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WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON.

This individual has achieved considerable prominence lately, as a leading advocate for the temporal as well as the spiritual power of the Pope. He publishes a Review in Boston, well-known as *Brownson's Review*. To understand and appreciate the present position of this redoubtable champion of priestly domination, we quote the following extract from the October number of his Review:

"The only true policy, the only true wisdom in our times, is in exalting the chair of Peter, and unreservedly assuming the spiritual authority, and the universal supremacy of the spiritual order. The salvation of the world in more senses than one depends on the Holy See, *and on a bold, uncompromising and filial obedience to all things to the successor of St. Peter. We confess, then, that we are grieved to see distinguished Catholic statesmen searching history to find examples of resistance to the Papal authority by the temporal power, and concluding from them that a man may be a Catholic and also loyal to his temporal sovereign. Let us, in God's name, have no more of this.* Let us dare to assert the truth in the face of the lying world, and, instead of pleading for our church at the bar of the State, *summon the State itself to plead at the bar of the church, its divinely constituted judge.* The State may become enraged, may confiscate our goods, prohibit our worship, and shut up our churches and religious houses, imprisons, exile, or massacre us; but what then? Such things have been, but they have never been able, so long as Catholics retained their fervor, to injure the church or retard her progress. They have always proved fatal signs of only where our faith is weak, and our love wazes cold. Who has God on his side has no occasion to fear men or devils."

More recently, Mr. Brownson has been advocating and enforcing the same doctrines in lectures at St. Louis and Cincinnati. He delivered a lecture in Cincinnati on the 17th inst., in which he is reported to have asserted that he considered the monarchical as the best form of government for many nations. He asserted that Austria was right in her war with Hungary—that Russia was right in assisting Austria—that the cause of Hungary was not right, and deserves no sympathy. He considers Russia, Austria, and the United States, as the three great nations of the earth, and that England was a mere dependency of the latter.

Such doctrines as these have never been popular in the United States, and we trust they never may be. But if they do not become so, it will not be the fault of some of our public journalists. The Baltimore *Clipper* says the "question is not yet determined whether man is capable of self-government. The Baltimore *American* applauds the "wise and good" Government [Despotism] which Louis Napoleon has established in France; and other journals of similar sentiments express similar views. It cannot be too often repeated, that it was to establish the principle of self-government that the fathers of our Republic perilled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. But, not to dwell on this point, we would call attention to the views of Mr. Brownson, as they appeared in his Reviews for October, 1840. The reader will perceive that they are in direct opposition to the sentiments expressed in his recent lectures. He then advocated the "destruction of the priest," and protested against them as "necessarily enemies to freedom and equality." It cannot gainsay his words. If what he says below was true in 1840, it is true now. Hear him:

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, What is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the extinction of the priest. We are not mere destructives. We delight not in pulling down; but the bad must be removed before the good can be introduced. Conviction and repentance must precede regeneration. Moreover, we are Christians, and it is only by following out the Christian law, and the example of the early Christians, that we can hope to effect anything. Christianity is the sublimest protest against the priesthood ever uttered by both God and man, for he who uttered it was God-man. In the person of Jesus, both God and man protest against the priesthood. What was the mission of Jesus but a solemn summons of every priesthood on earth to judgment, and of the human race to freedom? He disconfirmed the learned doctors, and with whips of small cords drove the priests, degenerated into mere money changers, from the temple of God. He instituted himself no priesthood, no form of religious worship. He recognized no priesthood, no form of worship, and commanded the construction of no temple but that of the pure heart. He preached no formal religion, enjoined no creed, set apart no day for religious worship. He preached fraternal love, peace on earth, and good will to men. He came to the soul-enslaved, 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' to the poor child of mortality, bound hand and foot by the priest, and said, in the tones of a God, 'Be free; be enlarged; be there room for thee to grow, expand, and overflow with the love thou must wade to overflow with.'

"In the name of Jesus we admit there has been a priesthood instituted, and considering how the world went, a priesthood could not but be instituted; but the religion of Jesus repudiates it. It recognises no mediator between God and man but him who dies on the cross to redeem man; no propitiation for sin but a pure love, which rises in a living flame to all that is beautiful and good, and spreads out in light and warmth for all the chilled and benighted sons of mortality. In calling every man to be a priest, it virtually condemns every possible priesthood, and in recognising the religion of the new covenant—the religion written on the heart of a law put within the soul—it abolishes all formal worship.

"The priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore it is Christianity condemns him. It could not prevent the re-establishment of a hierarchy, but it prepared for its ultimate destruction by denying the inequality of blood, by representing all men as equal before God, and by insisting on the celibacy of the clergy. The best feature of the church was in its denial to the clergy the right to marry. By this it prevented the new hierarchy from becoming hereditary, as were the old secerdotal corporations of India and Judea.

"We object not to religious instruction; we object not to the gathering together of the people on one day in seven, to sing and pray, and listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; but we object to everything like an outward, visible church; to everything that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest. A priest is one who stands as a sort of mediator between God and man; but we have one mediator, Jesus Christ, who gave himself a ransom for all, and that is enough. It may be supposed that we Protestants have from priests; but, for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic priest and a Protestant clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they stand, between a Protestant church and the Catholic church. Both are based on the principle of authority; both deny in fact, however it may be in manner, the authority of reason, and war against freedom of mind; both substitute dead works for true righteousness, a vain show for the reality of piety, and are sustained as the means of reconciling us to God without requiring us to become God-like. Both, therefore, ought to go by the board.

"We may offend in what we say, but we cannot help that. We insist upon it, that the complete and final overthrow of the priestly order, in every practical sense of the word priest, is the first step to be taken towards elevating the laboring classes. Priests are, in some sense, the greatest enemies to freedom and equality. All reasoning demonstrates this, and all history proves it. There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, by their office, to act between us and God, in the name of God, or to be the interpreters of the word of God. The word of God never drops from the priest's lips. He who redeemed man did unspeakably more than priests ever did. It is evident our Lord sprang out of Juda, of which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning the priesthood. Who, in fact, were the authors of the Bible, but men who had no pretension to offices to receive as the word of God? The priests? Nay, they were the inveterate foes of the prophets. No man ever berated the priests more soundly than Jeremiah and Ezekiel. And who were they who heard Jesus the most gladly? The priests? The chief priests were at the head of those who demanded his crucifixion. In the present day, the most authorized teachers of religion, are the first to oppose the true prophet of God, and to condemn his prophecies as blasphemies. They are always a let and a hindrance to the spread of truth. Why, then, retain them? Why not abolish the priestly office? Why continue to sustain what the whole history of man condemns as the greatest of all obstacles to intellectual and social progress?

