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FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

SHERWOOD FOREST, OR WAGER BY BATTLE.

A Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

CHAP. XVII.

The Lady and her Lover.

Fair Helen that was so mild,
More she beheld a Trianon the child
Than all others—Sir Trianon.

Long before the dawn had begun to grow gray in the east, Konric had taken his way to the castle, by the direct way across the hills to a point on the lake shore, where there always lay a small ferry boat, for the use of the chatelain, his household, and vassals. Edith, to whom he had told all that he had extorted from Eadwulf, and who like himself clearly foresaw difficulty and danger at hand, arising from the conduct and flight of the Thane, had passed a most illustrious brother, went about her household work, most unusual for her, with a melancholy and despondent heart.

She, who of a surf had been constantly, almost recklessly, gay, as one who had no sorrow for which to care, now grew a grave brow, and carried a heavy heart, and the liberty, if it give independence to the body and to the mind, expansion to the soul, brings responsibility also, and care. She carolled this morning no blyths old Saxon ballads, as she kneaded her household bread, or worked her overflowing churn; she had this morning no merry word with which to greet the herdsmen's boys, as they came and went from her simple kitchen with the milk for the hounds to the kennels, or raw meat for the ogasses in the mews; and they marvelled not a little, for the kindness and merry humor of their young mistress had won their hearts, and they were grieved to see her downcast. She was restless, and unable, as it seemed, to settle herself to anything for the day and pined at every place to another, without much apparent object, and, every half hour or so, opening the door and passing slowly down the valley, and seaward the sea, not across the hills over which her husband had bent his way.

It must have been nearly ten o'clock, in those unequal short days appropriate to autumn, to the dinner hour, when something caught her eye at a distance, which instantly brought a bright light into it, and a clear, joyful hue into her cheek; and she clapped her hands joyously, crying, "I am so glad! so glad!" Then, hurrying into the house, she called to the boys, giving them simple orders, and set all the household in order, ordering the house, strewing the floor with fresh green rushes, and decking the walls with holly branches, the bright-red berries of the mountain ash, with which all the land was then loaded as yet survived, with a spirit very different from the listless mood which had possessed her.

What new vision that had so changed the tenor of her mind?

Winding through one of those green lanes—which form so exquisite a feature in the scenery of that country, with its high, grassy, and boundary stone walls, bordered with ashes, hazels, wild roses, and beds of tall fern at their base, which form the loneliness of many a mountain with small ferns, wild strawberries, the geranium, and rich lichens—there came a fair company, the persons of which were easily distinguished by Edith, in that clear atmosphere, when at a mile's distance from the cottage—a mile which was augmented into nearly three by the meanderings of the lane, corresponding with those of the brook.

In the front rode a lady, the Lady Guendolen, on a beautiful chestnut-colored Andalusian jennet, with snow white mane and tail, richly and splendidly attired in a dark murrey-colored skirt, passamented with black embroidery, and above it a vest of the same, with open sleeves, closely a little way below the hips, of blue satin, embroidered in silver with the armorial bearings of her house—a custom as usual in those days as that the ladies wore a veil, the knights of the great-houses. Her head was covered by a small cap of blue velvet, with one white feather, and on her left hand, covered by a doe-skin sewing glove, she bore a small goshawk, unhooded, so familiar was he with his bright mistress, and held only by a pair of silver jesses depending from the ends of a lure which decked his yellow legs, and jingled at his every motion. By her side, attending far more to his fair companion than to the fiery horse which he bestrode, was a young cavalier, bending over her with an air of the deepest tenderness, hanging on her words as if they were more than the sweetest music to his soul, and gazing on her with affection so obvious as showed him a permitted lover. He was a powerful, finely-formed young man, of six or eight and twenty years, with a frank, open countenance, full of intellect, nobleness, and spirit, with an occasional shadow of deep thought, but healthful to be called melancholy, which were for the expression, since the features, though well cut, were not regular, and the complexion was too much sun-burnt and weather-hardened ever to be manly beauty.

Altogether he was, however, a remarkably attractive-looking person. He sat his horse superbly, as a young knight and a soldier; his every motion was perfect majesty of grace, and when he smiled, so radiant was the glance lighting up the dark face, that he was, for the moment, absolutely handsome. He was dressed in a plain, dark hunting suit, with a bonnet and feather of the same hue, and untasseled deer hunkins, the only ornament he wore being a long fringe of the same color on the cape of the coat of his mistress, and embroidered, probably by her hand, with the same bearings. The spurs on his heels, however, were of massive gold, and the light estoc, or sharp-pointed hunting-sword, which hung at his left side, showed by its form that he had not yet attained the honors of knighthood.

Aradas de Ratcliffe was the heir male of a line, one of the first and noblest which had settled on the north-eastern side of the beautiful vale of Eydal, but a little way distant to the northward from the lands of Sir Yvo de Taillebois. His father, a baron of great renown, had taken the part and land of William the Lion, and proceeding to the Holy Land with that distastrous second crusade, led by Conrad III, the German Emperor, and Louis VII of France, at the summoning of Pope Eugene III, had fallen in the first encounter with the Infidels, and dying under shield, knight-like, had left his infant son, then no older guardian than his mother, a noble lady of the house of Fiz Norman.

She had discharged her trust as became the character of her race; and so soon as the boy was of sufficient years, he was entered in the household of Sir Yvo de Taillebois, as the finest school in the whole realm for the aspirant to honor in arms.

There, as page and esquire, he had served nearly twenty years of his life, first following his lord's stirrup, until he was perfect in the use of his arms, and old enough to wield them; then fighting in his train, until he had proved himself of such stern stuff in battle, that he became his favorite attendant, and most trusted man-at-arms.

In feudal days, it must be remembered that it was not unusual for a scion of the highest family to serve his pagehood under a noble or knight of lineage and renown; on the contrary, it was both a condition that must be undergone, and one held as an honor to both parties: so much so, that barons of the greatest name and vastest demesnes in the realm would claim nothing and esteem it a high favor to have their sons ride as pages in the train of some almost landless knight, whose extraordinary prowess should have won him an extraordinary name.

These youths, moreover, as they were nobly born, so were they nobly entreated; nothing low or mean was suffered to come before them. Even in their services, nothing menial was required of them, but their lord for battle, to follow him to the tournament or to the field, where to rush in to his rescue if beaten down, to tend his hurts if wounded, to bear his message, and guard his person, and when one life, to wait on the ladies—these were the duties of a page in the twelfth century. Courage, truth, honor, fidelity unto death, courtesy, humility to the humble, haughtiness to the haughty—these were the lessons taught him. It may be doubted whether our teachings in the nineteenth century are better, whether they bear so far better fruits in the end!

Be this, however, as it may, Aradas de Ratcliffe, having grown up in the household of the most beautiful Gwendolen, though some twelve years her senior, had grown up to love her; and his promise of manhood being in no degree belied by his years, his bold regard for her own, and his dead father an old and trusted friend of Sir Yvo, he was now riding by her side, not only as her surest defender, but as her affianced husband, as a lovely *bride-fee'* for the girl who followed her lady kept discreetly out of ear-shot, and amused herself flirting with the single page who accompanied them, and who in the capacity of bearing the hawks, falconers, and varlets, bearing the hawks and leading the sumpter mules, lagged considerably in the rear.

There was not, however, very much of gayety in the manner of either of the young people; the fair face of Gwendolen was somewhat pale than she was wont, and her glad eye a beseeching look, even while she smiled, and her voice was playful; and there was a sorrowful shadow on the brow of the cavalier as he spoke to her, answering her low tones with a full of gentleness and trust.

In truth, like Jacob of old, when he served for his daughter Rachel, Aradas, the young esquire was waxing weary of the long servitude and the hope deferred. The temporary lull of war, which at that time prevailed between England and the Northern Provinces belonging to the Crown, gave him no hope of speedily winning the desired spurs; and the bloody wars, which had for many centuries, and will for many to the island, though fierce and sanguinary enough to satisfy the most eager for the perils and honors of the battle-field, were not so evidently for the benefit of Christendom, as to have taken the taint of piracy, as to justify a cavalier, of untainted character and unbroken fortunes, in joining the Crusaders in Palestine, in which even the eyes of all the Christian world been strongly turned toward Palestine, where Baldwin IV, a minor, and a leper, and no match for the talent and prowess of the great Saracen, who sat feebly on the throne of the strong crusading Kings of Jerusalem, which was now tottering to its fall, under the fierce assaults of the Moslemin.

Henry II and Louis of France had sworn to maintain between them the peace of God, and to join in a third crusade for the defence of the Sepulchre and the Holy City. In this war, Aradas saw the certainty of winning knighthood, and the chance of meeting, as he was told, hundreds which had witnessed the awful scenes of the temptation, the passion, and the death, of the Son of God.

At this point he interposed her absolute nay, with the quiet but positive determination of a woman, and clinched it with a woman's argument.

"You do not love me, Aradas," she said. "I know you do not love me, or you would never think of speaking of that fearful country, or of taking the Cross—that country, which no one ever returns alive—or, if he do return, returns so bent and bowed with plague and fever, or so hacked and mangled by the poisoned weapons of the savages, that he is an old man ere his prime, and dead before——— No, no! I will not hear of it! No, I will not. I will not love you, if you so much as breathe it to me again, Aradas!"

"That were a penalty," said the young man half gayly smiling; "but, can you help it, Gwendolen?"

"Don't trust in that, sir," she said. "One can do anything—everything—by trying."

"Can one, lady?" he said. "Then could show me, then, how to win these spurs of gold, by trying."

"I can. Be firm, be faithful, and, above all, be patient. Remember, without hope, without patience, there is no evidence of faith; without faith, there is, there can be, neither true chivalry nor true love. Besides, you know not what we are very happy as we are; occasion will come up, perhaps is at hand even now; and—and—well, if I am worth having, I am worth waiting for. Now, Aradas; and for those cold words think so, by'r lady, you'd better bestow yourself where——"

"Whoop! whoop! So ho! He mounts! he mounts!"—a loud shout from the rear of the party interrupted her. In the earnestness of their conversation, they had cleared the country for some distance, and entered, without observing it, a beautiful stretch of meadow-land, intersected by small rivulets and water-courses, and bordered with the forest, whose dark, gray grooms and varlets had spread out over the flat grass-land, beating the reeds with their hawking poles, and cheering their merry spaniels to the sport. Suddenly, from the midst of a rising of the great, long-necked hermit fisher, from a broad reed belt by the stream-side, flapping his broad gray vanes heavily on the light air, and stretching his long yellow legs far behind him, as he soared skyward, with his harsh, clanging cry.

All eyes were instantly turned to the direction of the shout, and every heart bounded at the sight of the quarry.

"Whoop! Diamond! whoop!" cried the young girl, as she cast off her gallant falcon; and then, seeing her lover throw off his long-winged peregrine to join in the flight, "A wager, Aradas. My falcon Diamond against Helvellyn." What will you wager, Beausire?"

"My heart!"

"Nay! I have that already. Else you swore falsely. Against your turquoise ring. I'll knot my kerchief with it."

"A wager! Now ride, Guendolen; ride, if you would see the wager won."

And they gave the head to their horses, and rode furiously. No riding is so desperate, it is said, no excitement so tremendous, as that of the short, fierce, reckless gallop in the chase, where bird hunts bird through the boundless fields of air. Not even the tournament and brave and rally of the glorious hunts-up, with the heart-inspiring crash of the hounds, and the merry blare of the bugles, when the hart of grease is unharbored, and the pack are running him breast high.

In the latter, the heart may beat, the pulses may throb, and the eyes may glow with unconscious delight, and free to direct the head, to rule the courser's gallop, and mark the coming leap. In the former, the eye, as the heart, and the pulse, and the ear, are all bent aloft, up! up! with the straining, towering birds; while the horse must pitch, and rush, and leap smooth or rough, and the rider take his leaps as they chance to come, unseen and unexpected. Such are the glorious mystery of Rivers!

The wind, what little of it there was when the heron rose, was from the southward, and the bird flew before it directly toward the cottage of Edith, and the course of the party led into the upper regions of air. The two falcons, which were nearly half a mile astern of the quarry when they were cast off, flew almost, as it seemed, straight for the sun, mounting in parallel lines about fifty yards apart, rising as he rose, and evidently gaining on him at every moment, and with their long, sickle-shaped wings. And in pursuit of these, their riders sitting well back in their saddles, and holding them hard by the head, the high-blooded horsestore across the meadows, with the long grass waving in their high into the air at every stroke, and sweeping over the drains and water-courses which obstructed their path, like the impelled wind. It was a glorious spectacle—a group of unrivalled splendor, in coloring, in grace, in vivacity, motion, fire, sweeping through that peaceful and lovely *Wide-fee'* for the girl who followed her lady kept discreetly out of ear-shot, and amused herself flirting with the single page who accompanied them, and who in the capacity of bearing the hawks, falconers, and varlets, bearing the hawks and leading the sumpter mules, lagged considerably in the rear.

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At this point she

lic national repudiation of the Declaration, which no one will pretend.

On this point, it is sufficient to state the plain, historical facts of the case; to open the Declaration, and let it speak for itself; to note down its authoritative enunciations of self-evident truths; to receive, as the supreme law of the land, the very foundation of our State and National Governments, the axiom, that "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness;" that, "for the security of these rights, Governments are instituted among men." It is enough to know, that not one of our State Governments, nor the National Government, has pretended to repeal, or to set aside, this, our *primary* Constitution of Government, and that every returning Fourth of July witnesses the enthusiastic re-affirmation of these self-evident truths by the mass of the people, equivalent to a solemn ratification, over again, on their part, of the original Constitution of the United States, which first made them an independent nation, and organized them together as the people of the "United States." The Nation was born then; the "Union" was formed then; for it was the act of "Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled." The same Nation still lives; the same Union still continues; the same Declaration still stands. It was our Constitution at first; it is our Constitution still. The Constitution of 1789 annuls not one iota or tittle of it; it only adds to it the minute details of forms of organization, for perfecting, not annulling, its original design. It is impossible that such a Constitution should contain "compromises" with Slavery, "recognitions" of its legality, "guaranties" of its security.

To suppose this, would be to suppose that the Constitution of 1789, was designed to subvert and overthrow the Constitution of 1776, which we know was not the fact—for in *that* case, a despotism, and not a republican form of Government, would have been organized. To accuse the Federal Convention of such a design, is to accuse them of treason. To convict them of making "compromises" with Slavery, *without* such a design, would be to convict them of lunacy. To suppose that the people would knowingly accept such a Constitution, would be to suppose that they intended to subvert the liberties they had just achieved, which is incredible.

[REMAINDER OF LETTER XXV NEXT WEEK.]

[REMAINDER OF LETTER XXV NEXT WEEK.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

THE TWO WINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY.

Evil associations corrupt good manners. The *Richmond* (Va.) *Enquirer* must take care, or it may become demoralized by the party necessity that constrains it to excuse the action of its brethren of the Administration party in Ohio.

It will be recollected that the platform of that section is an omnibus, accommodating all sorts of passengers. In its January Convention it resolved, as usual, that Slavery is an "evil," and that it is a duty to "use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and ultimately eradicate it; then, that each State is supreme over its domestic institutions; finally, in favor of the Baltimore platform.

The Whig press of the South of course finds nothing but Abolition in the first resolve. Why not? Does any Abolitionist go further? What is the doctrine of the party committed to political action against Slavery? That it is an evil, and that it is the duty of freemen to use all powers clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally eradicate it. And it recognises with as much emphasis the supremacy of the State over its domestic institutions, and disclaims with as much earnestness any purpose to interfere with State rights, as does this wing of the Administration party in Ohio, so tenderly embraced by the *Richmond Enquirer*.

And yet, see with what charity this press explains and excuses a declaration, which, if made by Free-Soilers, it would deem incendiary and horrible:

"It will be seen that, while the resolutions on Slavery are far from being satisfactory to us, they are not as malignant and mischievous, as the Whig press, relying on telegraphic reports, had represented them. While regarding Slavery as an 'evil' and avowing it to be 'their duty to use all power *clearly given by the terms of the national compact* to prevent its increase,' &c., they at the same time recognise the doctrine that 'to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate or encroach.' Is not the denunciation of Slavery really emasculated by the qualifying reference to 'power *clearly given*,' &c., and by the subsequent language we have quoted above?"

The *Richmond* (Va.) *Examiner*, a paper not a whit more loyal to Slavery than the *Enquirer*, but with little sympathy for the Administration, has not the same reason for exercising charity towards the Ohio Convention. After conceding that there is a little more "nationality" in the "Northern Democratic party" than in any other considerable body of politicians in the free States, it scouts the notion of looking for orthodoxy on the Slavery question in any party at the North. The South, in its alliances, should maintain eternal vigilance.

"She must not consent to overlook exceptionable conduct in her allies, and must keep the understanding ever uppermost and alive in their mind, that the alliance is to last only while the most jealous self-respect shall tolerate it.

"There are two conditions necessary to the continuance of this alliance. The first is a scrupulous observance of all the safeguards that are drawn by the Constitution around the domestic institutions of the States. The second is a friendly abstinence from all indirect assault and censure upon those institutions, which is often more insulting, if not injurious, than direct attack through the forbidden agency of Government. It is not an ally that shall constantly remind us of our unworthiness of his countenance and support, and shall embrace every occasion, fit and unfit, to lecture us pharisaically upon the exceeding depravity of the institutions he is leagued with us to protect, that the South desires or will tolerate.

"It is precisely this sort of alliance that is proffered us by the Ohio Democracy."

It proceeds to quote the resolutions of the Ohio Convention, and then pays it the following piquant compliment:

"There is more honesty in downright, rampant abolitionism, than in such cowardly, sneaking, miserable cozenage."

We presume, that should the *Examiner* and the *Enquirer* change places in relation to the Administration, the former would become as charitable as the latter, and the latter as pugnacious as the former.

In this connection we beg leave to call the attention of the *Examiner* and the *Enquirer* to the following letter to the Sachems of Tammany Hall, from Mr. Chase, one of the most distinguished advocates of the Independent or Free Democracy. It embraces in its terms the creed, purpose, and policy, of the political Anti-Slavery party. Can the *Enquirer* point to anything in it exceptionable in doctrine—or the *Examiner*, to any phrase insulting to the South? Will they not both admit that it is entirely in harmony with the resolutions of 1798?

