PORTLAND INQUIRER.

AUSTIN WILLEY, Editor.
BROWN THURSTON, Publisher.

All Men are Created Equal.--Declaration of Independence.

Terms, { $2,00 A YEAR. $1,75 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. X. PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1851. NO. 8.

THE PORTLAND INQUIRER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT PORTLAND, ME., 68 EXCHANGE ST.

WILLEY & THURSTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms—$2,00 a year, or $1,75 in advance, or within 30 days invariably. Twenty-five cents will be added for every six months delay after the first year's credit.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 3 cents a line for the first insertion, and 2 cents for every succeeding insertion; 18 lines to the square. The usual discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications are to be addressed to the EDITOR, Business Letters to the PUBLISHER, and both, post-paid.

[From the Portland Transcript.]

GEORGE THOMPSON'S LECTURE.

George Thompson, the English Reformer and Member of Parliament, lectured before the Anti-slavery Lyceum, on Thursday evening of last week. The Temple Street Chapel was filled to its utmost capacity by an attentive audience, who cheered and applauded the speaker throughout his discourse.—His reception was warm and enthusiastic, such as he has everywhere received out of Boston.

Mr. Thompson is a fine-looking man, of a tall, erect figure, graceful manners, and a countenance beaming with the light of intellect, and warmth of heart. He has more of the Yankee than the John Bull in his appearance, being of that lean sort that Cæsar liked not.

He is an eloquent speaker, clear and distinct in his enunciation, animated in gesture, rapid in the evolution of thought, and rising, occasionally, to a lofty flight. In denunciation and satire he is terrible, flaying his enemy alive, without mercy. The approach of a conflict warms him into a fiery energy, as the blast of the trumpet shoots fire through the veins of the war horse. Strong in the consciousness of the purity of his motives and the goodness of his cause, impatient of wrong, and hating tyranny with all the strength of his nature, he is eager for the conflict, and throws himself into it with an ardency and impetuosity, that sometimes hurry him into indiscretions. But his sincerity fully atones for all. No one can doubt *that*, who has looked upon his open countenance, listened to his burning words, or followed his course from his youth up. In his off-hand speeches he is often discursive and rambling, but whatever topic he touches upon, is presented in a strong light. In argument he is clear and conclusive, in retort ready and pointed; playful in humor, while his shafts of satire tell with wonderful effect.

He was introduced to the audience, in a few appropriate and complimentary remarks by Dr. D. S. Grandin. On rising, Mr. Thompson said, he felt a thankfulness to heaven that he was again permitted to meet in Portland the many friends whose kindness to him 16 years ago he well remembered. If he had harbored any evil design against this government, or people, the speech he had just listened to, would have disarmed him. Certain dastardly republicans had traduced him as a hireling emissary, but he could say he felt a warmth of heart towards this country which they never possessed. A thousand lying paragraphs had filled the newspapers, yet the writer of no one of them had ever dared to appear and attempt to prove his assertions. He had to-day read such a paragraph in a paper of which he never heard before—The Daily Evening News, of this city. He here read a paragraph from the News in which the editor charged him with coming to this country to preach political incendiarism, to array one section against another, and asserted that he had said in 1835, at Andover, that all slaveholders ought to have their throats cut! This Mr. Thompson pronounced a lie—an unmitigated lie! He was not sent here. He represented no government, no association. He invited himself, and he accepted the invitation! By what authority did the writer say this? Let him prove it, and he would quit the country instantly. He did not come here to stir up the slavery question. But he would ask no one, not even the editor of the Evening News! in what direction upon God's earth he should travel. He came upon no anti-slavery mission, but when he arrived in Boston, this question was raised by a mob in Faneuil Hall, and then he thought it his duty to try the question of free speech in this free country. Since then he had delivered 54 addresses in the vicinity of Boston, and been everywhere well received. He had appealed from the city to the country, and he had found the truth of the line,

"God made the country, but man made the town."

He defied the editor to prove that he sought to array one section against another. He had no such object. He then cleared up the old Andover calumny, and showed its falseness. He never uttered the words attributed to him.

And here he would say that he subscribed to our government, and our declaration of principles, and he wished us God-speed. But it is said, what business has a foreigner to speak upon slavery? True, in one sense, he was a foreigner, but if that was a fault, he pleaded not guilty. He had no voice in the matter! He was not consulted about his birthplace. Indeed, with his present views of this country, if he had been allowed a voice in the matter about the year 1805, he thought it probable he would have chosen to be born in America! But this talk about foreigners is all a sham! We are full of foreigners! Fanny Pierce and Jenny Lind are received with plaudits, and exalted to the skies, and they are foreigners! It was not because he was a foreigner, but because he spoke the truth, that all this wrath was poured out upon his head. But if a man may not talk of human freedom in free America, where on God's earth may be go? The newspaper-writers, when they say we may not talk of liberty here, utter a foul libel against the country! The people do not deserve it! It is only a few hireling editors who are soulless. He might be very popular, notwithstanding he was a foreigner. He never offended those who did not know him. They thought him a very agreeable person, until they learned he was George Thompson! The reason was, *he* was a republican, and such writers as he of the News, was *not!* (Great applause.)

He *had* a right to speak of American slavery. We have cast off three million beings, thrown them upon the sympathy of the world, even the heathen world. Our religious bodies have cast them off; and the north is now saying in its Union meetings that it casts them off. If he had come here with the news that 20 white Americans were imprisoned in the dungeons of a European despot, and if he sought their release, he would have been received with applause in Faneuil Hall, and been thanked by the President. It is because the negroes are not regarded as men, that so little sympathy is felt for them. Once contemplate the negro as a man, and it will no longer be thought impertinent in an Englishman to speak of slavery. If the negroes were white, slavery would fall. It is a question of color.

Let us first demonstrate that negroes *are* men. The lecturer here read from a little book, written in defence of slavery, a statement that the negroes are not behind the whites in religious zeal. Man has been called a laughing and a cooking animal, but he is most certainly a religious animal. Here we have the testimony of a slave holder that the negro is more religious than the white! Is the negro not a man? But this writer says further, that infidelity is unknown among the negroes, that in general intelligence they are superior to poor of England, and that the slave women are more virtuous than the women of the north! Is all this said of beings who are not men?

An ardent desire for liberty is among the characteristics of man. The slaves love liberty, and this proves they are not born to be slaves. Did God give them a love of liberty, and then give another portion of mankind a right to enslave them? This is the boldest atheism. A horse or an ox may be enslaved, but not an entire man! Could Frederick Douglass be enslaved? No! His master might imprison some 6 feet of animated matter, but the *man* would not be there.

The lecturer held in his hand a pamphlet by Professor Stuart, which he did not intend to read, as his own speech would doubtless be sufficiently soothing and soporific! But he would read an anecdote.

The Professor visited Charleston, S. C. soon after the insurrection of the slaves. Seeing a hillock of sand, he asked his friend its purpose. His friend replied, "that is where our slaves were executed."—He then went on to say that the slaves exulted in their death. They looked upon themselves as martyrs to the cause of liberty. They said, now we shall go where all are free. All the slaves of the city gathered to the scene, shouting, rejoicing, and hailing as martyrs those who were to die. Even those known to be innocent, accused themselves, that they too might die for freedom! The spirit of martyrdom had got among them, and the executions were obliged to be stayed. *Were not these men?*—But we have further proof. The slaveholder before quoted says, there are among the slaves 600,000 communicants, who for piety are equalled by few white men. These are living stones in the temple of which Christ is the foundation. They are God's children, and shall dwell in his presence. 600,000 children of God, whose names are written in the Lamb's book in Heaven, and in a Ledger on earth! Who in their prayers can call God their father, and at their labor must call a brutal overseer their master! American religion the lecturer could not define. He could understand the religion of the Hindoo, and the Parsee, but he could not understand the religion of a slaveholder—that religion which makes a temple of the holy ghost the property of man, and sells it, as merchandise, on the auction block.

But what is said in defence of slavery? Why, we are told that the negro has long heels, and a woolly head, and thigh bones unlike the whites! In a little pamphlet in defence of slavery, another curious fact was stated. Over the eye of a fowl, it said, there was a membrane to protect that organ. This membrane, in the white man, was but little developed and used only to direct the tears, but in the negro it was large and protected the eye. Hence the writer concluded that God foresaw that the negro would work in the sun, and that his master might sometimes neglect to furnish him with a broad-brimmed hat, and therefore, in his infinite goodness! he had provided this membrane as a substitute! In another pamphlet vindicating slavery, the writer stated several theories of the origin of the negro race. One supposed they were a race especially designed for servants, and that the declaration, in the Bible, that all nations are of one flesh and blood, could not apply to them, because if it did it could also be extended to animals, for brute beasts had "flesh and blood," "as well as *other folks!*" But this writer inclined to the theory that the negro was a hybrid. When the Israelites crossed the Red Sea a little daughter of one of them was lost. She was found by an ourang outang, who was pleased with her, took her home to his den, and the negro was the result!! These statements produced laughter in the audience, but to the lecturer they were the most horrible words ever uttered.

The lecturer in common with us all, was proud of his Caucasian descent. But what are we compared to the Africans? We are a mushroom race. When our forefathers were savages, worshiping Woden and Thor, Africa was resplendent with glory. She had her artists, her statesmen, and her kings. We look down upon the Africans, and forget the mighty nations from which they spring. If they have degenerated, so have other nations. Where are Palmyra, Persepolis, Greece and Rome?

The very worst hypothesis put forth in defence of slavery is, that it is a divine institution. 230 years ago, a few English Cavaliers bought of some Dutchmen a cargo of slaves, and landed them in Virginia. Was there anything divine in that? Did the Cavaliers fall upon their knees and thank God that they were the ordained ministers of his vengeance in enslaving the negroes? No! they enslaved them because they had the power. But if slavery is a divine institution, so is marriage. Marriage is disregarded by slavery. How comes it that one divine institution abolishes another? The Bible is a divine institution. Is it divine to lock it up? Are the fruits of slavery divine? Do not concubinage and vice of all kind rage in a slaveholding community? The lecturer could read for 12 hours extracts from their papers to prove the moral degradation of the south. Is slavery kept up simply because it is a divine institution? Does any one suppose that if the planters discovered it would be better for their interests to get rid of slavery, they would keep it because it is divine? Mr. Clay has made a move for the suppression of the slave trade. Would he do this if he believed slavery divine? For there could have been no slavery without the slave trade. And if it be right to hold any Africans in slavery it is right to enslave *all* Africans. But it is said *you* have no right to say anything. The English brought slavery here. The lecturer here related an anecdote of his falling into conversation with a gentleman who did not know him. The gentleman said George Thompson had no right to speak upon slavery, for the English thrust slavery upon us. Yes, replied the lecturer, who preserved his incog, but you know we set up for ourselves some seventy years ago, and nothing was then said about the English forcing it upon us. We kept it because we liked it! That, replied the gentleman, is all very true between you and I, but we must not let him tell us that! Thus this talk about slavery being thrust upon us is all a sham!

But what good do you expect to accomplish? The overthrow of slavery. We have discovered the secret of getting rid of all such evils. It is to be done by talking—simply by talking, by acting upon public opinion. We live less under law than public opinion. The constitution is nullified every day, both at the North and South. Public opinion nullifies it. It was public opinion once made him leave this country, and he was rejoiced to see how much public opinion had altered. The abolitionists have received the reward of their labors. Then they were like the voice of one crying in the wilderness; now slavery is discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land, in every newspaper, and by every fireside. Do you think to stop it? No! Were every abolitionist dead, it would go on of itself. Such men as the editor of the News make a great mistake about slavery! Notwithstanding the *vast circulation* of that paper, abolitionism has the presumption to exist. The editor, after writing three inches of leaded matter throws down his pen, and exclaims, now I have put down this agitation! But Webster tried his hand at it, and he failed! You might as well try to bottle the sunbeams, to hide the moon with a blanket, or to catch Niagara in a thimble, as to stop this agitation. The finest, purest, most patriotic men in the country are abolitionists. For himself, he loved the country so well, that he was rather disposed to live here altogether. He was not doing the work of the English tories in preaching anti-slavery here. They wished slavery to be perpetual. Abolish slavery and we would be the greatest nation upon earth.—We should, too, be united. Now, we have no union, except upon paper, and can have none until slavery is abolished. Can you unite Christ and Belial? We can have no safety with 3,000,000 slaves. Make haste to do righteousness, ere it be too late.

Why this hostility to abolition? Is it not Christian, humane; is it not in harmony with political economy and the declaration of independence?—Why oppose him? Was he not peaceable? If this editor were to lecture in London, how would he like the lecturer to denounce him in a paper of *equal influence*. [Laughter and great applause,] with the News? Why was this paragraph put in? To make a mob. [Here some one cried, "Guess not, he is here, very peaceable."] What would he say of me, if I should attack him, and when called upon for proof, have none to offer. He would say I was a cowardly scoundrel, and I should be! What would be say if I should betray so much ignorance as to charge him with being sent here, and then could not tell who sent him? O, he would roll it under his tongue as a sweet morsel, he would bring it home, and write upon it against John Bull for a thousand years! Such men have souls so small that 50 of them might be put in a nut shell, and then jump out of the worm hole! They cannot comprehend this movement, any more than the men of Jericho could understand the blowing of the horns that prostrated their walls. I challenge that editor to prove that I have no right to speak here! Must I cease to be a man when I come to America? All Americans, except these of such little souls as the editor of the News, will say, let all men criticise us. I say to the editor, you are a day behind the fair. You will decrease and the friends of freedom will increase. The cause must prosper because you are an indomitable people, and God is with you. How will that editor meet the negro at the judgment seat? He had opportunity to defend the oppressed, and did it not. Oh, he would give worlds for one smile from the negro, whom he now detests. Mobs, martyrdoms, 500 gentlemen of property and standing, rewards for the heads of abolitionists, the murder of Lovejoy, the burning of negroes, lynch laws, and ungodly legislation have not stopped this cause, and they cannot stop it. What harm has it done? It has elevated the public sentiment and softened the hearts of the people. Its triumph is sure!

STATE CONVENTION.

REPORT OF SPEECHES.

ABSTRACT OF THE REMARKS OF G. F. TALBOT, ESQ.

Mr. Talbot said: The wrong which we find in various forms existing in the world, is not generally the creation of positive law. It is rather a part of the original evil, of the chaos, and darkness, which it is the province of laws to dispel. In the late enactment of Congress, relating to Fugitive Slaves, which we have met together to consider, we find wrong legalized, injustice enacted, violence and villany stipulated for in the solemn forms of statute Law, whose "voice is the harmony of the Universe, and whose seat is the bosom of God," is made to prostitute its majestic attributes to aid the purposes of cruelty and oppression, and sanctify deeds of meanness and barbarity, abhorrent to the moral sense of the world. They who have thus undertaken to change the moral code of mankind, to confound the permanent distinctions of right and wrong, to array laws required to strengthen and perpetuate slavery, against the everlasting laws of God, are doing what they can to destroy, not the Union alone nor the present forms of our government, but the principles of loyalty itself, the very faculty in men which makes them the subjects of any government. Because we have been conservators of these vital and fundamental principles of right—because we have asserted the paramount authority of God; we have been scouted as advocates of the "*Higher Law.*" The atheism that denies any higher authority than the laws of Congress—any deity but a constitutional deity, has infected not only the halls of legislation, but has found pulpits, not a few, whence to proclaim itself oracularly to Christian audiences.

I forbear to discuss the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law; the points are briefly and forcibly set forth in the resolutions on the table, and will, I doubt not, be ably argued and enforced by the gentleman who reported them, and who has made of the whole subject a critical and thorough investigation.

I shall confine my own discussion to the moral and religious aspect of the question.

We cannot sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, because it is abhorrent to the natural conscience. As it is wrong to enslave a man, it is the right and duty of every slave to assert his manhood by the first practicable escape. Forcibly to reenslave him is a greater wrong than to have held him in slavery since his birth: first, because he has, by his escape, made himself actually free; and secondly, because he has given an energetic exhibition of his will to be so. No man can aid and abet in his re-enslavement without becoming a participator in the guilt. This law requires us to assume this guilt, while it has no competency to vary in the heart these moral principles and no power to secure us from the condemnation of our own consciences, or the contempt of mankind. It asks us to be cruel, treacherous, inhospitable; but it cannot make kindness, honor and hospitality less lovely, or the wrongs which it excuses, requires and compels, less mean and despicable.

We cannot sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, because it contravenes the fundamental principles of religion.—The Christian world refer to the Bible as the code of their religious duties; but the Bible is a large book, and is susceptible of, and has been made the subject of various interpretations, the basis of different philosophies, and the authority of contradictory theologies. In the noise and confusion which has filled the christian world for centuries over these, is there not some short-hand statement of truth, some summary of duty which, for unsophisticated minds, will comprise and interpret the whole? Yes, there is. There is a key that unlocks the treasury of divine truth, a formula which contains all the law and the prophets. The whole law is fulfilled in this: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Brotherly love is the whole doctrine of the Bible, the whole duty of man. A man cannot love his brother and send him into slavery, cannot love him and betray him to his pursuers, cannot love him and refuse to aid his escape. The fact that there is a law of Congress requiring him to do all this, cannot possibly make any difference. It is only by restricting the jurisdiction of religion, by contending that there is a certain secular and political sphere where religion is suspended, that any argument can be made in favor of this law. Famous among all the texts is that requiring us to "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's." There have been, at least, a score of sermons preached and published on that text, wherein the jurisdiction of God and Cæsar have been laid down and marked with as much distinctness as Mason & Dixon's line. The spirit of the text is capable of quite a different use. The enemies of our Lord had sought to entangle him in a dilemma on a question of paying tribute to the Roman government. If he denied that it was right, he was to be accused of sedition to the Roman practice; if he assented, he was to be made obnoxious to the people for want of patriotism. He took a coin, and being told whose image it bore, silenced his crafty enemies by the memorable words—"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

I hold in my hand what Theodore Parker has called the third person of the slaveholding Trinity—the copper cent. His American confession of Faith will be recollected: "I believe in the gold eagle, the silver dollar, and the copper cent; these three make one money."—Whose image and superscription does our penny bear? not Cæsar's, not George the Third's, not Millard Fillmore's, not that of the Demon of Slavery. Whose flowing ringlets are these rudely graven upon what seems a fair maiden's head? Our artists have not left us in the dark; and lest there should be any mistake, the superscription—'Liberty'—is cut upon the image itself. If then, Liberty is the Sovereign to which we owe allegiance, the principle which we have enthroned as supreme, the great idea to secure which unions, constitutions and governments have been created; let us render unto Liberty the things which are Liberty's, and unto God the things which are God's. Here certainly is no conflict of the higher and lower laws.