"We say again, we have no objection to teachers of religion, as such; but let us have no class of men whose profession it is to minister at the altar. Let us leave this matter to Providence. When God raises up a prophet, let that prophet prophesy as God gives him inspiration. Let every man speak out of his own full heart, as he is moved by the Holy Ghost; but let us have none to prophesy for hire, to make preaching a profession, a means of gaining a livelihood. Whenever has a word pressing upon his heart for utterance, let him utter it, in the stable, the market-place, the street, in the grove, under the open canopy of heaven, in the lowly cottage, or the lordly hall. No matter who or what he is—whether a graduate of a college, a shepherd from the hill sides, or a rustic from the plow. If he feels impelled and ought to go forth in the name of God, he will speak words of truth and power, for which humanity shall fare the better. But none of your hireling priests, your 'dumb dogs' that cannot bark. What are the priests of Christendom at this day now are? Miserable panders to the prejudices of the age, loud in condemning sin nobody is guilty of, but silent as the grave when it concerns the crying sins of the times. Let us have no more of them there is no danger, but miserable cowards when it is necessary to speak out for God and outraged humanity. As a body, they never preach a truth but when it is unpopular. They never do. Never do they as a body venture to condemn sin in the concrete, and make each sinner feel 'thou art the man.' When the prophets of God have rare up and proclaimed the word of God, and, after persecution and death, led the people to acknowledge it to be the word of God, then your dreadling priests come forward, truckle to be a truth, and cries, 'Cursed of God and man is he who believes it not.' But enough. The imbecility of an organized priesthood, of a hireling clergy, for all good, and its power only to demoralize the people and misdirect their energies, is beginning to be seen, and will one day be acknowledged. Men are beginning to speak out on the subject, and the day of reckoning is approaching. The people are rising up, and asking of these priests whom they have fed, clothed, honored, and followed, What have ye done for the poor and friendless, to destroy oppression, and establish the kingdom of God on earth? A fearful question for you, O ye priests! which we leave you to answer as best ye may.

"The next step is to make the work of elevating the working classes will be to resuscitate the Christianity of Christ. The Christianity of the Church has done its work. We have had enough of it—more than enough. It has been for good, but by no means powerless for evil. It now numans us, and hinders the growth of God's kingdom. The moral energy which is awakened in mediocrity, and in deluded disciples believe that they have done their duty to God when they have joined the church, offered a prayer, sung a psalm, and contributed a few pennies to send out a missionary to preach unintelligible dogmas to the poor heathen, who, God knows, have unintelligible dogmas enough already, and more than enough, till they seem to forsake the Christianity, as it came from Christ, he taken up, and preached, and preached in simplicity and in power.

"According to the Christianity of Christ, no man can enter the kingdom of God, who does not labor with all zeal and diligence to establish the kingdom of God on the earth; who does not labor to raise the low, to lift up high, and bring up the low; to break the fetters of the bound, and set the captive free; to destroy all oppression, establish the reign of justice, which is the reign of equality, between man and man; to introduce new institutions, in place of those wherein dwelleth righteousness, wherein all shall be as brothers, loving one another, and no more necessary to say, another beside. No man can be a Christian who does not labor to reform society, to mould it according to the will of God and the nature of man; so that free scope shall be given to every man to unfold himself in all beauty and perfection, and to grow up into the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. No man can be a Christian who does not refrain from all practices by which the poor are made poorer, and the rich richer, and who does not do all in his power to elevate the laboring classes, so that one man shall not be doomed to toil, while another enjoys the fruits; so that each man shall be free and independent, sitting under 'his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or to make afraid.' We grant the power of Christianity in working out the reforms we demand; we agree that one of the most efficient means in elevating the workingmen, is to christianize the community. But you must christianize it. It is the Gospel of Jesus you must preach, and not the gospel of the priests. Preach the Gospel of Jesus, and that will turn every man's attention to the crying evil we have designated, and will arm every Christian with power to effect those changes in social arrangements, which shall secure to all man the equality of position and condition, which it is already acknowledged they possess in relation to their rights. But let it be the genuine Gospel that you preach, and not that pseudo-gospel, which lulls the conscience asleep, and permits men to feel that they may be servants of God while they are slaves to the world, the flesh, and the devil; and while they ride rough-shod over the hearts of their prostrate brethren. We must preach the gospel that permits men to feel that they are honorable men and good Christians, although rich, and with eyes standing out with fatness, while the great mass of their brethren are suffering the extremest poverty, from mischievous social arrangements, and pining away for the want of the refinements, and even the necessaries of life.

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"Having, by breaking down the power of the priesthood and the Christianity of the priests, obtained an open field and freedom for our operations, and by preaching the true Gospel of Jesus directed all minds to the great social reform needed, and quickened in all souls the moral power to live for it or to die for it, our next resort must be to Government, to legislative enactments. Government is instituted to be the agent of society, or, more properly, the organ through which society may perform its legitimate functions. It is not the master of society; its business is not to control society, but to be the organ through which society effects its will. Society has never to petition Government; Government is its subject, and subject to its commands."

"Why not abolish the priestly office?" "Miserable panders to the prejudices of the age," are they, says Mr. Brownson, "to whom we are beginning to speak out on this subject, and the day of reckoning is approaching." Well, let it come. We want no "dumb dogs, that will not bark." As Mr. Brownson himself has become a pander to these "miserable panders to the prejudices of the age," the priests, we presume he is ready to receive his share in the day of reckoning which is approaching. But we have no objection to the priests, so long as they continue to perform their peculiar functions as the ministers of Christianity; but when they transcend their sphere and seek to overthrow the freemen of this Republic to a state of vassalage to a foreign potentate, we must be allowed to protest, and expose the machinations of those who advocate it. We are willing to stand upon the platform of Mr. Brownson in 1840, although he has abandoned it. Our aim is "to break the fetters of the bound, and set the captive free; to break all oppression, establish the reign of justice, which is the reign of equality between man and man," and to elevate mere humanity, man and individual. Let us entertain the hope that Mr. Brownson, too, may yet emerge from the thick darkness which now beclouds his mind, and enter the true spiritual kingdom, "the religion of the new covenant, the religion written on the heart."

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For the National Era.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

OR,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"No matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of slavery, the moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of *Universal Emancipation*."

Awhile we must leave Tom in the hands of his captors, while we turn to pursue the fortunes of Eliza and her child, who, after a long and weary journey, have at last found a friendly hands in a farm-house on the roadside.

Tom Lokeer we left groaning and tossing in a uncomfortable bed, in the house of his master, the mother-in-law of Aunt Dorcas, and found him to the full as tractable a patient as a sick bloon.

Dorcas was a tall, dignified woman, whose clear muslin cap shades waves of silvery hair, parted on a broad, clear forehead, which overarches thoughtful gray eyes—a snowy handkerchief of fine crape is folded neatly across her bosom, her glossy brown silk dress rustles peacefully as she glides up and down the chamber.

"The devil!" says Tom Lokeer, giving a great throw to the bedclothes.

"I must request sinner, Thomas, not to use such language," says Aunt Dorcas, as she quietly re-arranges the bed.