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE.

The following letter was sent by Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, to the Committee of the New York Tammany Society, who invited him to be present at their celebration on the 8th of January:

WASHINGTON, *January* 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to express, through you, to the Sachems of Tammany, my thanks for their invitation to join in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, at Tammany Hall. It would give me great pleasure to participate in fitting commemoration of a day so distinguished in American annals, and in all becoming demonstrations of respect and honor for the hero and patriot whose renown is so inseparably associated with it. But my duties here will not permit me to accept the invitation with which I have been honored.

In "devotion to the Union of the States and their several rights, to the enforcement of all constitutional obligations, to the honor of our flag and the preservation of Democratic principles from all corrupting influences," I am not willing to yield precedence to any man, though I certainly claim none for myself over the Democratic masses of the country. The common object of all earnest Democrats should be to make this sentiment practically efficient in the accomplishment of the ends to which it naturally directs itself.

To preserve the Union unimpaired, and to make it, not merely a constitutional bond, but a living sentiment, the Government which represents it must carefully refrain from every oppressive exercise of power, whether operating on States or individuals.

To secure the fulfilment of constitutional obligations, it is needful that the Constitution should be expounded in the spirit of equity, justice, and humanity—in one word, of Democracy—no doubtful powers being asserted, and all needless hardness in the exercise of clear powers avoided.

The honor of our flag should be maintained not only by prompt defence of all the rights of which it is the symbol, against the aggressions of foreign Powers, but by making it the efficient security of freedom and right to all over whom it floats, as they traverse the seas in American ships of war or commerce.

And, finally, the principles of Democracy must be secured from corrupting influences, by a return to the simplicity and frugality, the moderate revenues and light taxes of other and better times, and by boldly and impartially applying those principles to all questions as they arise, without any exception whatever.

Acting to these ends, and faithful to its own grand ideas, Democracy will ever be invincible. Its only real danger lies in turning aside from these high purposes, and compromising its own noble principles, in order to achieve temporary successes, or to purchase the alliance of a sectional interest.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
S. P. CHASE.

It is doubtful whether the Sachems detected the true interpretation of the epistle.—*Ed. Era.*

SENATOR WILSON, AND HIS POSITION.

The following correspondence between Senator Wilson and the editor of the *American Organ*, appeared in the columns of that paper, on the afternoon of the 16th inst. As we were about leaving Washington for a few days, its insertion in the *Era* was deferred till our return:

From the American Organ.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We have just received the answer of Senator Wilson to a letter addressed to him by us two days since, and submit the correspondence to our friends and the public. If Senator Wilson's emphatic response to our inquires does not check the progress of the enemies of the "American party," in their mischievous attempts to identify our party with abolitionism, we underrate the intelligence of the people of the South.

Opposed as Senator Wilson and all the North have been and *now* are to Slavery, we may at least reiterate our former opinions on the subject, that the Southern States have less to fear from him than from those Forney and Pierce Democrats who resolved, at Columbus, Ohio, finally to eradicate Slavery. We shall comment fully on this subject hereafter.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 17, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Referring you to my editorials for the last two weeks, I have to ask you how far I have correctly represented your views in my comments upon your letter of 20th January, and the articles in the Boston *Bee*, which I have copied? In other words, Do you or not recognise the doctrine of State rights, so far as to permit the several States to regulate the question of Slavery in their own mode within their State limits? Do you or not entertain the opinion that Congress has power to interfere with Slavery in the States? Do you or not recognise that "higher law" doctrine, which permits you as a Senator to disregard the binding obligations of the Constitution? Does the "American organization" in Massachusetts embrace the question of Slavery amongst those for the regulation of which that organization was formed?

Your answer at your earliest convenience will oblige your obedient servant,

VESPASIAN ELLIS,
Editor American Organ.

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER, *Feb.* 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: My answer to your inquiries will be brief and explicit.

1st. I fully recognise the doctrine of *State rights*, in its application to Slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern.

The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

The whole subject of Slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation.

2d. My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists under State laws.

3d. Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law *in conflict with it*. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand the Constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

4th. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of Slavery amongst those for the regulation of which it was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed opinions, in which most of the members of that organization fully concur, against the support or allowance of Slavery by national legislation.

They entertain the most profound conviction that the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave, demand that the National Government should be relieved from all connection with and responsibility for Slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exists.

While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscription from any body of men or section of the country.

I, as a Senator from Massachusetts, shall claim for the opinions of her people all the freedom of utterance, and all the influence upon the action of Congress, and the administration of the Government, which a Senator from Virginia can claim for the opinions of the people of the ancient Dominion.

Yours, truly, HENRY WILSON.

Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

Mr. Ellis is a slaveholder—an endorser of the Compromise measures of 1850, an opponent of the agitation of the Slavery Question. He is in the habit of denouncing Abolitionists in the columns of his paper, and of stigmatizing the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, as "higher law fanaticism." He claims for the American, or Know Nothing Order, that it is now the only National Party; that it alone can save the Union; that it is the great bulwark of the Constitution and the Union, against "higher law fanaticism" on one side, and nullification fanaticism on the other. And the assumption he makes from day to day, in his "*Organ*," is, that the American or Know Nothing Party has resolved to "ignore" or "sink" the Question of Slavery, and is pledged to resist its agitation.

Mr. Wilson is an opponent of Slavery, an enemy to the Compromises of 1850, an agitator of the Slavery Question. He has been accustomed to denounce slaveholders and pro-slavery men in his speeches, and to stigmatize the pro-slavery sentiment of the South as "lower law fanaticism." From the year 1848 to the year 1854, he stood in the front rank of those who held that the hope of the slave, the triumph of the cause of Human Rights, the preservation of the Union, and the promotion of the best interests of the country, lay in the organization and consistent action of a Party of Freedom, pledged to agitate the Question of Slavery, pledged to resist the aggressions of Slavery, pledged, openly, unequivocally, without compromise, evasion, or postponement, to root Slavery out from the Federal Jurisdiction, and place the Federal Government on the side of Human Liberty, so as to promote, without interference with State sovereignty, the extinction of Slavery within the States.

To those, unfamiliar with the party necessities and tactics to which the fundamental antagonism between the social institutions and politics of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the Union has given birth, it may seem strange that two politicians, separated from each other by this very antagonism as widely as the poles, should yet be found apparently standing together on a common platform!

With what satisfaction the South shakes hands with the North! How complacently Pro-Slavery embraces Anti-Slavery! "If Senator Wilson's emphatic response to our inquiries," says Mr. Ellis, "does not check the progress of the enemies of the American Party, in their mischievous attempts to identify our Party with Abolitionism, we underrate the intelligence of the People of the South!"

The reader at once asks, how can Light and Darkness dwell together? How can opposites stand side by side? How can the Anti-Slavery agitator and the Pro-Slavery quietest affiliate with each other? How can a Senator who believes Slavery the *paramount question*, and an editor who holds that it is, and shall be, no Question at all, occupy the same political platform, 'work beside each other in the same political Party? How is it that a conspicuous Anti-Slavery agitator, a "higher law" politician, an active member of a class at the North, denounced by Vespasian Ellis as "Abolition fanatics," has replied to certain inquiries of said Ellis respecting Slavery, Abolition, and the higher law, in such a manner as to secure the endorsement of that gentleman? Has Mr. Wilson ignored his peculiar opinions, modified them, clothed them in ambiguous language, failed to state the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth? Has Mr. Ellis changed *his* opinions, or renounced them? Is he deceived, or is he willing that the South should be deceived?

We must examine the correspondence itself, and in the light of the circumstances that called it forth.

Mr. Wilson has long been understood to occupy a prominent position among those designated distinctively as Free-Soilers. He bolted the nomination of General Taylor, because he was non-committal on the Slavery Question; he voted for Martin Van Buren, because he accepted the Buffalo platform; he presided over the Convention at Pittsburgh that nominated John P. Hale; he was known subsequently as a thorough, uncompromising advocate of distinct political action against Slavery, in the ranks of the Independent or Free Democratic Party. His election to the Senate of the United States, by a Know Nothing Legislature, naturally awakened deep concern in that large portion of the Know Nothing Order, which ignores the Slavery Question, aspires after what is called, by pro-slavery men, "Nationality," and is now hoping to carry the elections in the slave States. Especially was the shock felt in Virginia, the Administration press holding up the fact, as damning proof that Know Nothing ism at the North is, after all, Abolitionism in disguise.

The moment Mr. Wilson arrived in Washington, he was besieged by Southern brethren of the mystic Order. For the first time, he must have felt the serious embarrassment of belonging to a Party, seeking national success by sinking the Slavery Question. We can imagine how he was beset with entreaties by day and by night, to say something, write something, that might furnish materials for rebutting the accusations of the Administration Press in Virginia and other Southern States. At last, the device of a correspondence was hit upon; and now, we beg the reader to observe how carefully the inquiries of Mr. Ellis are worded, so as not to draw Mr. Wilson into any disclosure of the *real antagonism* which exists and must exist between him and his Southern brethren. There is not a question which does not admit of an answer satisfactory to both North and South. Let us see whether Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and Senator Dawson of Georgia, do not agree entirely on the four points.

Senator Wilson. "I fully recognise the doctrine of *State Rights* in its application to Slavery."

Senator Dawson. So do I.

Senator W. "I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists under State Laws."

Senator D. I am with you there.

Senator W. "Every man who believes in a God, must believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law *in conflict with it*. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand that Constitution, which requires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

Senator D. Well—that will do. I have no objection to such an abstraction, so long as you admit your obligation to obey the requisitions of the Constitution, or resign.

Senator W. "The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of Slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed."

Senator D. Ah! that's just the point. I have told my friends that; thank you for your testimony.

As these points do not touch the real issues between Freedom and Slavery, but as the propounder of the questions evidently intended to convey the impression to his Southern brethren that they *are* the issues, it is clear that had Mr. Wilson limited his answers to, those points, he would have stood fairly chargeable with participating in a game of deception. He evidently felt that candor, self-respect, and the position of the People of Massachusetts, demanded something more—and yet his new Party also had claims, not to be disregarded. What follows, then, must be considered an attempt to satisfy his conscience, and the just expectations of the Anti-Slavery public, *but in such a way as to throw as few impediments as possible in the path of his Southern Know Nothing brethren.* In a general way, in moderate terms, he states truly that the People of Massachusetts have fixed opinions "against the support or allowance of Slavery by National legislation," and that they entertain the most profound conviction that the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave, demand that the National Government should be relieved from all "connection with and responsibility for Slavery."

This does substantially embrace the position of the Free Soil or Independent Democratic Party; but, the friendly sentiments we entertain for Mr. Wilson must not prevent us from saying, that the statement is without that clearness, precision, boldness, and emphasis, which ought to characterize the definition of the position, policy, and aims, of Anti-Slavery men.

Nor do we feel satisfied with the qualification which immediately follows:

"While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscription from any body of men or section of the country."

Now, it is not for us to say what the People of Massachusetts intend to do or not to do—but on one point we claim to speak for Anti-Slavery men, who have undertaken the work of overturning the Slave Power. We certainly do not intend to *impose* our opinions and convictions upon our fellow-citizens, but we do intend to enforce and disseminate them, until they shall be sanctioned by that Public Opinion which is the source and main-spring of Law; and, while we do not *proscribe* others for not concurring in our opinions and convictions on this paramount Question, we will not aid in keeping political power in their hands, we will not consent to act with them on other questions, at the expense of this great question, on the single consideration of being allowed to *think* as we please. On the contrary, we shall steadfastly oppose them, organized under whatsoever form they may assume, no matter what their professions of liberality and toleration, so long as they ignore the Slavery Question, or do not "embrace" it not only "among," but as *chief* among the questions it may be organized to settle.

If Senator Wilson mean this, he has unfortunately failed to make his meaning clear. If he does not mean it, his position is not what his antecedents authorized the Public to expect.

We are not captious, but we are concerned at the unmistakable tendencies of all the influences of this New Order. Senator Wilson means to be true to his Anti-Slavery convictions; but he knows, he feels, every moment, that representing, as he does, a Party which, according to his own averment, even in Massachusetts, "does not embrace the Slavery Question," he is involved in obligations to other objects than that of opposition to Slavery, to other interests, to other associations, than Anti-Slavery interests and associations. If he fail always to harmonize his antecedents and convictions, as an Anti-Slavery man, with his obligations and necessities as a Know Nothing Senator, it will be owing to no want of intention in him, but to a false position, and to the naked impossibility of reconciling contradictions.

For his own sake, and for the sake of the cause with which he has been identified, we could wish he had said to those who importuned him for a letter, "Gentlemen, what I have been, I am; and what this is, you shall know from my speeches and votes in the Senate.

Since the foregoing article was written, Mr. Wilson has made a speech in the Senate, in which, it is said, he made a full and forcible exposition of his Anti-Slavery views, in a manner which satisfied the friends of Freedom, and disappointed all others. We rejoice. No true Anti-Slavery man, regarding the Question of Slavery as paramount, will seek to secure national success to a Party which "does not embrace," or which sinks, this Question.

We shall publish the speech so soon as we can lay hands upon it, regretting that it cannot go out in the number of the *Era* that contains his letter. We shall take his speech, not his letter, as exhibiting the true spirit and policy of the Senator.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Douglas's project of a railroad to the Pacific, with triple routes, passed the Senate on Monday, by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-one. It provides for the construction of a northern, a middle, and a southern road—in all, six thousand miles in extent. The company or companies proposing to construct each road are to have an immense tract of land, made up of alternate sections, twelve miles wide, on both sides of each road. The United States is to pay for the payment of carrying the mails over each road for the period of fifteen years, at the rate of $300 per mile—amounting, in all, to $1,800,000 per year; and also the ordinary rates for the carriage of munitions of war, which is estimated to be the annual sum of $2,000,000 more. The making of the contracts for the construction of the road is intrusted to the Secretaries of———

Notwithstanding the project received twenty-four votes, there were not probably five Senators, if any, who regarded it as practicable in its present shape. Some were unwilling to have their names placed on record against this great enterprise, however objectionable or visionary the form which it has assumed; while others, it is suggested, were governed by personal and political considerations less laudable. Proposing the construction of three roads, contractors, under fear of ruinous competition, would be hindered from bidding for the construction of any. The idea of building six thousand miles of railroad through an uninhabited tract, in the present financial depression of the country, is the merest moonshine.

Its concentrated energies and resources on a single road are necessary to make it practicable, and inspire hope for its consummation. The absurd project of triple roads owes its origin to the desire of some politicians to make believe to be in favor of a road to the Pacific, and yet not wake up the ire of Slave Propagandists, who are resolutely fixed against the location of a single route whose eastern terminus is as far north as St. Louis—the most southern point which can be taken without perilling the whole enterprise.

The bill also, besides other objections, proposed to confer on the Secretaries an enormous power to make the contracts, which in this instance should be reposited in Congress. This objection was pertinently urged by Mr. Chase, and, together with others, probably determined his and Mr. Sumner's vote against the bill. Its passage gave unusual satisfaction to the friends of Senator Gwin, whose aid in securing the adoption by the Senate of a bill *entitled* "An act for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific," may incline the scale in his favor in the Senatorial election now pending in California.

How lamentable is the fact that a grand enterprise, which shall link the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and make the wealth of Asia tributary to us, must be suspended, because Slavery dictates to commerce and emigration the form it shall assume, and the interests it shall advance! A consideration so short-sighted and grovelling never swayed ancient Rome in the construction of those roads which spanned all Europe, and whose traces are not yet effaced by the ceaseless wear of the centuries.

The Connecticut Know Nothing State Convention is now said to have nominated Governor Dutton for re-election.

For the National Era.

"SAM."

I.

He came out from the darkness
Of a world without a star,
Where the seething hosts of Error
Make on Truth eternal war—
With the best blood of all nations
Intermingling in his veins,
And a proud and lusty manhood,
Which but one Wrong darkly stains—
Yet his heart is but a rabbit's,
And he starts at every sound,
As if he were weak and friendless,
And each zephyr were a hound.

II.

With the strength of the old Titans
Now enervering every limb—
With a voice that for all ages
Might sing Freedom's deathless hymn—
With a knowledge that embraces
All the lore of all the Past—
With a skill and with a science
As unslumbering as vast,—
You behold him with the pallor
Of a woman on his cheek,
And you see him arm in secret
For the vengeance he would wreak!

III.

By the world-renown'd asylum
Of the weary and oppress'd,
Where the scattered hosts of Europe
After toil have sought their rest,
He now beckons on his cohorts,
Who the mystic sign obey,
But they bear no blazoned banner
To the open eye of Day:
Yet—yet they guard the old portals,
Which our Fathers oped betime
To the blood of every nation
And the creed of every clime!

IV.

They! who come as comes the robber
In the darkness of the night:
They! who give not e'en the warning
Of the serpent ere he smite:
They! who travel like the poison
Of the pestilence that kills,
But who light no beacon-fires
On the ramparts of the hills:
They the guardians of that Freedom
Which for ALL our Fathers won!
So the condor guards the Andes;
So the vulture guards the sun.

V.

Ah, no! no!—Who would be warders
Of the freedom we possess,
Let them make its blessings greater,
Not declare its franchise less—
Let them come with hearts transparent,
And hands open as the day,
And then none will fear their teachings
Turn in stubbornness away.—
Throw your pass-words to the breezes!
Let your lips be free agen!
Who would win the name of *patriots*,
Must first of all be MEN.

W. D. G.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL APPEAL.

We are permitted to print the following address, from the pen of an accomplished lady of rank in England, circulated privately in manuscript among her friends. It is at once beautiful and complete, and must awaken deep sympathy for the unfortunate class referred to.

ADDRESS.