I marvel especially that the ministers and representatives of that religion, which is love, should make themselves so prominent in vindicating the cruel requirements of this law against the repugnance of our humane and christian feelings. When society puts on her severer aspects and descends to inflict pain and punishment, she does not make the minister of God's beneficence, the minister also of her vengeance. She has her judges, her courts, her sheriffs, her posse of executive assistants, solemnly, silently, sadly to inflict her supreme penalties; but calls not from the place of prayer the apostle of meekness and forgiveness, except to bless and open Heaven even to the criminal, that she excludes from earth. Is it because the power of the National Government, backed by the two great parties that divide the nation, who have just now forgotten their rancorous hatred of each other in a common hatred of the slave and his friends, supported by a corrupt press and a public sentiment, the controlling element of which is hatred to a proscribed race, with its summary commissioners and its whole pack and posse of men-hunters cannot enforce this Fugitive Slave Law, that the great leaders of the christian denominations must likewise carry over the glory and honor of the church to support it; or is it to show how pliable modern christianity is, and how readily it can be made to truckle as once it did not to political power, and how unscrupulously it can sell God's poor for salaries and praise.

REMARKS OF J. C. WOODMAN, ESQ.

J. C. Woodman, Esq., of Portland, said,—He had been requested to speak upon the 8th and 9th Resolutions. Though it would be more interesting to the audience to hear him speak upon the higher law, he should comply with the request.—He would endeavor to show, that the recent act for the recapture and restoration of fugitives from service, is clearly unconstitutional in a variety of particulars; and that the constitution itself does not authorize nor permit the restoration of slaves or persons held as property.

It requires the restoration of servants that escape from a territory, which the constitution does not authorize nor permit.

1. The first objection he would make to the act was this; it requires the restoration of persons held to service or labor, who escape from a *territory* into a State. This is required by the sixth section of the act and it is wholly unauthorized by the constitution. The only clause in the constitution, which, it is pretended, furnishes any foundation for the act is the following:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be given up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This clause has no reference to servants who escape from a *territory* into a state. It does not prohibit the state from discharging such person from the service to which he was held in the *territory*. It does not require the state nor any person in the state to give such servant up to a claimant from the *territory*. Before the constitution was formed, each state had an independent right, to discharge from service every servant who might come within its bounds from any other state. By the foregoing clause in the constitution, that right was surrendered. But that clause has no reference to servants that escape from a territory into a state. In such case the states have surrendered no right. "The powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."—10th Amendment to the Constitution. In relation to servants, that escape from a territory into a state, no power has been surrendered by the states, and none has been delegated to Congress. The fugitive enactment is therefore clearly unconstitutional, because it requires the restoration of "persons held to service," who escape from a territory into a state. The matter appears very plain; as clear as the light.

Contrivance of Congress indirectly to establish Slavery in the Territories.

The question now arises, why Congress undertook to assume this power so manifestly unauthorized. At the time this act was passed, slavery was prohibited by the constitution and laws in all the territories of the United States. The object of assuming this power was by indirection to establish slavery in the territories. Although the clause in the constitution has no reference to slaves or persons held as property, it would be shown in the sequel of the argument, that the Supreme Court had perverted it and applied it exclusively for the restoration of fugitive slaves. If then none but fugitive slaves can be recaptured and restored under the constitution, and Congress has legislated for the restoration of fugitives who escape from a *territory* into a state, hereafter it will be argued, that slavery is a lawful institution in the territories, because slaves who escape therefrom may be reclaimed from the states, and that Congress has recognized the fact, by legislating for that purpose. It will be contended, that if Congress did not recognize the fact, that slavery existed in the territories, that body would not have passed an act authorizing the re-capture and restoration of fugitives from a *territory* into a state.—Congress has usurped this power for the purpose of doing indirectly through the aid of the Supreme Court, what they dare not do directly, namely, establishing slavery in the territories conquered from Mexico.

It authorizes judges to be appointed in an unconstitutional manner.

2. The next objection, he would make to the act was this: it provides for the appointment of a great number of irresponsible Courts under the name of Commissioners in a mode unauthorized by the constitution, for the trial of causes, where the great question of human liberty is a stake. This act requires, that the Commissioners should be appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the organized territories, §§ 2 and 3. The constitution requires that all judges shall be appointed by the President and Senate. Art. 2, § 2, clause 2. The constitution provides that,

"The judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." Art. 3, §2.

The act does not in terms provide, how long the commissioner shall hold office, but it is generally supposed he holds it, only during the good will and pleasure of the court, that appoints him. However that may be, he is to receive no stated salary, but is to depend upon the fees of office. If he gives judgment in favor of the claimant, he receives ten dollars, but if he gives judgment the other way, he receives five dollars. Here is a direct bribe offered by Congress, to decide against liberty. We can see how it works practically. When Adam Gibson was claimed as Emery Rice, by a slave hunter before Commissioner Ingraham in Philadelphia, one witness testified that Gibson *was* the man and three that he was *not* the man;—yet the Commissioner thought the testimony of one witness and an additional fee of five dollars clearly out-weighed three witnesses, refused to wait one hour for further testimony, and immediately gave judgment in favor of the claim and a certificate by which Gibson was carried out of the State, into Maryland as a slave. When Gibson arrived at the home of the man for whom he was claimed, he disclaimed him at once.

But to return, are these commissioners judges or courts? If so, they are appointed, paid, and hold office on terms, directly contrary to the constitution. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States."—Art. 3, § 1. These Commissioners are allowed by the act to decide finally cases of the greatest importance arising under the constitution of the United States. If not, then they have no authority to act at all. But if the act does invest them with authority to decide without appeal cases of the highest importance arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, they are judges or courts. That the act in terms gives them this authority cannot be doubted.—They are judges unconstitutionally appointed, unconstitutionally paid, and have no authority whatever to decide in the cases, that may be brought before them according to the act.

There has been an attempt to answer this reasoning, by pretending that the trial of the persons claimed, before the commissioner is not a final trial, but only a preliminary examination like the examination preliminary to the surrender of a fugitive from justice. The analogy wholly fails. In the case of the fugitive from justice, the question is one of an alleged violation of the criminal jurisprudence of a sovereign state. The demand is to be made by the executive of one state upon the executive of another state. The questions to be determined at the preliminary examination are, whether the person is properly charged with crime in another state, whether he fled from that state and the identity of the person. If so, he must be surrendered to the executive of the State from which he fled, in order that he may be tried for the crime charged against him. In the case of the fugitive servant, the question is one of private right on the part of an individual. The claim is to be made by that individual and on any other individual who hinders or obstructs him in the enjoyment of his right. The questions to be determined before surrender, are whether the person owes service or labor to the claimant in another state as charged, whether he escaped from that state, and the identity of the person. If so, he must be surrendered to the person from whom he escaped. He is not to be surrendered into the hands of the officials of another state for trial. There is nothing more to try. He has had his trial before the surrender. In theory, and according to the constitution, he is surrendered to perform that service, which he owes in another State; practically, he is surrendered to be sold into slavery. Mr. Benjamin R. Curtis, who has undertaken to justify some parts of the fugitive law as in accordance with the constitution, admits, that if the trial before the commissioner is any thing more than a preliminary examination—if it is a final trial, the commissioner is really a judge and appointed and paid in a mode unauthorized by the constitution. It is submitted that the trial is final, because the person cannot be surrendered till all the facts are found against him, so that nothing remains to be tried. And Congress was of that opinion, for it has made no provision for any trial after surrender.

It deprives the people of the right of trial by jury in suits at common law, where the amount in dispute exceeds twenty dollars.

3. The next objection he would bring against the act was this: It deprives the people of a right to a trial by jury in a suit at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars. In such cases the seventh amendment to the constitution requires a trial by jury. In these cases the value in controversy is liberty. The supreme court have decided, that the amount in controversy in such cases, exceeds two thousand dollars. It has been said that the case does not constitute a suit at common law. The result determines a common law right; consequently the suit must be one at common law. It will not do to say that the mode of proceeding prescribed by Congress, is not according to the forms of the common law, and for that reason a trial by jury may be dispensed with. Congress may prescribe a mode of proceeding different from the forms of the common law, for the prosecution of all common law rights. In that case upon the reasoning suggested, the trial by jury might be dispensed with in all civil actions. By such reasoning all rights secured in the constitution might be overturned. But the supreme court have decided this question. Judge Story in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Parsons v. Bedford & al., 3 Peter's Rep. 44, says, "in a just sense, the amendment, then, may be construed to embrace all suits, which are not of equity and admiralty jurisprudence, whatever may be the particular form, which they assume, to settle legal rights." Now the case of the fugitive under this act, is not a case of equity or admiralty jurisprudence. It is therefore a suit at common law and the alleged fugitive is entitled to a trial by jury.

Answer to Benjamin R. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis has attempted to answer this objection in another way. He argues that the slaves are not parties to the constitution; that they are not entitled to the protection of the constitution; that they are not entitled to the right of trial by jury; and consequently it is no wrong to them to send them back into slavery without giving them the benefit of a jury trial. Then he says, the sole purpose of this law was to reclaim fugitive slaves, and send them back into bondage, and surely they have no right to complain, that they do not have a jury trial, for they are not entitled to it. Admitting for one moment the facts of Mr. Curtis to be true, he does not meet the question. The slave does not complain; the free citizen complains. In this state every man is presumed to be free; he is to be regarded as a free citizen until the contrary is proved. But on the other hand, every free citizen is liable to be seized under this fugitive law and claimed as a slave. When he is so seized, surely *he* is entitled to a trial by a jury, before he shall be carried off and sold as a slave. In every case, the questions to be tried are whether the person claimed owed the claimant service or labor in another state, and whether he escaped. The burden is on the claimant Now admitting, that the question to be tried really is slavery or freedom, every slave is entitled to a trial by jury, because he may be a free citizen, and must be so regarded until the contrary is found by trial. It will always be impossible to discriminate between the freeman and the slave before trial, and unless all that are claimed are allowed trial by jury, free citizens may be denied their constitutional rights, and sent into slavery by an irresponsible arbitrary court. It not only *may* be done, but has already been done in several instances since the passage of the fugitive act.

But in reality, the question to be tried is not one of freedom or slavery. Free citizens may "be held to service or labor under the laws of a state," and if they escape into another state, they are liable to be reclaimed under the constitution and restored unto the person to whom such service or labor is due. It will be shown in the sequel, that none but free citizens are liable to be reclaimed under the constitution, when that instrument is properly construed. Surely, it will not be denied by any, that they are entitled to a trial by jury before they can be taken from the places of their own choice, and separated from their friends and sent into a distant state to be held as the servants of another

All these objections might be removed by an amendment of the act. Congress might repeal that portion of the act, which authorizes the recapture and restoration of servants that escape from a territory into a state; also that portion, which authorizes the appointment of commissioners and undertakes to vest in them judicial power. The right of trial by jury might be given. There are other grave objections to the constitutionality of this act as it now stands, which might be removed by amendment.

Congress has no authority to legislate for the restoration of fugitive servants.

4. But there is one fatal objection to the constitutionality of this enactment, which cannot be removed. Congress has no constitutional power to pass any law on the subject. The only clause in the constitution, that has any bearing on the question, has been already cited When any "person held to service or labor in one state," shall escape into another, that state is prohibited from passing any law or regulation, to discharge him from the service which he owes in the former state. It is also provided that the servant "shall be given up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due." Several questions arise. What is meant by "a person held to service or labor in a state under the laws thereof?" That question, he would answer before he closed. What is the meaning of the word *claim?* "A claim is a challenge by a man of property or ownership of a thing, which he has not in possession, but which is wrongfully detained from him." Stowell v. Zouch, Plow. 359 — This is cited by Judge Story with approbation in the Prigg case. He also gives his own definition of the word *claim* as follows: "It is, in a judicial sense, a demand of some matter of right, made by one person upon another to do or forbear to do some act or thing as a matter of duty." The claim is to be made by the party to whom service is due. On whom is the claim to be made? Not upon the governor of the state, nor upon the president of the United States, but upon any and every individual who interferes to hinder or obstruct the claimant in taking possession of his servant. If no person interfes to hinder or obstruct the claimant in taking his servant, then no claim could be made and no action would be necessary. The master had the same right to take his servant as he had to take his ox, wherever he could find him The states were not bound to find *his* servant for him, nor had the government of the United States any authority to expend money in searching for him If any individual undertook to hinder or obstruct the master in taking possession of his servant, or to conceal him, that was a wrong to the master, and the master should make his claim upon such wrong doer. If the servant was not given up on a claim, the master might maintain an action of the case for enticing away his servant, or a writ for replevying the person. If the constitution, by "persons held to service," means slaves, then he might maintain a writ of trover or replevin for them as property.—These were all common law remedies and no special legislation was required for the restoration of fugitive servants. The constitution executes itself. There is a perfect remedy without any legislation. The power to legislate for the restoration of fugitive servants is not among the powers expressly delegated to Congress, nor is it necessary for carrying into effect any of the powers that are expressly delegated to Congress or any other power vested by the constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Examination of the opinion of the Supreme Court in Prigg's Case.

But it may be said, this question has been settled by the supreme court in the Prigg case. That is not so. It is true, the court in that case gave an opinion, that Congress has power to legislate for the recapture of fugitive servants. But that question did not necessarily arise in the case and the opinion was extra judicial. Prigg did not carry Margaret Morgan out of Pennsylvania under the provisions of the act of 1793. His defence rested on the constitutional provision alone.

Such an opinion cannot have the force of precedent. And no precedent unsustained by reason can form a rule for future action.—Judge Baldwin dissented from the majority of the court on this very point. He did not himself state the reason of his dissent. But Judge Wayne said, "All the members of the court except my brother Baldwin concur in the opinion, that legislation by Congress to carry the provision into effect is constitutional; and he contends that the provision gives to the owners of fugitive slaves, all the right of seizure and removal, which legislation could give." Chief Justice Taney said, "If a state could not authorize its officers, upon the master's application, to come to his aid, the guaranty contained in the constitution was of very little practical value. It is true, he might have sued for damages But as he would most likely be a stranger in the place where the fugitive was, he might not be able to learn even the names of the wrong-doers, and if he succeeded in discovering them, they might be unable to pay damages At all events he would be compelled to encounter the costs and expenses of a suit prosecuted at a distance from his own home, and to sacrifice perhaps the value of his property in endeavoring to obtain compensation."

It was admitted by the court, that no express authority could be found in the constitution, authorizing Congress to legislate for the restoration of fugitive servants. Judge Baldwin contended that there was no incidental authority for that purpose; that such power was not necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying into effect any other power. Chief Justice Taney dissented from the majority of the court. The majority held, that the power of legislation was exclusive in Congress. The Chief Justice held, that state legislation in aid of the restoration of fugitive servants was constitutional, and necessary to make the constitution effectual. The very language which he used on the occasion showed, that the common law writs either in the state courts or in the federal courts, would afford a perfect remedy, and that no special legislation was needed on the part of Congress or the states. To be sure, men, being selfish, would like to avoid litigation and the expenses which it involves; they would like to have others hunt up their lost property; when they have occasion to bring suit they would like to have their opponents easily found and always able to respond; but they cannot always have their desires gratified. The law is open and the courts are open. Government will not hunt up their stray animals, nor pay the expenses of their litigation, nor become responsible for the liabilities of insolvent men. So is the case in relation to fugitive servants. The common law writs furnish a perfect remedy. This Chief Justice Taney admits. And although it may be very convenient for masters who have lost their servants, to have the government interfere in hunting them up, in paying the expenses of the litigation that may be necessary, or in removing them to the place whence they escaped, or by inflicting fines, imprisonment, or even the punishment of death upon the wrong-doer, yet such interference is not necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect any power vested in the government of the United States or any department or officer thereof.

In order to show that Congress has the power to legislate for the recapture and restoration of fugitive servants, Judge Story refers to several other cases which he holds to be analogous to the case of fugitive servants. Upon examination they will all be found wholly unlike the case in question.

He says "treaties made between the United States and foreign powers, often contain special provisions, which do not execute themselves, but require the interposition of Congress to carry them into effect, and Congress has constantly, in such cases, legislated on the subject; yet although the power is given to the executive, with the consent of the Senate, to make treaties, the power is nowhere in positive terms conferred upon Congress, to make laws to carry the stipulations in treaties into effect." He would take issue with the Judge on the matter of fact. Power *is* conferred upon Congress in *positive terms*, to make all laws necessary and proper to carry the stipulations of treaties into effect in the 1st Art. 8th Sect, and 17th clause. The President and Senate are a department of the government They have the power to make treaties. Treaties often contain provisions, which require the legislation of Congress to carry them into effect. The power is conferred on Congress in *positive terms*, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution, any power vested by the constitution, in any department of the government of the United States.

Judge Story refers to three other provisions of the constitution, which he supposes require legislation on the part of Congress, and yet no express power is granted to legislate in those cases. Those cases will all be found on examination to be in no respect like the case of legislation for the restoration of fugitive servants. Although no power is expressly granted to legislate in those cases, yet it will be found that power to legislate is given incidentally in each one of them, as necessary for carrying into execution some of the powers that are expressly granted to Congress or the government of the United States.

The opinion of the Supreme Court cannot change the constitution. The Judges are responsible to the people. Sedition Law. National Bank.

But it is said, that it is unsafe to regard an act of Congress unconstitutional, after it has passed through all the usual forms of enactment. Moreover if the Supreme Court has passed upon it, and given an opinion in favor of its constitutionality, that settles the question. To say that every act, which passes through the usual forms of enactment, is to be received as constitutional, is to inculcate the doctrine of passive obedience. It is to return to the arbitrary doctrine of the reign of the Stuarts in England. It is to set the constitution aside. To require absolute submission to all opinions of the Supreme Court, is to put it in the power of a majority of that court, to overturn our constitution by construction; to set aside the principles of government adopted by the people; and set up a despotism, in their place. The opinion of the Supreme Court can never determine any thing but the question before them. When they give an extra judicial opinion, as they did in Prigg's case, affirming the power of Congress to legislate for the restoration of fugitive servants, that opinion can have no effect whatever. It had no effect in deciding that case; it was not necessary to the decision of the case. It can have no weight as a precedent, because it is not sustained by reason. Every officer of the government takes an oath to support the constitution and *he is bound to support it as he understands it*. Every individual living under the protection of the constitution, is bound to support the provisions of that instrument. He must be his own judge in the first instance, what the constitution requires. If he is brought before a court, charged with violating the constitution or any law made in pursuance thereof, the jury must judge under direction of the court. If the case be a civil action, the Supreme Court are to determine in the last resort in each particular case. Still there always remains an appeal to the people.