"Why, Aunt Dorcas, I think of *them* for?" says Tom. "Last thing ever I want to think of. Oh, dear me!" and Tom flounced over, outseeking and deranging everything, in a manner perfect, which it is impossible to behold.

"That fellow and gal are here, I spose," said he, sullenly.

"The same to you, I'm sure," said Dorcas.

"They'd better be off, yp to the Lake," said Tom. "The quicker the better for them."

"Probably they will do so," said Dorcas, knitting peacefully.

"And that's just what I want," said Tom, "we've got correspondents in Sandusky, that watch the boats for us. I don't care if I tell now. I hope they will get away, just to spite Marks, the cursed pirate! D—n him!"

"Thomas!" said Dorcas.

"I tell you, granny, if you bottle a fellow up too tight, I shall split," said Tom. "But about the gal, tell you to dress her up some way, so it alter her. Her description's out in Sandusky."

"You need not anxiously concerning the woman, a white one," said Marks. "The man is a very light mulatto; he has a brand in one of his hands."

The hand with which George was taking the change and tickets trembled a little; but he turned coolly round, fixed an unconcerned glance on the face of the speaker, and walked leisurely towards another part of the boat, humming a light opera air in his teeth.

Mrs. Smyth, with little Harry, sought the seclusion of the ladies' cabin, where the dark beauty of the supposed little girl drew forth many flattering comments from the passengers.

George had the satisfaction, as the bell rung on its farewell peal, to see Marks walk deliberately off the boat, and stand on the shore, and drew a long breath of relief when the boat had put a returnless distance between them.

It was a superb day. The blue waves of Lake Erie danced, rippling and sparkling in the sunlight, a fresh breeze blew from the shore, and the lordly boat ploughed her way right gallantly onward.

Ah, what an untold world there is in one human heart! No thought, as George sat cool and calmly up and down the deck of the steamer, with his shy companion at his side, of all that was burning in his bosom. The mighty good that seemed approaching seemed too good, too fair ever to be a reality, and he felt a jealous dread every moment of the day that something would rise to snatch it from him.

But the boat swept on—hours floated—night came down—and morning, buoyant and glorious, looked forth from her gates of gold, as George stood on the deck, with his wife by his side. Then it rose before them, the blessed English shore—shores forever charmed with a holy power, by one touch, to dissolve every incantation of slavery, no matter in what language pronounced or by what unhallowed national compact sealed! Often in dreams of heart-sick desire had they seen those shores, and woke to find them still afar; and now they gazed on them with eyes believing eyes, half fearing that they would fade from their sight.

But this time it is no dream. The lordly boat swept up to the small town of A——, on the Canadian shore. George's breath grew thick and short—a mist gathered before his eyes—he silently pressed the little, trembling hand that lay on his arm—the bell rung—the boat stopped—scarcely knowing what he did, he lifted out his baggage, and gathered his company.

They are landed; the deed is done; and as the boat swept away, with tears and embracings, on the wharf, stood George

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1852.

☞ Subscribers who do not file the *Era*, and have numbers 249, 261, 262, and 264, on hand, will confer a favor by remailing them to this office, at our expense.

PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

The Constitutional Union Party, which has obtained temporary control of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, is somewhat divided in opinion as to the course it shall pursue in the approaching Presidential canvass. Some of its Democratic members are anxious that it should send delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, for the purpose of checkmating the Free-Soilers, and securing the nomination of a Union man acceptable to the South—rather a hazardous step.

What kind of credentials would such delegates present? Repudiating the old Democratic organization, how could they expect to be received as members of a Democratic Convention? Would the Northern Democrats, wedded as they are to unalterable usages, consent to receive a mongrel delegation, representing a hostile organization, and seeking admission avowedly for the purpose of excommunicating what are called Free Soil Democrats?

Thus far the suggestion has not found much favor. The policy of the Union Party of the South, so far as disclosed by its principal organs is, to maintain its independence, decline participation in the Conventions of the old parties, to hold itself in reserve for the purpose of deciding on the comparative merits of the nominations of those Conventions when submitted to the public. The Alabama Union men have called a National Convention, to meet in this city, after the other Conventions shall have acted.

Mr. Stephens, a member of the House from Georgia, has lately written a letter to a gentleman in Georgia, in which he unqualifiedly opposes the proposition to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, argues that the true course of the Union men is to demand right action by the Conventions of the Whigs and Democrats, as a *condition precedent*, because the condition of the claims of their nominations assumes that the old political organizations are "effete and corrupt," utterly untrustworthy for the protection of Southern rights, and insists that the Alabama recommendation of a National Union Convention in Washington city should be responded to by every friend of the South.

A few extracts will serve to show the position of the leading Union men of the South.

"If those members of that Convention [Baltimore] from the South, who were lately so loud in their denunciation of all men at the North, and who were so particularly conscious of our position at home, *had determined that their error and yet themselves upon our principles, and shall purge that body of its Free Soil elements, and shall also present to the country a good candidate for the Presidency*, it will be time enough for us to connect ourselves with their action after they shall have given us these evidences of their being entitled to our confidence and co-operation. A great national organization on our principles, and put forward by an organization standing upon the same principles, is all we want. * * * That Convention, therefore, so called, ought to consultant, as well as all other National Conventions, whether Democratic or Whig, must be put right on the record as a *condition precedent*, before looking to me for any support or countenance. I speak only for myself. The Constitutional Union party can speak for itself when its Convention assembles. But can any one doubt that the moral power and influence of our position upon the action of the Baltimore Convention would be much greater outside than inside of its deliberations? Would they be less likely to comply with our demands from fear of our defiance than of our refusal, than to be controlled by our wishes after a voluntary surrender?"

It might be well for our Free Soil friends of the North to ask themselves a similar question.

"No occasion has yet arisen for an appeal to the whole people of the United States upon the principles of our organization. Whether such an occasion shall arise, may depend upon the action of this Baltimore Convention. Alabama has already called a National Convention on our principles, to assemble in this city after the Baltimore Convention. If the Baltimore Convention we should not fail to send delegates. Should such a state of things then exist as to render a new national organization necessary and proper to carry out our principles, I feel assured that the late results in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, are but proofs of what may be expected in other sections of the country, where similar efforts will be made for similar objects. And in this connection I will add that the idea of *reorganizing* either of the old parties in this country upon sound national principles, is, in my opinion, a result not to be looked for with much confidence. As organizations, these parties are both effete and corrupt. They both make professions in 'platforms' which they never carry out in practice. These platforms or programmes have become nothing but artful devices, by which demagogues are enabled to delude and cheat the people. They are now sold to be put into old bottles, else they burst.' And if the effort to infuse new and sound principles into either of those worm-out parties should be successful, it like result would be uncertain. It is quite improbable that it should be otherwise; for the elements in each are discordant, conflicting, and hostile."

Mr. Stephens is no friend of Intervention doctrines.