We are taught by St. John that love for a fellow-creature is the absolutely necessary condition of love for God, and that the forgiveness of sin is bound up with our having loved much. All experience of amendment attests the truth of this principle. Apply it, then, to the case of fallen women. Towards whom can they exercise such affection as the Gospel speaks of? Towards the authors of their ruin? Towards their associates in guilt? Towards those who repudiate them as outcasts, or would ignore their existence? If the impure could love the innocent, if they could feel "virtue in her own form how lovely," might they not offer that tribute? No, it would be rejected as insult, it would be scorned as hypocrisy; we deny them the means, the very possibility, of being freed from sin, and of *sinning no more*. In fact, we say, let them remain unconverted, rather than they should pollute our atmosphere; it is enough to give them a refuge apart, and mercenary care. Is there no higher Christian grace than this? Could we not be more virtuous, that they might be less vicious? Dare we not, after making it possible for them to love us, by tenderness, succor, and consolation, allow them to love us—to see in our eyes the witness of a holier kindness than they have yet known? Yes; let us give sisters to the sisterless, and, through that blessed sympathy, God to the Godless.

Asylums are good, missionaries better, organization, indispensable; but what profiteth all without charity? Gratitude is the answer of heart only to heart; it resolves itself into prayer to God and service to man. The grand secret of redemption, divine or human, lies in the words, "*Who first loved us.*" Go forth then, woman, strong in that faith; go forth to learn even more than to teach; and if you have never felt a common bond of fallibility between you and these degraded ones, recognise it now. Whilst humbly thankful for your happier lot, lay your privileges at the feet of those who have forfeited theirs, and take upon you their burdens; so shall all he brought nearer to him "who gave *himself* for us, the just for the unjust."

THE PRESS AND THE NEW PARTY.

Judging from the silence or non-committalism of a large portion of the press of the free States, or its friendly attitude towards the new Party, we infer that its conductors have either been intimidated by it, or drawn into its ranks. The newspapers that openly and pertinaciously oppose it, such as the *Tribune*, *Post*, and *Independent*, of New York, are exceptions. A few of the Independent Democratic papers, scouring all compromise or non-committalism, have defined their position unequivocally in opposition, and have been made to suffer for it. Of the rest, we regret to say, many are silent, while a few positively aid and abet the Order. Uncompromising against the violation of Human Rights in the case of colored people, they give themselves little concern about their proposed violation as it respects Foreigners and a certain class of Religionists. Unsparing in their denunciations of the old parties for their subservience or non-committalism in relation to Slavery, they are abounding in charity for the new Party, although it is notorious that, as a national organization, it adopts precisely the same policy. Ridiculing the notion that the battle of Freedom was to be fought in the ranks of Parties with slaveholding and non-slaveholding wings, and whose bond of union, for this reason, was a compromise of the question of Slavery, they now fondly imagine that in the new Party, composed of the same antagonistic forces as its predecessors, the cause of Freedom is destined to speedy triumph. How long shall such infatuation continue?

Meantime we are grateful for words of encouragement from some of our editorial friends. Our cotemporary of the Brandon (Vt.) *Post*, sending us a club of subscribers, says:

"I have about all I can attend to, to keep my own paper afloat, but I will find time to do something for the *Era*. Your stand in relation to the Know Nothings—the last dodge of the Slaveocracy—has induced me to do this little for you."

He subscribes himself—"yours for justice to all."

Justice to all—aye, that is the true idea.

Another friend, late editor of the *Free West*, Chicago, writes:

"Allow me to say that your course in regard to the new political combination, styled Know Nothings, approves itself to my best judgment. Had you allowed yourself to be drawn into the measures of that Party, the effect would probably have been to disband our Anti-Slavery organization, and throw our movement back for years."

The editor of the Kenosha (Wis.) *Democrat*, in a letter us, sustaining the course of the *Era*, makes a remark which applies but too extensively:

"It is no uncommon thing to find able, earnest men, who are radical, right, bold, zealous in behalf of some great reform, on other points just as boldly and zealously working against the very principles of their own action in the former case."

Let us hope that the mischievous delusion which has blinded and led astray so many honest minds, may soon be dispelled.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday, February 20, 1855.

SENATE.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at very considerable length, in justification of the interpretation he had given to the words of Lord Clarendon in relation to the understanding between France and England touching matters of national polity throughout the world.

Mr. Mason followed, also at great length, and while admitting that Lord Clarendon had the right to place his own interpretation on his words, still he (Mr. M.) must be permitted to show a series of acts at war with such declarations, and went into a history of interference on the part of the British Government in relation to the Sandwich Islands, Ecuador, and Peru, and other localities.

Mr. Clayton rose to speak, but an effort was made to postpone the further consideration of the subject, with a view to take up the bill in relation to allowing a credit of three years on railroad iron; and a brief discussion ensued, in which the question to postpone the further consideration was lost, on a vote of yeas and nays.

Mr. C. then addressed the Senate at length upon the subject introduced by Mr. Cass.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a brief period spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill granting lands equally to the several States, for railroad and school purposes, was laid upon the table.

A bill was passed to amend the graduation act of the last session.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment to appropriate $300,000 for continuing the Treasury building was adopted, and also an amendment appropriating a like sum for the extension of the Post Office building. Numerous other amendments were proposed, and but few of them adopted. The Committee rose without disposing of the bill.

Wednesday, February 21, 1855.

SENATE.

A resolution was passed, altering the daily hour of meeting from twelve to eleven o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

The Senate concurred in the report of the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Texas debt bill.

The bill to extend to railroad companies a credit on iron imported was again taken up. Many amendments were offered and discussed; they were designed to make more stringent regulations for securing the objects contemplated.

The debate was continued until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fuller reported a bill regulating the carrying of passengers in steamships or otherwise, and, after explanation by him, it was passed.

Mr. Breckinridge, from the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill providing for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850, made a report thereon; which was read.

He said he did not intend to detain the House with a speech. By the report it would be seen that the Senate receded from all its amendments, except the sum. The amount proposed, originally, by that body, was $8,500,000. The House reduced this to $5,650,000. The Senate receded to the extent of $750,000, and the report of the committee recommended $7,750,000. The amendment of the House, requiring Texas to abandon all her claims, was retained in the bill. After a long, patient, and deliberate investigation of the entire subject, they felt justified in recommending this adjustment. He repeated his firm belief, that the proposed adjustment was the best possible one for the United States, considering the perplexity of the question. It would cost us an infinitely larger sum, should Congress not do what is now recommended.

Mr. Haven, a member of the committee, also made an explanation of the action of the committee of conference, and the views of the question as taken by the committee, as shown by the report.

Messrs. Giddings and Campbell both participated in a discussion with Mr. Howe, in which the whole matter of the annexation of Texas and the paying of her debts were made the subjects of animadversion by the two former gentlemen, during which several gentlemen rose to call for order, and some confusion prevailed.

Mr. Howe demanded the previous question.

Mr. Haven desired to express his opinion upon the bill.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, did not like to have two speeches made in favor of the report, and the gag applied by the previous question to all speeches against it, and moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. Hamilton renewed the motion to lay on the table, Mr. Washburne having withdrawn it, and demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to—yeas 46, nays 129.

Mr. Haven then resumed his request for the withdrawal of the demand for the previous question, wishing an opportunity to set himself right upon the bill.

Mr. Howe declined to withdraw it.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question was ordered on the adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 123 yeas, to 77 nays.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to Alabama, in aid of the construction of certain railroads in that State, and explained its provisions.

Mr. Abercrombie likewise showed the advantages which would accrue not only to Alabama, but to the General Government, by making the grant.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Various amendments were acted on.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 22, 1855.

SENATE.

Mr. Stuart offered a resolution recommending the erection of a building in Michigan for the reception of prisoners confined by authority of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chase presented several petitions from citizens of New York, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. He moved their reference to a select committee, in order that the prayer of the petitioners may be properly considered, and that the views of those members of Congress who are stigmatized as fanatical may be correctly understood. The sections of the country which hold conflicting opinions upon the subject of Slavery would thus understand each other, and the loose representations and misrepresentations upon this subject would cease.

Mr. Weller. There are but eight legislative days left in this session. The Senator from Ohio has had these petitions in his possession a long time. It is wrong to introduce them at this stage of the session, when we are pressed with so much important public business. I move that those petitions lie upon the table, where they will find that sleep which knows no waking.

Mr. Sumner. I move the yeas and nays upon that.

The motion was laid on the table—yeas 29, nays 13. Those voting in the negative were—Messrs. Brainerd, Chase, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate resumed the consideration of the invalid pension bill reported from the Committee on Finance, with a recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments of the bill.

Mr. Hamlin hoped the Senate would not concur in the report of the Committee on Finance, but insist upon its former amendments. The House amendments, however, were agreed to; which passes the bill.

Mr. Clay called up the bill extending the credit on duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Pearce opposed the bill. He did not like to depart from our revenue system, to grant temporary relief to railroad companies, and protract the time when we shall manufacture better and cheaper iron than we can get abroad. American railroad iron is now eighteen per cent. better than foreign. We injure, by this bill, the establishments for the manufacture of railroad iron in this country. These amount to a considerable number, and some of them are very extensive.

After further discussion by Messrs. Bell, Cooper, Brodhead, Toucey, Bayard, Clay, Wells, Seward, Chase, Stuart, and others, the bill was passed—yeas 25, nays 18.

The consideration of the bill providing for a final settlement of the claims of officers of the revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service, was resumed. After being amended verbally, it was passed—yeas 26, nays 15.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the erection of a building for the accommodation of the custom-house and other public offices at Cleveland, Ohio.

The House bill authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters was considered and passed.

The bill providing for holding United States courts in the Northern and Southern districts of Florida, in case of the sickness or disability of either of the judges of the districts, was passed.

The House bill respecting a collection district in Oregon was discussed, during which much sharp shooting on points of order took place, when, on motion of Mr. Dawson, no quorum being present, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The report of the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments of both Houses to the bill for the relief of the purchasers and locators on swamp and overflowed lands was adopted.

A bill was passed, organizing the District of Columbia Insane Institution.

Mr. Middleswarth ineffectually appealed to take up and pass the Senate bill giving additional lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The birthday of Washington, he said, would thus be patriotically commemorated. He gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move the consideration of that bill.

The bill granting lands to Alabama, in aid of railroads in that State, was tabled—yeas 97, nays 75.

The House then went into Committee on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Among the amendments adopted was an appropriation of $10,000 to enable the President to provide convenient accommodations and medical assistance for sick and disabled American seamen, at or near Havana, with the assent of the Government having the jurisdiction of the country.

The sum of $100,000 was appropriated, to put a cast-iron dome to the Capitol.

An amendment appropriating $200,000 for the continuance of the Washington aqueduct was rejected.

Mr. Edgerton offered an amendment refunding the duties paid on railroad iron permanently laid down between June 30th, 1853, and July 1st, 1856, and admitting dyes, dyewoods, dyestuffs, and unmanufactured wools, free.

The Chairman ruled it out of order, on the ground that it proposed a radical change of the revenue laws. His decision was sustained—yeas 76, nays 68.

Mr. Walbridge offered an amendment admitting coal duty free. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Cobb proposed one extending for four years the time for the payment of duty on railroad iron. Ruled out of order.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. May, from the select committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington National Monument. Many gentlemen desired to put it on its passage, but several objections were made, and the House adjourned.

Friday, February 23, 1855.

SENATE.

A motion was made by Mr. Brown, that, the House concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be directed to adjourn their respective branches of the National Legislature at 12 o'clock, midnight, on Saturday, the 3d of March.

Mr. Brown supported this, on the ground of the immoral effect which an encroachment upon Sunday would produce; and upon the consideration, that if the hour of adjournment be fixed beforehand, legislative business would be finished by that hour.

Mr. Stuart moved to lay the motion on the table; decided in the negative—yeas 11, nays 26.

The question recurring on the passage of the resolution, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Rusk, Gwin, Badger, and Toucey, participated.

The resolution was eventually agreed to—yeas 28, nays 13.

It was announced that Mr. Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Bell, will, on Monday next, present to Congress the sword worn at the battle of New Orleans by General Jackson, and bequeathed by him to the late General Robert Armstrong.

The bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States was then taken up.

The bill provides that if a suit be commenced in any State court, against any officer of the United States, or other person, for any act done under law, or color of law, of the United States, the defendant may remove such suit to the United States court, sitting in that circuit, and if there is no circuit in the district, in the court clothed with circuit powers.

Mr. Wade considered this bill, as designed to again introduce the agitation of Slavery into Congress.

Mr. Douglas. The Senator from Ohio regrets that the session couldn't pass by without agitation. There is not a word or line in that bill, having any reference to the Fugitive Slave Act.

Mr. Badger. Yes, there is. The word *color* in the phrase "under color of law." [Laughter.] The principle of the bill has been applied for forty years, and was never objected to before. Mr. Wade has recently become the champion of State rights.

Mr. Wade. Not recently, but eternally.

Mr. Douglas. The Ohio Senator's passion is not against this bill, but against the Constitution of his country. I go for the law, because the Senator from Ohio does not; for putting down rebellion and preventing anarchy.

Mr. Wade. My State disbelieves in the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and so do I.

Mr. Douglas. The Constitution has provided a Supreme Court to settle questions of constitutionality.

Mr. Wade. Does the Senator from Illinois believe that the States have any rights, if the Federal courts pronounce the Fugitive Slave Law constitutional?

Mr. Douglas. The differences between State and United States jurisdiction are clearly marked; the delegated powers are under the control of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The reserved powers States may legislate upon, and upon those only; the former they have relinquished. When I have to come here to prepare myself, and with an intention to violate the Constitution, I will rather stay at home. I will not thus degrade myself by coming here. (To Wade)—What were your Anti-Nebraska men? Were they not Maine Liquor Law men? Knew Nothings, meeting in secret conclave, and bound under illegal oaths concocted at midnight, smiling at those they meet, while preparing to stab them.

Mr. Wade. Was not your Kansas-Nebraska bill concocted by a secret conclave in the dark?

Mr. Douglas. No, by myself, alone in my own house; but your friends are the combined remnant of the Whig party, and all the isms—Know Nothings, who proscribe their fellow men on account of their religion. If the South, by-and-by, comes into Know Nothingism, will you call that also Anti-Nebraskaism? You took some Democrats, but they were only temporarily entrapped, and will have come to their senses. Did Massachusetts send her new delegation because of her Anti-Nebraskaism?

Mr. Wilson. I will answer the Senator from Illinois. Anti-Nebraskaism did not place me where I am to-day, but no man can have a place, hereafter, on either floor of Congress, who is not Anti-Nebraska. There is a unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts on that subject, and I accord with it.

Mr. Fessenden. The bill comes here so strong that we can do nothing against it. If the Senator from Illinois can draw any consolation from the election in New Hampshire, last year, and in the late elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and in New York, he is welcome to it. Did Know Nothingism produce all this?

Mr. Douglas. I did not agree to the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the principles imputed to me.

Mr. Fessenden. If you didn't, others did. All the free States went one way.

Mr. Weller. California went for the Nebraska bill. Six candidates, of all parties, were Nebraska.

Mr. Fessenden. I forgot about the State west of the Rocky Mountains. Illinois was Anti-Nebraska.

Mr. Douglas. Illinois was not Anti-Nebraska. John Moore was a candidate against whom the Anti-Nebraska men poured out all their spite, because he refused the State House to the lecturers. They denounced him in the most violent language, through their newspapers. He had every ism opposed to him, and yet got a majority of 3,000 votes.

Mr. Fessenden. Per contra, look at the Illinois Legislature, giving leave to Mr. Douglas's colleague to stay at home. But to return to the bill. The Senator from Illinois asked whether we would go against the Constitution, by refusing to pass this bill to carry its provisions out. I answer, there are measures which may be constitutional, and yet perfectly odious to a free constituency. When odious measures are proposed to carry out constitutional provisions, we are not bound to assent to such measures.

After further remarks by Messrs. Chase, Toucey, Walker, Benjamin, Stuart, Cooper, and Bayard,

Mr. Butler said this bill came to the Committee in a regular manner, supported by petitions from District Attorneys, Marshals, and Judges of the Federal courts. The Senator from Connecticut drew the bill by order of the committee. I said, when it comes to this, that a law of the United States cannot be executed without danger to the persons of the officers to whose execution it is committed, something must be done.

Mr. Toucey said: I did not like to propose a law so much against public opinion, but I drew this bill in hopes of subserving the Constitution.

Mr. Butler. The papers were handed to Mr. Toombs to draw up the bill, but in his absence Mr. Toucey took the initiative.

Mr. Wade. I thought the bill had inception in a Southern latitude.

Mr. Butler. (Notwithstanding being called to order.) I now say that it is not so.

Mr. Wade. Then what I said first was true, that it came from Northern men.

Mr. Douglas. I am at a little loss to understand the motives of the Senator from Ohio. His point is to make out that this is the most monstrous measure ever brought forward. If the bill be monstrous, how can Northern men excuse Southern men for an infamous act? He does not choose to arraign a Southern man. He says, you may go to extremes if you'll let me demagogue, falsify history, and cater to the prejudices of my people at home. I had trusted that among gentlemen there would not be charges for political purposes under the name of philanthropy, which the authors knew were false when they made them. Why, then, this onslaught upon the Senator from Connecticut and myself, at this time? I rejoice that as a Northern man, born at the North, with no sympathies, no interests, save what Northern men have in the whole country, that I did introduce the "Kansas" bill. Washington Territory was admitted in 1853, leaving her at her pleasure as to Slavery. One year afterwards I brought in the Nebraska bill, the very same. Why, then, this denunciation? The first was a Whig doctrine, which that party embodied as to the Washington Territory, under the platform and banner of General Scott. You turn against the Nebraska bill, because thereby you can get men into power, who otherwise would never be elevated to office. It is hypocritical, and you know it to be so. I have thrown it into your teeth a thousand times. The game is to dissolve the Union. There is not an Abolitionist in the country who is not a disunionist. And why? The Constitution recognises Slavery. If you do not accept this element, it is your duty to go for the dissolution of the Union. It is at the bottom of the scheme you have in view. Nebraska you do not care for. There is not a principle in the Nebraska bill that was not in the Washington bill. This Union cannot be preserved except by fidelity to the Constitution. Shall we be true and loyal to the Constitution? If so, we shall support all laws which emanate under the Constitution. We will admit new States to have such laws as they please, while they do not violate the Constitution. While Virginia or any other State has slaves, the new States should have the same liberty. I deny the right of men who were kicked out of the Whig party, and rejected by the Democratic for not being sufficiently honest, and who finally, by fusion, got into power, to speak for the North. You do not deny your representatives came here by Know Nothing votes. [To Mr. Fessenden]—Do you know a representative from Maine, who came here with a Know Nothing vote against him?