There are various instances where opinions of the Supreme Court have been reversed by the people. During the administration of John Adams, an act was pass'd called the sedition law By that act certain false and malicious libels upon the Government of the United States, the President of the United States, or either House of Congress, were made penal and punishable with a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years. The national courts held this act constitutional. A number of persons were were tried and convicted under it. The democratic party could not find any power in the constitution authorizing Congress to legislate upon the subject. They appealed to the people and that appeal was sustained The administration of John Adams was overthrown. Matthew Lyon of Vermont suffered the penalties of that act in 1799. More than forty years afterwards in 1840, Congress refunded the fine with interest to the legal heirs and representatives of Mr. Lyon. In the House of Representatives only fifteen members voted against the bill. In the Senate, if my memory serves me right, the vote was unanimous. Who now believes that the sedition law was constitutional?

In 1791, a national bank was chartered by the federalists and the bill was approved by George Washington. In 1816, the democrats chartered another national bank and the bill was approved by James Madison. These acts were again and again held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court. After the election of Gen. Jackson as President, he took an appeal to the people. Congress rechartered the late United States Bank and he vetoed the bill and appealed to the people again, and the people sustained him. It is believed that at the present time, nearly all the so called democratic party hold, that Congress has no power to charter a national bank And Mr. Webster seven or eight years ago pronounced such a thing, an obsolete idea.

The question is not to be determined by authority of great names; but by argument and the constitution. Reply to Mr. Webster.

But Daniel Webster says he has heard of no man whose opinion is worth regarding, that has doubted the constitutionality of this enact-

ment. It would be far more satisfactory to the people, if he could meet the objections, that are brought against it, and defend its constitutionality in argument. The constitutionality of an act is not to be determined by an array of great names, but by comparing it with the constitution itself and testing it by reason. The act of 1793 was held to be unconstitutional by Judge Paterson for want of power in Congress to pass any law on the subject. This act must fall by the same interpretation. It is held to be unconstitutional by Judge Tappan and Senator Chase of Ohio, by Judge Hutchinson and Governor Williams of Vermont, by Senator Seward of New York, by Gen. Fessenden of Maine, by David Paul Brown of Pennsylvania, by Rufus Choate and Dexter Ware in Massachusetts. The people have been accustomed to consider the opinions of these men as worth regarding. One would think Mr. Webster himself would be willing to be guided to think, that the opinion of *Horace Mann* was worth regarding, unless he is disposed to disregard the opinions of all men but himself.

The Constitution does not require the restoration of Fugitive Slaves.

Mr. Woodman thought enough had been said, to make it apparent to all, that the act was clearly and wholly unconstitutional. He would therefore proceed to show, that the constitution does not authorize nor require the restoration of slaves, or *persons held as property*, who may escape from one state into another. The clause, which has been supposed to require it, is in the following words: "No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service may be due."

What is meant by the words, "person held to service or labor?" What are the rules of interpretation, by which we are to determine the meaning of this phrase? The following are held down as the rules of interpretation by the supreme court of the United States:

1. "The intention of the instrument must prevail; this intention must be collected from its words." 12 Wheaton, 232.

2. A second rule is that universal one, acknowledged by all courts, to be imperative, *that language must be construed strictly in favor of liberty and justice.*

The supreme court of the United States have laid down this rule in the following words:

"Where rights are transferred from despotical principles are overthrown, where the general system of laws is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with *firmitis, ible clearness*, in order to induce a court of justice, to suppose a design to effect such objects." United States v. Fisher, 2 Cranch, 390.

3. A third rule of interpretation, is to examine all the words of the instrument, and so to construe them as to make the instrument consistent with itself.

4. "The constitution was adopted by the people of the United States; and it was submitted to the whole, upon a just survey of its provisions and effects. * * * * * * * * Nothing but the text was adopted by the people." 1 Story's Comm. on Const. § 406.

Who are the persons that are to be delivered up? They must be held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, by a party to whom such service or labor is due. What is the meaning of the word "held?" The word *held* in the language of the law is nearly equivalent to the word *bound*. In the form of a common bond, it reads thus: "Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B. am held and stand firmly bound," &c.; the two words are equivalent to each other. If either word should be omitted in writing a bond, the meaning of the instrument would not be lost at all. When there is a difference in meaning the word *bound* is supposed to precede; the word *held* to follow. When a man enters into a bond, he becomes bound. In consequence of executing the bond, he is held. The words "bound to service" are found in the third clause of the second section of the first article of the constitution. "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states * * * according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, *including those bound to service* for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." "Persons bound to service for a term of years," are free persons. Being bound to service, they are held to service or labor according to the terms of the bond and under the laws of the state. There were great numbers of these persons held to service or labor in the states, and who were held as servants, but not slaves, at the time the constitution was formed.

By the laws of Massachusetts, the overseers of the poor, with the assent of any justice of the peace, were authorized to bind out, all those children whose parents should by them be thought unable to maintain them, and when the parents were not assessed for the public taxes. Females were bound out to the age of twenty and males until twenty-one years of age.—They were to receive support and instruction. Children might also be bound out by their parents with their own consent in like manner.

The overseers were also authorized to bind out, for a term not exceeding one year at any one contract, any persons they should judge liable to be sent to the house of correction, though said persons should be more than twenty-one years of age. The overseers of the poor with the assent of two justices of the peace were also authorized to bind out for a term not exceeding five years, any unmorried woman, who should be delivered of a bastard, and who during her lying-in, should be chargeable to any town in the state of the town. By law, children were to serve their father until they became twenty-one years of age. In all these cases, "persons were held to service under the laws of the state." And in all these cases the service was made to the master, and he was bound to furnish protection and support, and in some cases instruction also, as a part of the contract. Similar laws existed in all the states. That there was a class of "persons held to service or labor," called servants, entirely distinct from the slaves, at the time the constitution was formed, appears from the proceedings in the convention.

While the report made in favor of delivering up fugitives from justice was under consideration, "Messrs. Butler and Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved to amend it, so as to require fugitive *slaves and servants* to be delivered up as criminals." "Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, said this would oblige the executive to do it at the public expense." "Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a fugitive slave or servant than a horse." And on these suggestions Mr. Butler withdrew his proposition. These facts were recorded by Mr. Madison at the time, and appear in the Madison papers. It is manifest, that there was a class of persons in all the states, at the time the constitution was formed, known as servants, bound to service or labor, but not as slaves, under the laws of the several states, by others to whom that service was due. These persons were "bound to service," but free. They were "held to service," but their masters had no property in them, nor had they property in their future earnings. Reed v. Belfast, 20 Maine Rep. 246. They owed service, and their masters might replevy their persons, or maintain actions for enticing or inducing them to depart from their service; but they could not maintain any action of trover or replevin for them as property. These servants are exactly described in the constitution, and are liable to be recaptured and restored under the provisions of that instrument.

And this was the construction put upon the constitution by Congress by the act of 1793.—That act provided, "That when any person held to service or labor in the territory on the northwest of the river Ohio under the laws thereof, should escape into any of the states or other territory," he might be recaptured. He could not be recaptured as a fugitive slave, because slavery in the territory north of the Ohio had been totally abolished six years before by the ordinance of 1787. He could only be captured as a *free* man, though he was a servant and owed labor to another.

The question now arises, whether the phrase, "person held to service or labor" can be construed to mean a slave. According to the second rule of interpretation laid down, that construction is not to be put upon the phrase, unless it is irresistible. So far from its being irresistible, the words do not give any proper description of a slave. They do not own any labor to the master. There is not any contract between them. If the master gets any service out of a slave, it is by brute force merely—The slave is not a *servant*, owing any such, but he is *property*, and held as stock from her. In every slaveholding state, slaves are declared to be chattels personal or real estate. They are property to all intents and purposes. Take the Dorcas case. The slave owns her absolutely. She has no more protection for her chastity than a cow. He owns her and the fruit of her womb and the milk of her breast. He has the legal right to raise stock from her, whether she is willing or not; as much right as to raise calves from his cow. She cannot marry, but must embrace the man her master directs. He may sell her or her offspring when he chooses. He may sell her child before it is born—yes, all her children before they are begotten. She is not held as a servant, and may not minister unto him at all in the capacity of a servant. She is property, and may be kept, and often is kept as a concubine. For her he may maintain an action of trespass or replevin, as for any other chattel. In all these respects, the slave is in the same rank with the cow, or even with a hook or a chair. She can with no more propriety be said "to be held to service or labor," than she can be said to perform service in the than an ox or a cow. The ownership of the slave is so complete that it does not terminate at death. The master may sell the body, or eat it, or convert it into manure at his pleasure.

According to the constitution, "persons bound to service for a term of years," or persons held to service or labor by another to whom that service is due, are free persons; while slaves are held as property, and if they are referred to in the constitution at all it is in the appointment clause under the name of "other persons."

The opinion of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case sets aside all known rules of interpretation—would establish slavery in all the States—is erroneous, immoral, unchristian, and must be reversed.

But it is said, that the supreme court in the Prigg case, has decided that the constitution requires the restoration of fugitive slaves—Surely they did no such thing. Had it been so, they would have done it. It is wondered at. A majority of that court has always sympathised with slavery. The attorney general of Pennsylvania admitted in the argument that the constitution required the restoration of fugitive slaves, but that was his interpretation! In so doing, they gave up the only point they had in the cause. The cause was never argued for Pennsylvania with any desire, expectation, or wish, that it should be decided in her favor.

This you may well believe, when you learn that Prigg not only took Margaret Morgan, who escaped from slavery in Maryland and carried her back; but that he also kidnapped one of her children, who was born in Pennsylvania and never had been in Maryland; yet he was not indicted for kidnapping the child. An attorney general who could cause Prigg to be indicted for kidnapping the mother, who had been a slave, yet was too tender of slavery to hastarily neglect to indict him for kidnapping the child, for which he must certainly be convicted, could not be expected to argue the cause with any wish to succeed.

Judge Story delivered the opinion of the court, and held, that the constitution required the restoration of fugitive slaves, or persons held as property. In fact, his construction goes the length, of holding, that the clause is to be applied to persons held to service or labor as persons held as property. But in order to give the constitution such a construction, he admits, that it is necessary to set aside all known legal rules of interpretation, and resort to history.—Judge Story, who had, in his commentaries, ridiculed the idea of resorting to the opinions of the framers of the constitution, to ascertain its meaning, in order to favor the designs of the slaveholders, was obliged to resort to some of those opinions to pervert the plain language.

"Before, however, we proceed to the points more immediately before us, it may be well,—*in order to clear the case of difficulty*—to say, that in the exposition of this part of the constitution, we shall not be materially aided by considerations, which appropriately and exclusively belong to it, without laying down any rules of interpretation of a more general nature. It will, indeed, probably be found, when we look to the character of the constitution itself, the objects which it seeks to attain, the powers, which it confers, the duties which it enjoins, and the rights which it secures, as well as the known *historical* fact, that many of its provisions were a mere compromise of opposing interests and opinions; *that no uniform rule of interpretation can be applied to it, which may not allow, even if it does not positively demand, many modifications in its actual application to particular clauses.* And perhaps the safest rule of interpretation after all, will be found to be, to look to the nature and objects of the particular powers, duties, and rights, with all the lights and aids of *contemporary history.* * * * *Historically* it is well known, that the object of this clause was to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding states, the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves, as property, in every state in the Union, into which they might escape from the state, where they were held in service. 16 Peters, 610—611.

Here the judge sets aside all the known rules of interpretation. He does this without laying down any other rules. He seeks to interpret this clause in favor of slavery, but admits that it cannot be done without setting aside all established rules of interpretation, nor even then if he would adopt any new rule and apply it in the interpretation of every part of the constitution. He fairly admits that in order to carry out the construction, he must adopt one rule of interpretation for one part of the constitution, and different rules for other parts of the same instrument. And this is strictly true, for if the word *person* in the constitution is used in spirit, and with the design to recognize human chattels, yet if it is not used to signify *slave*, then the constitution does not authorize the recapture of fugitive slaves. On the whole, Judge Story falls back on history—the proceedings, and the opinions of the framers of the constitution. Though he adopts a method of explaining the constitution, which he had ridiculed, it does not sustain him. He is obliged to falsify the truth of history. The convention not only refused to adopt a clause authorizing the restoration of fugitive slaves as has been shown; but the clause, which was adopted, was amended by striking out the words "in servitude," and substituting "to service," as the record shows. Mr. Madison says, this was done because the word *servitude* was supposed to represent a more degraded condition than the word *service*.

The Prigg case contains the one-sided opinion of the court, upon the constitutional law on the subject. If it does, then slavery is established in all the states of the Union. If the constitution "secures to the citizens of the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership, in their slaves, *as property*, in every State in the Union into which they might escape," then they need not carry their slaves back, but may hold them here; work them here; raise stock from them here; sell them here; prohibit them from ever leaving here; and compel them to live in adultery here. And they may do the same in every State in the Union.

This interpretation cannot stand. It must not stand. We take an appeal to the people. Some christian principle must be infused into the Court. Negro slavery is never lawful in England. Yet the opinion of the Court of King's Bench was pronounced in favor of it. In the year 1678, the 29th of Charles the 2d, the case of Butts v. Penny came before the Court of King's Bench. It is found in 3 Lev. 351, Lev. Rep. 201, as follows: "Trover for 100 negroes and upon not guilty, 'twas found by special verdict, that the negroes were infidels and the subjects of an infidel prince, and are usually bought and sold as slaves, and are transported by the consent of merchants, and that the plaintiff bought these, and was in possession of them till the defendant took them. And Thompson argued, there could be no property in the person of a man; for God gave man power over him, and cited Ce. Lit. 116. That no property could be in villains but by compact, or conquest. But the court held, that negroes being usually bought and sold among merchants as merchandize, and also being capable of a name, might be property in them sufficient to maintain trover."

Here is the foundation of negro slavery. It was attempted to set it up on a Divine institution. This case did not contain the law of England, but only the bigotry of the court. Contrary decisions were made. Still slavery maintained its ground. In 1772, when Lord Mansfield, decided the case of Sonitersei, there were between fifteen and sixteen thousand men held in slavery in England. The judge held, that "slavery was so odious, that nothing but positive law could sanction it." There never had been any positive nor any other law to sanction it in England. Christian principle had become diffused throughout the kingdom. The decision of Lord Mansfield completely swept slavery from the soil of England as an immoral and unchristian institution. It was ninety-four years after the case of Butts v. Penny. No new law was established. No new word. The difference was this. One Court proclaimed heathenism and the opinion of the court; the other proclaimed christianity and the law of England. It will not take ninety-four years in this country—we expect it will not take the court in the Prigg case, to proclaim the christian principle that pervades the constitution, and to establish the true construction of that instrument. But if it takes a thousand years, it must be done.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

Having resigned the chair to Dr. Holmes, one of the Vice Presidents,

Hon. STEPHEN C FOSTER said, that his early instructions had led him to the principles of religion had taught him to regard all men as brothers, children of a common father; and with his first lessons in the love of liberty, he had learned to write freedom in the American politics, the principle, that all men were born "free and equal," and by nature endowed with the inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." He had read the history of the Pilgrims, and admired the noble courage with which they had refused to be religious according to the forms prescribed by the established church, and required by the enacted laws of England: men whom the world honored, because, following conscience when men of the world mocked conscience, they had contended for the rights of liberty, and achieved it for themselves and for us, their posterity. In common with all his countrymen he had read with many tears and name of Washington as the champion of liberty. His youthful reading and the influences of his boyhood had impressed upon his nature the sacredness of the patriot's duty, or rather the peculiar privilege of an American to sympathise with the oppressed in any part of the world. The most honorable intellectual efforts of some of the most illustrious orators had been put forth in behalf of those who were struggling at fearful odds with tyranny in other lands,—Greece, and South America, and Poland,—yes, and of all, in defiance of distant Austria, and on the side of fallen, crushed Hungary.

With such an education and under such influences he had come to manhood, and he had reached more than the middle of life; and now in the legislation of the present Congress, had come an edict bidding him seize some noble man who had escaped from bondage and chain back to hopeless bondage. What could he do? What could any Christian do? Could we dispense with the precepts of Christianity?—Could we take Christ out of our national creed? What could any honest American do? Was it for us to belie the words of our fathers?—Should we write "FALSE" on the pages of our national history? Should we send man into slavery and thus pronounce America's noblest profession base hypocrisy? Were those present ready to obey this law, and do all this? If so, what would they do with a fugitive slave? If they were not ready for this work, and would not obey this law, they would answer no: ("No," in full response.) Then there is here in Wilmington a company of traitors! Be it so! He would not violently resist the officers of the law: but spite of all the cries of treason which false pulpits and false politicians would raise, he would feed the famishing slave; he would harbor him, and aid his escape to a land of liberty.

What was said of the "higher law" had often recalled to his mind a remark of Doctor Channing. That eminent moralist had once said, that it was not in the power of all the legislative bodies in the world to legislate away the rights of human nature. He felt that this was true. It was the office of legislation to protect these rights, and not to destroy them; and when legislation attempted to destroy them, it only destroyed itself. It laid aside its sacred authority, and absolved Reason from its allegiance. When such laws were enacted, it was the duty of the clergy to maintain the Right against the iniquitous enactment. They need not interfere in the contests of rival politicians; but when politicians violated the precincts of conscience by their immoral requirements, the clergy ought to assert the supremacy of conscience, and disobey those requirements as instruments in the accomplishment of evil purposes, even though those purposes be clothed with the form of legal authority.

In the revolution in England, which preceded, and produced the settlement of New England, the Puritan preachers preached liberty; and the prayer offered up from the beach by their pious forefathers, when they were about to "leave behind Old England's shore," was full of the spirit of liberty—not of liberty to do as we list, but of liberty *to do right* and *not to do wrong*.

In the American Revolution, the ministers urged the people to resist the encroachments of tyranny: they preached independence, and encouraged the people to endure all the inconveniences of the war. So they ought now to stand by liberty. They ought to make wicked oppressors feel the rebuke of their sacred office. The oppressed should yield up to the power of moral truth boldly spoken from the pulpit. This duty all of the clergy were not discharging, and he was astonished at the position which some of the clergy were taking. Dr. Dewey had declared that he was ready to send back to slavery *his own mother*. What a smothering of filial affection and reverence! How strange the transformation! Dr. Dewey's lower of Him who in his last hours had from a band of the holiest men that ever walked the earth, selected the tenderest and most affectionate of these last, and bade to him as he pointed to his own parent, "Behold thy mother."

He hardly knew to what results the passage and attempt to enforce this law would lead. It was of the same character as the legislation of the French Jacobins when they by statute denied the existence of God, and might produce similar results. He feared, that Congress directed against the humane feelings and religious convictions of the people. So far as it should be executed, it would brutalize us as a people. It would degrade us by and see the worst of wrongs inflicted upon another without debasement and demoralization. It was for us to prevent this process of degradation. We must stand firmly and resolutely, and hand down to our children the disgraceful character of slave catchers. Whatever it might cost us; whatever labor or loss we might be compelled to undergo, we must bear it, lest our children become what it professed to be—the land of liberty: the home—not the hunting ground of the oppressed.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. PECK

MR. PECK could not conceive how any man could yield the least obedience to this fugitive law without violating christian principles. He believed in the general duty of obedience to law; but it is also the duty of good citizens to disobey wicked laws. Such are always the best citizens. So did the martyrs, and thereby obtained their renown. It is one way to get good laws to teach unprincipled politicians that we will not obey wicked ones. Better have agitation, and even temporary anarchy than to set an example of submission to such law. If we must have anarchy as the fruit of slavery, of course we must; but we should hope to make a short work of it, rather than have ages of it hereafter.

