamilton, and Reagan, were, at their own request, excused from serving on the committees to which they were respectively assigned.

The President's annual message was then read, and, without transacting any other business, the House adjourned.

Friday, February 10, 1860.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Reagan has been appointed a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the place of Mr. Farnsworth, excused.

Mr. Thomas was appointed a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, in place of Mr. Reagan, excused.

Mr. Hindman was appointed a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, in the place of Mr. Hamilton, excused.

Mr. Morse offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to communicate copies of all the communications which have been received from the British Government and other officers on the subject of the African slave trade since February, 1858, and copies of all correspondence between the British and United States Governments on the subject of the slave trade.

On motion of Mr. Morse, the Committee on Commerce were directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law American vessels engaging in the coolie trade or transporting passengers to the West Indies or other parts of the world.

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the State Constitution of Kansas recently adopted at Wyandotte, as preliminary to the admission of that State into the Union.

Mr. Morse introduced a resolution that the several standing committees authorized to employ clerks at the second session of the last Congress, be now authorized to do so, with the addition of the Committee on Accounts and the Committee on Territories.

The resolution was resisted on the Democratic side.

The resolution was finally passed over, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair.

Mr. Sherman offered a series of resolutions, proposing to refer the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate standing committees; that part relating to a Pacific railroad to a select committee of fifteen members.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, occupied an hour in refuting what he considered the fundamental principle of the Democratic party on the question of slavery, and argued that property in human chattels could exist as a natural right.

Mr. Reagan briefly explained his views on the subject of slavery, arguing that neither Congress nor the authorities of a Territory have the right to destroy slavery therein.

The memorial of Mr. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, contesting the seat of Mr. Barrett, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, February 11, 1860.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrill presented the memorial of Mr. A. Howard, of Michigan, contesting Mr. Cooper's seat.

Mr. Garnett was excused from serving as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions, calling on the head of the Executive Departments to communicate the names of the persons appointed to and removed from office by the present Administration in Illinois; second, copies of all petitions, letters of remonstrance, and other papers, upon which appointments and removals have been made.

Mr. Barksdale objected to the further reading of the resolutions.

Mr. Morris said the information should not be suppressed.

Mr. Barksdale said that when the resolutions were in order, nobody would object.

Mr. John Cochrane presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, in relation to the advantages of mail communication with Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Post Office appropriation bill; whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider this subject—Mr. Grow in the chair.

When the Committee rose, it had the fifth amendment, providing that the printing of Post Office blanks shall be given out by contract to the lowest bidder—

Mr. Sherman said every member of the Committee of Ways and Means was in favor of the principle of the amendment in a separate bill, but he was opposed to its incorporation in a bill making appropriations to carry out an existing law. A practice had been growing up for a few years past of incorporating new legislation in appropriation bills, and to this the committee are determined to put an end! He repeated, the proposition ought to be adopted by an independent bill. The committee went now to put an end to the practice to which he had alluded. Therefore, they recommend that the House disagree to this Senate amendment.

Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Sherman had correctly stated the practice of Congress, from which he differed in this: he was willing to concur in the amendment under protest. The Senate had been in the habit of introducing general legislation in appropriation bills, while this independent legislation had been ruled out of order in the House. But this was a measure of reform, and would save seventy per centum.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed the hope that the Committee would concur in the amendment.

Mr. Hickman opposed the amendment proposing to abolish the franking privilege, giving his views at some length.

The debate was continued on the propriety of abolishing the franking privilege, but without taking any definite action, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Monday, February 13, 1860.

SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Hunn announced the death of his predecessor in office, Hon. David C. Broderick, and pronounced the customary eulogy upon him. He gave a sketch of his life, and spoke of his estimable traits of character.

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Seward also spoke of him as a self-made man, whose example was worthy of imitation.

Mr. Foster said he fell in a duel, which was a crime both by the laws of God and man; and he thought he could join in no public tribute to his memory.

Mr. Toombs replied, that a man could die in no more glorious cause than in defence of his honor, and Broderick had won his respect and admiration by his bold, honest, and truthful character.

Mr. Foot read some remarks prepared by Mr. Wade for this occasion, as the latter was sick.

After the adoption of the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Wright a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, in the place of Mr. Garnett, excused. Mr. Pryor was also excused from service on the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Craige, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted, that on Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Clerk shall call the St[illegible] commencing with Maine [illegible] when members may introduce such bills and resolutions as previous notice has been given, for reference only, and without debate.

Mr. Burch presented the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention held at San Francisco in September last, and moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Sherman objected, saying that he had previously moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer.