"But apart from considerations growing out of the present condition of the slavery question, and other questions of domestic policy, on which there is equally as wide a difference of opinion between the two great wings of these old parties, I have no faith in any of the new questions arising, upon which most probably still wider differences of opinion will exist. The question of interfering with and taking part in the European politics seems to be upon us. 'Coming events cast their shadows before.' At this time we see a man, of unusual address and great ability, traversing the Northern States of the Union, for the purpose of inducing the people the abandonment of those principles which have been eoval with the existence of our Government in our relations with the various monarchies and dynasties of the Old World. His object evidently is, to implant in the public mind the principle that it is our duty to join in a general crusade for the liberties of mankind. These wild and disorganizing doctrines have been embodied in resolutions and adopted with enthusiasm by large and respectable meetings in divers places. The day is not distant when the questions involved in these doctrines will become practical issues. They will present subjects of vast magnitude and momentous importance for the consideration of the American people. And upon them, as well as upon those other kindred questions to which I have alluded, men in all sections who think alike must organize and act together, without respect to past differences of opinion on other points, or an early doom will be our destiny, instead of that full measure of true greatness which it is our real mission to attain, and which nothing short of the united and patriotism of the whole country can secure."

He closes with emphatic words, revealing the unalterable purpose of the Union men of the South to wage exterminating war against the Anti-Slavery sentiment, a sentiment prevalent among the masses of the free-State people.

"In conclusion, I will add that our policy is to hold our position. We should unite with no party that fails as a condition precedent to incorporate its peculiar views and principles which we consider as essential to the maintenance of our rights and the preservation of the Union of the States. We should stand aloof from all parties that do not purge themselves from all affiliation and association with *Free-Soilism*. Whatever may be the course of future events, we should stand by our principles wherever they may lead us, 'through woe' as well as 'through weal,' and maintain them now, and always, if need be, until they, we, and the Republic, perish together in a common ruin."

BUFFALO AND BALTIMORE—1848 AND 1852.

"I confess myself disappointed in the results of the Buffalo Convention. To one at the time it did seem that the people had become thoroughly awake, both to their rights and their duties, and that party attachments are no longer held the sad conviction that the people of the free States are yet to learn lessons of deep humiliation, before they will rise to the true position and dignity of freemen."—*Extract of a Letter from A. A. Guthrie to the Free Soil Convention of Ohio.*

The organization of the friends of Freedom represented by the Convention which met at Buffalo on the 9th and 10th of August, 1848, was a reorganization of the Liberty party of 1840, rendered necessary by the new and extraordinary schemes of Slavery. A vast extent of free territory had been obtained by conquest from a sister Republic, which was intended by a Slaveholding Administration to be converted to the uses of Slave Labor. The Slave Power made no secret of its purpose. Slavery was to be planted in the new Territory, in defiance of its local law: new slave States were to be developed, to increase the political power of Slaveholders in Congress and the Electoral College, so as to secure and perpetuate their ascendency: the necessity of Emancipation was to be indefinitely postponed, by laying the foundation of an indefinite extension of Slave territory: and for the execution of this plan the whole power of the Federal Government, sustained as it is by a People three-fourths of whom are living in non-slaveholding States, and four-fifths of whom are opposed to the perpetuation of Slavery, was to be placed under contribution.

The public mind was profoundly agitated; the People of the free States protested loudly against the scheme; old political organizations were shaken; and when they embarked in the Presidential contest of 1848, with declarations and nominations from which no effectual resistance against Slaveholding usurpation could be expected, numerous voters who had still been acted with began indicated their anxiety to enter a protest at the ballot-box against their policy.

The Liberty men, in accordance with their usages, had already held their Convention and nominated their candidates, but they did not wish to be in the way of a movement in the right direction more comprehensive than their own. If they maintained their position, they might receive some accessions from the ranks of the disaffected members of the old parties, but the great body of these would either return to their allegiance, retire in disgust from the struggle, or proclaim nominations of their own. In any event, there would have been no such demonstration at the polls as would have embarrassed the plans and impaired the force of the Slavery Propagandists. On the contrary, by agreeing to unite with their fellow-citizens, who were prepared to take an anti-slavery position, they would secure unity in the ranks of the friends of Freedom, impress their own principles upon the new organization, and aid in a political movement imposing in aspect and beneficent in effects.

Wisely, as we think, they determined upon the latter course, and the Buffalo Convention was the result. This gave form and efficiency to nearly all the active, independent anti-slavery sentiment of the country. The platform of political action it agreed upon contained substantially the creed of the Liberty party on the subject of Slavery, only in a form more precise, less liable to misconstruction, and better adapted to the exigencies of the times; and, in addition, a number of principles upon other political questions, which must be considered and acted upon by the People, and for the just disposition of which every voter must bear his share of responsibility.

In other words, the Liberty party ceased to be a party of one idea. In its reorganized form, without sacrificing any principle it had urged in relation to Slavery, it proclaimed principles applicable to all other political questions. It had ceased to be Sectional—it was now National. Its platform was the Constitution—its scope, commensurate with the objects of the Constitution.

We see nothing to regret in the whole movement. It was wisely planned, well executed, and its results, temporary and permanent, have been all that could reasonably be expected.

We did not elect our own candidates, but we contributed to, if we did not cause, the defeat of a candidate, who had made himself singularly obnoxious by his concessions to Slavery, and whose success would have promoted the accomplishment of all its schemes.

We did not poll one-half of the votes of the Union, but our vote was large enough to show the politicians of the ruling party that they could not look for success, while trampling under foot every principle of Democracy.

We did not succeed in obtaining a positive act from Congress prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, but the power of the movement we represented was such, as to constrain the new Administration to countenance measures favorable to our views, such as to weaken the confidence of the Slaveholders in their own doctrines respecting the title to their slaves in free territory, such as to impregnate the tide of emigration to California with the anti-slavery spirit, thereby inducing the formation of a non-slaveholding State on the Pacific, by which our entire Western seaboard was consecrated to Freedom.

Among the other results attributable to this movement, directly or indirectly, are, the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio; the election of from ten to fifteen members of the House for two successive Congresses, acting independently of organizations when controlled by slavery; the election of Messrs. Chase and Sumner to the Senate of the United States; the control of Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, by coalitions, not to be coerced into submission to the dictates of the Slave Power; distraction in the old political organizations always subservient to Slavery, which thus far no efforts have succeeded in allaying; a more general discussion of questions of slavery, in Congress and out, than had ever taken place before; and such a state of the public mind as to have checked, if not extinguished, the project of Cuban annexation. Nor must we forget that it was under the pressure of this Buffalo Convention, that the Oregon Bill, with its clause prohibiting Slavery, was carried through Congress.

That more has not been accomplished, is no argument against a movement that has accomplished so much. It was not to be expected that the old parties would be at once reformed, or annihilated, that the power of Slavery would be instantly subverted, that politicians would be all converted into philanthropists, and the masses of the People be all aroused to a full sense of what was due the cause of Freedom. Those who expected this have of course been disappointed: they expected more than any cause, short of a miracle, could produce.