Other aggressions are all ready if these are yielded—there is no end to them if we submit at all. We have no *right* to obey this law. Every man is bound to disobey it or renounce his christianity. So Daniel did and secured the pagan king's approval, and his acknowledgment of the true religion.

Mr. Fiske says conscience is not to be our guide. What is? To whom shall we surrender the right of conscience and private judgment? Alas, that ministers should forget their high mission! Alas, that they have forgotten the glorious words of Luther at the close of his trial for disobedience to law: "Show me that I am *wrong*, or I cannot recant."

(Mr P was followed by the convention in an early period, and in the above does little justice to the less eloquent remarks made by him.)

REMARKS OF GEN. FESSENDEN.

He preferred to hear younger men. He had nearly "spoken his time out." But while he could speak at all, he would not fail to advocate the rights of the colored man. There had been oppression elsewhere, but there was apology for it that we have not. When this law was proposed, his friends said to him he could not pass, but he told them it would; and that the people, used to submission, would acquiesce. When passed, his friends told him it would not be executed, but he believed it would. A large portion of those who profess Godliness are willing it should be. If you look at some late productions of ministers, you can scarcely conclude they believe there is a God. And many others had not uttered a word against it, as victim after victim was falling by it.

It is even avowed, that a grand object of the constitution was to protect slavery.

Bring him to believe that, and he would declare that a set of greater hypocrites and villains never lived, than his framers. The word *slave* is not even used. Do you believe that the people, after going through the Revolution for liberty, intended such a construction of their constitution?—that it was designed to spread and establish slavery all over the United States? Another million, and slavery be perpetuated from age to age while the world stands? Had they believed such to be its meaning, would the people have adopted it? (Loud response—"Never—never.") He remembered even from childhood the views of a venerated father who was active in the adoption of the constitution, and who never dreamed of such a design in that instrument. Bring an angel from heaven, and let him say whether this is not a libelous and perpetuate slavery. It is an outrage on common sense. Yet this law is declared to be constitutional—so judges say—so ministers say—while it dooms Gibson and other free men to slavery. It may be there are no others capable of taking comprehensive views of the constitution.

Slavery in this country is simple usurpation, without any legal or moral foundation whatever. It is a well settled principle, that even what is doubtful shall be construed in favor of liberty, but that rule is entirely reversed. In cases of over $20, a jury trial is expressly provided; but in this law there is none for *liberty itself!* The constitution says no "*person* shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law;" yet for the purposes of slavery that *term* is construed as equivalent to an ox—a horse—or real estate!

But a final objection to this fugitive act, and which ends all argument, is that it violates the eternal Law of God. Standing before Heaven, with infinite in justice and mercy—will you tell Him you trample on the rights of these people rather than violate your own law? Divines tell us it is right, but what would He say? Would He not repeat, "*Thou shalt not deliver to his master the servant that is escaped unto you!*" Oh what an account will they have to give who teach thus! He believed—and he was willing Mr. Fiske should know his opinion—that the real motive of his late sermon was, that Bath might retain its interest in the carrying trade of the south.

"O, fellow citizens," said he, "*we will not obey this law.* In my habitation the fugitive shall find a resting place, and nothing but arrant cowardice shall prevent me from defending him there to any extremity." He had had a slave in his house since this law was passed, and he hoped to see others. "You may imprison, or torture, but I will aid the oppressed."

(Such is a very imperfect sketch of a powerful and eloquent speech which was often applauded by the audience.)

☞ We should call particular attention to Mr. Woodman's argument at Winthrop. It is able and conclusive. If any one deems it otherwise we should be happy to hear from him. The speech will bear more than a casual reading.

Yarmouth Classical and English School.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisment of this school. Mr. Wood, the Principal, sustains a high reputation as a Teacher.

DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.—We are glad to see that this excellent democratic paper in Boston is now fully established on a substantial pecuniary basis.

THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE for February is received and every man will buy one who knows how pleasant it is to be hooked up *by authority*, in all railroad matters. Price five cents.

THE ATLANTIC SAFE!!

We announce with great pleasure the safety of that long missing steamer, and of all on board. She encountered so heavy wind and sea when about half sea over, as to break her main shaft. It was then attempted to reach Halifax with what sail she had, but the gales were too severe and she ran back to Cork in safety, Jan. 22. She left Liverpool, Dec. 28.

The arrival of the Africa at New York, bringing this news, occasioned immense joy in that city. It is stated that Capt. West's wife had lost her reason by anxiety for her husband.

☞ Turn out to Windham, and see about those generous invitations.

THE QUESTION NOT SETTLED.

The servile portion of the north appear to think, that if they can smother the morality and manhood of the country sufficiently to obtain even a reluctant acquiescence in the "peace measures" of this Congress, the sea will then be calm to them to play their political games unmolested. Such notions are futile.

There is no peace to wrong. Such persons have yet to learn the philosophical and historical truth that *tyranny is one*, whether in America or Europe; that Despotism unresisted, never stops short of Absolutism; that freedom, even in its neighborhood, is counted an enemy because it is the hostile and dangerous influence. On this account Russia and Austria united to crush Hungary; France hastened to blot out the Italian Republic; Hesse and Hollstein are forced to yield the few rights they sought to maintain, and the torch of freedom yet flickering among the Alps alarms the tyrants of Europe, and if necessary they will quench its "incendiary" light in blood.

So in this country. The Slave Power, now absolute in one half the Republic, and fast gathering to itself a control of the other, possesses every attribute—every element of the most ultra despotism. History knows of none more absolute. Republican forms change not its nature or tendency. Its democratic professions are but the sheep's clothing of the wolf, under which the devil of tyranny rankles only the more fiercely for being forced into close relations with freedom. This our experiment of two thirds of a century proves, and present observation confirms. Has the spirit of slavery been modified—tamed—liberalized, by its contiguity to freedom? Has not the constant presence of its old immutable antagonist served rather to whet the edge of its jealousy, and harrow perpetually the deathless animosity of its own nature? Our whole history answers. And it is not because slaveholders are originally worse than other men. They exhibit but human nature clothed with arbitrary power. So does Nicholas—so did Louis XVI.

Slavery was the great obstacle to the formation of the Union; it has been the cause of all its difficulties, and that alone casts a portentous shadow upon the future. In our earlier history, however, it was not strong enough seriously to disturb the institutions of liberty, but it is not so now, nor can it ever be so again till the might of the country finally prostrates it. Till then there is no peace for us—there can be none unless liberty itself be reduced to where it is in Italy.

The late complete [triumph of slavery over the imbecile north is but one link in its chain of conquests. It has not laid down its arms. Already is it exploring new fields of contest, and avowing new designs of aggression. Submission has no tendency to pacify despotic power, but only aggravates it while anything remains to be yielded. As well feed the tiger with live flesh to calm his ferocity!

Look at some of the issues with that tyrant power already before the country—and the progress of things will speedily create others.

Slavery is already in New Mexico and Utah, and there fastening its clutches firmly upon their vitals. Opposition there, shamelessly, cruelly abandoned by the north, is giving way. Congress has the most perfect right to abolish and interdict slavery in those territories; and this question will come up in the next Congress, and there, these pass laws of the Presidential issues of 1852. It will be too late then to deceive the country with pretensions that it cannot go there.

The slave trade carried on under the national flag on our southern coast, is a disgrace to the country.

Slavery is to be abolished in the District of Columbia. Congress from very shame authorized the municipal government of the District to remove the whole sale trade for exportation just over the line, and also to make slavery there more secure; but even that remains untouched so far as we are informed.

The late southern piratical expedition against Cuba having failed, another method to obtain it is to be tried. A slaveholder has already moved in Congress to direct the government to seek it by negotiation. Nothing but the greatest vigilance will save the country from sinking still lower under the intolerable burden of Cuban slavery.

A plunge upon Lower California is already in contemplation, and its annexation as a slave state. Let the north become quiet under existing usurpations, and this will be ready.

California itself is not safe. The attempt is already made to effect a change in its constitution in favor of slavery. Let the country go to sleep, and slave labor be found very profitable for mining, and who can ensure the safety of California?

The division of Texas into four or more slave states Congress has a right to forbid; and the importance of doing it may prove to be equal to the value of the Union.

The creation of a slave State on the north of Texas is already projected; and if permitted, the slave power will yet organize all the territory secured to the Indian tribes into slaveholding States.

How fearfully deceptive then is the pretence that all questions relating to slavery are "settled"? It is not so. The war is still raging without even a truce on the side of slavery, and the country has not now time even to fortify against the next assault.

Well will it be for the country if the people learn in time to distrust Godless politicians, who have lead it into its present difficulties to secure the party alliance of slaveholders. Well will it be if they learn in time that slavery is an *enemy* and not a friend to republican liberty. That it is pushing an inflexible and determined war of entire subjugation of the Union to its absolute and resistless control, and that northern serviles are the instruments of its designs. Every loss hitherto sustained has been the result of an idolatrous adherence to *party* against *liberty*. The remedy under God is plain.

OXFORD MEETING.—This is altered (see notice) on account of other meetings in that county. We hope to see a great meeting. We shall go up on the morning train to Paris, March 5th, then depend on friends.

SOUTHERN IDEA OF HONOR.—We commend to the special notice of the *Argus* the following extract from a long article upon the Mass. coalition in the *Mobile Herald and Tribune*:—

"We observe that the Boston *Post*—one of what we should in the South call the soundest papers—is very much opposed to Mr. Sumner. It also, at the same time, a strong partisan of Mr. Boutwell, who was elected Governor by a union of Free Soilers, Democrats and Abolitionists. Mr. Boutwell was chosen by the grace of this coalition, and how any man or newspaper can suppose he could keep faith against it with those candidates included in the bargain which secured his success, is what we cannot exactly comprehend.

From the Commonwealth

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

Massachusetts Safe Yet!!

THE "HIGHER LAW" RESPECTED

THE KIDNAPPERS AT FAULT.

A True Account of the Proceedings in the Case of the Alleged Fugitive Slave, SHADRACH SIMS Arrested at the Cornhill Coffee House, AND HIS

RESCUE!!!

in OBEDIENCE to the HIGHER LAW.

"Let the star spangled banner continue to wave
Ob'er ours land of the free and ous home of the brave."

A hired kidnapper, of Norfolk, Va., named John Caphart, came to this city last week with papers purporting to Virginia, claiming a man called Shadrach, as the slave of John Debree, of Norfolk, a Purser in the United States Navy. He applied to HON. GEORGE T. CURTIS, Esq., United States Commissioner, for a warrant to arrest the alleged fugitive under the late Peace-making and Union-cementing Fugitive Slave Law, and it was granted. In the absence of Marshal Devens, who has not yet returned from Washington, whither he went to answer a subpoena in behalf of the Government in regard to the aforesaid Law, the warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Patrick Riley for execution.

This Riley is half for Hughes and Knight, in the case now pending against them on behalf of Craft and his wife, and it is supposed that in hope of recommending himself to notice at Washington in case Mr. Devens should be turned out, he volunteered on this service. As he was on the glow of his zeal, he did not let the infinite pomposity of his manner during the time that Shadrach remained in his power, would show that he had some special personal interest in the matter.

The warrant was placed in his hands early morning at the Cornhill Coffee House, late Tafts', Marshal Riley rides ex-Constable known by the name of 'Augur-hole-Byram' going there on pretence of getting breakfast, and while the alleged Shadrach was unsuspectingly waiting for them, he was secretly arrested by the party of Caphart, Debree, and hurried to the Court room, without even being allowed to put off his waiter's apron. Like a man he declared, that, whatever might be the decree of the Court, he would not be carried to Virginia, with breath in his body.

SETH J. THOMAS, Esq., of previous notoriety in the Craft's case, appeared as counsel for the claimant. S. E. Sewall, Esq., Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., Charles G. Davis, Esq., Charles M. Ellis, Esq., Robert Morris, Esq., and Robert M. Morris, Esq., volunteered for the defendant.

The counsel for the defense, after conferring with the prisoner, stated that they needed time to prepare for the defense.

Thomas declared that he was ready, and as the proceedings were to be summary, he urged that the hearing should proceed at once. Mr. Sewall replied that the very circumstance that the claimant was ready, and had been preparing for days, perhaps for weeks, while the defendant had been arrested in a day, was a reason why he should have about his daily business, without any notice at all, was in itself ample reason for delay. Mr. Commissioner Curtis, with all the gravity of a judge of the Supreme Court, expressed his astonishment that such proceedings could not continue proceedings without giving the defendant any chance to defend himself, and he decided to allow time for that purpose till Tuesday morning next.

The counsel for the defendant then requested to see the papers, which were read accordingly, and their information, and afterwards delivered into their hands.

These documents consisted of a petition of Caphart to Hon. George T. Curtis, Esq., setting forth that he was agent of Debrea the owner of Shadrach, who escaped from him in Norfolk, Va., and praying for a warrant; an attorney, signed by Debree on the 1st of Feb., 1851, with the seal of Richard H. Baker, Judge of the Circuit Court of the city of Norfolk, certified by the Clerk of the Court, John Hunter; a paper in which Judge Baker certifies that John Debree, who is before him and states that he is the agent of his slave Shadrach, and gives his title; a deposition, in which William Robarteon testified that he knew Shadrach as formerly belonging to Mrs. Hutchins that he was afterward sold as a Slave by sale to John Higgins, and that Higgins sold him to Debree. He heard Shadrach speak of Debree as his master. He was 30 years old. Another deposition of John H. Higgins pretends to establish his selling to Debree.

In another deposition Robarteon Marcus testifies that he saw Shadrach in Boston, who said he had run away from Mr. Debree, and asked him to carry a letter for him to Virginia.

Thereupon R. H. Baker, Judge, as aforesaid, adjudges that Shadrach was held to service as a slave of Debree and gives a GENERAL description of him—applicable to hundred men in Boston, as well as to the one arrested. There was a certificate of the Clerk to Baker's being Judge, a receipt from Higgins, &c. The papers were signed and sealed in proper form, and were, but the counsel for the defendant were by no means prepared to admit their legality or validity.

After the reading of the documents the Commissioner postponed the hearing of the case till 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday.

The Courtroom was then gradually evacuated by the crowd which had assembled, the Deputy Marshal and his half dozen assistants expediting the process as fast as could be done with prudence. The prisoner remained in the custody of Mr. Riley in the Court room, and it is a sight that appeared, that a great room was to be fitted for the night, as the use of the County Jail for such a detestable purpose as enslaving a man is forbidden by law.

The above account we have from persons who were present during the proceedings. The remainder is from our own personal observation, and differs materially from the statements published in the Saturday evening papers.

We reached the Court room at about half-past one P. M. A good many colored people and a very few white ones were standing in the corridors conversing earnestly but quietly. The representatives of the river were passing out of the Court room, and as they passed we passed in. The room was nearly empty. The clerk, Hunter's lawyer had left, and the Judge had vacated the Commissioner's office. There were no persons in the room except the Deputy Marshal, Riley, one or five assistants, the prisoner, and five of his friends besides ourself.

Not having the pleasure of Deputy Marshal Riley's acquaintance, we took the liberty as innocent minister in regard to him, supposing him to be the kidnapper's assistant. We saw before us a very important personage, large, full faced, looking as happy as a glorified pig in his sty, and we thought of course he must be the claimant's attorney. He seemed elated with his office and happy! Goo. Wood of New York—his face radiant with a sense of vintages. "I wish you to say, gentlemen, which you are counsel, for we cannot admit more than two." and I think the two might be enough as he to be sold." given he said, "Gentlemen we are ready to hear the proofs, have any propositions to make." "I will give $50 for the rest of my own pocket to buy the man." We remarked that if there was any selling, we hoped it would be to the fellow who was engaged to do it, and not to the kidnappers. He appeared offended at this remark, and said he only did what he was obliged to do. We replied we thought no law could oblige a man to assist in so atrocious villany.

Upon this, Mr. Deputy Marshal threw himself upon his dignity and ordered us out of the room, calling on his assistants to execute the disagreeable duty of ejecting us the door. They were delicacy, and we, from the connection with the press gang, having a presentiment of fun ahead, were entirely loth to leave the remainder of the prisoner in his hands. We stand, and conversed with the prisoner an intelligent, smart looking man, who claimed himself on the Declaration of Independence and the Bible. We assured him that we thought he was right in so doing. The few friends, after a few minutes consultation, withdrew leaving only one free colored man, and two or three women with the marshal, his posse and victim. We were on the point of leaving.

Just at this moment a circumstance occured which we pass over in less time than it will take us to tell it, and which led the face of things entirely. There was a right man outside in the passage at the head of the stairs who had examined us of the about which our party had been in conference with the Marshal. It was a man of about half a battle in itself. A decided pressure of sympathy against the door on the left hand of the Judge's bench. The chivalric Pat Riley and his brave posse, had returned to the door to keep it sound, holding against it with their might. In the meantime there was noise in the guard the prisoner but our colored friend adroitly slipped out, and in less time than we can write it, was safely secreted with the Vigilance Committee. Shadrach was not in the room when we left it, and we have not seen him since. We understand he is safely in Canada.

THE "HIGHER LAW" RESPECTED!!

THE KIDNAPPERS AT FAULT!!

THE RESCUE!!!

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1851.

DEMANDS OF FREEMEN.

We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

We demand the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

We demand the exercise by Congress, in all Territories, of its time honored power to prohibit Slavery.

We demand of Congress to refuse to receive into the Union, any new Slave State.

We demand the Abolition of the domestic slave trade, so far as it can be constitutionally reached; but particularly on the high seas under the National Flag.

And, generally, we demand from the Federal Government the exercise of all its constitutional power to relieve itself from the responsibility for Slavery.

And yet one thing further must be done:—

The Slave Power must be overturned; so that the Federal Government may be put openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of Freedom.

Oxford County.

TIME CHANGED.

The Anti-Fugitive Law Convention stands adjourned to Lovell, March 6 and 7, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Willey is to be present, and many other speakers. A large meeting is expected.

A. A. Barker,
Secty

Cumberland County.

Time Altered.