Mr. Fessenden. The question was Nebraska or Anti-Nebraska.

Mr. Douglas. A Know Nothing cannot be a Know Nothing without swearing to tell a lie.

Mr. Fessenden. Do you apply this to me?

Mr. Douglas. Show me a Nebraska man, who was elected by a Know Nothing vote.

Mr. Seward. Mr. Morgan, from my district.

Mr. Douglas. There was a bogus lodge in that district.

Mr. Seward. If there was, I did not know it. I do not believe it, and know nothing about it.

Mr. Douglas. It is well known the people of Chicago would not hear me. A lot of Know Nothings, two by two, with pistols and bowie knives, went into the crowd, and broke up the meeting. My colleague voted for the Nebraska bill, under instructions from the Legislature. Now they say he was beaten because he obeyed his instructions. He was cut down by the Know Nothings, because he was guilty of being born abroad, and had not spilt blood enough to rectify the mistake. All this pretence is for political purposes. I can forgive the Senator from Ohio for his vociferation—his indignation. His term is about to close, and he does this to combine all the isms, and ride into power again; but the race is almost run. They call us traitors. To what—to the Constitution? No, to the North. A man that caters to a section will sail by every current, betray every friend. Sir, (to Mr. Wade,) I am ready to meet you as a Northern man, on Northern soil, to discuss this question.

Mr. Gillette. I regret to trespass, but inasmuch as my colleague has figured in this debate, I feel it due to present the true sentiments of Connecticut upon the subject which has been precipitated upon us. It would be more congenial to me to sit in silence; but when a proposition which I cannot approve of, and measures injurious to humanity, are proposed, I cannot help speaking. The Senator from Louisiana has made aggression the burden of his speech. I shall speak within the record. I call the attention of the Senate to this very District, for which all the States are responsible. [Here Mr. Gillette read from the laws governing the District of Columbia.]

Mr. Dawson. These laws are as obsolete as the Blue Laws of Connecticut—never enforced here. I do not want such a false impression to go out. I am the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Gillette offered the "Black Code of the District of Columbia."

Mr. Jones. That book is a slander upon the South and upon the country.

Mr. Gillette. A thing on horseback dragged along, on the Monday before last, a woman tied with a rope, under the very shadow of the Capitol!

In answer to Mr. Rusk—I did not see it, but some ladies at the house where I resided told me of it.

Mr. Rusk. Where is that book, the "Black Code of the District of Columbia?"

Mr. Jones, (examining the book.) By an Anti-Slavery Society, from the press of W. B. Sneffen, John street, New York.

Mr. Rusk. I supposed so.

Mr. Gillette continued for more than an hour citing extracts from foreign and domestic authors, in derogation of Slavery, when

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Gillette] observed at the commencement of his speech that the measure was precipitated upon them, and he has read over fifty pages, which must have taken a week to prepare, and speaks of the remarks of Mr. Wade, which shows he knew what Mr. Wade

was going to say. (To the Free-Soilers)—Now own up, gentlemen; you knew all about this bill, and what each other were going to say on it. I do not say it in my Senatorial capacity, but personally. I verily believe you are a band of traitors.

Mr. Chase moved the Senate adjourn. Lost—nays 30, yeas 7.

Mr. Pettit ridiculed the idea of State sovereignty, and gave a dissertation on the Romans, Scandinavians, Normans, Saxons, Goths, Vandals, the Gracchi, &c.

Mr. Wilson was ready to carry out every provision of the Constitution, but was opposed to the existence of Slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States, and he and those who acted with him were determined to abolish it there. They believed they shared the responsibility of its existence wherever it was under the control of Congress, and they desired to relieve themselves of that responsibility. He earnestly desired the perpetuity of the Union, and thought that if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed, that the provisions of the Constitution would be carried out by the States themselves.

Mr. Weller said, if Mr. Wilson was disposed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, he would go hand in hand with him. He had heard him charged with being a disunionist. He was glad that such was not the case.

[Mr. Seward followed. His speech will be given in full next week.]

Mr. Bayard. Some States have recently, by their legislation, endeavored to render the laws of the United States nugatory; hence the necessity of such a bill as this. One State imprisons as a felon him who asserts his right to property, and fails to prove his title. Such State legislation renders the present bill imperative. No officer otherwise can fulfill his duty in reference to the laws of the United States. If these States can carry their points against the United States there must be a dissolution. They have already done something toward this, through mobs and murder—now they are attempting further to resist the laws of Congress by legislation.

Mr. Sumner. It is now near midnight. Since 11 o'clock this morning, we have been in our seats. This is the day usually set apart for private claims. There are seventy-five private bills unheard—sacrificed to Slavery, in one of its most odious forms. There is a seeming apology for Slavery at home, but that apology fails when you hunt a man who has the intelligence and skill to secure his freedom.

Mr. Rusk. Point out a word in that bill which speaks of Slavery.

Mr. Sumner read the caption of the bill. It has been ably discussed by my friend from Ohio and others. By the admission of this whole debate, it is a bill to bolster up the Fugitive Slave Act.

Mr. Rusk. If the officers of the United States are not to be protected, repeal your law.

Mr. Sumner. So say I. "Repeal your law." There is neither the word "Slave" nor "Slavery" in the Constitution. The bill is reported by a Senator from the North, to bind anew the chains of the slave. Some Senators regard the Fugitive Slave Law as constitutional; others, equally conscientious, believe it to be utterly unconstitutional. There is another clause, side by side with the "held to labor" clause, guarantying the same privileges and immunities in all the States, and to the citizens of each State. Citizens from the free States, in more than one State, have been put in prison, and in some instances sold.

Mr. Butler. Do you embrace South Carolina in your statement?

Mr. Sumner. I do. South Carolina has, by her Legislature, claimed the right to interpret that clause, and Congress has no power to legislate under that clause. I say of Massachusetts, that on the "persons held to labor" clause, she has a similar right to interpret, and to disclaim the right of Congress to legislate upon this last-named clause. This Fugitive Slave Act is unjust as it is unconstitutional. You fancy you may prop it up by decisions of courts; but such an act, so defiant of the law of God, would drag any court down to oblivion. Senators here have arraigned whole States, to-day, because they have endeavored to throw the shield of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury around the victims of this atrocious enactment. An enlightened Christian public opinion is forming in the North, which will render your acts on this floor nugatory, as they are unconstitutional and irrational. You from the South brought Slavery into Congress when you passed the laws in references to Slavery which disgrace the District of Columbia, and which my friend from Connecticut [Mr. Gillette] has so very ably exposed to-day. Let us alone, say Senators from the South; let us alone, say we of the North. Keep Slavery where it was under Washington, when our National flag didn't float over a slave. I move to strike out the enacting clause, and insert an amendment providing for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; and ask for the yeas and nays upon the amendment.

In answer to Mr. Butler,

Mr. Sumner said: No inducement would incite me to aid in the return of a fugitive slave.

Mr. Butler. The gentleman has no right to a seat here, disavowing all obligations to the Constitution.

Mr. Sumner. I do not disavow obligation to that instrument.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected—nays 30, yeas 9.

An amendment, allowing the use of depositions taken under this bill to be used in the United States courts, was passed.

This debate was continued till 12 o'clock, when the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, Weller, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Brainerd, Chase, Cooper, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—9.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the many reports made from the standing committees, were the bill amendatory of the act for the better security of lives and property on steam and other vessels. A bill establishing a telegraph and express mail between Mississippi and the Pacific, offered by Mr. Benton, and a bill imposing stamp duties on bank notes and paper currency of small denominations, were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, reported back, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sollers's resolution calling on the President to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what was the object or objects of the meeting or conference of the American Ministers at Ostend, and whether said meeting was in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of State, what said instructions were, and what was the result of said meeting or conference.

After an ineffectual motion by Mr. Chamberlain to lay it on the table, the resolution passed.

Mr. Letcher, from the select committee on the Colt patent and other cases, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, on account of the House refusing to compel the attendance of witnesses. The committee was accordingly discharged.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of claims, concluded February 8th, 1853, was taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, by unanimous consent, said the commission provided for the payment of $277,000 against this Government, due to British subjects, and $329,000 against the British Government, due American citizens, requiring the money to be paid one year from the expiration of the commission, which expired on the 15th of last month.

Mr. Giddings wished to speak in opposition to the bill, but objection was made. Mr. G. said he thanked God another Congress was coming in, when the gag will be removed.

The treaty has relation to slaves on board the vessels Enterprise and Creole. The bill passed, under the operation of the previous question.

The House then went into Committee on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Edgerton offered an amendment refunding duties paid on railroad iron.

The Chairman (Mr. Hibbard) ruled the amendment out of order, but his decision was reversed by the Committee—yeas 81, nays 87.

Mr. Edgerton made some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Witte regarded the proposition as class legislation, and discriminating between corporations and individuals.

Mr. Pratt wanted to include raw silk duty free. Rejected.

Mr. Millson said the House presented a strange spectacle—proposing to admit raw materials free, without a corresponding reduction on manufactured articles. He regarded the pending amendments as proposing the donation of a large sum of money to railroad companies, and was irrevocably opposed to it.

Mr. Banks said, in reply to Mr. Witte and Mr. Millson, that the manufacturers of New England did not demand high protection.

Mr. Howe, in reply, said, all the Pennsylvania delegation except Mr. Wilmot opposed the *ad valorem* tariff of 1846.

Mr. Letcher offered, as a substitute for Mr. Edgerton's amendment, Mr. Houston's compromise tariff bill, with alterations proposing articles now paying duties of 140 and 130 per cent. shall, after the first of July, pay 80, 32 and 24 per cent., or reducing those present duties 20 per cent. The number of articles paying 25 per cent. to be reduced about 20 per cent., these reductions being on the principle of the law of 1846.

Mr. Letcher looked on this as a war between railroad corporations and the private interests of the country, as an attempt to give the moneyed power privileges denied to agricultural and mechanical interests. Hence he had introduced his substitute.

Mr. Ingersoll was surprised at the proposition of Mr. Edgerton. It was protection in the most odious sense.

Mr. Letcher's substitute was then adopted—yeas 99, nays 86; and Mr. Edgerton's amendment as thus amended was agreed to—yeas 122, nays not counted.

The Committee then rose, when the amendments to which there was no objection were concurred in, and the more important ones were reserved for separate votes to-morrow. Adjourned.

Saturday, February 24, 1855.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, accompanied by a letter from the Minister from Peru, respecting the Lobos Islands controversy. Read, and, on motion of Mr. Mason, ordered to be printed. Also, a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending certain appropriations. Read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report in relation to the survey of the Isthmus of Florida. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The diplomatic and consular bill was then read.

Mr. Mason explained the bill, and, after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Brown, Clayton, Benjamin, Badger, and others, participated, the bill was passed precisely as it came from the House.

The bill giving additional municipal powers to the city of Washington was slightly amended, on motion of Mr. Brown, and passed.

The bill giving the Georgetown corporation power to levy a tax to pay their subscription to the Metropolitan Railroad, and to introduce water and gas, was passed, after a long and desultory discussion.

A resolution was offered, requiring the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of steamboat inspectors at Wheeling and Nashville; and another, directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for five years for water-rotted hemp; another, for printing 10,000 copies of the reports of surveys of the railroad to the Pacific; for the report of Mr. Louden, civil engineer, of the survey railroad route from Puget Sound, by Fort Hall and Great Salt Lake, to the Mississippi river; and the report of John C. Fremont, of a railroad route from the head-waters of the Arkansas river, into the State of California, together with the maps and plats accompanying the respective papers.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of C. Ludwig Richter, for an appropriation to him, to erect a bronze monument to commemorate Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Gwin presented a petition for a revival of the act of February 23d, 1854, being a supplementary act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill came from the House, embodying a tariff bill; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The other orders of business were postponed, to take up special orders for appropriations for harbors. These have been heretofore detailed, and passed to-day after brief discussion.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill amending the judicial system, so that a subsequent term of a Federal court can complete unfinished business of the preceding term, without a *de novo* examination of the case. Passed.

Mr. Stuart moved to take up the swamp land bill, and consider the report of the committee of conference thereon. Refused.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill for fortifying a portion of the Pacific. Refused.

Mr. Slidell moved a bill fortifying a landing in Louisiana, and appropriating therefor $125,000. Passed.

Mr. Toombs moved to take up the District judiciary bill, which was discussed; and while Mr. Toucey was speaking, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Giddings rose to a question of privilege, reading a protest against passing important measures without (until recently unknown to American legislation) affording consideration and discussion; and without members being acquainted with the facts involved, as was the case yesterday in the passage of the bill appropriating $170,000, to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded February 8th, 1853, on the subject of claims. He said he was neither permitted to express his dissent to the bill, nor enter his name on the record. He asked that his protest be printed on the journal.

The Speaker said he knew of no rule which authorized the entry.

Mr. Giddings respectfully appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Orr moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Giddings asked his friends, as a personal favor, to give him the yeas and nays.

The appeal was tabled—yeas 137, nays 46.

Mr. Disney proposed reporting from the Committee on Public Lands a batch of railroad bills, and having the vote taken without debate.

Mr. Hamilton objected, wishing them to be examined.

Mr. Disney replied, they were all alike in principle, and only differed as to location.

The House acted on the amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, concurring in all reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, except that appropriating $10,000 for providing a hospital and medical attendance for American seamen at or near Havana—yeas 73, nays 112.

Mr. Letcher's tariff amendments were concurred in—yeas 126, nays 82.

The navy appropriation bill was considered in Committee. It appropriates nearly $15,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are for the six new steam frigates, and $250,000 toward the completion of the Stevens war steamer.

No quorum being present at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

Monday, February 26, 1855.

SENATE.

Mr. Mallory called up the naval reform bill of the House.

Mr. Pratt proposed an amendment, placing surgeons on a footing with other officers.

Mr. Shields moved to admit ladies upon the floor of the Senate.

Agreed to, and every available seat was quickly filled by all the ladies that could be found outside the bar.

Messrs. Bayard and Morton opposed the provisions inserted by the House, by which officers may be summarily stricken from the rolls of the navy, and was advocated by Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Pratt urged his amendment, because many surgeons were as unfit to physic the officers as others were to fight, from the same causes; and he thought they should be placed on the retired list, under such circumstances.

Mr. Morton was opposed to the bill *in toto*. He suspended his remarks, as the time had come for it.

Mr. Cass then presented to the Congress the sword of General Jackson, which was bequeathed by the old hero to General Armstrong, and desired that it should be placed in the National Institute.

Mr. Bell spoke on the same subject.

Mr. Morton then resumed his remarks against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Clayton in its favor, when the question was taken on Mr. Pratt's amendment; which was lost.

The Chair decided the business in order to be the unfinished business of Saturday, the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone all prior business, with a view to take up the Post Office appropriation bill, alluding to the brief space allowed them to get through the public business.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and carried—yeas 30, nays 12.

The Post Office appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed, the numerous amendments concurred in, and the bill read a third time, and passed.

The Senate took up House bill to amend the act approved 26th August, 1852, entitled "An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reservation at St. Peter's river, in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes."

Mr. Chase moved an amendment to the bill; pending which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker in the chair.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the bill granting the right of way to the Wyandotte and Pawnee railroad, through the public lands in Kansas Territory.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which extends the right of way to railroads through the public lands throughout the United States; and this amendment was agreed to, and the bill, so amended, passed.

Mr. Disney, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill in regard to the public lands in Ohio, which corrects a clerical error in a similar bill passed last session.

After a motion to lay on the table was voted down, the bill passed.

Mr. Seward rose to a question of order, that a committee can make but one report at a time; and that the Committee on Public Lands had made two or more reports.

The Speaker decided otherwise.

Mr. Disney, from the same committee, reported the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State, with two amendments wholly explanatory, and providing for the transportation, gratis, of all articles to be conveyed for the use of the United States.

After a long and desultory discussion, Mr. Clingman moved to lay the bill on the table, and stated that he would abolish the committee if he could, and that they had already consumed too much of the time.

Several appeals were made to have the motion withdrawn, to allow Mr. Perkins to explain the bill, but the motion was insisted upon; and the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion, which prevailed—yeas 98, nays 72.

Mr. Disney then reported the Senate bill granting to the State of Florida public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, with an amendment.

Mr. Maxwell, of Florida, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and

Mr. Disney demanded the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table, and to suspend the rules and resolve into the Committee of the Whole.

The motion to go into Committee was not agreed to, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay the bill on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 66.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution to close all debate upon the navy appropriation bill in five minutes after the consideration was resumed; which was adopted.

A message was then received from the Senate, stating that they had passed a resolution accepting the sword of General Jackson; which resolution, together with the sword, were brought to the Speaker's desk.

The resolution of the Senate was then read.

Messrs. Smith and Zollicoffer of Tennessee, and Mr. Benton of Missouri, each made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

The resolution was then read the third time and passed.

The Committee then took up the amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill.

As far as acted upon, all of the amendments were agreed to—one of them with an amendment; but, without disposing of all of them, the Committee took a recess until seven o'clock, for the purpose of allowing general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee resumed its session at a quarter-past seven o'clock, there being but few members in attendance.

Mr. Mayall asked and obtained leave to print some remarks on the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said that when the French spoliation bill was returned with the objections of the President, it was his desire to address the House on the subject, but the question was taken on the reconsideration of the bill without any time being allowed for its discussion. He accordingly made up his mind to avail himself of the privilege ordinarily given of publishing the remarks he had intended to make. With that view, he proceeded to read a written speech.

Mr. McNair said that there had been a bill lingering before the House and Senate for a long time; he referred to the bill in behalf of the soldiers of the war of 1812, their widows and orphans. He hoped the House would take up the bill to-morrow, and pass it, and thus give relief to those who so much needed it.

Mr. Florence replied to the remarks of Mr. Washburn, which charged that the friends of the Administration applied the gag of the previous question on the vote on the reconsideration of the French spoliation bill. In conclusion, he seconded the appeal of his colleague in behalf of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Davis, of Rhode Island, referred to that provision of the old soldiers' bill which excluded soldiers of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, from the privileges therein conferred. He hoped this provision would be stricken out by the House.