The House voted on the motion of Mr. Burch to suspend the rules to enable him to have the Pacific railroad bill referred to a special committee. The question was negatived—yeas 71, nays 96.

Mr. Sherman's motion for the election of a Printer was then stated.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Sherman's motion to proceed to the election of a Printer, with the proviso that the House retain the right to modify the existing laws on the subject of printing as it may see proper, was adopted.

Mr. Florence placed in nomination Mr. A. J. Glossbrenner, saying that gentleman was a practical printer, and if elected, would have the entire confidence of the House and the country.

Mr. Pettit nominated John D. Defrees, whom he said was also a practical printer, and who, if elected, would be entirely satisfactory to the House.

Messrs. Joel Severance, A. D. Banks, Edward Barksdale, and several others, were nominated, but afterwards withdrawn.

The House then proceeded to vote.

The votes were announced as follows: Defrees, 89; Glossbrenner, 88; Gales & Seaton, 2; Blanchard, 2; Mitchell and Flanigan, 1 each.

Ninety-two votes being necessary to an election, there was no choice, and the House again voted.

The result of the second ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes, 183; necessary to a choice, 92; Mr. Defrees, 90; Mr. Glossbrenner, 89; Messrs. Gales & Seaton, 2; Mr. Blanchard, 1; Mr. Coombs, 1.

Further proceedings under this order were interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick.

Mr. Burch, of California, delivered an appropriate eulogy on the occasion, speaking of the deceased in warm terms of friendship, and saying that the memory of Mr. Broderick will long be cherished.

Mr. Haskin, of New York, also paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Hickman spoke in the warmest terms of eulogy of Mr. Broderick.

Resolutions of respect were passed, and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Queen's Speech—San Juan Question, &c.

Portland, Feb. 8.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at this port to-night. Her advices are four days later.

The British Parliament was opened on the 24th of January.

The Queen's speech had been delivered. Its tone is pacific, and the various interests are discussed with a favorable bearing. Regarding the San Juan difficulty, it says the negotiations and conciliatory arrangements made by the American Government for its settlement have prevented any disturbance of the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The sudden death by drowning of Captain Harrison, of the steamship Great Eastern, is announced.

The commercial treaty between England and France had been signed.

In reference to Italy, the Queen's speech says:

"Circumstances have since arisen, which have led to the postponement of the Congress without any day having been fixed for its assembling; but, whether in the Congress or in a separate negotiation, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs of the Italian Peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. The papers on this subject will soon be laid before you."

The remainder of the speech is devoted to local matters. The public revenue is in a satisfactory condition, and estimates have been prepared with the view of placing the army and navy and the defence of the country on an efficient footing. The volunteer movement is referred to with pride and gratification.

A reform bill and other legislative measures are promised, and the speech winds up with an expression of gratitude for the general prosperity which prevails.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Brand gave notice that on the 20th February Lord John Russell would introduce the Government Reform measure.

Charles Leunox Wyke has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

It is announced that Mr. Cobden lost nearly all his private fortune in investments in American railroads, and that about £40,000, in sums from £50 to £500, have been subscribed to repair his loss.

Sir William Ross, a well-known artist, is dead.

The two mates of the American ship Anna have been re-arrested by the American consul at Southampton, and will be sent home for trial.

France.—The commercial treaty between France and England was signed here on the 23d of January. Its terms are not authentically known.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* learns, on good authority, that the English Government finally rejected the principles of free trade. He also states that English coals will not be relieved of all duties, but only of the deferential duty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Spectator* says the treaty embraces the following objects:

"The complete and effective assimilation of the French and English flags in maritime intercourse, direct and indirect, between both countries, and their respective colonies, and the exoneration of both English and French ships from all tonnage duties in both English and French ports."

Another Paris letter-writer maintains that the duty on manufactured iron of £4 per ton, will be reduced to either £2 8s. or £1 12s.

The approaching retirement of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, and H. Billault, Minister of the Interior, from the French Cabinet, are generally spoken of. Both are Protectionists.

The French Assembly was convoked for the 23d of February.

The Paris *Pays* states that on the conclusion of the treaty between England and France, negotiations with other Powers for similar treaties will be commenced.

It is rumored that the French army will be reduced to 100,000 men.

The Paris Bourse on the French Treasury shows the finances to be in a flourishing condition. The arrears, which were 886,000,000 francs, do not now exceed 650,000,000. The report says the commerce of France has increased 80 per cent. since 1852.

The wheat crop has said and lower; rentes were quoted at

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Territorial Slave Code

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

January 25, 1860.

[CONCLUDED.]