A Convention of the people, without respect to party, is to be held at

WINDHAM,

in the congregational church, Feb. 26th and 27th, (WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,) to consider the infamous and wicked Fugitive Law. Able men will address the meeting and Rev. Mr. Pennington of Hartford will deliver a written discourse. Read the following extract:

"You may assure our friends in other towns, that the people of this are glad to hear they are coming up to this "solemn assembly." Our patriots and homes are all open to receive them most gladly. We welcome them by hundreds—by thousands, if it be truly the "gathering together of the people," to "mourn for the sins" of "wicked rulers;" and take "counsel" to regulate their conduct towards "unrighteous laws!" Able speakers are arriving—let the people come by scores from every town.

"Come early—come to stay,
Till duty calls another way."

Feb. 7th, 1851. WINDHAM.

☞ We commenced, a few weeks ago, making out bills for the Inquirer—we this week send a portion, and shall continue sending till we have sent to all our subscribers who are in arrears, and to some who have just entered on the new year; that they, as well as ourselves, may have the benfit of *paying in advance.*

Those of our subscribers who have promptly responded to these notices, we heartily thank—and hope our thankful feelings will not be allowed to wane for some months to come—or at least till we shall have sufficient funds on hand to purchase a year's supply of paper.

We would say to our subscribers at this time, that should any of them find errors in their bills, they will be most cheerfully rectified.

THE EXTRA!!

This will now appear forthwith, and we leave our readers to

rach was about making for the door on the Court street side. An officer, we think it was Edward J. Jones, started and headed him off from that, and he was then making for the opposite door which was left unguarded. Pat Riley, puffing like a porpoise with his exertion in holding the door, sang out, "Shoot him! shoot him!" to officer Jones.

But officer Jones probably not having any pistol ran and seized the sacred "sword of justice," thinking perhaps to shoot him with that. But after partly drawing that symbolic weapon, he dropped it, and we saw him raising one of the eastern windows, looking towards Parker's, as if to call for help. He had no time to call, for just then the door partially opened, and a stream of men began to rush in, Pat Riley being snugly squeezed behind the door, a place of semi-concealment and safety, which be seemed loth to leave.

The *Traveller* of last evening speaks of the officers at the door being "kicked, cuffed and knocked about in every direction," but we can testify that nothing of this sort occured inside. Not an officer was strucked or menaced there. The half dozen men who first entered ran up to the prisoner and invited him to walk out. He accepted the invitation in less than no time, and certainly not more than fifteen persons had entered the room before they were all walking out, "Shadrach" in the mess,—an old colored man who had picked up and drawn the sword of justice bringing up the rear. He held it in a decent and solemn manner, but as he passed Deputy Marshal Pat Riley, that important functionary, seemed to shrink up more closely behind the door. He kept behind that door all the time from irruption to the exodus. Neither did any officer that we saw offer any resistance to the egress of Shadrach with his friends.

We think it quite improbable that there was a knocking down of officers outside of the door. Mr. Davis one of the defendant's counsel was the last person who passed out, and he saw nothing of the sort. Moreover, there did not appear at that time to be an officer outside the door to be knocked down. The moment the door of the fortress was forced, the prisoner walked out. There was not the sign of any battle inside, but merely a dreadful looking aghast of not more, at most, than half a score of officials, who at that moment seemed thoroughly sick and ashamed of their business.

We have not learned the names of all the officers who composed Marshal Riley's posse in the citadel. His brother we understand was one. The well known "Anger-hole Byrnes" was another. There were some there, we believe, in violation of their duty as Massachusetts officers, of whom we can mention Constable Edward J. Jones, and Constable Alonzo F. Neal, a brother of Rev. Rollin H. Neal. A powerful man by the name of Charles F. Flint of North Reading, was engaged by Riley as an assistant, but was below writing a letter to his wife, at the time of the release.

We have no doubt that the few men whom Marshal Riley was able to call to his aid did all they dared to for their slaveholding employers, but they could not wholly conquer the higher law either in or out of themselves.

Riley had taken the precaution to send to the Navy Yard to request Commodore Downes to take the alleged slave into custody, but the Comodore of course refused, having no authority to turn the United States Navy into an accommodation for kidnappers.

It is melancholy to add that the patriotic officers who have been engaged in this case have not only lost all their fees, but the Marshal Riley has made himself liable by the law for the market price of the slave. No wondar he was so ready to sell.

Mr. Thompson's Speech.—Not having time to write out our sketch, we take a good report of that speech from our worthy friend of the Transcript.

Mr. T. did not probably know the insignificance of the News, still as it is one of a class his attentions were not excessive. That paper glories in the notoriety of the pillory where Mr. T. so justly placed it.

☞ The Opera Club give another Concert next Saturday evening, at Libby's Hall. A fine Concert is promised.

A Hunting Chorus, from the pen of Mr. Kotzschmar, words by Sir Walter Scott, is to be performed; also a German song with piano and violoncello accompainment.

[For the Portland Inquirer.]

COUNTY MEETING AT WINDHAM.

We are happy to learn that our friends in the back towns are intending to have a great and good meeting. Several distinguished clergymen have engaged to be present and address their fellow citizens on the claims of Conscience and the Law of God. Ministers have excused themselves in years past, from mingling publicly with the friends of the slave on account of their political connections. This apology will not save them now. The people at this crisis, ask advice and counsel of their ministers, to direct them aright in the discharge of their duties, both towards God and man as touching the *Fugitive Slave Bill*. Shall they have it? Will the pulpit remain dumb while christians set the laws of God aside to worship party Idols? Certainly not. The man of God must speak now for the defense of the Gospel. The ministers will lead in this effort to keep a pure conscience while suffering under unrighteous laws. Let them come together at Windham from every town, every denomination, and "speak to the people" upon their rights, and duties. Politicians expect them to attend these meetings. It is a most favorable time for them to take a stand for truth and humanity.

Our friends in Windham are preparing for a great meeting. Let them have it. Remember the time, 26 and 27.

There will be a meeting the evening previous Tuesday 25th, at the school-house, in Great Falls Village, Gorham. Dr Pease, and Mr. Willey will attend it.

Rally to these meetings friends of the Fugitives.

Not quite Right.—The Republican Journal, says:—

"The democratic state central committee of New Hampshire have voted that a convention be holden at Concord on the 19th, to be composed of the same delagates which nominated the Rev. John Atwood for governor, to take into consideration the question of confirming or rejecting said nomination."

Our democratic editors in Maine seem to be troubled with an optical illusion when looking at New Hampshire. The Convention is not called "to take into consideration" any such thing, but "*for the purpose of* rescinding *said nomination* (Mr. Atwood's) and making another." That, friend, is your democracy. The Ukase is absolute, as it always is from tyrants. But, having adopted Russian principles, forms are of little importance. The election in that state will be an interesting event. Mr. Tuck and Mr. Perkins, free soil, are supported by whigs and free soilers for Congress, and we think will be elected.

☞ Gen. Bem died at Aleppo the first of Dec. aged 55 years. He was a generous, brave man, and one of the greatest generals.

Holden's Magazine, for February, is received. We have often noticed this Magazine as one of the best and cheapest publications of the day, and it has not decreased in value or interest. But we have missed its visits, for the last two or three months, and must request the publishers to send us their January number. Gaubert is the agent, for this city.

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.

The Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin,' of Saturday gives us the examination before Judge Kane in the case of Mrs. Williams up to the time of its going to press, when it was not concluded. The Bulletin says:

"Pursuant to adjournment, the Court met at 9 o'clock. One entire side of the Court room was occupied by white ladies, a majority of whom appeared to belong to the Society of Friends. The alleged fugitive sat opposite to the Judge, with her children. She was surrounded by her colored female friends, who appeared to take a deep interest in her cause, as did also the white ladies present."

The principal witness, "Professor Bowen," who fainted the day before under the cross-examination of David Paul Brown, was re-called, and was very particularly cross-examined in continuance upon the correspondence and interview of Purnell and the rest of the party with Gloncester, the rascally mulatto who betrayed Mrs. Williams for the premium of $100. It seems that Gloncester had been with them the evening before, having been smoked out by the 'mob,' from the evidence given the previous day in Court. Purnell paid him $50 of the promised hundred, and he started for Canada!

This Professor Bowen was asked for the year in which Dr. Purnell, the master of Mahala, died. He replied:

"I don't know when Dr. P. died; I can't tell the year; I should suppose about 14 years ago; I was at the funeral, and helped to make his coffin; it was in the fall, I think; it was after the camp-meeting I spoke of; at that time I went regularly, but not of late; I have no certain recollection of the year he died; I kept a record of the event of my conversion, and have referred to it often; it has been a reference every year, and perhaps a thousand times a year; it was in the Bible, and I was in the habit of looking into it; I was in the habit of turning over the leaves of this precious book; I think it was 18 years ago; can't say I'm certain; can't say it was more than 12 years."

The other witness, Zachariah Bowen, who does not seem to have "professed religion," being re-called on the cross-examination, told a different story about Dr. Purnell. He said:

I was overseer for fifteen years for him; two years at his house; I ceased to be his overseer in 1841, I think; he was living in 1841; I am certain of that year, I think; Dr. Purnell died in 1844, I feel certain; I said to Mr. Purnell that I did not know what ailed the other Mr. Bowen, for the Doctor died in 1844, he died in the latter part of the spring of '44; Mr. Bowen made a mistake in saying it was 18 years ago; if you recall him he will rectify the mistake, I think.

Later accounts say; "Euphemia Williams, the fugitive slave, was discharged." So the other "Professor Bowen" has missed his figures.

The Ledger thus notices the reception which the decision met:

The intelligence of the discharge of the woman was quickly spread to those without, who raised loud shouts of joy.

The woman with her children, was hurried into a carriage, which was driven to the Philadelphia Institute, in Lombard street above Seventh. Here she was introduced to a large audience of colored people, who hailed her appearance with lively joy; several excited speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was manifest in and outside the building and the adjacent streets.

When Euphemia came out, the horses were taken out of the carriage, and a long rope was attached, which was taken by as many colored people as could get hold of it, and the woman and her children thus conveyed to her home.

The procession was accompanied by several hundreds of men, women and boys. They dragged the carriage past the residence of the counsel for the respondent, cheering them by huzzas of the wildest kind, and then took the vehicle and its contents to the residence of the woman, Germantown Road, near Fifth street, beguiling the way with songs and shouts.

The whole scene was one of wild, ungovernable excitement, produced by exuberance of joy.

The peculiarity of the case excited the most lively sympathies in every breast. Money to any amount could have been raised to buy the woman's time, if the decision had been against her.

Before the hearing was concluded, T. C. Rockhill and Henry C. Townsend, Esqs., each tendered Mr. Brown a check for $500 to purchase her freedom. There would have been no difficulty in collecting a very large sum about the court room, if occasion required it.

SLAVEHOLDING RASCALITY.

☞ Thomas H. Ringgold, a mulatto barber, of Chicopee, well known here, being a fugitive slave, recently raised the money for the purchase of the right of ownership which other people had in him, and sent it on to them at Washington. They returned a receipt and a release, but at the same time informed him that in order to procure thoroughly legal papers it was important for him to come on there. Accordingly, he started a fortnight since, intending to return quickly, and not to be absent over a week. His prolonged absence, with no explanatory word from him, gave occasion for anxiety to his family and friends here, as it provokes the suspicion that he may have been kidnapped and returned again to slavery. Ringgold is an intelligent, smart fellow, and has a wife and three children, who are all free. We believe his friends and advisers here counselled him to go to Washington, and though we cannot understand the necessity or importance of such a journey to the attainment of the object named, we are loth to believe that those who have received the price they set upon him and signed a release, should be guilty of the damnable deed of enticing him South under a false pretence, and then enslaving him.—*Springfield Republican.*

We have known slave-holders to do worse things than that would be. It would be easy to name many fugitives who have been taken back to slavery under the law of '93, who had paid a stipulated price for their liberty, and some who had done it *two or three times*. In reality, what fugitive slave has not paid his market value or more before running away? Ringgold, by the law of slavery, was his master's, and so was all the money he could earn. His "owner" at Washington, by the ethics of slavery, would regard the promise which enticed him to Washington the same as catching an unruly horse with an empty peck measure.

We learn that Ringgold did *not* go to Washington, as represented above, by advise of his friends, but in spite of their remonstrances. He placed unbounded confidence in one R. T. Shackles, a government official, at whose instance he raised the money, $600, which he sent to Shackles to pay to the heirs of the late Mr. Brown, (of Brown's Hotel) his former master, for his freedom.—After Shackles had received the money he wrote to him as follows:

"Dear Ringgold,—According to promise, I have transacted the business for you, and called on the Browns and they promise to get your papers for you next Saturday. But in order to have the whole thing attended to legally, it is necessary that you should be here personally as early as the 12th inst. R. T. Shackles."

This letter was written in January, and smacks of hypocrisy. The friends of Ringgold have received a letter purporting to be from him, since his arrival in Washington, saying that the business was completed and he would be at home in a week. It is suspected to be a forgery. Mr. Ashmun has been telegraphed to make inquiries about Ringgold.

He escaped from Washington about two years ago in the suite of an Italian Opera Troupe, his complexion being so light that he was mistaken for one of the Italians.—*Commonwealth.*

☞ Henry Long, the fugitive slave arrested in New York and sent back to Richmond and sold is advertised for sale at Atalanta, Geo. The Southern papers complain of the border slave states sending their reclaimed fugitives south. They say that this course is calculated seriously to impair the value of slave property.

☞ Mudge & Co., of the late St. Charles' Hotel, in New Orleans, got into their new quarters, at the St. Louis Hotel, on the 28th ult., when more than a hundred of their old boarders sat down to dinner together. It is described by the Picayune as a pleasant reunion, and many congratulations passed among the boarders at being able again to sit down to so elegant a spread, served so quietly and orderly. The same paper adds: "We yesterday took a look through the establishment, and were really surprised that, within so short a period, only ten days since the destruction of the St. Charles, the large hotel has been fitted up so completely in all parts with so much taste, neatness, and an air of such comfort. These gentlemen are entitled to great praise for the spirit with which they have gone to work, and the wonders they have achieved in getting this house ready for the accommodation of the public, particularly for families."

☞ The Grand Jurors of Tioga county, have presented the Small Note law as an injurious and unnecessary enactment that in their opinion, ought to be repealed.—Susquhanna Register.

Two Grand Juries of this County, have presented the Small Note law as a nuisance, and our last Grand Jury performed the same service for the Fugitive Slave law.—Condersport Journal.

To Authors and Newspaper Correspondents.

Ye Authors list! we must a tale unfold,
Which, doubtless, some of you have oft been told;
You little dream how much poor *Type's* vex'd,
When with *bad copy* his mind's sore perplex'd;
Nor is this all, he still has cause to dread
The *Readers gall*, when first his *proof* is read;
Corrected now, to you 'tis strait convey'd,
And in a trice the greatest havoc's made;
The *proof's* return'd—the *Chapel* members all
Rush to the *stone*, obedient to his call,
Aloud they roar—enough to strike him dead,
"*A mob, a mob, th' riot act must be read!*"
His grief to soothe—they, sympathising bawl,
"*Patience and a sharp bodkin cures all!*"
His form, with heavy heart, he then *lays up*,
And *letters seeks*, which fills his bitter cup:
How often, when *correcting at the stone*,
He's prayed for you, while *breaking his breast-bone*.
Reflect, when next you wield your quills,
And spare the printer all these dreaded ills;
Revise, transcribe, and make your *copy* right,
Thus save his labor and his precious sight!

Free Negroes in Kentucky.—A bill to affect the condition of free negroes has recently passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, and has been sent to the Senate. The bill provides that in each county the assessors shall annually ascertain and make report to the clerk of the county court, age, sex, and color of every free negro and mulatto, and that the clerk shall keep register of all such free negroes and mulattoes, and in the month of July of every year shall issue a summons against all such persons within certain ages residing in the county, commanding their appearance before him at his office, there to exhibit their free papers, if they have any; and in the absence of such papers, to produce such evidence as they can of their freedom. The bill further provides that the clerk shall make record of the name, age, sex, color, height, and visible marks of such as appear before him, stating when they were emancipated, by whom. For his services, the clerk is to receive a fee, to be charged against the free negro or mulatto. If any free negro or mulatto fail to appear, or fail to pay the fee, or fail to comply with the law in other respects, he is to be informed against at the next county court, and to be subject to a fine not to exceed ten dollars. If the fine and costs of prosecution are not immediately paid, the convict is to be hired out to any one who will buy the amount for the shortest period of service. The money raised in this way is to be applied to the colonization of free negroes in Liberia.

Another section of the bill provides that if any free negro acquires in any way, except by descent, a title to real estate or slaves, such real estate or slaves shall be forfeited to the commonwealth.—*Washington Republic.*

A Large Builder.—A New York paper says that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., has contracted for the erection of one hundred and fifty first class tenement houses, principally on Fortieth street and vicinity, and between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues. This is the largest building contract we ever heard of in the United States. Supposing each house to cost $5000, and a 'first class tenement' cannot be erected for less, and probably not for that price, the contract amounts to three-quarters of a million.

New Slave State Proposed.—The Henderson (Texas,) Flag of our Union, urges the formation of a new State out of Eastern Texas, to consist of the territory between the Sabine and trinity Rivers, and bounded northwest by a line running from the Trinity river to the point where the parallel of 33 deg. N. lat. intersects the meridian of 103 deg. W. lon., thence along that meridian to 36 deg. 30 min. N. lat., thence along that parallel to Red River, and along Red River, &c., to the Sabine.

☞ Two thousand eight hundred shares of Hartford and New Haven Railroad stock were sold at auction at New York, for from $130 to $132 per share.

☞ The value of the dry goods imported into New York, during the month of January, was $17,329,108, being more by two millions of dollars than the corresponding month last year.

☞ A New Haven paper reports that one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed $22,000, and engaged a first class vessel, for a trip to the World's Fair at London. During their stay there they intend to make their home on board their ship, which is to be superbly furnished and used for entertainments, parties, &c.

Remedy for Sick-Head-Ache.—A friend informs us that, if persons who are subject to sick-head-ache, will look steadily for two or three minutes, at a peice of *green* baize, green silk, or other green material, when they feel the spell coming, they throw it off entirely. He has tried it frequently, and never knew it to fail.

New Banks.—The following new Banks have recently gone into operation in New England: Monadnock Bank, at Jaffray, N. H.; Warner Bank, at Warner, N. H.; Merchants Bank, and Exchange Bank, Bangor, Me.; Union Bank, Brunswick, Me.; Waterville Bank, Waterville, Me.; Atlantic Bank, Portland, Me.

☞ A New York paper says building lots are now selling near the foot of Twenty-third street "at one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per foot"! In 1774, John Adams relates in his diary that he drove out of the city three miles to breakfast with Mr Scott, whose *farm* was where the foot of Twenty-third street now is.

☞ Mt. Vernon, the residence of Gen. Washington, in Virginia, was so named after the English Admiral Vernon, who first brought Washington to the notice of the English cabinet, and which led to his getting his first commission.