The Committee then rose, and reported to the House the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Seward moved a suspension of the rules, so as to enable him to move to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill to remove the obstruction in the Savannah river.

Pending which, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 27, 1855.

SENATE.

Mr. Rusk called up his bill to amend the law regulating the rates of postages. This bill provides that on letters going less than 3,000 miles in the mails, the postage charge shall be three cents, and over that distance five cents, except where conveyed under postal treaties.

Mr. Rusk offered several amendments to this bill, among them being one providing that after the 1st of January, 1856, all letters conveyed in this mode shall be prepaid by stamp, and that money letters shall be registered, though not legislating responsibility on the Department for their delivery.

These and other amendments being concurred in, the said bill was duly passed.

The bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp lands, next came up on motion of Mr. Johnson, and the points of disagreement between the members of the conference committee on it were debated by Messrs. Johnson and Slidell, the latter being on the floor as we go to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After many unimportant motions to suspend the rules, the regular order of business was called for.

The Speaker announced the first question in order to be Mr. Seward's motion to suspend the rules to take up the bill for the improvement of the Savannah river, below the city of Savannah, appropriating $161,000 for the removal of obstructions placed in the river for the purposes of defence during the revolutionary war. Rules not suspended.

The question then arose on agreeing to the amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the naval appropriation bill; which being agreed to, the said bill was passed.

Mr. Houston moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the annual fortification appropriation bill; which being agreed to, the said bill was duly passed.

Mr. Latham moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to establish a circuit court of the United States in California; which being agreed to, the said bill was passed.

Mr. Middleswarth moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate (Mr. Brodhead's) bill granting more bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was being put when we went to press.

The charter election in Charlottesville, Virginia, took place on Saturday, and, as usual, "Sam" swept the field.

☞ On Valentine's Day, an unknown correspondent sent us the following.—*Ed. Era.*

CHARADE.

My first glows in the morning sun,
The moon it follows fast;
It moves in music, 'neath an arch
More glorious than was cast
O'er conquering legions, in the days
Of Rome long gone and past.

My second looked upon the walls
Of Eden in its prime;
It watches now the stars that flame
O'er every land and clime,
And holds within its grasp the deeds
Of all recorded time.

My whole is playmate with the storm,
Glides with the wind afar;
Its lone and trackless journeyings
Find in the sea no bar,
And have a safe and guiding light
In every shining star.

February 14, 1855.

General News.

Suicide of a Murderer.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—George W. Green, the banker, who was convicted some time since of the murder of his wife, hung himself in his cell yesterday morning.

Effort to Remove Judge Loring.

Boston, Feb. 20.—The hearing of the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring was held before the legislative committee this afternoon. It was contended by the counsel for the petitioners, J. Webb, jr., Wendell Phillips, and C. M. Ellis, that it was necessary, under the Constitution, to allege misconduct in office as cause for removal, but they only argued unfitness for office, upon the demand of public opinion and the interests of the community.

Loring, disregarding the rules of evidence in the Burns case, and the manner of conducting the trial by prejudging it and informing the claimants of his intended decision before making it public, make him unfit for the office of judge. The dislike of coming in contact with Mr. Loring officially was also claimed as a sufficient ground for removal, as the sentiments of the most eminent jurists of the State, as expressed in the convention of 1820.

There was a great crowd in attendance, who at times applauded the sentiments of the speakers, notwithstanding efforts to prevent it. No one appeared for the remonstrant, and the further hearing of the case was postponed for one week.

Confirmations—Treaties.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In Executive session to-day, Hiram V. Willson, for Judge of the Northern District, and H. H. Robinson, Marshal, and H. J. Jewett, for District Attorney, of the Southern District of Ohio, were unanimously confirmed.

To-day the treaties with the King of the Netherlands, and also with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, on the principle that free ships make free goods, were sent in. Several minor Indian treaties were also sent in.

Hog Statistics.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—The total number of hogs packed here, up to this date, is 355,000, showing a decrease from last year of 75,000 head.

Heavy fine of Lottery Managers in Pennsylvania.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 21.—The trial of the managers of the Ceatasauqua lottery was concluded to-day. Nathan Frederick, was fined $6,000 and costs, and William Gross was fined $3,000 and costs. Both to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Death of the Governor of Zanzibar.

Providence, Feb. 20.—Advices have been received here, from Zanzibar, announcing the death of the Governor of that place. He was the eldest son of the Governor of Muscat. Business was suspended for five days in consequence of his death.

Town Election.

Fredonia, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Four hundred Native American majority was given to-day in the town of Pomfret, for Camp, for supervisor. The whole American ticket elected.

The Maine Law.

Albany, Feb. 20.—The Temperance bill, as reported by the select committee, has been ordered to a third reading in the House of Assembly—yeas 66, nays 28.

Prohibition in Delaware.

Wilmington, Feb. 21.—A prohibitory liquor law passed the House of Representatives of this State yesterday, by a vote of 11 to 10.

The U. S. Senatorial Question—Indignation Meeting in Easton.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 21.—The old line Democrats held a meeting last evening at the Court House, for the purpose of adopting resolutions denouncing Major Fry, of the Senate, for supporting General Cameron for U. S. Senator. William H. Hutter, editor of the *Argus*, submitted a series of resolutions to the effect above indicated. Mr. Fox, (American Democrat,) moved an amendment to the resolutions, which was rejected; and then commenced a scene which beggars description. The result was, that the American portion of the meeting drove the old line Democrats out, and then passed resolutions commending the course of Mr. Fry, and instructing Messrs. Bush and Johnson, of the House, also to support General Cameron in the convention to reassemble on the 27th instant.

Washington Monument Association.

Washington Feb. 22.—An election took place to-day for the Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Board of Managers, of the Washington National Monument Association. The American ticket received 755, being all the votes cast. The Editor of the *American Organ*, Judge V. Ellis, was chosen first Vice President, and J. M. McCalla was chosen Treasurer.

Senatorial Election in Indiana.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22—The Indiana Legislature held an election to-day for United States Senator. The Senate elected Isaac Blackford, but the House amended by inserting the name of Joseph G. Marshall. The Senate refused to concur, and great excitement ensued. There is but little hope of a compromise.

Western Navigation.

Pittsburg, Feb. 21.—Steamboats are plenty, and five feet nine inches water in the channel of the river. Freights to Cincinnati and Louisville twenty-five cents, to St. Louis fifty cents, per 100 pounds.

Election of County Officers.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 22—At the town election in Onondaga county, on Tuesday, eight Democrats, six Whigs, two Free-Soilers, and two Know Nothings, supervisors, were elected.

The New York Temperance Bill.

Albany, Feb. 21.—The Temperance bill passed the General Assembly to-day, by a vote of 80 to 45.

Poor House Burnt.

Buffalo, Feb. 22.—The Erie county poor house was destroyed by fire yesterday. The 600 inmates were all removed safely.

Rumor from Europe.

New York, Feb. 22.—Private letters received here by the Baltic, dated London, Saturday noon, just before the steamer sailed, mention current rumors then prevailing, to the effect that all peace negotiations between the Allies and Russia had been broken off, and that the former were determined to prosecute the war with renewed vigor and energy. It was expected that another great battle would soon be fought at Sebastopol; more depending, however, upon the anxiety of the Russians to fight, than their opponents.

From New Mexico—Indian Hostilities.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Sante Fe mail arrived at Independence yesterday, bringing three passengers. On the 25th of December, a party of Apaches and Utah Indians massacred at Pueblo fourteen men and two women, all of whom were left for dead. Three women and two children were taken prisoners. The Indians numbered about 500. Great excitement prevailed at Santa Fe, on account of the hostilities committed by the Indians in the Territories, who were swearing vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans.

On the 20th of January, Capt. Narell, of the 1st dragoons, had a fight with the Apaches at Sacramento Mountains, in which 12 Indians were killed, with a loss on the American side of Captain Henry W. Stanton and three privates. Governor Garland had called into service five companies of volunteers for six months, and recommends Congress to appropriate money to pay their expenses. Col. Jones had arrived at Santa Fe, and entered upon his duties.

The mail was not troubled by the Indians, but an express arrived the day before the mail left Santa Fe station, stating that four hundred Apaches and Utahs were coming to take the town by force of arms.

Lieutenant Sturges also had a fight with the Apaches, sixty miles from Santa Fe, routing and whipping them, and recapturing stolen stock.

The Governor was very much censured at Santa Fe and throughout the Territory, on account of his disapproval of the active course taken by the people to suppress Indian hostilities.

Ohio State Convention.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—The State Temperance Convention met at Columbus yesterday, delegates from all parts of the State being in attendance. Resolutions were passed, approving of the State liquor law as far as it goes, but pledging temperance men not to rest satisfied until the Legislature enacts a prohibitory law.

Know Nothing Nominations.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 22.—It is rumored to-night that the Know Nothing State Convention has nominated William T. Miner, of Stamford, for Governor, and William Field, of Pomfret, for Lieutenant Governor.

Large Fire in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—The large brick block on the corner of Merrimac and Canal streets is now on fire. In the store of Flint & Harris, grocers, on the north end, the contents are all consumed. Loss not ascertained.

Steamboats Sunk.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—The steamer Bacon, from St. Louis, for New Orleans, was sunk on Sunday, at Cairo. The boat and cargo is a total loss. This makes three first-class St. Louis steamers sunk within a week, involving a loss of $200,000.

Nomination for Governor in Maine.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 22.—The Republican Convention has nominated Anson P. Morrill for Governor. The attendance was large, and great harmony prevailed.

The Weather at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Weather cold, with a furious storm from the north; snow falling and drifting rapidly.

Know Nothing Convention.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—A Know Nothing Convention is again being held here, the reported object, the nomination of State officers.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Pittsburgh Feb. 24.—The county indignation meeting held here last night, on the subject of the United States Senatorship, was a farce and failure. Three hundred persons in all, principally Whigs and Native Americans, assembled. Resolutions favoring a Western candidate, but nominating none, were read, but not acted on.

Mr. Smith, a representative of the Legislature, rose, amidst loud calls, and defended himself lustily for supporting Mr. Cameron. During the speech, he was frequently greeted with hisses, applause, taunts, &c.

Subsequently, Mr. Foster, the editor of the *Dispatch*, offered resolutions recommending a new man, untainted with politics. The resolutions were adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

Gen. Houston in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, Gen. Sam. Houston visited the City Hall, and was introduced to the municipal authorities and the numerous citizens present. In the afternoon he visited several of the public institutions, accompanied by the Mayor and other members of the city Government. In the evening, the General delivered a lecture on Texas at the Tremont Temple to a very large audience, the price of admission being 25 cents. He was listened to with great attention.

Weather in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer this morning ranged from 14 to 19 degrees below zero.

Canadian Parliament.

Quebec, Feb. 23.—The Provincial Parliament re-assembled to-day. A measure was introduced, for the abolition of postage on newspapers.

The Charge of Corruption in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 26.—In the House, this afternoon, the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in relation to the Senatorial election, made a partial report, after being called upon to do so by a resolution of the House. They stated that twenty-five witnesses had been examined, and that four or five others could not be found, and that many remained to be examined. The testimony was imperfect and unsatisfactory, and in the present shape should not be published. Thus far, no testimony had been elicited calculated to fix on either candidate for Senator before the joint convention any attempt to obtain his nomination or election by corrupt or improper influences. Mr. Jordan, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. Brown, refused to sign the report, because they place a different estimate on the evidence.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.—The steamer Orizaba, with city of Mexico dates to the 17th, arrived here to-day. The insurrection in the South was gaining ground. Many Government troops had gone over. General Palecia is besieged at Chilpauzinzo, by 2,600 rebels, and was reduced to almost starvation.

The boundary commissioners have agreed to 30° 47′, as the initial point.

Fatal Accident.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The four o'clock afternoon train from Lawrence, near Lowell, ran into a carriage containing four Irishmen. The carriage was demolished and the occupants were killed. Their names were not ascertained.

Massachusetts Legislative Proceedings.

Boston, Feb. 26.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Committee on Federal Relations were directed to-day to inquire into the expediency of reporting resolutions denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law.

A resolution in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was ordered to be engrossed.

Sale of Daniel Webster's Homestead.

Boston, Feb. 20.—Daniel Webster's homestead in Franklin, New Hampshire, was sold for $16,000 on Thursday last. Rufus L. Fay, of this city, was the purchaser.

The Illinois Election—Statement of Mr. Trumbull.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In allusion to the dispute in the Senate, which took place between Mr. Douglas on one side, and Messrs. Fessenden and Wade on the other, last Friday, about the result of the Illinois election, the new Free Soil Senator, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, has telegraphed as follows:

"*Alton, Ill., Feb.* 26.—I was absent myself on the day of the election. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats in this district supported Mr. Moore for treasurer. Know Nothingism had nothing to do with my election.

"LYMAN TRUMBULL."

The Pennsylvania Election.

Harrisburg, Feb. 27.—The two Houses of the Legislature met this morning in convention, for an election of United States Senator, which resulted in balloting—Cameron 55, Buckalew 23, scattering 52. No choice. On the last previous ballot, Cameron received 59 votes.

GRAND SPRING OPENING

OF new, elegant, and artistic Designs of Paris, London, and New York Fashions, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1855, at Madame Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway, New York. Arrangements have been made to present on this occasion an ample and brilliant display of Patterns, comprising an extensive assortment of entirely new designs, suited to the ensuing season. Orders for patterns attended to with promptness and fidelity. 426

A MUSICAL JOURNAL FOR THE MILLION!

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW contains annually over One Hundred Pieces of New Music, besides a vast amount of critical, instructive and entertaining reading; also, a work (published in chapters) by Lowell Mason, embodying the *practical results*, as applied to *practical teaching*, of his experience, during a long and industrious career, as an author and teacher of music. And yet the *Musical Review* is only one dollar a year, or six copies for five dollars—inflexibly in advance. Anybody feeling an interest in the cause of music is invited to get up clubs, and forward subscriptions. Published fortnightly. Specimen copies sent on receipt of five cents, or two postage stamps. Address, post paid,
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RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER BY THE BREMEN LINE.

The Postal Convention between the United States and Bremen has been so modified that pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, as well as newspapers, may be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, by the Bremen line of steamers from the United States, to any point beyond as well as to Bremen, belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union; and *vice versa*, from any such point to the United States.

On newspapers *sent* from the United States by the Bremen line, the postage is three cents each, prepayment required. This pays in full to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Any postage accruing on newspapers beyond the German Austrian Postal Union, must be collected at the points of delivery.

Newspapers *received* by the Bremen line, are, in like manner, fully prepaid.

On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, (except newspapers,) a postage of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent *from*, and collected at the office of delivery when received *in*, the United States. This is the United States postage only.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Feb. 21.—The United States steamer Baltic arrived here at two o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 10th. A new Ministry has been formed, of which Lord Palmerston is Premier; Lord Panmure (formerly Fox Maule) is Minister of War. All the former Ministers are retained, except Lords Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Russell.

The Earl of Clarendon is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sidney Herbert, of Colonial Affairs; Sir Geo. Gray, of the Admiralty; Sir James Graham, Chancellor; Lord Glanworth, President of the Council; Earl Granville, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Duke of Argyle, Minister of the Public Works; Sir W. Molesworth, President of the Board of Control; Sir Charles Wood, Postmaster; Lord Canning, without office; Marquis of Lansdowne.

The above form the new Cabinet. Lords Aberdeen, Earl of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell, go out. Panmure comes in, and the balance are the same as the late Ministry.

There is very little other news. M. Magne has been appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Boucher Minister of Agriculture.

The Vienna Peace Conference has not yet opened.

There is reported to have been a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube, and the Turks are said to have been victorious.

ENGLAND.

Sir Charles Napier has made a savage speech against the Government.

In the reconstruction of the British Cabinet, Lords Derby, Lansdowne, Russell, and Clarendon, were successively sent for by the Queen, and all failed to form a Cabinet, when Palmerston was called in and succeeded.

After the new Cabinet had been formed, nearly £3,000,000 sterling were voted for war purposes.

The North American fisheries bill was passed, after which Parliament adjourned for one week, at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to be re-opened on the 15th instant.

Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation forbidding the British, at home or abroad, aiding the enemy or supplying him with munitions of war.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, a discussion took place in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic. No new light was thrown upon the subject.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent force upon the war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the Austrian treaty of alliance.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, February 9.—The Brokers' Circular quotes breadstuffs very dull. Wheat 1*d.* to 2*d.* lower. Flour 6*d.* to 1*s.* lower, at which prices sales were made. Cotton is barely sustained, in consequence of the prevalence of easterly winds. Sales on Friday, 6,000 bales, closing dull. Sugar 6*d.* dearer. Coffee steady. Provisions are active at previous prices. Land is steady, and tallow is depressed.

Richardson, Spencer, and Co. quote wheat 3*d.* lower; flour, new Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 37*s.* to 38*s.*; naval stores are steady.

Trade at Manchester is far from encouraging.

WAR ITEMS.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz, and Austria had demanded an explanation.

The Earl Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Exchange rates at Constantinople had risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader had asked the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

The English missionaries in Poland had been ordered to leave the Russian territory.

It was said that the Emperor of France would take command of the army operations on the Rhine.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

Telegraphic dispatches to the 13th of January, from the Crimea, are of a like character. A dispatch from Admiral Bruat says the French batteries had received orders to be ready to reopen their fire on the city, and for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the preparations for the assault are completed.

The Russian army was in want of supplies.

In sorties made on the 23d, great loss was sustained by the French.

The reported rumor of a mutiny among the Zouaves is not credited. It is said they demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

The peace conference at Vienna has not yet opened.

France had signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Feb. 25.—The steamer George Law arrived here this morning, with California dates to the 1st instant, and $1,113,000 in specie, and 304 passengers, including General Echinque, the President elect of Peru.

The transit of the Isthmus was regularly made from ocean to ocean by the Panama railroad, the formal opening of which was to take place on the 20th.

The South American mail steamer had not arrived at Panama; consequently, we are without later dates from that region. It was feared that some accident had befallen the steamer.

Late dates from Bogota mention that the interior of the country remained perfectly tranquil.

The Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Klamath river were becoming alarming. A number of white men had been killed, and some thirty Indians. It was feared there would be a general rising among the Indians of the north.

Rains had again set in, much to the gratification of the miners.

Business continued exceedingly dull, at about previous rates. Hams, dry and in salt, 17 cents; new butter 47 cents; flour dull—Gallego & Haxall, $15.50.

The steamer Pearl exploded near Sacramento, causing the loss of about seventy lives, including Colonel Alex. Anderson, a distinguished lawyer of Nevada, and a native of Virginia. The captain and mate of the vessel, and about twenty Chinamen, were among the lost. Fifty-three dead bodies had been found, and about twenty others were missing. It was ascertained that the Pearl was running with the steamer Enterprise, but the agents denied it. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville, with a large amount of treasure on board, which was recovered.

The Senatorial question remained in *statu quo*. Thirty-eight ballots had been had, without materially changing the former result.

The Legislature had passed a bill appropriating $1,000 for each member. The Governor refused to sanction it, but subsequently it was passed, in spite of the veto—yeas 55, nays 21.

Who Owns a Good Horse? Hundreds will answer, I do!

DO you know how to take care of him?—how to guard him from the various ills that horse-flesh is heir to?—and how to cure disease, if, with all your care, it attacks him? If not, buy the best book on the subject ever published in America,

Dr. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor,

six thousand copies of which have already been published, and the demand Rapidly Increasing. Every man who owns a Horse, should own this book, and make himself familiar with its simple directions for the prevention and cure of disease and lameness.

Thousands of dollars may thus be saved to the pocket, and much of the suffering which this noblest of animals now endures may be arrested. The work will be sent by mail, postage free, to any person forwarding us $1.25 in postage stamps. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
425 No. 117 Washington st., Boston.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 27, 1855.

Flour, Howard Street	$8.50 @ $0.00
Flour, City Mills	8.25 @ 0.00
Rye Flour	5.87 @ 6.00
Corn Meal	4.25 @ 4.50
Wheat, white	1.95 @ 2.05
Wheat, red	1.90 @ 1.95
Corn, white	85 @ 87
Corn, yellow	87 @ 88
Rye, Pennsylvania	1.18 @ 1.20
Rye, Virginia	1.12 @ 1.15
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	50 @ 52
Oats, Pennsylvania	51 @ 52
Clover Seed	6.62 @ 0.00
Timothy Seed	3.37 @ 3.50
Hay, Timothy	18.00 @ 21.00
Hay, Clover	12.00 @ 13.00
Hops	30 @ 32
Potatoes, Mercer	1.25 @ 1.50
Bacon, Shoulders	7 @ 7½
Bacon, Sides	7 @ 8
Bacon, Hams	10 @ 11½
Pork, Mess	14.00 @ 15.00
Pork, Prime	00.00 @ 13.50
Beef, Mess	17.00 @ 00.00
Lard, in barrels	9¾ @ 9⅞
Lard, in kegs	10 @ 10½
Wool, Unwashed	14 @ 15
Wool, Washed	20 @ 25
Wool, Pulled	18 @ 23
Wool, Fleece, common	22 @ 25
Wool, Fleece, fine	27 @ 37
Wool, Choice Merino	42 @ 43
Butter, Western, in kegs	12 @ 12½
Butter, Roll	16 @ 18
Cheese	10 @ 11
Coffee, Rio	9½ @ 10½
Coffee, Java	13½ @ 14

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 27, 1855.

Flour, State brands	$8.12 @ $8.37
Flour, State brands, extra	8.50 @ 12.00
Flour, Western	8.50 @ 9.31
Flour, Southern	8.75 @ 9.37
Rye Flour	6.25 @ 7.25
Corn Meal	4.25 @ 4.50
Wheat, white	2.20 @ 2.40
Wheat, red	2.10 @ 0.00
Corn, white	95 @ 96
Corn, yellow	96 @ 98
Rye	1.33 @ 1.35
Oats	54 @ 69
Clover Seed	10.50 @ 11.50
Timothy Seed	3.00 @ 3.12
Hay	1.00 @ 1.12
Hops	18 @ 25
Bacon, Shoulders	5¾ @ 6
Bacon, Sides	6½ @ 7
Bacon, Hams	7½ @ 8½
Pork, Mess	13.25 @ 14.75
Pork, Prime	15.50 @ 15.75
Beef	8.25 @ 11.00
Lard, in barrels	9½ @ 9¾
Lard, in kegs	10½ @ 10¾
Butter, Western	15 @ 20
Butter, State	23 @ 28
Cheese	11 @ 12½
Coffee, Rio	9½ @ 10½
Coffee, Java	13 @ 13½
Wool, Unwashed	9½ @ 12
Wool, Washed	0 @ 00
Wool, Pulled	22 @ 23
Wool, Fleece, common	32 @ 00
Wool, Fleece, fine	25 @ 47
Iron, Scotch, Pig	30.00 @ 31.00
Lime, Rockland	0.00 @ 1.25
Lime, common	0.00 @ 1.07

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AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE is the "richest and handsomest thing of the kind in America." This is the almost universal testimony of the public press in every part of the country. Its reading matter, always rich, racy, and varied, is of just the kind best adapted to fascinate the young reader, while its wholesome moral lessons are calculated to refine and purify the heart. It is beautifully embellished, forming in itself quite a gallery of pictures. Francis C. Woodworth, the well-known "Uncle Frank," is still the editor. It contains 48 pages, and makes two attractive books each year. A new volume has just commenced, and now is the time to subscribe. The January number (the finest ever published) contains a splendid portrait of one of the "Cabinet" makers. Send for a specimen. Price only 12 cents. Yearly subscription, $1. Postmasters are allowed a liberal discount for obtaining subscribers. Address by mail, and enclose money, to
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CARLYLE.

Friend Ayer: In this age of quacks, charlatans, and mere windy, gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at every corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, blaring Jericho trumpets, and other noisy, boisterous wind instruments of marvellously twisted brass—in such a wofully sham-ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting—nay, even cheering—to the earnest well-wisher of his race, to know there has arrived in this world a genuine Physician—to light once more upon something besides mere Sangrados and Don Mercurial Jalaps, with their phlebotomies, poisons, and warm water.

Your Cathartic Pills and Cherry Pectoral carry us forward to halcyon days, to millennial pharmacopias, when Science, deep diving down into the principles of things, shall with infinite cunning bring out the genuine Elixir Vitæ; for, of a truth, there is manifestly enough somewhat of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulest, smoke-dried Alchymists—bootless seekers, dreamers among retorts and crucibles—touching the quintessential hidden Virtue of the Universe, which should antidote distemper, and break for man the wheel of time. 4

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This institution, the only one of the kind in this country, has now entered the second year of its existence, under auspices the most favorable and satisfactory. During the past year, over *one thousand patients* have been treated personally, and nearly *fifteen hundred* by letter. Of this number, which is far greater than has ever been treated at any one Medical Institute in the world, during the same period, *not one* has remained unconvinced of its superior curative effects in diseases of the lungs and air-passages over the old method of administering medicines into the stomach. While in many instances patients applied for treatment whose disease had progressed so far as to exclude all hopes of a *permanent cure*, yet *relief* from pain and suffering have been obtained, even from the commencement of the treatment and remedies. The triumphant success which it has met with, even from the threshold of its advent, is attracting universal attention, and the denunciations and opposition which it at first received from the hands of physicians, founded on ignorance and prejudice, is fast giving way to a careful and candid investigation of its merits. I most earnestly invite the attention of the medical profession and the public to the following considerations:

These certainly are important questions to decide: whether the old antiquated practice of endeavoring to cure diseases of the lungs and throat by giving drugs into the stomach is *beneficial* or *injurious*? Do they cure, or do they not? Has consumption diminished, or has it not? Is it a disease of the blood, or is it not? I know that to many physicians, who are but "Stereotyped Editions of antiquity" and its errors, an answer to these questions may be considered of little importance, and they shrink like cowards from their open discussion. Still I repeat the questions to their fifty thousand victims who are now under their *kind care* and *professional skill*, and who during the present year will have died "according to science." These I entreat to "think close and ponder well."

For more than four thousand years, various drugs have been poured into the stomach for the relief and cure of diseases of lungs and throat, and for four thousand years have diseases of the lungs, throat, and air-passages, been constantly increasing. The theory upon which this practice is founded exists in the belief that Consumption was a disease of the *Blood*, manifested in and through the lungs. Hence the object to render *pure* what was supposed to be *impure*, by giving various medicines into the stomach, which were *supposed* to be capable of accomplishing this object. That this treatment *has* met with *no success*, I need only refer to the tables of mortality from Consumption alone, when it will be seen to have been increasing during the last twenty years at the rate of *five per cent.* over and above the increase in population; and it is a significant fact, that the world has never been so filled with *patent nostrums*, and people have never been so *excessively drugged*, as during that period. In the treatment of diseases of the lungs and air-passages, physicians have pursued but a *routine* of requiring their patients to swallow the most *sickening* and *disgusting* medicines, like Antimony, Ipecac, Lobelia, Opium, etc., while Blisters, Setons, and Irritants, have been faithfully applied *externally*, after they have been subjected to this *orthodox* system of *scientific martyrdom*, until their patience and *purse* are exhausted, they are most *kindly* advised (to shirk responsibility) to swallow bottle after bottle of the most *filthy* and *fatal* of all nostrums—Cod Liver Oil. No honest physician will deny that I have not drawn a truthful picture of the plan now used in *curing* consumption and other diseases of the lungs.

It is this system of *drugging* which I assert is *false* in theory and *fatal* in practice. I boldly declare it to be *murderous*—that it is rotten with the *absurdities* and *errors* of past ages. That it *does not* cure. I point to the fifty thousand graves yearly made, where lie mouldering the remains of "wealth, worth, and beauty," who are *dead* monuments of its *healing* power. No wonder that *one-fourth* of the human family die with consumption. Not a domestic hearth can be found that has not lost by its ravages the "dearest one of all." The *name* sounds like a death-knell, and the mind associates it with the grave, the winding-sheet, and the worm. Never since the "morning stars sang together" has consumption been cured by taking drugs into the stomach, while thousands have been cured by *letting them alone*.

The system or plan of treating diseases of the lungs and throat at the New York Lung Institute is *directly contrary* to that referred to, and is also the theory upon which it is founded. The *principles* or *rules* which are observed and strictly adhered to in the treatment of patients, are as follows:

I. All persons, whether seen personally or prescribed for by letter, are expected to be under absolute control, and on no other conditions will they be treated.

II. Diseases of the lungs and air-passages are each treated by its appropriate remedies. Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, require distinct and different remedies, the application of which are made *direct* and *immediate*, by inhaling or breathing them, as hereafter described.

III. No patient is given drugs into the stomach, nor is he allowed to swallow any nostrum while under treatment.

IV. Patients are subjected to a course of physical training, in order to give strength to the muscles, and to increase the size and capacity of the lungs. *The most nourishing diet is enjoined, and also the daily use of some form of alcoholic drinks.*

The method of Inhalation as here used is entirely *new* and *novel*, and meets with the sanction and approbation of every physician who has examined it, and many have adopted it in their private practice. Instead of adding to *hot water* the medicines to be inhaled, (which is the *old plan* of inhalation,) they are used of the *usual temperature of the air*. The inhaler consists of a small glass globe, to which is attached an elastic tube and ivory mouth-piece; in the globe is placed a fine sponge, upon which is poured a small quantity of the vapor desired to be used. The patient *inhales* or *breathes air* which has become medicated by being passed through the sponge. By this method the lungs are filled with a pleasant and agreeable vapor three or four times daily.

In regard to the *success* which attends this plan of treatment, it is *too well* known to require the written evidence of those who have been benefited. Thousands in every State of the Union will attest to its curative effects. It appeals at once to the *reason* and *judgment* of every intelligent person who will give the subject one moment's reflection. That it is destined to work a complete revolution in the treatment of the largest class of diseases which afflicts the human family, is no longer a matter of doubt. *It is looked upon as the only reasonable hope for the Consumptive invalid.* That Consumption, in its *first* and *second* stages, can be *cured*, has been again and again proven. There is no disease of the respiratory organs which cannot be greatly *relieved*, when a permanent cure cannot be accomplished.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

THE FROST KING.

BY ANN SUMNER DRAKE.

The Winter months have come again,
The dreary months of the Frost King's reign;
The last November day has passed,
And chill December has come at last.

I watched the sun go down last eve,
And he lingered long, as if loth to leave
The quiet earth and cloudless sky;
He lingered long, for a foe was nigh.

He lingered long, but went at last,
And soon there came on a Northern blast,
With fearful shriek, and rushing wing,
And waving banners, the dark Frost King.

His sceptre touched a passing cloud,
And there fell to earth a snowy shroud;
It lay on the fields and the garden bowers,
And hid with its folds the autumn flowers.

He passed through the paths of the forest bare,
And hung out the folds of his banner there;
He paused where the sparkling waters gleam,
And checked the flow of the playful stream.

And the tyrant laughed aloud in glee,
For none from his chilling power could flee;
The spray on the rock, the flowers in the field,
Were all by his icy breath congealed.

He left the forest and frozen plain,
And sprung to his cloudy car again;
He took his way to the crowded town,
But the walls of brick defied his frown.

He knocked at the door, but knocked in vain;
He went to the window, and wrote on the pane;
Then, turning away from the rich man's door,
He sought the home of the humble poor.

The home of the poor, 'twas an open shed,
And the tyrant came with haughty tread,
For nought opposed his entrance there,
To that dark abode of want and care.

He found a mother and babe within—
Their cheeks were pale, and their garments thin;
A pallet of straw was their only bed,
As they lay asleep in that lowly shed.

Hunger and toil had the mother bowed,
For there was none, 'mid the heartless crowd,
That thronged the city and passed her door,
That thought or cared for the widowed poor.

She had hushed her moaning babe that night,
With songs of a land that is always bright,
Where the weary pilgrim will find a home,
Where hunger and cold can never come.

And when deep sleep on her eyelids pressed,
She dreamed that safe in the land of rest,
Midst a radiant band, with husband and child,
She dwelt at length; and the dreamer smiled.

The mother smiled, and closely pressed
The infant that slumbered upon her breast;
Entranced in that blissful dream she lay,
When the cruel Frost King passed that way.

He crossed the threshold; she heard him not,
For earth and its sorrows were all forgot;
He touched her brow with his fingers chill,
But the smile on her lips grew brighter still.

He kissed the babe that lay on her breast,
And it sobbed no more in unquiet rest;
And eyes that were used to watch and weep,
He sealed with a slumber calm and deep.

Then binding them fast in an icy chain,
He hurried away to his tasks again;
And sweet was the rest by the Frost King given,
For at morning's dawn they awoke in heaven.

The Voice of the People.

PRO AND CON.

WOODSTOCK, VT., *Feb.* 13, 1855.

Perceiving that you are willing to publish matter about the Know Nothings, for and against them, I send you a few scattered thoughts, which can do no hurt, and may be of good service. I presume some others, like myself, are exorcised, in some degree, with hopes, and doubts, and fears. Their influence at the ballot-box will be felt, as good or bad, at the next Presidential election. Hence it is very desirable that they should contemplate thoroughly whatever tends to create and direct that influence.

When they first appeared on the political arena, they were so numerous, and their appearance so sudden, it is not supposable that the great mass united upon any well-digested principle of political action, but rather, upon some plausible pretext, they followed the lead of influential men, in whom they were accustomed to place much confidence. There then was a pretext very plausible indeed. The two great political parties, striving for the ascendency, to secure the spoils of victory, and the success of either terminating in favor of the Slave Power, a rejection of both of these parties, and the forming a party of a better aim and tendency, must have carried a charm to the real patriot. They might hastily join and act with the new party, under a confident belief that it could not make things worse than they were, and might make them better. If it were certain that the first gathering into a great party arose from this view of things, or chiefly from this view, there would be no very great ground to fear but that they would soon harmonize upon some tenable ground, safe for the United States. But, as it is, current events indicate danger with regard to their future course. There are two or three, or more, public papers printed and circulated, each of which professes to be the organ of the Know Nothing party, and we do not discover any disownership of these organs; and they are evidently under the control and dictation of slaveholders. Now, it would be very strange that they should desert and reject the Whig and Democratic parties, on account of their Pro-Slavery tendencies, for the sake of forming a new party, all to support Slavery. This is not it. They are not so inconsistent; no. Their leaders have led them along out of the sphere they meant to occupy. They meant to be Americans, and they were led to forget that in waging war with foreigners, and not keeping up their warfare against Slavery, that great enemy of our liberties, they were letting Freedom die without defence, crushed by the relentless power of Slavery. They profess, in these Pro-Slavery organs, to ignore Slavery; that is, they wish to turn it loose, and let it run without restraint; not seeming to realize that, if suffered thus to run, it will run, sweeping away the last vestige of our Freedom—enough of which yet remains to remind us of the vast expense of blood and treasure to obtain it.

I would gladly continue in the full belief, long entertained, that the mass of the people, the mass of every party, are honest. Designing men may lead them astray for a time, but their integrity will draw upon their wayward tendencies, and draw their attention to important facts, and convince them what is right, and engage them in it. I indulge a strong hope that the members of the Know Nothing party are not so firmly riveted to any error, but that they may yet be reasoned with to advantage. Possibly they may yet see that they have greatly magnified the objects of their warfare. Probably Mr. Chandler's speech has shown the Roman Catholics to be much smaller, as a political enemy, than they have viewed them to be. Were I to reason with them with regard to treating foreigners as enemies of our political rights, I would not object to requiring longer residence before they can become naturalized; nor would I object to the utmost caution possible, to avoid the election or appointment to office of men not born in our country. I well remember the great mistake, as I always viewed it, in our Continental Congress, in appointing General Gates, not American born, to the office of major general, to the neglect of our American brigadier generals. I also remember its resulting in the danger of its breaking up our army. The jumping our brigadier generals was bad enough; but the doing it with a foreigner sealed the imprudence. I would say to the members of the Know Nothing party, that any measure that would deny, or in a high degree discourage, the emigration of foreigners, is a more delicate subject. Our Revolution, and the motives urged to encourage it, and public sentiment of our great men, made public on every proper occasion, and that which gave fervor to the ebullitions of the orator and the poet, all combined to cause our country, in its new state of constitutional freedom, to be considered the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and the home of the brave. This has operated as an invitation to individuals to emigrate hither; and the rule of our conduct to foreign nations, as expressed by our venerable Thomas Jefferson, has been friendship with all, and entangling alliances with none. Now, I would ask, is it best, can it be best, to so change our course in our national polity, as seems urged by those papers called organs, as above mentioned? The object which stands in front of their endeavors seems to be to induce Americans to go into a warfare with foreigners, and let the slaveholders go dry-shod over our land, consecrated to Freedom, and establish everywhere the base institution of Slavery, while it is now condemned by almost the whole world.