When, Mr. President, the Republican party, summoned into being and into action in 1856, by the aggressions of slavery, by the crimes against the freedom of Kansas, repealed in times as earnest as ever issued from human lips to the American people, to their sense of justice, their love of liberty, their emotions of humanity, and their sentiments of patriotism, to all that is highest, noblest, and holiest, in human nature, to rescue the Government, arrest slavery extension, redress the wrongs of the people, and give repose to the country, by restoring the Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson, Democratic presses and Democratic leaders, whose vital and animating principle is the propagation and expansion of human slavery on the North American continent, raised the startling war-cry of disunion. Timid and selfish conservatism, which saw nothing, would see nothing, down in a distant Territory, and heard the imploring appeals for protection of freemen whose sacked and burning cabins illumed the midnight skies, shrieks appalled men in beach this cry of disunion, opened its long purse, and continued the destinies of the country in the keeping of men who avowed their intention to rain if they could not rule it.

Sir, when that uncertain contest was going on, when the election of Fremont seemed to the leaders of the Democracy not only possible, but probable, the Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. Slidell,] one of the most earnest friends of the slave Democracy—the acknowledged friend and champion of Mr. Buchanan—declared to the country that "if Fremont should be elected, the Union would be dissolved." Hence, the threatening, and out-spoken Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] declared, with emphasis, that "if Fremont was elected, the Union would be dissolved, and ought to be dissolved." The Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] then, as now, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who avowed on the floor of the Senate that "the South has the right to the natural expansion of slavery as an element of political power," declared in a public letter that unless the aggression upon the rights of the South, as he was pleased to designate the resistance of the people of the North against slavery extension, ceased, he was for "the separation of these States." Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, then a leading member of the body, which I joined him at the head of the important Committee on the Judiciary, said:

"When Fremont is elected, we must rely upon what we have—a great Democratic Government. Every man of the South should call the Legislature of his State together, and have measures adopted to the Union, if they did not, and submitted to the degradation, they would deserve the fate of slaves. I should advise my Legislature to go at the top of the drum."

Sir, I might quote other declarations of Senators, to which these ideas are expressed; but I must pass on. In the House, as the records will bear evidence, the language of the South was uttered by the men who upheld the course of oppression in Kansas, and dictated the policy of the Democratic party. Mr. Keitt, in a fiery, and vehement speech to the people of Lynchburg, Virginia, exclaimed, in view of the apprehended election of Fremont:

"I tell you now that if Fremont is elected, adherence to the Union ceases to be a virtue, and becomes a crime. I tell you that the Southern man who will submit to his election is a traitor and a coward. [Unanimous cheers.]"

This speech, so contemptuous, so defiant towards the people of the North, so emphatic in its avowals of disunion, was promptly endorsed as "sound doctrine" by the Hon. Mr. Ruffin, Buchanan's Secretary of War—a gentleman of whom the Boston *Post*, the leading Administration organ in New England, in 1850, said, "henceforth he cannot be called a Virginian and the most dangerous of them all." In the autumn of 1856, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, received from the people of his district an ovation. Senator Bright, of Indiana, and Senator Georgia [Mr. Toombs] attended, and other Southern Democratic leaders sent applauding letters. To the assembled people of his district, Mr. Brooks said:

"We have the issue upon us now; and how are we to meet it? I tell you, fellow citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only mode which I think available for meeting it is just to tear the Constitution of the United States, transfix it under foot, and form a Southern Confederacy, every State of which will be a slaveholding State. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] I believe it, as I stand in the face of my Maker. I believe it on my responsibility to you as your honored representative, that the only hope of the South is in the South, and that the only authentic movement of history which holds hope of life to our slaveholder heads that lie in slumber, and into our separate position in the family of nations. Those are my opinions. They have always been my opinions. I have been a disunionist from the time I could think." * * * * * * * * "Now, fellow citizens, I have told you very frankly and unhesitatingly that I believe the only hope of the South is in dissolving the Union in the best and most fraternal manner regarding the living living from the dead carcass. It I was the commander in an army, I would not—I would not a sentinel who would not swear that slavery is right."

I speak on my individual responsibility: If Fremont be elected President of the Union, I say it is the duty of their majesty rising above the law and lawlessness, taking the power into their own hands, to dissolve the Union, and form a Confederacy, keeping the strong arm of Southern freemen upon the Treasury and archives of the Government. [Applause.]