The Buffalo Commercial has a painful rumor that the brig Ureka has been lost on the Pacific coast, with all on board but two. There were about 280 passengers aboard, including several Buffalonians.

Contracts have recently been made in New York, by the Mexican government, for five revenue vessels, which have already been commenced, three measuring 75 tons each, and two 100 tons each.

The heirs of an engineer who was recently killed near New Orleans, by the explosion of a locomotive under his charge, on the Carrollton Railroad, brought suit against the company for damages. The case was tried at New Orleans, last week, and the court decided that the action could not be maintained. It was shown on the trial, that the deceased was aware of the dangerous and unsafe condition of the locomotive, and that he was committing a wrong on the public by running it at the time he met his death.

☞ The Cincinnati Nonpareil quaintly observes—'the streets on Sunday were thronged with ladies going to church, and with hogs going to the slaughter house. We remarked quite a difference in the two. The former were dressed then, the latter were dressed the next day.'

☞ "Ike," said a rusty old heathen of the desk, "how do astronomers measure the distance to the sun?" "Why," replied the young hopeful, "they guesses at one fourth the distance, and then multiplies by four."—The old desk-worm fainted.

One Term.—The Virginia convention has refused to make the Governor re-eligible.

XXXI Congress---2d Session.

THE DIFFERENCE—MORE AGITATION.

One of the first petitions presented for the repeal of the Fugitive Law, was introduced by Mr. Cooper, Senator from Pennsylvania. He took care to disclaim sympathy with the object of the petitioners, but thought they should be treated with respect. His motion to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee passed without dissent. A few days afterwards, Mr. Hale presented a similar petition, and avowing his sympathy with the prayer, moved the same reference; but there is one rule for Slaveholders and their allies, and another for Free Soil men. Mr. Whitcomb moved to lay the petition on the table, and to the table it went.

On the same day, a petition in favor of colonizing free blacks, thereby removing one source of peril to the institution of slavery, after a speech from Henry Clay, its presenter, was respectfully referred to one of the standing committees; but every day since then, anti-slavery petitions, no matter what the form, have been summarily laid upon the table.

Then followed a resolution, submitted by Mr. Mason of Virginia, proposing certain instructions, preliminary to a recognition of the insolent claim of the Spanish slave traders of the Amistad, for the value of the negroes whom the Supreme Court of the United States ordered to be discharged, on the ground ascertained beyond all doubt that they had been fraudulently imported to Cuba, in gross violation of Spanish laws. Repeatedly has the House of Representatives, by overwhelming majorities, pronounced the claim utterly invalid; but the Spanish Government, with a tender solicitude for the interests of slave-trading pirates, still presses the claim upon our Government, and the Slave Power sustains it.

Mr. Mason, who has signalized himself as the author of the slave-catching act, becomes the advocate of Spanish slave traders against his own country, attaching more consideration to their claims than to the decision of the Supreme Court, inclined as that tribunal is to favor the pretensions of slavery. The Senate would have best consulted its own dignity by lying the resolution on the table, but it always vouchsafes a respectful hearing to any proposition, no matter how monstrous, provided it emanates from the Slavery Party. The resolution was passed—Baldwin, Chase, Hale, Hamlin, Upham, and Walker, the only Senators voting against it. Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, who never cast a wrong vote on the slavery question, before his late re-election to the Senate for six years, voted for the resolution.

Frequent elections for Senators would do much towards enabling them to resist the Devil.

The latest instance of Senatorial respect for slavery pretensions occurred in the Senate, February 6:

"Mr. Atchison presented the memorial of Margaret Drew, a resident of Platt county, Missouri, asking indemnity for a slave that absconded while in the employment of the quartermaster of the United States army at Fort Leavenworth, which he asked to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Mr. Hale. I would suggest whether that had not better be laid upon the table. I am beginning to grow excited. I move to lay it upon the table.

"The motion was not agreed to.

"Mr. Dayton. I move that it be referred to the Committee of Claims.

"Mr. Atchison I see no reason why it should go to the Committee of Claims. It presents a question of law, and that is the only question in it. It is simply a question whether there was any negligence on the part of the quartermaster and the other officers at Fort Leavenworth, by reason of which the negro ran off, and whether there was neglect in giving her information of his escape, so that he might be recovered. If this were the state of the case, and it was a transaction between individuals, I presume there would be no difficulty about it, for she would have a right to recover in any court in the United States. The question in this case is, whether such a state of facts is sufficient to make the United States responsible, and I prefer that it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"The question was put, but it was found that there was no quorum voting.

"After a few words from Mr. Butler, Mr. Atchison withdrew his motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Petitions for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.—Persons who have signed petitions to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, will naturally want to know what reception they have met with.—One petition from Danvers was sent to the Hon. Samuel A. Elliot, who promptly returned it to the gentleman who sent it. It was then forwarded to Hon. Horace Mann. The following extract from the Globe show what was done with the rest:—

Senate, February 4.

Mr. Hale. I present a petition, signed by some eight or nine hundred inhabitants of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, legal voters and others, asking the immediate repeal of the law for the surrender of fugitive slaves, which I move to refer to the Committee on the Judicary.

I have no disposition to provoke discussion upon it, except simply to elicit the reasons why petitions from one side are received, and all those from the other side are rejected?

Mr. Clay. I move that it be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hale. I also present a petition from the legal voters of the town of Danvers, in the county of Essex, Massachusetts, in which they ask Congress to enact a law exempting them, and all others having tender consciences upon this subject, from all participation in carrying into effect the fugitive slave law, and from the pains and penalties enacted in said law for the non-performance of its provisions. They then gave their reasons why they ask this exemption, and say they feel pained to know that sufficient numbers have so far conquered their prejudices as to be willing, for the paltry compensation set forth in the law, to be set like bloodhounds upon the track of the panting fugitive, to wrest from him the richest boon of Heaven, and thrust him back into bondage one hour of which is worse than ages of that from which our fathers rose in rebellion to free themselves. They inform us that the denomination of Friends are exempted by law from bearing arms, and they are confident that no body of men can have a greater repugnance to arms than they honestly entertain towards the provisions of the fugitive slave law. I move its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clay. I move that it be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to, and the memorial was laid on the table.

These petitioners pray against the law which they hold to be scandalous, oppressive, and atrocious; but their prayers is contemptuously rejected.

Let us see what special claim this memorial from Missouri had upon the respect of the Senate. An officer of the United States, (in a country where congress had abolished slavery) on his own responsibility, hires a slave, who subsequently absconds. The owner charges carelessness upon the officer, and demands the price of the slave from the United States. A decent claim, is it not? Is the Government to be held responsible for all the runaways from the service of all its employees? Suppose that it is owing to the carelessness of the officer, why does she not bring the case before some judicial tribunal? If no culpable carelessness could be proved, she could of course recover no damages; and then, with what deceney could she set up a claim against the government? If culpable carelessness could be proved, we suppose she could recover damages. But on what ground could she then demand any thing from the United States?

The truth is, so utterly groundless is the claim, under whatever aspect it is viewed, that it can be regarded as nothing else than a part of a series of measures designed by the Slave Power to establish the Law of Slavery throughout the United States by Congressional Enactments.—*National Era.*

Thursday, February 13.

In Senate, Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce again a bill to pay the Missiouri 2 per cent. fund.

Mr. Hale's resolution to place Chaplains on the same footing as to compensation as Surgeons, was adopted.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieut. General by Brevet, was passed—yeas 31, nays 16.

The bill regulating fees and costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of the U. States Courts, came up.

Mr. Downes moved an amendment authorizing the Departments to make allowance of reasonable compensation in all cases of unadjusted claims for extra professional duties. This amendment he supported to cover the claim of Mr. Durand, late Attorney for Louisiana. Rejected, ayes 10.

Mr. walker offered an amendment that when a Marshal shall find it necessary to call out the military to execute process, troops shall be allowed three days pay.

Mr. Turney said the compensation was too high. Two dollars per day and roast beef was enough for any troops. Rejected. Adjourned.

In the House, bill for relief of Mr. Ritchie was recommitted. The River and Harbor Bill was then taken up.

Connecticut.—The Free Soil party in that state have held a State Convention, nominated candidates for State officers, and appear to be going vigorously into the canvass. Let the friends of freedom be firm, and a brighter day will dawn.

Human Life.—The difference in the risk of traveling on the Mississippi river and on the Massachusetts railroad, is forcibly presented in the following statement, which we find in the Louisiana Courier:

The annual amount of travel on the Mississippi river is about 500,000, the annual loss of human life for several years past has been over 200—by burning, blowing up and drowning, to say nothing of sickness.

Three years' travel on six of the principal railroads in Massachusetts, per annual report according to law shows a travel, and a loss of lives amounting to fort-six persons, which is less that two to 500,000. The annual report of the English railroads for a term of years shows the same result.

The Reputation America is Gaining in Europe.

The following letter, recently received by the N. Y. Independent, from an American in Germany, tells a story of our shame, in the eyes of even the most despotic kingdoms of Europe, more humilating than anything we have been doomed to experience. We have never till the past year, been fairly ashamed of our country. If things go on at this rate five years longer, we shall all be driven to pray for a Constitutional Monarchy, to protect us from the despotism of a Republic!—Ed.

"You may not be aware in America with what a deep interest your difficulties over this "Fugitive Slave" question are watched here in Germany. The German papers have a provoking way of copying every thing which is reported about our slavery troubles, and the news of the carrying out that law, has sent a thrill of surprise through every friend of America. Amid these old, worn out, arbitrary governments, where society is cursed by the oppression, and where a man cannot stir without the strong hand of the central power upon him, one gets a faint idea of the value of freedom; and I have felt as I never began to feel before, what a black, terrible stain upon our country this slavery is. How can any man feel indifferent towards it.

As it is quite natural in an American, I have fallen into considerable indignation occasionally in talking with Germans, over the oppressions in Europe. I have spoken of the Editor, who lately in "*constitutional*" Berlin, without warning or trial, was Banished from his family and the city of the gallant people whom the Austrains have crush ed, and whom they are yet seeking to *worry* into a submission which they will never give; of the degrading serfdom of Russia.

But the blood has been sent tingling to my cheeks, as some well informed man has described, in return the condition of things in my own country. How free and innocent men are hunted from their homes like beasts, how citizens are found in our own country, with whom there is no apology of ancient prejudice, or of debasing ignorance, to capture back men into an oppression infinitely worse than Russian serfdom; how within six months a law has been proposed and passed in our National Assembly, which for barbarity, for cunning contrivance and inhuman aim, has no parallel in the code of the Sultan or the Czar. I could only in shame acknowledge it in my own heart as true.

This is not the place to say much of this matter. But if ever again I am indifferent about this slavery; if I ever neglect, from temporizing motives to raise voice and hand against it while I have strength to exert either; if I ever forget in carelessness, the victims of that outrageous injustice which would disgrace humanity anywhere, so may God, in *my* suffering and need forget me!"

There are, it is said, 50,000 adult persons in the State of Indiana, who cannot read or write.—*Ex.*

This will explain the late savage measures there against colored men, depriving them even of the right to hold property.

The Cherokee National Council has imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation. The Cherokees are becoming civilized! Andover should send there some of its D. D.'s, that their religion may keep pace with their learning.—*Vermont Post.*

Jenny Lind reached New Orleans from Havana on the 7th inst., met with a splendid reception. A carpet was spread on the Levee for her to walk over to the carriage provided to convey her to the hotel. The excitement was immense.

Reduction on Railroad Fares.—It has been agreed between the representatives of the Railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo, to reduce the passenger fare on the line between Albany and Buffalo, to $6 60

☞ A Yankee is now at Washington, exhibiting a new explosive shot for a mortar. It is 2 feet long with a head shaped like a bomb, which bursts as soon as it strikes the hard substance, and, in passing through the air, a number of blades open from a stock, and spread out so as to increase its destructive power.

This we like to see. The more formidable and deadly you make the machinery of war, the sooner you will make those who claim to be civilized, shrink and recoil from the practice of war. If some inventive Yankee would only construct a machine that would kill a 1000 human beings at a blow, he will have invented peace in all civildom.

WALKS ABOUT TOWN.

The Verandah, a public house of bad liquors and bad odor in many respects, about two miles from the city, was purified by fire one evening last week, being burnt to the ground. Loss in money value about $16000. Insured for $7000. Loss to the community—great gain.

The Weather has been various. Quite cold—a smart rain—moderate winter weather.

The Fire on Saturday night about 10 o'clock was a carpenter shop owned by Williams and McLellan who lose about $150. It was occupied by Levi Bolton, who loses about $100. No insurance.

The New England Soap Man held forth in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, *Subject*, Gardiner's philanthropy in general and Soap in particular. He kept a Hall full of people in perfect good humor for an hour, with his unrivalled wit and drollery, and a cake of *soap*.

The Fair in aid of the city missionary cause, has been well attended, and realized the sum of about $1000.

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.

A Santa Fe correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writes as follows on the subject of slavery in New Mexico:

H. N. Smith has been very much afflicted with the erysipelas since his return, but is now convalescent. It is thought by some of the knowing ones here, that his opposition to the introduction of slavery into this Territory abstracted largely from the number of votes that would have been in his favor in the recent election. I am informed that there is a much stronger disposition, among leading men here, in favor of slavery, than was suspected some time since. There will no doubt be a vigorous effort made to repeal the law of God which Mr. Webster has been kindly helping Providence to enact for the security of this Territory. Whether the effort should succeed, is a matter for future trial. *Partially*, it has succeeded already, and there are now, as nearly as I can ascertain, some twenty or thirty negro slaves held in this territory, notwithstanding the Divine prohibitory enactments in which Mr. Webster expressed so much confidence. If we shall succeed in consecrating this territory to Freedom we shall certainly feel very thankful to God for it, but feel under no particular obligations to Messrs. Webster, Cass, *et id omne genus.*

The use of tar and feathers, in the punishment of crime, is one of great antiquity. Richard I, in his voyage to the holy land, ordained thus: "If any one is convicted of theft, let his head be shaved like Champion's; let melted pitch be poured upon it, and feathers shaken over it, that he may be known: and let him be put ashore at the first land to which the ship approaches."

[Correspondence of the Traveller.]

Proceedings in the Senate on the subject of Peace.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1851.

Messrs Editors:—I think you reported at the time the kind and courteous reception of the petition on International Arbitration as a substitute for War, from the American Peace Society, presented early in the session by Mr. Winthrop, and accompanied with some very just and eloquent remarks in favor of the object and the measure. That petition, it seems, was followed by several hundred others from all parts of the country; and having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, their Chairman, Mr. Foote, to-day reported, as he stated, with their cordial and unanimous consent, the following preamble and resolution on the subject:—

"Whereas appeals to the sword for the determination of national controversies are always productive of immense evils; and whereas the spirit and enterprises of the age, but more especially the genius of our own Government, the habits of our people, and the highest permanent prosperity of our Republic, as well as the claims of humanity, the dictates of enlightened reason, and the precepts of our holy religion, all require the adoption of every feasible measure, consistent with the national honor, and the security of our rights, to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of war hereafter: Therefore,—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this body, it would be proper and desirable for the Government of the United States, wherever practicable to secure, in its treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all future misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation in the first instance, before a resort to hostilities shall be had."

LET HIM RESIGN.

It is proposed by those who supported C. B. Curtis for Congress in this County, to get up a written remonstrance against his treachery, and request him to resign in time for us to hold another election before the meeting of the next Congress. But we predict that the man who is heartless enough to betray the confidence of his supporters, and obtain an office under pretence, has not manliness enough about him to give them an opportunity to select a faithful representative. Verily, verily, *traitors* have their reward.

Lowell Amer can.

GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P.

A superb LITHOGRAPH HEAD of this Great Champion of Liberty, for sale at 301 Congress St. corner of Brown.

Every true lover of Freedom and Humanity, should have a likeness of this truly distinguished man.

☞ $17 from PORTLAND to WASHINGTON, D. C.

A SECOND EXCURSION got up by J. Perham of the Seven Mile Mirror, Boston. To leave Portland, Tuesday or Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, the 25th and 26th of February, by the Fall River route to New York. To see the ending of Congress, President's Levee, and return by 16th of March.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

L. D. SHORT.
JACOB AMES. A. A. BARKER.
L. G. ELDRIDGE.

INQUIRER.

☞ We made the following offer to our subscribers, a short time since, and we still adhere to it. Some of our subscribers have taken the benefit of it. We hope there are many more who will do likewise:

☞ Any subscriber who will send us the name of a new subscriber, accompanied with $3,00, shall be entitled to *two copies* of the Inquirer, (one for himself and one for the new subscriber) for the present year.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Our Agents will please be particular in their directions to us for new subscribers—especially in reference to the Post-office address. Also, in the amounts paid and to what date they give receipts, that our books may correspond with their receipts. All subscribers in the same town should be kept together.

☞ Subscribers who this week receive their bills, will greatly oblige us, if they will give their IMMEDIATE ATTENTION to them, as we need the money due us, very much at this time.

We have no doubt if subscribers knew the importance to us of the amounts of their indebtedness, it would be a pleasure for them to comply with our wishes immediately.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

Winthrop—R. Z. Morgan. Naples—Mr. Church.

Fugitive Slave Recovered.—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Southerner*, of the 10th instant, says: "Captain B. O'Havre, of our City Police, recently took a trip to Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, to arrest a fugitive slave belonging to Dr. Young of this city. He succeeded, after much difficulty and heavy expense, in bringing the negro home to his master. He had all the papers, and more than the fugitive slave law requires, yet he experienced considerable difficulty in arresting the slave." The officer encountered the most determined opposition from the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, but was assisted by Mr. W. Allen, member of Congress, and other gentlemen.

☞ The leading Cities of the United States rate thus, under the new census, as to population:—

	1850.	1840.
New York,	517,000	312,000
Philadelphia,	409,258	258,000
Baltimore,	169,000	102,000
New Orleans,	145,000	102,000
Boston,	135,000	93,000
Cincinnati,	116,000	36,800
Brooklyn,	96,000	36,000
Pittsburg,	83,000	40,000
St. Louis,	81,000	16,000
Portland	21,000	16,000

Louisville, Buffalo and Washington are about 42,080 each.

MARRIAGES.

In Bowdoin 6th inst, Mr. Wm. G. Plummer to Miss Susan Dedham, both of B.

In Rockland 7th inst, Mr Ivory Jackson to Miss Lavinia Burgess, both of R.

In Bangor 11th, Mr. Levi Robinson to Miss Alice A. C. Sturdivant, both of B.

In New Orleans, Jan 14, Mr. J. C. Reynolds, of St. Louis, to Miss Anne Loyd, daughter of Col. S. H. Mudge, formerly of this city.

In North Scarboro,' 13th inst, by Rev. John R. Adams, Mr. Joshua Hanscom to Miss Sarah M., daughter of the late Mr. Joshua Libbey, of N. S.