Suppose there had been no Buffalo Convention, no such united movement against the pretensions of Slavery in 1848, as was represented by that meeting, what then? The Liberty Party, with its one idea, might have cast its own proper vote—fifty, sixty, it may be, eighty, thousand—and, instead of the press of the North generally, agitating and protesting on the subject of Slavery, the agitation would have been confined chiefly to the journals of that Party, and have soon abated among the People at large; and instead of the co-operative policy among the friends of freedom of all parties, which has been so successful in the election of prominent anti-slavery men, and overthrow of politicians conspicuous for their loyalty to Slavery, the old policy of *isolation* would have been adhered to, until every man of practical views and interested in questions affecting the public welfare, had been alienated.

We say again. We are determined that California shall remain free—that Slavery shall not find foothold in New Mexico and Utah—that, while not interfering through the Federal Government with Slavery where it exists, under the protection of State laws, it shall not, beyond their jurisdiction, claim title and protection under the Constitution of the United States—that the element of Freedom, the fundamental idea of Democracy, shall have its legitimate weight in the Federal Councils, and that Slavery shall not control, or share fellowship in national parties, and of position in national affairs. We are determined to withdraw our support from it, all factitious support from it, the support of the Federal Government from it, understanding that whenever the limit is fixed beyond which it cannot pass, and it must live only under the protection of State laws and upon State resources, it will soon come to be regarded by its supporters, not as an institution to be perpetuated, but an evil to be got rid of.

In this determination in regard to Slavery, it will be easy to agree upon our course in relation to other important questions. We have done it once—we can do it again. The old Buffalo platform is still in good condition—a plank or two less, a plank or two more, and we shall have a sound, broad basis, Constitutional, Democratic, American.

We need not be precipitate. Premature action is not necessary to bind us who have no doubt respecting the action of the old Party Conventions in the spring, and must tend to repel those who still cherish a lingering hope of the defeat of Hunkerism. We cannot blame the anti-slavery adherents of the old parties, who have determined to do all they can to give a right direction to their Conventions, proposing independent action only in the event of failure. If they fail, as they will, independent action will become their duty. Allegiance to Party is due only while Party maintains allegiance to its principles. The Whig who has claimed that his Party is for Freedom and Progress, and has protested against the Compromise and Fugitive Law, cannot go with it when through its National Convention it shall commit itself to these measures, and against Freedom and Progress. The Democrat who holds that his Party is for Human Rights, believes that a majority ought to rule, rejects the fictions of vested rights and finality in legislation, cannot go with it when through its National Convention it shall trample upon every Principle he cherishes.

What, then, will they do? Disfranchise themselves? Do nothing, because their Parties have done wrong? Hide their light under a bushel? Permit the Ballot-Box to speak but one language, that of submission to the Slave Power? Never! With that select band of voters who have never yet "bent the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery," they will rally on the basis of the Principles, and for the accomplishment of the Objects, proclaimed by the Convention of Freemen that met at Buffalo in 1848.

What are these Principles and Objects? They are stated in the following resolutions:

SLAVERY.

Resolved, That we, the people here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first Declaration of Independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our principles, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the National Platform of Freedom, in opposition to the Sectional Platform of Slavery.

Resolved, That slavery in the several States of this Union which recognise its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government, and for which laws that Government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson to prohibit the existence of slavery after 1800 in all the Territories of the United States, Southern and Northern, was lost by the votes of six States and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory, by the Ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to restrict, localize, and discourage, slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Government ought to return.

Resolved, That our Fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly conferred on the Federal Government, which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due legal process.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king; no more power to institute a king than to make a king; to institute or establish a monarchy—no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the Constitution or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery, wherever that Government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and, in the judgment of this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States, and more slave Territories, our calm but final answer is, No more slave States, and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free, for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes in comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

CHEAP POSTAGE—RETRENCHMENT—UNNECESSARY OFFICES—ELECTIONS BY THE PEOPLE.

Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries; and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same may be practicable.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Resolved, That River and Harbor Improvements, when demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual value, and of the benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American People.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt, and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will insure revenue sufficient to defray the economical expenses of the Federal Government and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

We should prefer a resolution in relation to the Tariff, recognising distinctly the Principle of Free Trade, but that adopted at Buffalo is in the usual Democratic form, resting the policy of a Tariff not on the doctrine of protection, but upon the necessity of raising revenue.

It might be well to add to this platform an affirmation in regard to the Principle of Intervention, so ably advocated in a recent speech in the House by Mr. Giddings, and the following form adopted by the late Ohio State Democratic Convention might serve the purpose:

"*Resolved*, That we recognise the sovereign and inalienable right of every nation to establish and maintain such form of government as may accord with the views of its own people, and that any interference on the part of other nations is a violation of the fundamental principles of International law and natural justice.

"*Resolved*, That the law of nations is in the keeping of nations; that a breach of it by any one of them is a offence against all the others; and that they are bound, in duty to themselves and to each other, to prevent or punish such infraction by all means not incompatible with their own interests."

Let it be remembered that the Buffalo Convention contained a full representation of the Radical Democracy of New York; that many of its leading actors were Barnburners, so called; that the resolutions were reported by a committee in which eighteen States were represented, the chairman of which was Benjamin F. Butler, a distinguished New York Democrat; that the platform adopted was fully sustained by the real Democracy of that State, and received the sanction of Martin Van Buren, who was also chosen as the standard-bearer of the new organization. Where will this gentleman, and those who sympathize with him, be found in 1852? In opposition to a party sustained in 1848? Supporting what in 1848 they opposed? It was the indomitable demand of the Slave Power in 1848, and the submission to this demand by the Baltimore nominee for the Presidency, that drove them into a course of independent action: will they sanction a similar demand and submission in 1852? Will the men who insisted four years ago upon divorcing the Federal Government from Slavery, sustain a Convention whose action will be directed towards subjecting the Northern Free States to the next four years? Will the men who four years ago voted against General Cass, vote for him now, with his views unchanged, or for a candidate holding precisely the same views in regard to Slavery? Time will determine. Let us not judge our friends hastily, but assume that when the hour shall come for a decision, their conduct will be consistent with their past course, and in harmony with the claims of Principle.

MOVEMENT IN THE HOUSE ON THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Dr. Fitch of Indiana, who was first elected to Congress on the strength of an Anti-Slavery pledge, moved a suspension of the rules, last Monday, for the purpose of introducing a resolution in support of the Compromise, and against Anti-Slavery agitation. The roll being called, the following absentees were excused, several on account of sickness:

Messrs. Allen of Massachusetts, Bibighaus, Bocock, Bragg, Brown of New Jersey, Buell, Burt, Caldwell, Cleveland, Colcock, Cullum, Daley, Dimmick, Dimmick, Dowdell, Dunham, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Mann, Marshall of Kentucky, Martin, Millson, Miner, Robinson, Russell, Seudder, Sweetzer, Thurman of New York, Sweetser, Toombs, Tuck, and Walsh.