I am anxious to learn, and hope soon to learn, that the members of the Know Nothing party are publicly renouncing these Pro-Slavery publications of the papers that claim to be organs of that party, and to learn that they are determined not to suffer themselves to be considered as neglecting their warfare upon Slavery—nor by their silence upon the subject virtually add strength to the Slave Power, and encourage them to persevere in their endeavors to make us, as a nation, the support of Slavery instead of Freedom. TITUS HUTCHINSON.

THINGS IN IOWA.

QUASQUETON, BUCHANAN CO., IOWA, *February* 8, 1855.

If you have read our little Iowa City papers, you must have been puzzled, and perhaps misled, by seeing them, and in some other papers, the members of the Legislature classified as "Whigs" and "Democrats;" and, further, various allusions to "Whig" candidates, "Whig" measures, &c. Every such implication of Whiggery is a virtual falsehood. The fact was, during the late session, there was no "Whig Party" heard of. No such *thing* made the least demonstration of its *existence* even. There was practically, and by common consent, without any explicit arrangement, a very complete fusion of the Anti-Nebraska forces, under the term "Friends of the present State Administration." That Party had not, however, a clear working majority. The balance of power rested with a few Silver Grays, who had to be smartly whipped into line with the Republicans, before the election of a Senator could be effected.

A stringent and efficient prohibitory law was enacted, with an amendment, however, which may defeat it yet, submitting it to a vote of the people. It is, therefore, now the topic of chief public interest.

The Know Nothings are mixing in, to complicate our affairs, to some extent. By the way, I have long desired to express to you my sympathy in your views on that subject, and my hearty approval of your course. I hope, and I have not a doubt, that you will win in that contest, at the end, and that your offended subscribers will—nine-tenths of them—return to their senses after a while. I expect to see the day when the Know Nothings of the present day will blush to own their connection with the thing, and will wish the memory of it buried too deep for resurrection.

LIBERALITY.

CAMBRIDGE, VT., *Feb.* 10, 1855.

I do not know why your course, on the mysterious Know Nothing party, should affect the circulation of your paper unfavorably. Were I a member of that party, it seems to me that I should like the *Era* all the better for its outspoken independence. An editor who dares to write as he honestly thinks, against his own interests, is the editor for me.

The *Era* advocates one doctrine to which I can never assent. I am a *protectionist*, and so are *many* of your readers. But I think none the less of the *Era* because it advocates free trade. I am glad to read a good paper on that side of the question. My own view is, that our tariff laws should be so arranged as to give efficient protection to all home interests against all foreign competition. The only argument I have ever seen against this policy is, that the foreign poor will suffer by it. That may be; but it is our duty to provide for our own poor; and if other Governments do not the same thing, it is not our fault. Protection creates business, and business brings pay; free trade tends to destroy all business, except agriculture and commerce. Now, let there be a few years of plenty, and where would there be a market for our surplus produce? Under a judicious tariff, the home trade of Massachusetts, for the surplus products of other parts of the country, would be worth more than the foreign market of the whole world. A home market is what we want, and what we cannot have without protection. Suppose that, under a tariff for protection, it costs ten dollars to support my family a week, and that during that same week I can earn fifteen or twenty dollars; and suppose that, under a free-trade tariff, it costs five dollars a week to live, and in that week I have nothing to do, and can earn nothing—which is the best condition for me? And, what is my condition, is the condition of all who live by their labor. Such are very briefly my views on the tariff question, but I am glad to read in the *Era* and in the New York *Independent* what may be said in opposition to them.

So, of the Know Nothings. If they *know anything*, and are honest men, they will be willing, nay, desirous, to read what an honest man and enlightened patriot can write against them. The very few slaveholding oligarchs of these United States are now having everything in their own way. If the Know Nothings are to fall in with, and uphold this policy, their success will hasten the downfall of the Union. If the Know Nothings are, as they profess to be, true patriots, they can never be offended because they are closely watched and criticised. Go on, then, my dear sir, unflinchingly, in the course you have hitherto pursued, and your real friends will stand by you.

I am yours, truly, CALVIN GRANGER.

PLAIN TALK.

SHALER TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHANY CO., *February* 2, 1855.

I am almost a Know Nothing, compared with you, in more respects than one. But I cannot admit that you know more than Paul, who was "debtor both to the wise and to the unwise," nor do I think you claim to be. Please then do not throw this in the fire, as Jehoiakim commanded to be done with a roll which was displeasing to him, until you read it.

I had a design to quit taking your paper, but, somewhat like Festus, I did not like to send it to prison, (as far as my power would go,) without letting you know what I had against it. I have read with pleasure your views on negro Slavery, for I am opposed to *all* slavery, *all* monarchy, and *all* secret societies, as being contrary to the only infallible rule, the word of God, and practice of Him who is the light of the world, and who commanded to teach all nations all things which he had commanded them. But as Papists are one of the most deep-laid secret societies in the world, I cannot call it persecution to prevent them from voting and holding offices, (no matter where they were born,) but obeying the word of God, who said you may not set a stranger over you. And *they* are strangers, I think, (in the Scripture sense,) who would undermine the Government, and put to death all those who oppose them, as history proves. And they claim to be infallible and unchangeable. You might as well hope not to be burned when taking fire in your bosom, as not to be deceived by Jesuits. If you continue to plead for those enemies of learning (evinced by their opposition to our wholesome and republic-preserving educational laws, and the burning of Bibles in our midst) and freedom, you need not print a paper for me next year. I hope you will not be above taking an advice from an ignorant and obscure farmer, to set your face against every national sin as boldly as you do against negro Slavery, and then I will bid you God speed. Take this from a sincere lover of truth and right.

Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS MILLER.

AN INQUIRY.

SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO CO., N. Y., *January* 31, 1855.

SIR: Will your correspondent "Freedom," who writes from Cleveland, Ohio, under date of January 16th, be so good as to furnish the necessary information, for those wishing to take the preliminary steps to becoming *stockholders* in the enterprise treated of in his letter? He has touched a chord that vibrates in this section, and will rest short of nothing but *actual communication*. Address "W. M., Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y."

I write the above by request of many friends of freedom and reform, who are anxious to assist in rolling the ball started in Ohio.

W. MARTIN.

Better stick to the old, plain, straight-forward ways.—*Ed. Era.*

DO NOT BE SO WISE.

POTTSTOWN, PA., *January* 24, 1855.

I am sorry indeed that you have taken the position you have in regard to the Know Nothing movement. Six months ago I viewed them in the same light you do now. But believing the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, I joined them, and tell you truly I was disappointed; their views and motives are far different from what I conjectured; the organization has not the slightest tendency toward pro-slaveryism, and never can have; their motives are good and noble, and in every way are calculated to result in good to the country. I would advise you, before saying much more about them, to inform yourself as I did; for it is evident to *many* of your subscribers that you *don't know* what you are talking about. Many of the communications you publish are silly, indeed; and if you were yourself better informed on the subject, you would not publish them. But to end this, I will tell you honestly what effect the present course you are pursuing will have in this neighborhood. You will effect no good whatever, but will do yourself injury, not only in the way of losing subscribers, but leave the impression that you talk a great deal too fast on some subjects. Heretofore, there was no paper I loved to read as well as the *Era*; but until you change the tone of your paper in regard to the American movement, I must say otherwise. My opinions, above expressed, are the opinions of very many of your good subscribers. Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES T.

This was written about three weeks before the nomination of General Cameron for the Senate, by the associates of our complimentary correspondent.—*Ed Era.*

WHAT DO YOU THINK NOW?

STILL RIVER, MASS., *Feb.* 5, 1855.

Well, sir, Gen. Wilson is Senator. You can now behold Massachusetts as she is, Anti-Slavery to the back-bone, House and Senate. What more, sir, can you desire of the American Party in old Massachusetts? I don't believe, sir, that another fugitive slave can be taken from Massachusetts. The American Party is right on this subject, notwithstanding the opinions and reproaches of its honorable adversaries. It will be a party of action as well as profession, and will act up to its platform of principles. When it ceases to do this, I shall cease to act with it. The South has yet to learn that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting nails into the coffin of her accursed institution faster than she perhaps anticipates; nor will it be the first time in the annals of history that vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself. I hope to help you to more subscribers ere long. Yours will be the last political paper that I shall stop perusing. I read all sides, of all parties; and that is the reason, perhaps, more than any other, why I prize your paper so highly. I learn from that what the other parties dare not publish, through their base servility to the slave power.

LOSING CONFIDENCE.

CHELSEA, MASS., *January* 29, 1855.

I confess that the developments of the past year have very much diminished my confidence in the speedy enfranchisement of the colored race in this country. If in Massachusetts, the hot-bed of Abolitionism, where so much has been said and written on the subject of Slavery, twenty-five or thirty thousand voters, who had espoused the cause of the slave, have received no better idea of the genius of our institutions and of the principles of Liberty, than to be ready to rob men of rights essential to the perpetuity of free institutions, is it not evident that we shall be liable to continual betrayal and defeat, until there is a better understanding of the subject, in its various bearings, by those who claim to be its friends, and more firm and vigorous action in its behalf?

From a constant reader of the *Era* for the past six years. WM. S. L. COES.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE ELEPHANT.

FLORENCE, OHIO, *Jan.* 1, 1855.

The case stands thus: a secret society was got up, professedly to counteract Catholicism. Their blows were first felt in municipal elections, and in favor of the best men, without much regard to party fealty. The thing had a good look in Ohio and other Western States; their strength was thrown with the friends of Freedom, and to rebuke the infamous Nebraska fraud. Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, united with them—some, out of curiosity; some, in hopes to direct the new power in the path of virtue and justice; others, because of their apparent Free Soil proclivities; and others, still, in hopes of getting on the strongest party—but *none here* expecting it to be turned over, as a strong ass, to bear the burdens of Slavery. And now, sir, stick a pin here. This people cannot be so unceremoniously turned away from the settled purpose of their hearts. They rose in a mass against the aggressions of Slavery, and *Know Nothingism* will sink to the oblivion to which ignorance and error are ever doomed, without a tear of regret from its deluded and insulted victims, so soon as it is fully understood that the organization is bound in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors—the old Pro-Slavery Hunker parties.

One that has seen the Elephant in Ohio.

BRIGHTER DAYS IN PROSPECT.

WINCHESTER, OHIO, *Jan.* 4, 1855.

The *Era* yet lives, and I trust will live, to be the tyrant's scourge, and a beacon to guide freemen to a glorious victory. Things, now-a-days, go zig-zag, and especially politics. The reason is, two antagonistical principles are at work, to guide them, and they are nearer on equality, perhaps, in this Government, than any other. Justice and injustice, freedom and oppression! The one holds up its head, and looks you right in the face, and acts openly, honestly, and above-board; the other keeps dark, and acts secretly, dishonestly, craftily. Less than twelve months since, and the tide of public opinion had fairly set in your direction, or in favor of Liberty, especially in the North; and what Dr. Bailey and Horace Greeley said was received as almost law and gospel. Now you are in some danger of suffering decapitation. And why? Just because you are opposed to a secret political organization. Justice and liberty require no such means for their support, in a republican Government, unless we are ripe for a revolution, and there is no necessity for this. Be encouraged. You have seen dark days before, and you have seen bright ones; and though clouds may now hang over your pathway, the sun will again shine. There is no doubt the Anti-Slavery feeling is deeper and and wider this day, in the North, than it has been for years past. JAMES DUNLAP.

OUTSIDERS TEMPORARILY HELPED.

GARDNER, MASS., *Dec.* 25, 1854.

I candidly believe that one-third part of the Gardner vote came outside the Order. The opportunity thus afforded—this *escape* from the corrupt old organizations, and the emancipated finding themselves *unhurt*—has done and will do more to disrupt, and keep disrupted, these Union-savers and time-servers, than had we adopted the Republican movement of the Western States. Your editorials on the Know Nothingism of the day are commended by all who have steadfast Anti-Slavery principles, and who, as such, are willing to cherish them through evil as well as through good report.

N. B. H.

WILL MASSACHUSETTS LISTEN?

KETTLE-CREEK P. O., POTTER CO., PA., *February* 9, 1855.

If you should mention anything again in your paper about Know Nothings, you may state, as a fact, that the adoptive citizens of Massachusetts are leaving that State already, in great numbers, for the West; that, in a very short time, the German immigration will cease altogether, and even an emigration to countries where Freedom is more secure, and *where no Slavery exists*, will take place from the Union.

Europeans come to the Union with enthusiastic love for her, as a pattern and personification of Liberty, in its fullest extent; but if it will be known that a fanatic, selfish party is about to overthrow all laws and sacred promises in favor of emigrants, my countrymen, who, for liberty's sake, undergo so much hardship, danger, and expense, in emigrating to far-distant countries, will surely look for safer and more agreeable homes than they can find here, should the Know Nothing movement succeed. Their hundred thousands, with their intelligence, activity, energy, and their capital, (they bring about thirty millions, in money and valuables, yearly to the United States,) will not give any more uneasiness to sensitive natives, but settle other countries, in more favorable climates, if they can enjoy a rational liberty. Even the most tyrannical State of Europe will be a paradise for freemen, compared with the Union, when, and if, the now, great scheme should be executed, and if men of the profound knowledge and love of truth, like Governor Gardner, should govern the country. Woe to a nation that has to be enlightened by such perjury, and to be saved by such principles. Yours, respectfully, DR. JUNG.

DEFENCE OF AN AUTHORESS.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., *Feb.* 12, 1855.

Having seen accidentally a late number of your paper, I found among its contributions, a notice of a new work by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Ever ready to hail a woman's effort in the paths of literature, the article arrested my attention. With pain and regret, I perceived that commendation of one author, seemed necessarily drawn from severe and ill-founded animadversion upon another. The *pain* was given through personal regard for Miss Chesebro, whose high and holy purpose, in the conservation of her genius and energy, demands appreciation; and *regret*, by finding that no reliance can be placed upon critical *praise*, when critical *censure* is so palpably the result of ignorance. Miss Chesebro's works are not written for superficial perusal, and those who read them, for the amusement of a listless hour, are not prepared by such careless reading to estimate or report of them.

I know not who Mrs. Gove Nichols may be, with whom Miss Chesebro is associated in such unsparing condemnation; but friendship and justice alike claim this slight vindicatory tribute to one who loves virtue and truth, and whose aim in early years, as well as early authorship, is to shield and elevate her sex. M. N. N.

FROM A RETIRED EDITOR.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 6, 1855.

Although I have some time since retired from active participation in politics—driven by the force of necessity from the ranks of the Free Democratic press, to a calling which gives a better promise of bread to my family—I cannot forbear to add my humble tribute of encouragement and support in the difficult path you are treading.

If I had been told that our Free Democratic friends had organized a society for the capture and return of fugitive slaves, I should not have been more surprised than when I learned that they were flocking to the standard of a party whose creed makes the accident of birth the pretext for disfranchising a brother, and which, shunning the light of day, moves to its purposes in secrecy and silence, and aspires to govern the nation by the petty decrees of a lodge room. Where else can we find doctrines or practices nearer our own antipodes? Where can Rome herself find better countenance? White blackbirds are patterns of consistency, compared with Know Nothing Free Democrats. To call a man a free anything, who is under the bondage of a secret cabal, is a ridiculous solecism. All that the most apprehensive imagination has ever dreaded of Papal tyranny and absolutism, finds its counterpart in this new hierarchy. It cuts off recusants for heresy, with a sternness as unpitying as the Inquisition in its reddest days. What business have the haters of tyranny, and especially of spiritual tyranny, with such a communion? Just as much as Kossuth has in the Cabinet of Nicholas.

I hope our Massachusetts Free Democrats will take care to avoid the fate of the foolish bird, which, trying to imitate an eagle by carrying off a sheep, got his feet fixed fast in the wool, and was broiled for somebody's supper shortly after. The names talked of for high places do not resemble any ever heard in the roll-call of Liberty, but have long been familiar in the enemy's camp.

Sad am I to say it, but it is too true, that men in our front rank, men with national reputations, men we have sworn by, are bowing to Gesler's hat. I hope, if by this means they reach the seats of power they once held, with no shadow on their backward path, they will show by their works that the trammels they have voluntarily assumed are not strong enough to fetter their souls. Yours, S.

BREAK UP.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., *Jan.* 17, 1855.

I must say this much to you, by your leave, however. We have had a Know Nothing Order here, but, sir, it is smashed up—gone by the board. The *Era* and New York *Tribune* are decidedly the favorite papers here. They are this day more read, and greater favorites with the people of this county, than any other papers printed in the Union. I don't agree with you in all you say about the Know Nothings; but, sir, how supremely mean a man must be to order his paper stopped, because he and you can't think alike upon all things? The *Era* and *Tribune* are doing great good here, and will make all things right by the next election. Mark that! H. S.

INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE.

The ratio of increase of the whole slave population, from 1840 to 1850, is stated at 28.87. But this, be it recollected, is the average ratio. Of course, the ratio is far greater in Virginia, where the climate is mild, the labor light, and the treatment comparatively kind, than on the cotton, rice, and sugar plantations of the South. It a well-ascertained fact, that slaves employed in the cultivation of sugar do not increase. On the contrary, after the abolition of the African slave trade, there was a constant decrease in the number of slaves in the British sugar islands; and now, in the State of Louisiana, there is no increase of slaves except by importation. Hence, if the average ratio is 28.87, it is a very moderate estimate that the natural ratio in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, must be at least 30 per cent. Now, what are the facts?

In the last ten years, the ratio of increase in—

Virginia, is 5.21 per cent.
Maryland, 0.07 per cent.
Delaware, decrease, 12.09 per cent.
North Carolina, increase, 17.38 per cent.