In Auburn, 13th inst, Mr. Nicholas Pinkham of Turner to Miss Melvria Wentworth of A.

In Saco, Mr. Benj. L. Hazeltime to Miss Sarah A. Babb, both of Buxton.

In Casco, 27th ult, Captain John Davis to Mrs Abigail S. Jordan, both of C.

In Bucksport, 9th, Rev. John P. Skeele, of Hallowell, to Miss Elizabeth Blodget, of B.

In Scituate, 11th inst., Rev. Edward H. Hatfield, of Phœnix, R. I., to Miss Pamelia Virginia Jones, of the U. S. revenue service.

In New Orleans, 29th ult, Gen. Mirebeaue B. Lamer to Miss Henriette M. Maffit, both of Texas.

In Lowell, Feb. 6, by Rev. Mr. Child, Horace E. Bartlett and Mehitable E. Cook.

DEATHS.

In this city, 3d inst, Emma Sarah, daughter of Dr. Henry and Emelina Hunt, aged 4 years.

In this, 24 ult, Pierce son of Edward Mansfield, aged 23.

In Skowhegan, 1st, Asa Dyer, aged 77 years.

In Dover, Me., 22d ult, Mr. Ephraim Spaulding, formerly of Norridgewock aged 40.

In San Francisco, Mr. Wm K Briard; of Kittery, Me.; aged 29.

In Bangor 9th, Charles Frederick, son of Samuel and Lavinia Treat, aged 7 years. Also 11th, Alice Coombs, only daughter of the late Wm B. Harlow, aged 6.

In Phipsburg 4th inst, Mr. Thomas Cushing aged 61 years.

At Fort Scott, Mo., 7th ult, Brevet Capt Alexander Morrow, a native and late resident of Searsmont.

In Boston, 9th, George Albert, eldest son of Jotham and Mary Staples, aged 28.

In Jay, 10th inst, Miss Mary R., eldest daughter of Mr George H. and Polly Strout, aged 22. To know her, was only to love her. She lived respected and died regretted.

In Lisbon, 8th inst, Mr. Samuel Gilpatrick, aged 55.

In Auburn, 8th inst Mrs Sophronia Ricker aged 35.

In Lubec, 2d inst, Mrs Lydia, wife of the late Joseph Barns, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 84.

In Waterville, Mrs Charlotte M. wife of Mr. John S. Carter, aged 37.

In Lewiston, Mr. Daniel Welch, aged 65.

In Chesterville, Sept. 1st, Mrs. Phebe, wife of Frank Gibbs, aged 61 years and 11 months. Feb. 1st, Frank Gibbs, aged 65 years and 9 months. Both worthy members of the Baptist Church.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, Rufus H. Frost, of Stoneham, Mass., aged 25 years. He died of fever taken at Chagres while returning from California, leaving a wife and child.

NOTICE.

A TANNERY for Sale at South Paris, near Hersey's Iron Foundry and about 1-2 or 3 4 of a mile from the Depot; building, 65 by 24. Terms reasonable; for further information, inquire of ELISHA MORSE, South Paris. 10w—8

Yarmouth Classical and English School.

The next term of this school will commence, Tuesday, March 4th. The Principal will be aided by a teacher of Music, a teacher of Penmanship, and two able and popular Assistants. A course of lectures will be given on Chemistry, illustrated by numerous experiments with a new and valuable apparatus. There will also be classes in Surveying, Navigation and Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry.

Board in good families from $1,50 to $2,00.

Tuition from $3,00 to $4,00.

As this school has the confidence and support of the community in which it is located, board can be obtained in some of the best families, where every attention will be given to the health, happiness and morals of the pupils. For further particulars, inquire of

3 w. GEORGE WOODS, Principal.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Israel Harmon, of Gorham, in the county of Cumberland, trader, on the twenty-eighth day of January last past, made an assignment to the subscriber of all his property not exempted by law from attachment, in trust for the benefit of such of the creditors of him, the said Israel Harmon, as may legally become parties to said assignment:—and creditors are hereby notified, that three months are allowed them by law to become parties to the same. All persons indebted to the said Israel, at the date of said assignment, are requested to make immediate payment.

Dated at Gorham, this fourth day of February 1851.

CALEB HODSDON, Assignee.

N. B. I have left the assignment in charge of M. M. Butler, Esq., 112 Middle street, Portland, for a few days, for the convenience of those creditors in that vicinity who may wish to become parties to the same.

Feb. 13. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the "PENOBSCOT MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION," Auxiliary to the American Missionary Association," will be holden in the vestry of the First Parish Church, in Bangor, on Friday, the 22d of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All friends of Gospel Missions who hate "robbery and oppression" are invited to be present to aid with their counsel and prayers the objects of the association.

Per Order,
O. H. INGALLS.
Bangor, Jan. 27, 1851. Secretary.

State of Maine.

Executive Department,
Augusta, January 24, 1851.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Friday, the fourteenth day of February next.

Attest: John G. Sawyer, Sec'y of State.

REMOVAL.

GRAND

OPENING

OF THE EXTENSIVE

CARPET ROOMS!

NOS. 1 and 2 FREE ST. BLOCK.

SPARROW & TUKEY,

RESPECTFULLY give notice that they have removed to the SPACIOUS ROOMS over the New Store of Messrs H. J. Libby & Co. in the

FREE STREET BLOCK,

where they are now receiving large additions to their Stock of Woolen, Cotton Hemp, Straw, and painted

CARPETINGS,

Bockings, Rugs, Mats,

FEATHERS, MATTRESSES

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS of all kinds.

Carpet Bags, Stair Rods, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., &c.

The undersigned, encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them in their efforts to establish the

CARPET BUSINESS

in this city, upon a basis sufficiently extensive to meet the growing wants of the place in this department of trade, have taken the above

Most spacious and elegant Rooms in the State.

and would now solicit attention to one of the largest and best selected assortments of

CARPETINGS,

FEATHERS, MATTRESSES,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

to be found in any city in New England—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms and at the

Lowest Prices,

SPARROW & TUKEY,

CARPET DEALERS,

Nos. 1 & 2 Free St. Block,

PORTLAND.

Portland Inquirer.

THE FARMER.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

As the farmers of Maine have pretty generally turned their attention to experimenting with winter wheat, and with reasonable prospects of success, it may be profitable to call their attention more closely to the subject, even though it be now mid-winter, and these crops are resting in their wintry sleep beneath the snow.

One of the best essays on wheat culture, that we have ever seen, has lately appeared in the Michigan Farmer, from the pen of its zealous and talented editor, Warren Isham, Esq.

It was written and submitted to the Trustees of the Michigan State Ag. Society, they have a State Society in Michigan, though, as a State, they are much younger than we are— and they awarded to it a prize.

Although it was written for the latitude of Michigan, and contains a few suggestions not strictly adapted to our region, it would nevertheless be a valuable document to scatter among our people, and, if we only had an agricultural missionary, tract society, as we wish we had, we would recommend its publication and circulation in the tract form.—As it is, we shall abstract a few portions of it for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Isham, in the first place—goes against their system of summer fallowing. This is not much practiced here, and his remarks will not so well apply to us. The first thing which he recommends, as being necessary in the sussessful cultivation of this crop, is deep plowing. It facilitates, says he, "the downward progress of the roots, giving them access to the mineral elements below, as well as to those which are turned up, and this places the crop beyond the influence of drought, at the same time that all its advantages to the crop are secured, without its disadvantages. It also opens the way for the free admission of air and heat to a greater depth in the soil, and in various other ways exerts a beneficial effect."

The following remarks on deep plowing are very judicious, and should be observed by the world over. "It would not, of course, be proper, however, to turn up the subsoil to an equal depth in all soils, alike. A light, sandy soil, for instance, would probably not be benefitted by it. But no soil will be injured by loosening the subsoil plough, to almost any debth, and most soils would be greatly benefited by it.

The debth of the furrow should vary, of course, with the debth of the surface soil. It must be a pretty deep, strong surface soil, which would require a debth of ten inches at the first deep ploughing. In the shallower soils the happiest results would not be realized by plowing so deep the first time. In most cases, for instances the crop, the first year, may not be so good for it,—too much of the subsoil overlying the surface soil. The good effects, however, will follow, upon intermixing the two in subsequent years."

He urges the practice of what we have always tried to impress upon the farmers of Maine, in their experiments in wheat culture, and that is,—to be sure and have their land thoroughly drained. Standing water is also the wheat crop. On this point he observes that "it should be borne in mind, however, that neither deep plowing with the common plow, nor subsoiling proper, can be practiced to any sort of advantage where stagnant water is retained in the subsoil, as it is in all clay subsoil. As the expense of thorough draining is considerable, and it can be readily done at once, a very good temporary expedient is to plow the land in the direction in which the water would naturally run off, so arranged that the deep furrows will be about three rods apart, which are to be deepened and cleaned out with a plow and shovel, after the wheat has been sown, to the debth of eighteen or twenty inches."

As another important means in the successful cultivation of wheat he recommends a rotation of crops,—particularly of wheat with clover manured, upon light lands, with plaster. This idea is a welcome one to us, because it is one the half we have been preaching to the farmers of Maine for many a year.

Eighteen years ago,—almost at the very commencement of our paper, we began to recommend the culture of clover as an aid to the wheat-grower, supplying land, if properly used, with a cheap and valuable dressing for the wheat crop when turned under. This plan began to be pretty generally followed until the prevalence of the grain worm(weevil) compelled us to abandon the culture of spring wheat, which was then the only variety grown among us. Since there is an increasing faith that we can grow the winter variety of wheat, we are glad to quote so good authority for the use of clover in this crop also, and we shall take the liberty of quoting freely from him on this point.

"We have," says he, "spoken of the ruinous tendency of the old summer fallowing system to drive off the organic elements of the soil into the atmosphere, and promised to tell you how to bring them back again. It is by means of the clover plant. At least the greater portion of them may be restored. If you will burn this plant in a dry state, you will find that a great portion of it has evaporated in the atmosphere in the form of gas, and but a small portion of it remains in the form of ash.

All that portion that went off in the atmosphere, was derived from the great reservoir of these elements, and must of it through the leaves, the portion of it consisting of carbon in the shape of carbonic acid. It has been proved, by repeated experiments, that common air, after having passed through the foliage of a growing plant, is robbed of its carbonic acid, that portion of the atmosphere having been attracted and absorbed by its leaves as it passed. And thus it is the most of the carbon, (charcoal,) which goes to make up more than half the bulk of all vegetables, is supplied.

But the plants seem to have the capacity to absorb and appropriate food from the gases of the atmosphere to the same extent as the clover plant.

And thus does this noble plant perform organization, and when turned under, giving them back again to the soil which it never have before. Now is this the only way in which the clover plant performs offices as a reuovator of the soil. Not only does it seek its food in the fleeting winds, but send its long tap root far down into the earth, sometimes to the depth of three, and even four feet, there to drink in those mineral elements, such as lime, potash, &c., which it craves for food, and which are thus brought up and added to the soil, so that this plant performs in its measure, by means of its roots, the same office as the soil which deep plowing does, imparting to it the same elements, and from the same source.

Some have expressed the apprehension that the ultimate effect of clovering would be to increase the bulk of straw, and lessen the yield of wheat. Such an effect would result only from there being an undue proportion of vegetable matter in the soil, and a lack of mineral elements, such as lime, potash, phosphoric acid, &c. But, from analysis of clover and wheat, by Dr. Lee and others, it appears that all the mineral elements, except silica, (flint,) are found to be more abundant in the clover than in the wheat plant. The following table shows the proportion in each, according to an analysis instituted by the gentleman above named:

	Wheat.	Clover.
Phosphoric acid,	17 lbs.	18 lbs.
Sulphuric acid,	2	18
Chlorine,	1	7
Lime,	19	47
Magnesia,	13	18
Potash and Soda,	24	75
Silica,	115	15

Thus it appears that of all these mineral elements except sand (silica,) the clover plant supplies more than the wheat plant takes away, and one of the two, which, perhaps, is the most important of all, viz., lime, it supplies in four times the amount which the wheat crop requires. And these elements drawn, to a greater extent, from a depth where they previously lay in an unavailable state. While the clover thus largely exceeds the wheat crop, in the mineral elements it contains, it also furnishes a some what larger amount of all the organic elements drawn mostly from the atmosphere; viz., carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Of nitrogen, the clover crop contains two and a half times as much as the wheat crop, and this is an element more frequently deficient in the soil, more difficult to be supplied, and, we may add, more important to make the other elements available, than, perhaps, any other; although it is found only in the small proportion of 32 lbs. to an acre of wheat."

Here you have a plain explanation why the clover crop is, when turned under, of such value to the wheat crop, and why it serves as one of the best artificial dressings to land devoted to wheat.

But what is the best mode of managing it for this purpose? Mr. Isham recommends a rotation of it,—say two years to clover, and the third year to wheat. He recommends sowing clover on the wheat, in spring, as follows:—"To prevent a failure of the clover crop, from lack of germination, or from the effects of drouth in the early stage of its growth, and to secure to the young plant a vigorous growth, the seed should be soaked in tepid brine, 15 to 18 hours, then rolled in plaster, sown upon the wheat field, and rolled in the spring. The rolling will greatly benefit the wheat crop, by pressing the roots down and packing the surface. Upon the true system, your land is sown to wheat every third year, to be seeded, the same year, to clover, which is to occupy it the two intervening years.

As the second crop [what we in Maine call "rowen,"] of the last of these two years is to be turned under, preparatory to the wheat crop, it will give a year and ten months to the clover, and a year and two months, out of the three years, to the wheat crop." In some instances it has been found that the first crop of clover may be removed for hay, and the clover pastured the first year and turned under the second, preparatory to the wheat crop, and the land, at the same time, be constantly improving.

Every farmer in Maine knows he can grow clover to perfection, if his soil be properly worked. What hinders him, then, from beginning a system of improvement and rotation, with a view of raising his own bread?—*Maine Farmer.*

WHICH IS THE WEAKER SEX?

Females are called the weaker sex, but why? If they are not strong, who is? When men must wrap themselves in thick garments and encase the whole in a stout overcoat to shut out the cold, women in silk dresses, with neck and shoulders bare, or nearly so, say they are perfectly comfortable! Gentlemen wear water-proof boots over woolen hose, and encase the whole in India rubber to keep them from freezing, women wear thin silk hose and cloth shoes, and pretend not to feel the cold. When men cover their heads with furs, and then complain of the severity of the weather, women half cover their heads with straw bonets, and ride twenty miles in an open sleigh, facing a cold north-wester, and pretend not to suffer at all.

They can sit, too, by men who sink in a room and tobacco smoke, enough to poison a whole house, and not appear more annoyed than though they were a bundle of roses!

Year after year they can bear abuse of all sorts from drunken husbands, as though their strength was made of iron.

And then is not women's mental strength greater than man's? Can she not endure suffering that would bow the stoutest man on earth? Call not woman the weaker vessel; for had she not been stronger than man, the race would long have been extinct. Here is a state of endurance a man cannot bear.

Man labors ten or twelve hours per day, and then his work is done, both body and mind can rest; but woman's work is never done—she is never idle. From early dawn her hands are busy, at noon she is not idle, and at night her task is not accomplished. When all else has been accomplished, sewing or knitting fills her spare moments till the hour of retirement. Woman's work is never done, and her strength is equal to her day.

child, and perhaps he aroused from her fitful slumbers ten times each night.

Pleasure Boat.

LARGE HOTEL.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says "it is proposed by certain parties to erect a large hotel in the upper part of the city, which is designed to surpass in dimensions and architectural beauty any similar edifice in this country. The site has been selected, and about $165,000 raised.—The whole cost is not to exceed $250,000.

DEATH OF AUDUBON.

This distinguished naturalist, celebrity has been world wide, died at his residence on the banks of the Hudson, January 27. He was 66 years of age. Mr. Audubon's native State was Louisiana, and he was the son of an Admiral of France, in which country he was educated.

The name of Audubon is an honor to the scientific literature of our country. Possessed of an original and strong mind, and enthusiastically attached to the pursuit of ornithology, he has made the Birds of America our familiar associates, and has spurred on the ambition of many a young naturalist.—His was an enthusiasm which nothing could daunt, and an indomitable energy which no toil nor misfortune could overcome. — *Phil. Express.*

Markets &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Butter, per lb. first quality,	15 a 16c
Butter, common, per lb.	12 a 13
Beans, per bushel,	$1,23 a 1,50
Beef, by the quarter, per lb,	4 1-2 a 6
Cheese, per lb,	6 a 8c
Eggs, per dozen,	3 a 4
Lamb,	3 a 4
Potatoes, per bushel, sound,	62 a 75
Apples, (eating,)	62 a 75
Dried Apples,	4 a 6
Apples, per bbl.	1,50 a 1,75
Chickens, per lb,	8 a 10
Turkies, per lb.	8 a 10
Pork, (round hogs,) per lb.	7 a 8
Geese, per lb.	6 a 7

[From the Traveller.]

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1851.

AT MARKET, 549 Cattle, consisting of 400 Beeves, and the remainder Stores, Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, Two years old, and Three year old.

PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, $6 25 per cwt; first quality $5 75; second quality $5 25; third quality $4 75; ordinary, $3 50 a $4 50.

BARRELLING CATTLE—$2 50, $3, $4.

HIDES—$5 per cwt.

TALLOW—$5 50 per cwt.

STORES—Working Oxen, $65, $67, $105

COWS AND CALVES—$20, $23, $34.

YEARLINGS—$7, a $9.

TWO YEARS OLD—$12, $15, a $24.

THREE YEAR OLD—$15, $20, $28.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—No sales at market—PRICES—Extra, $4, $7, a $9. By lot, $1,50, $2,00, $2,25, a $2,75.

SWINE—Retail 5 a 6c.

82 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 46 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Swine.

REMARKS—The market is about the same it was last week. Extra Cattle are scarce and in great demand.

Number from each State:—

	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs.
Canada,		
Maine,	90	700
New Hampshire,	225	
Vermont,	200	993
Massachusetts,	104	920
Total,	59	1536

N. B.—Beef—Extra includes nothing but the best large ozen, well stall-fed at least one year. First quality consists of large fat oxen, stall-fed at least several months. Second quality, fine fat cattle, grass-fed and grain, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three years old steers. Sheep—Extra consists of Cotswold Bucks, and fancy Yews for stocks, and the best Cossets.

[Reported for the Boston Evening Traveller.]

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller.]

BRIGHTON, MONDAY, Feb. 13.

AT MARKET 690 Beef Cattle, — no Stores, — 6 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep and Lambs, and 4500 Swine.

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, $6 per cwt; first quality $5 75; second $5 00; third $4 50 a $5.

STORES—Yearlings, $12 a $19.