For the absence of the following gentlemen, no excuses were offered:

Messrs. Babcock, Bowie, Cottman, Dunham, Fenton, Ives, Marshall of California, and Riddle.

All further proceedings under the call were then dispensed with.

And the question recurring on the motion to suspend the rules, it was put, and decided in the negative by the following vote—two-thirds not voting therefor:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, John Appleton, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey, Averett, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Breckenridge, Briggs, Brooks, A. G. Brown, Burrows, Busby, Edward C. Cabell, Caskie, Chandler, Chastain, Chase, J. R. Cobb, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dockery, Edmundson, Evans, Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Freeman, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas D. Fuller, Gamble, Gaylord, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Hammond, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Hart, Haws, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Howard, E. W. Hubbard, Hubbard, Jackson, A. Johnson, James Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kuhns, Kurtz, Landry, Letcher, Lockhart, Mace, Humphrey Marshall, Marten, McCrary, McDonald, McLanahan, McMullen, McNair, Meade, Miller, John Moore, Morehead, Morrison, Murphy, Nabers, Olds, Outlaw, Andrew Parker, Samuel W. Parker, Peaslee, Peter Phelps, Polk, Porter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Scheermerhorn, Searry, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Smith, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Sutherland, Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, George W. Thompson, Venable, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, Wilcox, Williams—119.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Andrews, Babcock, Barrere, Bartlett, Bell, Bennett, Bowne, Boyd, Brenton, Joseph Cable, L. D. Campbell, Thompson Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Chapman, Clingman, Conger, Daniel, George T. Davis, Dean, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Eastman, Egerton, Fowler, Gaylord, Goodenow, Green, Grow, Harper, Hascall, Hobard, Hosford, T. Y. Howe, Jenkins, John Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, McQueen, Meacham, Molony, Henry D. Moore, Murray, Newton, Orr, Peninnan, Perkins, Price, Rantoul, Robbs, Ross, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Schoonmaker, D. L. Seymour, Smart, Snow, B. Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, Stratton, Thurston, Townshend, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Welch, Wells, Wildrick, Woodward, Yates—74.

Messrs. Giddings and J. W. Howe voted to suspend the rules, for the purpose of securing a direct vote on the resolution. How many others were actuated by a similar motive, we do not know. The great majority of those voting against suspending would not vote against the resolution.

Some things are demonstrated by these proceedings. There are opponents enough of the resolution to prevent its introduction, as it requires two-thirds to suspend the rules.

There is a majority in the House in favor of the resolution, a large portion of which is composed of Northern Whigs and Democrats.

The National Conventions of both the old parties will, beyond doubt, adopt the Compromise as their basis—the action of the Representatives from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, indicates what the action of the delegates from those States will be.

THE "ORGANS."

THE UNION—THE DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

The *Washington Union*, in the exercise of its functions as the "Central Organ of the Democratic Party," is pouring oil on the troubled waters of Southern Democracy. It grieves over its divisions—it deprecates the proscriptive spirit of its factions, it would gather them all again in one fold, under one shepherd. It will not consent to the excommunication of the Compromise or Anti-Compromise, the Union or Disunion Democrat. No matter, though erring brethren may be carried away by an excess of devotion to State Rights, or an extravagant passion for the Union—the circumstances excuse, if they do not justify, their erratic course. One sought, by a new combination, to secure acquiescence in measures believed essential to the preservation of the Union—the other forgot for the time his loyalty to the Party, in the attempt to guard against the dangers of Northern fanaticism. The occasion for all this agitation and confusion has passed, why should the feud be kept alive? Why should there be strife? Are they not all good Democrats—all sincere and worthy members of the household of faith?

"What is the effect of the allegation that the Democratic members of the Union organization of the South are renegades from their party, or, nor worse than those who Southern Rights State Rights organization is incurably stained by disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union? Evidently a perpetuation of these feuds, and a slander of the Government to the Whigs.

"No dispassionate mind will suppose that the Democratic party of this Union can ever consider those as renegades from its service who refused to sanction the Nashville Resolutions of Southern Convention; and yet such would seem to be the expectation of those who assail without measure the men who did not become parties to such schemes. So, on the other hand, it would be contrary to the justice and spirit of Democracy to circumscribe within narrow limits the patriotism which guards the rights of the States, and which soothes with sleepless vigilance the tendency of the Federal Government to overstep its constitutional duty."

Again: see with what tenderness it vindicates the reputation of the Union Democrats of the South:

"We have seen, with deep regret, reproaches cast upon the Compromise Democrats of the South, because they yielded to the public judgment in favor of acquiescence in that measure have not been obtained without bringing into power men who might not otherwise have been in the field. It is, for example, said by many of the journals in Mississippi that it is the fault of Mr. Foote and his supporters that that gallant State is now divided, and is represented by a Union party instead of a Democratic party. All such language is illiberal and unjust, and can have no other effect than to make permanent the breach which it is the wish of all true Democrats to heal."

In another paragraph, it their justifies Mr. Clemens:

"It is doubtless under the sting of reproaches originating in similar misrepresentations of his position as a Union Democrat, that Senator Clemens has been induced to join the organization of parties which is taking place in his State. If he is to be proscribed for his effort to keep out of the Democratic creed the disunion principle of the Nashville Convention, it is but natural that he should hold himself ready to repel such injustice."

Will our Democratic readers now give us their attention. Messrs. Foote, Clemens, and Cobb, are not acting with the Democratic party—they lead a Coalition composed of Whigs and Democrats, known as the Constitutional Union party, which is the result of their efforts, three Whigs have lately been elected to the Senate of the United States, from Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and not one Democrat. Georgia is lost to the Democratic party for the next Presidential election; Mississippi and Alabama, hitherto Democratic States, are now doubtful; and yet, the men who have worked these disasters to the Party, are coaxed, petted, and held up, as orthodox Democrats, by the Central Democratic Organ!

This is the Southern side of the picture—look now at the Northern.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, by a masterly combination with the Free-Soilers—a party holding substantially Democratic principles—overthrew the ancient Whig dynasty in that State, and obtained the control of its destinies. For two terms in succession has a Democratic Governor wielded its executive powers; its Legislature has sent to the Senate a man, proscribed by Webster Whigery, as imbued with the radicalism of Democracy; and its People have sent to the House a Representative who stands in the front rank of the distinguished Democrats of New England.

Here is a coalition, not of contradictory, but harmonious elements, with results of vast importance to the Democratic party. But where stands the *Washington Union*? Aloof, cold, and reproachful. It can excuse a coalition between Whigs and Democrats in the South, which has given the Whigs nearly a majority in the Senate of the United States, and indignantly repel the slightest imputation on the orthodox Democracy of the Coalitionists, but a Coalition which has overthrown the Whig party in Massachusetts, and inured to the benefit of genuine Democracy, it bitterly denounces as a release now to recognise, while the leaders of it are regarded as unworthy the name of Democrats!