Do we ask what has become of the slaves thus disappearing from these States? The answer is found in the ratio of increase in the importing States. Thus, in the last ten years, slaves have increased in—

Georgia, 35.85 per cent.
Missouri, 50.10 per cent.
Florida, 52.85 per cent.
Mississippi, 58.74 per cent.
Arkansas, 136.26 per cent.

In various other States, the increase is far above the average ratio. Hence we see that there is a prodigious transfer of slaves; or, in other words, a vast internal slave trade. The slaves of Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina, supposing them to increase in the ratio of 30 per cent. since 1840, would,

In 1850, have amounted to	1,020,033
Whereas, they number only	851,444
Exported - - -	168,589

Should these slaves average $500 a head, we have a receipt by these three States, of $84,294,500, or $8,429,450 yearly, for their staple article of export.—*Tribune.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hon. Ralph Metcalf having been notified by ex-Gov. Colby, Paul R. George, (isn't that a queer combination of names?) and Ruel Durkee, that he has received the American nomination for Governor of New Hampshire, has written a letter accepting the nomination. After expressing his thanks to the Convention, Mr. Metcalf goes on to say:

"The party nominating me I believe to be truly American, based upon American principles, to be carried out and sustained by Americans alone; and that the time has come when it is inexpedient and even dangerous to intrust the control of, or even a participation in, the administration of our national or local Governments to those of foreign birth, who must necessarily be ignorant, in a great degree, of the nature and character of our republican institutions, and who mostly profess a religion at the head of which stands a foreign potentate, and the spirit and influence of which is wholly incompatible with them.

"The facilities with which foreigners may become naturalized by our laws, and with which frauds may be committed, seem to render a revision of them necessary.

"Believing such views to be in full accordance with those of the American party, I accept the nomination thus tendered me, and will give my aid in sustaining and promoting its principles, whenever and wherever I can do so.

"I am well aware there are other questions of importance now agitating the public mind, upon which it may not be improper for me on this occasion to express my opinion. I allude, in particular, to the subject of Slavery and the cause of Temperance.

"I am decidedly opposed to the further extension of Slavery. I deem the Missouri Compromise, so called, to have been a solemn compact between the free and the slaveholding States, and as solemnly and morally binding upon both, as treaties are binding between foreign nations; and that the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, so far as it repeals that Compromise, was a violation of the compact and a great wrong upon the free States, and that they will be fully justified in not yielding an acquiescence therein, and in insisting upon its unconditional restoration.

"In relation to the Temperance question, I am convinced that some more efficient law than we now have for the suppression of the unlicensed sale of spirituous liquors, is necessary, and at all times I would most readily co-operate with the friends of such a measure in the passage of any law (constitutional of course) that would promote so salutary an effect.

"I have the pleasure to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and servant,

"RALPH METCALF."

IMMIGRATION FOR 1854.

There arrived at the port of New York during the year just closed 307,639 emigrants, of whom 168,723 were Germans, and 80,200 Irish. The immigration at the same port last year was 284,945. The following is a comparative table of emigration from the year 1847 to 1854, inclusive. It will be seen that in 1852 and 1853 the German exceeded the Irish, although in the aggregate for the eight years the latter is in the excess. In the year 1854 the German emigration has been double that of the Irish.

Table of German and Irish Emigration.

	German.	Irish.
1847	53,180	52,946
1848	51,973	98,061
1849	55,705	112,691
1850	45,535	117,038
1851	60,883	163,256
1852	118,011	118,131
1853	110,644	113,161
1854	168,723	80,200
	684,654	853,484
		684,654
Total		1,538,138

MORTALITY OF 1854.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives a table, prepared from the weekly mortality reports, of the deaths during the year 1854, in the four chief cities of the East—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston. The totals are—Philadelphia, 11,811; New York, 28,458; Baltimore, 5,738; Boston 4,418. [We incorporate with this table, extracted from one of our contemporaries, the bills of mortality of Washington city.] The deaths from various prominent diseases in the five cities were as follows:

	Philadelphia.	New York.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Washington.
Consumption	1,389	2,990	931	760	134
Convulsions	695	2,327	122	151	70
Cholera	601	2,459	2	255	1
Cholera infantum	633	1,455	393	81	90
Cholera morbus	126	231	129	26	4
Diarrhœa	241	1,106	46	54	26
Dysentery	443	827	253	147	31
Scarlet Fever	162	434	252	64	42
Typhus and typhoid fever	186	504	114	102	24
Inflammation of the lungs	56	1,152	151	249	60
Small pox	37	425	29	117	4
Marasmus	439	1,398	9	99	12
Still-born	529	1,549	345	—	54
Other diseases	5,924	11,510	2,962	2,304	657
Total	11,811	28,458	5,738	4,418	1,209
Under five years	5,874	15,593	2,887	1,987	597

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—According to the official census, just published, the population of Ireland for the years named was as follows:

Years.	Population.	Years.	Population.
1837	8,009,527	1843	8,259,200
1838	8,050,609	1844	8,301,563
1839	8,091,902	1845	8,344,143
1840	8,133,408	1846	8,386,940
1841	8,175,124	1851	6,551,970
1842	8,217,055		

In 1805 the population was 5,395,456. It gradually increased until 1847, and between that period and 1851 the diminution amounted to nearly 2,000,000.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE MAD ABOUT.—A friend recently from Washington has related to us a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members.

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Toombs, of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good-humored joke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you abolitionists are mad with the Almighty *for making the niggers black.*" "Your informant is slightly mistaken," replied Gillette; "we are only mad with you slaveholders *for making them white.*" The allusion to the bleaching process that is going on among the colored population of the South was at once understood by all, and Toombs joined with much good humor in the general laugh.—*Hartford Courant, Jan.* 21.

IMMIGRATION FOR JANUARY.—The number of immigrants who arrived at New York, during the week ending on Wednesday, was but 1,764, making a total for January of 1,682. The arrivals for the same periods in 1854 were 4,382 for the week, and 15,514 for the month. The falling off for the month has been nearly one hundred per cent. in 1855, as compared with 1854, and the immigration for January, 1854, was very small in comparison with the ensuing months of the year; and when, remarks the New York *Courier*, it is remembered that late advices from Europe state that there are but few steerage passengers offering, it will be perceived that there is good ground to anticipate that—unless something should happen which is not expected—the immigration for 1855 will be much lower in number than for many years past.

STATISTICS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* contains the returns for the past year from the several Methodist Episcopal Annual Conferences in the United States, which exhibit the following totals: Number of members 679,282, and probationers 104,076, being an increase of 30,732 members during the year. The number of travelling preachers in the several conferences is 5,483, of which 4,814 are effective, the remainder being either superannuated or supernumerary. There were forty-two deaths among the travelling preachers during the year. The number of local preachers reported is 6,149. The total amount of missionary contributions reported from the conferences is $229,049.

ADVANCEMENT IN LIFE.—The late Dr. Kitto, when a boy, was removed from a workhouse, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker. His master was a coarse tyrant. The poor boy appealed to the magistrates. His written statement was marked by a striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he returned to the workhouse—to him a welcome refuge. He was not idle there. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighborhood, to publish a small volume of essays and letters, and was placed in a position less unfavorable to self-improvement.

A GOOD WATCHMAN.—On Monday forenoon, a small dog named "Watch," belonging to a man in Hanover street, came into the Chief of Police's office and walked gravely up to the clerk, with the following note in his mouth:

"Mr. Chief of Police: Please grant me a new license, and oblige a former licensed dog.

"WATCH.

"P. S. I do my own errands."

The clerk, Dr. H. G. Barrows, made out a new license, which Mr. Watch received with a bark of delight, and then, with a wag of his tail as an adieu, trotted off, holding the paper firmly in his mouth.—*Mail.*

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A WORD WITH OUR FRIENDS.

TO-DAY the EVENING POST enters upon the FIFTY-THIRD year of its existence. Its history reaches back almost to the sources of our constitutional existence, and its columns since then have more or less faithfully reflected for more than half a century the growth of our national power, and the marvellous multiplication and prosperity of our people.

The occurrence of another anniversary furnishes a suitable occasion for reminding our friends in all parts of the United States, who appreciate our efforts to make a useful and acceptable paper, that we are greatly dependent upon their kind offices and timely commendation in quarters where our paper is not known, and that we must look to them for a renewal of obligations which we have heretofore had occasion time and again to acknowledge. Though we have no great faith in the hereditary virtues of newspapers, we feel that the past history of the EVENING POST is no unimportant guarantee that it will continue to preserve its distinctive characteristics, its independence, and its fidelity to the principles of republican democracy, and that so long as it remains under the control of its present conductors, it will lose none of its claims to the confidence and regard of the public.

It is about twenty-five years since the EVENING POST began to plead for Freedom of Trade, and for those fundamental principles of legislation which are at war with all monopolies having a legislative origin. It then, and for many years after, stood alone among the Northern journals, all of which, either silently or openly, were advocating protective and preferential legislation. It was one of the earliest champions of the rights of the States under the federal compact; it has resisted with unceasing effort that system of internal improvements which at one time threatened the budding enterprise of this country with the unequal and fatal competition of the General Government; it has opposed special legislation and all grants of special privileges, wherever and whenever its opposition seemed to be required; it labored, with no ordinary devotion, to rid the country of the National Bank, and to establish in its stead the Sub-Treasury system, which now remains one of the most durable and conspicuous monuments of American statesmanship; it is one of the most devoted, as it was one of the earliest, advocates of Cheap Postage; it has steadily defended the right of Petition; it resisted the passage of the last Bankrupt Law; it resisted the assumption of the State Debts; it has resisted every effort to extend the area of Human Slavery, and it has uniformly endeavored to maintain the Supremacy of the Laws, while they remained as such, however unjust they might be in their character, or oppressive in their operation.

In this State, the EVENING POST claims to have been one of the earliest advocates of the economical policy which has since been incorporated into the Constitution of 1846. It was almost the first and only journal for many months to advocate the call of a convention to amend the old Constitution of 1821. It supported all the important reforms which the new Constitution embodies, and assisted in giving an impulse to the cause of constitutional science which has already been communicated to nearly every State in the Union.

However humble may have been our agency in shaping the sentiments of the nation respecting questions of past controversy, about which the greatest diversities of opinion at different times prevailed, and against many of which the waves and storms of popular passion beat with relentless violence for years, it invigorates our confidence in the policy of our journal to find, for the quarter of a century during which it has been under the charge of one or both of its present conductors, that IT HAS ALWAYS CORRESPONDED WITH THE FINAL JUDGMENTS OF THE NATION, so far as they have yet been expressed, and proportionably diminishes our solicitude about the ultimate determination of questions which are yet under discussion before the people.

During the past year we have added one or two features to the EVENING POST, which were designed to commend it to the farming interest of the country. We refer to the agricultural contributions and the Cattle Market Reports. We have availed ourselves of the services of one of the most competent writers upon agricultural subjects in the country, to take that department specially in charge, and our cattle market reports are prepared with great care by one whose capacity for the service, we presume, has already sufficiently vindicated itself to those who have been in the habit of perusing them. As the cattle market of this city is the largest in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, we feel that we do not exaggerate the importance of giving to our readers, weekly, full and reliable reports of its transactions.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Single copies (as before)	$2.00
Five copies for one year (as before)	8.00
Ten copies for one year	15.50

And at the same rate for a larger number.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Single copy (as before) for one year	$3.00
Five copies for one year	13.00
Ten copies for one year	25.00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment must be made invariably in advance. Money may be transmitted in letters, by mail, at our risk.

We have to request our subscribers, when they address us, to be particular in writing their name and post office address legibly, and if they favor us with anything for the paper, to write upon one side of the sheet only.

The style of the firm in which our business is transacted, and the address of all communications designed for the proprietors or editors, is WM. C. BRYANT & CO.,
422 Corner of Nassau and Liberty.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
Early Copies Secured.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to republish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly. (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review. (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily-written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors, of the daily journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look, for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events; and, as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

☞ Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our Reprints in the hands of subscribers about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3
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POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered, through agents, *free of postage.* When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

N. B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE, by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal octavo, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6.

☞ This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm," lately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market. 421

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30

UNCLE LUCIUS'S JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR,

Begins its 11th Yearly Volume Jan. 4, 1855.

Ten thousand New Subscribers were added in 1853 and 1854. If the testimonies below are correct, it is not too much to say that it deserves five thousand more this year.

MISS LUCY STONE and other distinguished Anti-Slavery advocates say, "there *ought* to be an Anti-Slavery child's paper." So say we, and more. For ten years past there *has* been one, struggling with the popular tide successfully, and just now beginning to move up stream. Hear what they say:

The *Juvenile Instructor*, a small semi-monthly for children, published by L. C. Matlack, at Syracuse, is a neat, cheap, and readable paper. It is elevated in its moral tone and reformatory in its spirit.—*Penn. Freeman.*

Our Anti-Slavery friends will be glad to learn that it is thoroughly right on the question of Negro Slavery. It is the first juvenile paper in the country which is Anti-Slavery. Let it have a wide circulation.—*Hartford Republican.*

The *Juvenile Instructor* is a most admirably conducted little paper for children, issued in this city. We find it always welcomed by the little ones, and we see, by glancing over its columns, that "Uncle Lucius," the editor, possesses in an eminent degree the rare faculty of catering for the childish mind.—*Syracuse Evening Chronicle.*

We are pleased with the tone of this juvenile sheet, as well adapted to youth, and as teaching useful and none but useful lessons.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

This is decidedly the best publication for children that we have yet seen, notwithstanding the constant bragging of the "Little Pilgrim."—*People's Journal, Pa.*

☞ The *Juvenile Instructor* is issued every alternate Thursday. Price, per year, twenty-five cents; or, where fifty are sent to one address, 12 *cents a copy!!* Each number is illustrated with engravings, and an index furnished at the close of each volume. Specimen numbers sent on application to the publisher, LUCIUS C. MATLACK,
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"YOU CAN'T STOP,

WHEN once you have commenced reading it!" is the universal complaint with all who commence reading "THE INEBRIATE'S HUT; or, the First Fruits of the Maine Law." By Mrs. Southworth. A new and thrillingly interesting Temperance story, in one volume, 12mo. Elegantly bound in rich muslin, and illustrated with fine and striking engravings. Price $1. Sent by mail free, on receipt of price.

AGENTS WANTED,

To scatter this excellent work throughout the length and breadth of our land. The book should be read by all, showing, as it does, how a man of high standing may sink almost to the level of a brute, and be restored again by the workings of that divine law. Let, then, those who can, take an agency, and canvass their own towns or counties. We offer greater inducements than can generally be had. For particulars, address
HALL & BROTHER, Publishers,
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NEW AND WONDERFUL.
Hygeana brought Home to the Door of the Million!

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all Diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health, as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor—the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*N. York Dutchman, of January* 14.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named.

One package of Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing.
JAS. F. KEESBERRY, P. M., of Duncanson, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing, by Dr. Curtis's Hygeana. MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond street, New York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.
J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.

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N. B. Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only genuine article; all others are base imitations, or vile and injurious counterfeits. Shun them as you would poison.

☞ Druggists supplied by the dozen, at usual discount. 415

THE MODEL SINGING BOOK.
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BY I. B. WOODBURY.

SINCE the publication of the "DULCIMER" to the issuing of the "CYTHARA," one quarter million copies of Mr. Woodbury's books have been sold. Such is the acknowledged excellence of the Dulcimer, both in kind and quality, that it has been made the model for every popular Music Book published since its appearance. For its equally esteemed successor, the Cythara, enthusiastic praises reach us from all quarters of the country.

A second edition of twenty thousand is now ready, in which the few slight errors which escaped notice in the first twenty thousand are corrected.

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IF you wish to be cured of Epilepsy, or the falling sickness, use *Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.* It is the only remedy for you. The son of D. W. Stewart, Esq., of the well-known firm of Browning, Stewart, & Allen, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, No. 14 Warren street, was cured by this medicine, after all other means had failed. Hundreds of others have also been cured by it. See Pamphlets. Single package $3, or four packages for $10. Sent by express to any part of the United States.

Adults, who prefer the extract in PILLS, can have them by so ordering. Price $3 for two boxes, sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

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S. HART, M. D.,
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AYER'S PILLS.
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill, which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand; and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *Pill*, but not so easy to make the best of all *Pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto, that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system, as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions, for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable, are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins—for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood—in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence, an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required, cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of everybody; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than anything which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.
Prepared by DR. JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Lowell, Massachusetts.
Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it has ever been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Z. D. GILMAN, Washington; F. BROWN, Philadelphia; BROWN & BROTHER, Baltimore; and by all Druggists everywhere. 417

BARD & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every description, respectfully call the attention of the public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented "ANGULAR NIB" Gold Pens. These pens are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other now extant. For sale at the manufactory, northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia. Jan. 21.

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

FOWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet free. May 22—1y

COLUMBUS WATER CURE AND MEDICAL INFIRMARY.
For Females Only. No Cure, no Pay.

FOR the last year, this Institution has been treating diseases of the above class of patients, agreeing to restore them to comfortable health, or make no charge whatever. We are treating bed-ridden cases, no matter of how long standing, as above. Circulars sent on application. Address W. SHEPARD, M. D.,
423 Water Cure, Columbus, Ohio.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing *Artificial Dentures*, which combines the following advantages:

1st. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgement of food, to vitiate the saliva, or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2d. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat, between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterizes the natural organs.

3d. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the Teeth, Gum, and Plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4th. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the lisping or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

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6th. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.
J. ALLEN,
419 30 Bond st., New York City.

N. B. A small pamphlet, containing fuller particulars, sent (post paid) on application.

Z. C. ROBBINS,
Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C.,

WILL make Examinations at the Patent Office, prepare Drawings and Specifications, and prosecute Applications for Patents, both in the United States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been *rejected* at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.

Applications for *extensions* of patents, either at the Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorously prosecute.

Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands. March 29—eow

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

AND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affection of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN R. CORY,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly, WM. HUGHES,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. 171 Wood st.

Those Bitters are *entirely vegetable* thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an Improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

☞ All orders must state the diameter of the millstones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is $125.

Address J. G. SHANDS,
O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *April* 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y SILAS R. DULIN.