These emphatic avowals of disunion were applauded by the people who heard them, by a unanimous vote, sustained his action, and commissioned him to speak for them in this Capitol. Well might the Charleston Mercury exclaim, as it has, that—

"*Upon the policy of dissolution the Union, of separating the South from her Northern enemies, and establishing a Southern Confederacy, parties, press, politicians, and people, were as one soul. There is not a single politician, no matter how cloven-footed, not one of her present Representatives or Senators in Congress, who is not pushed to the lips in favor of dissolution. Let the South remember that one of the most prominent leaders of the cooperation party, when asked what he thought of secession, when thought by no means, that as opposing secession, he only took a step backward and struck deeper and more steadily against the Union.*"

Sir, the erratic, aspiring, brilliant Henry Wise, who "would introduce slavery into the heart of the North," who "would allow slavery to pour itself out without restraint, and find no limit but the Southern ocean," in the autumn of 1856, told the people of Virginia that—

"The South could not, without degradation, submit to the election of a Black Republican President. To tell me we should submit to his election is to tell me that Virginia would be recreant to her honor and her rights. I care not what the circumstances like these, is to tell me that Virginia sold the birthright of her children and her children's children for a mess of pottage. [Applause.] I tell you that the Southern people are without spirit, and without purpose to defend the rights they know and dare not maintain. [Cheers.] I say, if the Black Republican party, if Fremont, you will prove what Seward and Herrigamne said, to be true—that the South is a dishonored, a lost, a ruined land."

He avowed his readiness to put the military force of Virginia upon a war footing; and he gave the valorous assurance to his disunion assistants, that "if the people of Virginia "would hew its bright way through all opposing legions." Rumor said, and I believe truly, that this Democratic aspirant to the Presidency held correspondence with Southern governors, to concert measures preparatory to disunion; that he and his disunion compeers organized a plot to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, to take possession of the navy yard at Norfolk, and inaugurate rebellion, revolution, and disunion, in the event of Fremont's success.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, a journal high in the confidence of the Pierce administration, wrote:

"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislature of Virginia, South Carolina, and other States, to execute measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the Government. *Governor Wise is entirely at work already to the matter. The South will not submit to the election of a sectional party entemplated.* The question now is, whether the people of the South will assume their leaders."

Mr. Corry, of Ohio, reports Mr. Banks, of Virginia, as having said to him, a few days after the election in 1856, that—

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A Union meeting was recently held at Knoxville, Tennessee. At this meeting, Judge Bailey, recently of Georgia, submitted a series of resolutions as an amendment to the resolutions of the committee, and in a long and earnest speech in support of them. In this speech, he said that—

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Evidence of the disloyal, revolutionary, and treasonable course of Henry A. Wise is also furnished by Charles J. Faulkner, late Representative of the Jefferson's Ferry district, chairman of the Congressional Democratic Committee, and now Minister to France. At a Democratic meeting recently held in Virginia, over which Mr. Faulkner presided, he said:

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It is "not the gallant son of Virginia," who, in 1856, "saw far in advance of his contemporaries," who was ready, if Fremont had been elected, "to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry," is now looking with hungry eye to the Charleston Convention, and is now the applauded and favorite hero of a class of men in the North, who are stammering into the ears of a doubting people their uxorious love of the Union; and this Democratic orator, who would demand the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia, if he should permit the arsenal at Harper's Ferry to pass under the control of the Old World elected to the Presidency, is nominated by a Democratic President, and confirmed by the united voice of the Democratic Senators, to represent the Republic at the Court of Louis Napoleon. This Democratic Administration, and this Democratic party, which invokes the support of the Union-loving, conservative men of the free States, send to us a crowded representative of the Old World elected who uttered this insurrectionary and disloyal sentiment. Yes, sir; Democrats, with the accents of Union upon their lips, sanction the appointment of a man who is avowedly in favor of civil war and disunion. Let the real friends of law, of order, of the unity of the Republic, mark and remember this want of fidelity to the Union, this Administration and the men who lead the Democratic party.

Sir, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ south of the Potomac, during the contest, was earnest in its avowals of disunion. That exponent of the slave Democracy said:

"Sumner and Sumner's friends, must be punished and silenced. Either Sumner must be made to feel the power in the penitentiary, or the South should prepare at once to quit the Union."

"If Fremont is elected, the Union will not last an hour after Mr. Pierce's term expires."

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"If Fremont is elected, a prompt and undivided front. Let her, if possible, detach Pennsylvania and southern Ohio, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern New Jersey, and make the highlands between the Ohio and the lakes the dividing line. Let the South treat with California; and, if necessary, let Southern Democrats in the North rally."

Sir, this journal, which, during the canvass, had avowed the rankest disunion sentiments—this journal, which had sounded the trumpet of the alarmists, after the election had been won by the aid, the "material aid," of alarmed and quaking conservatism, very naively announced to the friends of this Administration, "if the Democratic measures preparatory to disunion, which this disunion compeers organized a plot to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, to take possession of the navy yard at Norfolk, and inaugurate rebellion, revolution, and disunion, in the event of Fremont's success.

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