Again: the Democracy of Ohio, with great unanimity, united with the Free-Soilers in sending to the Senate of the United States Salmon P. Chase, the soundness of whose Democratic principles is unquestionable. From his advent in public life, he has uttered no sentiment in politics, given no vote, that Democracy could dissent from. He is an Anti-Bank, Free Trade, State Rights, Human Rights, Strict Constructionist Democrat; and owing to the influence, and the efforts of those who specially sympathize with him, Governor Wood, the Democratic candidate, carried the State of Ohio by a majority unprecedented in that State. Now read what the Central Organ of the National Democratic Party has to say of the Ohio Democracy and its exponent in the Senate:

"The assertion of the *Appeal* that the *Washington Union* 'winks at, if it does not encourage, the *Chase Democracy* of Ohio,' is *unquestionably false. We have never held, nor intimated, that Mr. Chase's course and position, since his election to the Senate, entitled him to be regarded as a Democrat. On the contrary, we have maintained that, if he proposes to unite with the Democratic party, he must do so on a platform implying a renunciation, in the new circumstances of his position, of his Abolitionism.*"

Mr. Cobb, who stands at the head of a Coalition in Georgia, that sends a Whig to the Senate, and refuses to send delegates to the Democratic National Convention, is a capital Democrat; Mr. Foote, whose operations have resulted in the election of a Whig Senator from Mississippi, is a sterling Democrat; Mr. Clemens, who declines to act with the Democratic party, and is committed to another party, is a sound Democrat, and must not be proscribed, because he has been laboring to keep Disunion out of the Democratic creed. But Mr. Chase, whose influence secured a majority of twenty-five thousand in his State to a Democratic Governor, is no Democrat at all—and why? Because he has been laboring to keep Pro-Slavery Propagandism out of the Democratic creed, and will not consent that the Democratic party shall be the pack-horse of Slavery!

If any one can doubt, after this, the fitness of the *Washington Union* to be the central organ of the National Democracy, he is beyond the reach of argument. No matter how thoroughly Democratic in his views and conduct a man may be upon all questions of public policy, if he refuse to adopt the shibboleth of Slavery, and to recognise that system as entitled to encouragement and extension under Federal auspices, he is no Democrat, in the judgment of the *Union*. Loyal to Slavery, he may be as erratic as he pleases on other questions, without forfeiting the regard of the *Union*. All other sins may be forgiven; but the sin against Slavery is unpardonable.

What say the Democracy of the North? Do they hold with their central organ, that the Democratic Church is built upon this rock? If they do, then let them erect an altar to Moloch, and adopt as their symbols the chain and the lash, so that mankind may understand what American Democracy means.

THE REPUBLIC—THE WHIG ORGAN.

Having exhibited the position of the central organ of the Democratic party—such it claims to be, and the claim has not been denied—let us advert to the position of the central organ of the Whig party, the *Republic*, which claims the right to define the true nature and tests of Whiggery, and to hold the keys of St. Peter, so far as that party is concerned.

It has not been denied, that Messrs. Toombs or Stephens, or for any of those Whigs of the South who have organized a new party, in opposition to the old ones. On the contrary, it sustains them, magnifies their importance, does all it can to propitiate them, aids and abets their policy. In fact, whatever Southern Whigs may say or do is right, and its face towards them is all sunshine; but when it looks towards the North, it assumes the stern severity of a Dictator. It prescribes what sort of coalitions Northern Whigs may form; what kind of opinions they may hold; it lays down the law, that no Whig shall have anything to do with Free-Soilers, shall favor Abolitionism, shall oppose the Compromise, or Fugitive Law, shall discuss in any form questions of Slavery; and it excommunicates whatever so-called Whig shall refuse to comply with this requirement. The old platform of Whigery it has substituted by the Compromise.

"Let us glance," it says, "at the present organization of the Whigs. As far as there can be any National organization of a party, it must be indicated by the Executive and Legislative representatives of that party in the absence of a National Convention. The great test which the *Union* has hitherto applied of fidelity to Southern Rights is adherence to the Compromise. Well, the Whig Administration has adopted and announced two years in succession this very policy. President Fillmore and every member of his Cabinet approve of it, and cordially support it. As far, then, as the Executive organization of the Whig party goes, it presents a sufficient protection to Southern rights. The Whigs of the present House of Representatives, the very first day of the session, adopted a resolution endorsing and reaffirming the policy laid down by the President. There were only two individuals in the caucus, Mr. Fowler and Mr. T. Stevens, who expressed dissent from this resolution. A few days since, the resolution of the Whig caucus was reaffirmed by the Whig Convention of Tennessee. Yesterday we received from the Whig Convention of Kentucky another reaffirmance of the same principle. As far, then, as we can understand the 'present organization' of the Whig party, it is friendly to the Compromise, and can be trusted to sustain and abide by it."

Again:

"If the Whigs cannot triumph on the Compromise ground of the Administration and the Whig caucus, they must be beaten: for the anti-Compromise ground is preoccupied by the Abolitionized and Secessionized Democracy."

Again:

"*Such is the 'present organization' of the Whig party, that it can present no Presidential candidate who does not stand where the Whig Administration and the Whig caucus stand.* There are no Whig Secessionists at the South; *there are no Whig Abolitionists at the North.* The 'Democracy' has absorbed all the factions. Those journalists and those politicians who denounce a Whig Administration, and the Whig members of Congress, for supporting the Compromise, who have been seeking to unWhig the Democracy, are the result of their efforts in with their narrow, sectional, petty views and purposes—these journalists and these politicians have only un-Whigged themselves. We hoped to unite the Whig party on the ground of these revilers and libellers of better Whigs and better men than themselves. We desire no success that is to be bought by any sort of trading bargaining, or compromising with Abolitionists or Disunionists, of any name or nature."

The *Albany Evening Journal*, the *Tribune*, and the *Times*, of New York, the *Boston Atlas*, *Portland Advertiser*, Messrs. Seward, Stevens, and perhaps a majority of the Whig members from the North, are considered by the Republic fairly "un-Whiged:" *their* central organ, and the organ of *their* Administration, has read them out of the party. "Revilers and libellers," it was necessary that they should be "purged" off.

What a delightful time the *Republic* is going to have! Such harmony, such brotherly love, such purity, such unity, such a cosy, little Whig household, every member of which has made up his mind to live sublimely upon Principle. Or, to change the figure, what a precious band of devoted patriots, small as Gideon's army of three hundred men, and, like these, with nothing but trumpets and empty pitchers. What a scattering there will be among the hosts of Midianites, when the *Republic* blows the trump of battle!