—Two Years Old—$13 a $17.

Three Years Old—$21 a $31.

WORKING OXEN—$65, $90, $105.

COWS AND CALVES—$22, $25, $32, $35.

SHEEP—In lots, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $5 50, $6.

SWINE—3 2-4 a 4 1-2c. At retail, 4 a 5 1-2 c.

[Reported for the Boston Evening Traveller.]

BOSTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

FLOUR—

Genesee, common brands, per bbl.	$5 25
fancy and extra,	$5 50 a $6 00
Michigan, common,	$4 93 a $5 13
and fancy,	$5 25
Ohio, common,	$4 93 a $5 00
St. Louis, common, 4 mos.	$4 87

GRAIN—

Corn—Yellow, per bush.	66 a 67c
Mixed,	70c
White,	65c
Oats—Northern, 46 a 47c; Eastern, 49 a 45c.	
Rye,	80c

PROVISIONS—

Pork—Mess $12 50 a $13 00; Prime, $9 50 a $10 00; Clear, $13 50 a $14 00.	
Beef—Western Mess, $10. Eastern, $9 a $9 50.	
Lard, 8 a 8 1-2c. per lb	
Hams, 9 1-2 a 10c prib, 4 mos.	

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, FULLNESS OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, DEBILITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING HEAD ACHE, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEB BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER, DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c. SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGINING OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

They 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 skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great medicinal virtues, they will cure diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in mortifying and effectuous of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Saturday Chronicle.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"*Dr. Hoofland's Renowned German Bitters* for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effection and permanent benefit in having a dozen bottles in the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient experiences no disappointed hope—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and we know of many persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise fair use."

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the same known in the bottle, without which *they are spurious.*

For sale, Wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia.

A COMICAL MISTAKE.—An auctioneer in selling a polyglott Bible announced it as Polly Gloth's Bible, valuable especially for the sake of the publisher, who was the widow of a celebrated German bookseller, and had been left with a large family of children to support!

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

DOWNS' ELIXIR

is a very valuable medicine, in use in this complaint, and probably breaks up the cough more effectually than any other known remedy.

It lessens the cough and enables the patient to rise easily and freely, thus saving the labor of hard cough ing.

If you have the Whooping Cough, or if your children REPEAT THE WHOOPING COUGH, you should be sure and use DOWNS' ELIXIR, and you will find it all we recommend it.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally; and by H. Hay; Edward Mason; J. Durgin & Co; A. Carter & Son; C. F. Corry, Portland.

Dect. Mulney, and T. J. Murray, Saco.

G. W. Pierson, Biddeford.

Warren & King, and Wm. Holden & Co., Saccarappa Wm. Baker, and E. T. Gatchel, Brunswick. 44

Nov. 26, 1850.

JOHN WATERMAN, Agent.

Gorham, Jan. 30, 1851. 3w

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

Thousands of Children die annually in consequence of Worms. Indeed, grown persons are not free, either from severe or fatal attacks of worms. We have a preparation to offer which is a sure remedy for all this suffering.

THE

American Vermifuge,

Prepared by Curtis & Perkins, is a sure exterminator of WORMS in children or adults.

It is pleasant to the taste and safe in its operations. It does not contain mercury or other mineral poison, and as it is pleasant to the taste, children will take it without the usual resistance and bad effect.

Remember, it is always safe and sure, and sold for 25 cents a bottle, and generally sold by druggists in medicine generally; and by H. H. Hay; Edward Mason; J. Durgin & Co; A. Carter & Son; and C. F. Corry, Portland. Dect. Mulney, and T. J. Murray, Saco. G. W. Pierson, Biddeford. Warren & King, and E. Goodwin & Co. Saccarappa. Wm. Baker, and E. T. Gatchel, Brunswick. Nov. 28, 1850.—44

Express, Exchange & Passage Office.

LONGLEY & CO.

CONTINUE to run their Express regularly with a Conductor attending with the same, which will forward South and West by Hamden & Co., Adams & Co. and Thompson & Co. Express.

Having a large Car for the conveyance of goods, and running in every train, they can afford their friends the best facilities.

They have also been appointed Agents for Hamden & Co., Boston, for shipping Gold Dust, and Certificates of Passage on England, Ireland and Scotland

All persons wishing to send for their friends, or sending money to the Old Country will please call on us at

No. 7, Exchange Building, Portland.

AT A COURT OF PROBATE, held at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1851. Our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one. JAMES APPLETON, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Coolidge, late of said County, an insolvent debtor, having presented his first account as Assignee, for probate.

IT IS ORDERED that the said Assignee give notice to all persons interested, by causing notice to be published three weeks successively in the PORTLAND INQUIRER, printed at Portland, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Portland, on the third Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, Register.

A true copy, attest: FREEMAN BRADFORD, Reg.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

World's Fair Art Union.

FIFTY PRIZES

EACH First Class Prize a First Class Passage from New York to London and back, in a first-class American Packet, fully furnished for the voyage, and $100 each to pay expenses in London.

SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE DOLLARS A SHARE.

Each subscriber has an Engraving worth more than the money he has subscribed.

OFFICE 59 WALL STREET, New York City, over the American Exchange Bank.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

E. S. HASKINS, Esq.,	J. M. BARROWS, Esq.,
CAPT. F. NAZER,	EDW. WALLIS, Esq.,
T. WARNER, Esq.,	T. B. ADAMS, Esq.,
W. C. HORNFAGER, Esq.,	J. TOWNSEND, Esq.

J. TOWNSEND, Esq.

TREASURER.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

It would be idle to suppose there are any so ignorant of passing events as not to have heard of the wonders of the age, "*The Great World's Fair.*" It would be absurd to suppose any intelligent person, in the world, would not have a strong desire to witness this novel, gigantic and grand exhibition. Instead the least of thousands in which to desire exists, there are thousands *unwilling* and thousands *unable* to make the necessary outlay for a journey to Europe. Instead of the beauty of these an Engraving, which shall be valuable as well because it is perfectly unique, but because it shall contain like crystal palace, as because it exhibits the extremest perfection of art, will be an object of interest.

We have taken the most Splendid Engraving, by a careful and elaborate estimate, that to produce an engraving worthy of this memorable occasion, and to reach 4,000 copies of it, would cost at least $5,000. For such an engraving the printsellers would charge certainly $10, probably $15 a-piece, and pocket perhaps $20,000 of profit.—Instead however of letting this enormous sum be swallowed up by the printsellers, we will publish the engraving by co-operation, so that each subscriber can obtain a copy at, as near the least, *one-half the price the seller would charge*, and then have a large sum to spare to distribute as prizes.

First, we propose to secure the services of a first-rate American Artist, who will proceed to London and make a sketch of the Great Crystal Palace, in *the very zenith of its splendor, when every thing will be displayed to the best advantage, and the vast concourse of the world thronds of the projector*, the Prince Albert, his consort the Queen of England, and their children. From this sketch the engraving will be made, which will form the most magnificent and interesting tableaux.

The number of Subscribers is limited to 4,000.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a copy of the Engraving and a chance for one of 50 Prizes.

The account will stand thus:

4,000 subscriptions at $5 each, will be	$20,000
The engraving, and printing, will cost	5,000
The expense of management, advertisements, &c., &c., will cost	2,500
Total expenditure	7,500
Which deducted from $20,000 leaves	$12,500

This $12,500 is to be divided into 50 prizes—$5 First Class, and $100 Second Class.

These prizes to be distributed among the subscribers in the ordinary manner by lottery.

PRIZES:

Each first class prize will be a first cabin passage from New York to London and back, with every requisite for the voyage, together with $100 for expenses in London.

Each second class prize will be a first cabin passage from New York to London and back, with every requisite the voyage.

The 25 first class prizes will be equal to	7,200
The 25 second class prizes will be equal to	5,000
	$12,500

The shares and prizes will be transferrable, at the option of the holders.

The drawing will take place as soon as the shares are taken, (nearly one-half are already taken), and in ample time for the month's notice of the drawing in London so as to be there at the commencement of the Fair.

The whole will be under the management of a Committee of the Subscribers, and conducted as with not fail to give the most entire satisfaction to every subscriber

Jan. 30.—5w

NEW DAILY PAPER.

A LARGE number of earnest Friends of Freedom in Maine, dissatisfied with the present condition of the Press and the Political Parties, have long sought an organ which shall set forth, temperately but fearlessly, their sentiments and principles, but the means have been wanting. Such one has at last been found in the

THE FREE STAR

Which will be issued from the City of Boston, on the first day of January, 1851, a new Daily paper to be called

THE FREE STAR AND DAILY ADVERTISER

and continue to publish the same EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

It will set forth the principles of the FREE SOIL PARTY; but it will be truly A FREE PAPER, and not the mouthpiece of any party, or party, except that of Freedom, Truth, and Humanity.

THE FREE STAR toward which it will ever point with Hope, is the Day when Freedom shall

It will recognize the obligation of Law, the necessity of Order, and the Supremacy of God and Will to men.

No pains or expense will be spared to render it a Good Family Paper, Political, Political, and Literary Paper, worthy the men who create it, and the sentiments which it will represent.

The name of the Editors will be announced hereafter.

THE PRICE of the Daily will be Five Dollars—of the Weekly, Two Dollars—always in advance.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received for the Office, No. 5 Water street. Further particulars hereafter.

J. W. ROWE.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1851.

THURSTON & CO'S

NEW JOB PRESS.

UPON this Press a greater amount of work can be accomplished in the same time than upon any other Press now in use.

Having thus increased our facilities for the rapid and beautiful performance of all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

We solicit the Patronage of the Public believing it will prove to our mutual advantage for you to give us a call.

CARD PRINTING

Executed in the neatest sty'e of the art.

Having two Card Presses of the most approved patterns, we can turn off a greater amount of Card Printing, at short notice, than most offices in the State.

Prices to Suit the Times,—But Never Below Cost.

No. 68 Exchange St., Portland. Me.

CURE FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS.

DOWNS' ELIXIR

is a most effectual remedy for Lung and Liver complaints; it cures Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Bronchial Affections, Cankers in the Throat and Stomach, and Lung and Liver Complaints. It has cured many cases of what was believed to be confirmed Consumption.

It is highly recommended and sold in 25 cts. and 1 2-0 cz. bottles at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Large number of certificates of its good effects have been published, and we are constantly receiving new ones, but TRY IT, and it will BE ITS OWN BEST COMMENDATION.

Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

Nov. 28, 1850. 44

Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

The Spring Term will commence March 5.—

THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT will receive the EXCLUSIVE attention of one of the teachers, thus giving opportunity to those pursuing a preparatory COLLEGIATE COURSE for thorough and critical instruction.

The branches of Polite and Ornamental Education, taught in the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, are the same as those usually taught in Female Seminaries and Colleges.

The ENGLISH DEPARTMENT will be under the care of the Principal. All recitations will be conducted with particular reference to a preparation of the members of the classes for teaching.

The Seminary boarding House has been leased for a number of years, to the Rev. M. Ricker, in whose family students will find good and satisfactory boarding on terms as low as can be afforded (considering the accommodations. Those who board themselves by co-operating in the business can be much reduced), will find no other expense than their tuition.

H. P. TOWSEY,

S. L. CARLETON.

Kent's Hill Jan. 30, 1851. 8w

SOMETHING NEW!

PATENT RIGHT SECURED!

THE subscriber has at his Rooms, No. 80 Middle St. Portland, a new style of DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in gutta percha, ground glass, &c. through which the Daguerreotype looks the size of life; and the effect is so lifelike and natural, it is often hard to convince the beholder that he is not actually looking at the substance instead of the shadow. Please call and see for yourselves.

PICTURES put in the above or common styles unsurpassed. No. 80 Middle street, Portland, opposite the new Custom House.

S. L. CARLETON.

January 1, 1851. tf—1

Graves tones! Graves tones!!

WE manufacture from Foreign and Domestic Marble of a superior quality, Tablets, Tablets, Tablets, not be surpassed in New England, and at a less price than can be bought at any other place in this State, of the same quality.

WHAT WE SAY, WE MEAN, and those who are in want of Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, &c., &c., will find it for their interest to give us a call before purchasing.

Work delivered at any place within fifty miles of our shop free of charge

CHANEY & COOK.

338 Congress St., a few rods west of the market, Portland

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.

DENTIST,

145 Middle Stree, over J. Durgin's Drug Store.

[From the Boston Chronotype]

VALUABLE INVENTION.—Dr. GRANDIN.—We have inspected a plan of setting teeth upon stumps, presented and tested by Dr. Grandin, Dentist, which seems to us to have several important advantages over the common method. By this plan, the greatest precision, firmness and closeness of fit is obtained, while the decay of the stump is prevented so far as it is possible to be done—the operation is made easier, and they will give an eye-pleasing smile to many, both young and old, and resting in many libraries a pleasant memorial of his own residence in the neighborhood.

When the bookseller have applied to us to know on the expenditure of a dollar, we have sent a collection of matter for 12 1-2 cents, they decline it as too hazardous and as requiring too large a sale to make it profit should be realized. Some idea of the quantity of matter we publish may be formed from the fact, that the given work in our office, is equal to the whole of the twelve volumes of the Edinburgh Review. In proportion to its cost, the Living Age is cheaper than any other reprint. And then it consists of the best matter of all, so that the quality should always be taken into consideration by people who are about to subscribe, and they should ask what is to read.

PROSPECTUS.

The LIVING AGE endeavors to deserve its title by taking from a world of periodicals, the best and most entertaining and instructive picture of the Age we live in adapted to the wants of the people of the United States.

The editorship of the Living Age is at Boston, the centre of Literary, North British, British Quarterly, and other reviews. Its contents are the choicest Essays and poetry, by the eminent Essayists, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Spectator, the Quarterly Review, Chambers' Journal, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and Christian Spectator, the Quarterly, interspersed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers' admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall insert no more than the choicest gems from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia and Africa into our neighborhood; and we will greatly multiply our contributions in the Department of Travelers and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it will be important to the busy merchant and trader to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And the continuous tide of Emigration which pours itself upon selves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things which shall possess, in the future, a prophetic interest for us.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in accordance with the wishes of many, we will fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce.

While we aim to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the Literature, Science, Politics, Law, Commerce and Physics—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a miscellany which may be safely and usefully in their wives and children. We believe that we can do this in a way to please and to instruct—and hope to make the work indispensable in every well informed family. We say INDESPENSABLE, because in the days of rapid literature it is not possible to keep up with the tide of it but by a close attention to taste and views in morals, in any case. Fiction is a large and necessary supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

We hope that, by "WINNOWING THE WHEAT FROM THE CHAFF" by providing abundantly for the imagination and by a judicious selection from Tales, Poetry, Essays and Travels, History and more solid matter, we may produce a work which will be found, in the long run, the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

"Washington, 27 Dec. 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science which abound in this country, the Living Age, it has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English mind, but it is, in a cheap form, a mass of taste and comprehension includes a portrait of the human mind in the mass expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS."

TERMS.

The LIVING AGE is published every SATURDAY; price 12 1-2 cents a number, or $6 a year, in advance—Remittances at our risk if made in Boston, either Bank Bills or Specie, and promptly attended to. ☞ To insure regularity in mailing the numbers, orders should be addressed to the office of publication.

Clubs, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as follows:

Four copies for	$20.00
Eight do	40.00
Twelve do	60.00

Communications, in twenty five volumes, to the end of June, 1850, handsomely bound, and in good order, and delivered in all the principal cities of the Union free of expense to the purchaser, will be sent for $60.

Any volume may be had separately, at two dollars, bound, or in sheets, and a half in numbers.

Any number may be had of the parts; and it may be worth while for subscribers or much sets to complete any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly enhance their value.

BINDING.—We have now work in a uniform, strong, and good style; and where customers bring their numbers in good order, can generally give them bound volumes in a week or fortnight. The price of the binding is 50 cents a volume. As they are always bound and lettered in uniform style, they will form a library

STATE OF MAINE.

Kennebec, ss. District Court—Middle District, December Term, 1850.

TURNER CURTIS, Adm. *de bonis non*, vs. ORRIN WHITNEY.

This is an action of assumpsit brought upon two promissory notes signed by the defendant, dated at Portland January notes signed by the defendant, dated at Portland January 30, 1844, for $100, payable in grain, to be delivered in Pittston, in January, 1845, to Rufus Curtis, deceased. The plaintiff's inventory of the estate of said Rufus Curtis, January 4th, 1844, for $35, payable to said Rufus Curtis, or bearer in grain, in January, 1845. The writ is dated July 9, 1850.

And now it appearing to the Court that the defendant has had no notice of this suit, it is ORDERED, that notice thereof be given to said defendant by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Portland Inquirer, a public newspaper published at Portland in this State, the last publication to be not less than ten days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Tuesday of April next, that he may then and there appear and answer to said suit, if he see fit.

Attest: M. STRATTON, Clerk.

A true copy, Attest: W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

ARTHUR'S

HOME GAZETTE.

THE publishers of 'Arthur's Home Gazette' are happy in a testimonial that their most complete success has attended its issue, and that the prospect is fair for its attaining the largest circulation of any Weekly Family Paper in the country.

Subscriptions pour in from all parts of the United States, and the publishers receive letters of welcome and encouragement. It seems to be just what the right minded, kind feeling, and intelligent portion of the community desire as a weekly visitor to their families; and the aim of the editor will be to make it still more welcome in their homes, by the improvement of the paper will contain articles from his pen, and during the year, several of his popular tales will be finished, and nearly everything that he writes will come to the public in the columns of the Home Gazette.

In order to give to the "Home Gazette" the most substantial and varied interest, the best writers of the country will be called upon to contribute to its columns.—Among the good things now appearing and in preparation, are the following: Lines on the Death of and anecdotes of the Presidents of the United States, by Arthur. Sketches of Life and Character, by the twenty-four years Reporter of Debates in the United States Senate and House of Representatives for the Congressional Reporter. Of the nature of the Sketches and series of highly interesting articles, in preparation, we may mention the following: The Diversions of Polite and Fashionable Life, Misty and Nell, or the Factory Girls; a story of New England Life, by Mrs. C. H. Gildersleeve, which will be concluded in the Home Gazette.

The public will see from this that we mean to give them a good paper and no mistake.

Having mentioned some of the 'good things' that will appear in the 'Home Gazette,' the publishers will state some of the leading features of the paper herein.

No article, either original or selected, will be admitted into the 'Gazette' that can, in the least, tend to deprave the taste or morals of the reader, or offend the purest feelings.—The supervision of the editor will extend to the advertising columns, and no advertisement will be allowed therefrom all advertisements of Bad Books, Quack Medicines, or other Nuisances, which may make up the revenue of the body or the mind. Upon this pledge the public may fully rely.

The 'Home Gazette' is elegantly printed, on Fine White Paper, with large, clear-faced Type, that may be read by candle light, and contains 16