In these days of cold calculation, it is a pleasant sight to look upon the disinterestedness, the self-sacrifice, the innocent faith of the *Republic* and its expurgated Whig party; and their grand idea of electing a President of the United States without any votes, is an experiment of a most interesting character.

INTERVENTION.

The Washington *Telégraph* lately contained a communication from which we copy the following:

"The following preamble and resolution were adopted by Congress November 12, 1777:

"'And whereas the *cause* of the United States *may* be greatly endangered, unless *such of the European powers as may regard the rights of mankind* should INTERFERE TO PREVENT the ungenerous *combination* of other powers against the liberties of said States:

"'*Resolved*, That the commissioners of the United States at the several courts of Europe *be directed* to apply to the several courts, and request *their immediate assistance for preventing a further attack upon the liberties of America*, and also to urge the necessity of their acknowledging the independence of these States.'"

Kossuth, as the representative of Hungary, asks that such of the Christian Powers "*as regard the rights of mankind should interfere to prevent the ungenerous combination of other powers against the liberties*" of that State, who is at his own execution. Another reason was, that for twenty years he had been a professor of the religion of Christ, and he could not, and would not, dishonor that religion by such a step as the suggestion implied. He had declined challenging the Senator from any fear, then those who supposed so were entirely mistaken. He feared no man, but he did fear God. He had never shown fear of man. He never feared man. He had pursued his course, that course which he thought the honor of his State demanded, without fear of personal risk or consequences to himself. In this Senate, he stood alone; no one was there to sustain him; yet he had never faltered in his duty; he had quailed before no man."

"Mr. Clemens said that, as regarded the reason for the Senator's declining to challenge right now to interfere to prevent a combination against Hungary, should she renew her struggle for national independence.

Whether the right should be exercised, and, the question being decided in the affirmative, how it should be exercised were then, as they are now, questions of policy to be determined by a referred to political points, said he, our duty to our fellow men, the ability to make the interference sought for, effectual, its consequences to ourselves, its effects generally.

There is no danger that the People of this country will embark in any rash policy of Intervention. They are in the habit of talking with enthusiasm, but are not apt to be carried away by the martyr spirit. Their own interests occupy a sufficiently large space in their calculations, and thus far we have never known our Government to lose sight of them for a moment, no matter what claims may have been made upon it.

As a nation, we are at times very sympathetic and generous, but never to the point of self-sacrifice. If Kossuth can work us up to that point, it will be an achievement without parallel in the annals of oratory, ancient or modern.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—PERSONALITIES.

Last Friday Mr. Rhett obtained the consent of the Senate to reply to a speech on the Compromise Resolutions, by Mr. Clemens, in which that gentleman, in allusion to the alleged satisfaction with which certain Free Soil Senators from the North had listened to a speech by the member from South Carolina on the same subject, used the following language:

"There is a sympathy in treason as well as in slavery; and those who are earnestly striving to accomplish the same end were not in equal about the separate means employed."

The remark was of course intended not to apply to the argument, but to disparage the character and position of the Senator from South Carolina.

It deserved no attention, but, affording an occasion for retaliation, Mr. Rhett made it the subject of a speech, in which, he discussed the subject of Mr. Clemens and his opinions, with a view, he said, to disredit the witness who had charged him with enjoying the sympathies of the Free Soil members. The speech was long and searching, but we submit that neither the subject nor aim of it had any claims to the consideration of the Senate, and Mr. Rhett might have better employed his time and theirs, by using the day set apart to the consideration of private claims on the justice of the nation, for that particular purpose. He proved of course that the honorable Je

m, he was not aware till last night that he was a member of the church. He would, say, wever, that in position, education, and abilies, he was equal to the Senator: in point ending in the Senate, and in reputation fore the country, he was his superior. He as not aware till last night that the Senator longed to the church. Had he knowledge had ught him to prare the Senator to-day many ings he otherwise would have said.

"How could he have known the Senator be ngeed to the church? How could he suppose m a Christian who went to bed every night th the prayer on his lips, 'Father, forgive us r trespasses as we forgive those who trespass rainst us,' and, day after day, was preparing ke the prayer, to be thoughtly a cold-blooded ck on his reputation?"

"And so ended an exhibition which the ashington *Republic*, with its characteristic ste, styles "*piquant!*"

We are glad that Mr. Rhett had the courage confess that his conscience and his relations the Christian community would not permit m to fight a duel. Nobody will suspect from is that he is a coward, or is any more afraid death than his opponent.

As to Mr. Clemens, there can be but one timent among all right-minded men in relaon to his conduct, and what that is, he must now, unless beyond all hope of reformation. The Senate within a few years past has been ore disgraced by coarse personalities than e popular branch of Congress. During the resent session, the House has been discredited t once by personal altercation, the Senate any times. Why does not its presiding officer force the rules? They are sufficiently rigorous, were they administered impartially and with energy, to repress the spirit of disorder. nd when he has, done his duty by calling a nator to order for remarks of an offensive ersonal character, why does not the Senate ustain him by refusing to the offending member the privilege of proceeding one step further in his remarks, even though he promise more ution? A Senator who has no more respect r himself and the body of which he is a ember than to call a brother Senator "a ackguard," "a knave," "a coward," or by ny other insulting epithet, should be punished r being silenced. No apology should secure him the privilege of continuing his remarks. he Senate owes at least this much to its dignity. Now, when a member, after having been alled to order for the grossest personalities, imply remarks that he did not intend to vioate the rules, and desires to proceed in order, e Senate, with a strange, most culpable fortulness of what is due to its own rights and gnity, tacitly allows him to go on, without ny manifestation of its displeasure, so that its ules lose their vitality, and full license is given the spirit of violence and disorder.

For the National Era.

TO ONE MOURNING DESERTION.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

lone! what is it that we need sit down,
n echo out of faded ruins struck,
ith dreary moans disturbing the sweet night,
hat time the sadly-crying whippoorwill
ourns her wild song, or where some pale star,
alint and untendy, lessons and goes out.
he still grave opened and closed up again
er the white beauty of my shrouded love,
nd choking my heart's bleeding as I might
ith the thick mist of darkness, back
nto the sunshine, though my stumbling foot
erturned the while the fallen arm of hope,
preading the ashes on the passion flowers.
hen, lifting up my dead, beseeching eyes,
prayed that sometimes from heaven the clouds
orebeads from under crowns of asphodels
light light my heavy footsteps from despair.
he same stony lily in a wilderness,
ll pleading heavenward lady, homeless, all to-night
he golden clasping of the wings of peace
as been absent me, and my heart has beat
o softer sounds than run along the vales,
ow have distinguished not a empty of as new,
half sear prayers were answered. Think that love
as never love, that yields to change or death,
nd new not broken cisterns any more.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, *February* 11, 1852.

o the Editor of the National Era:

I have spent a day or two at Versailles, ere the famous chateau and garden of Louis V are, and which are generally considered to be the most extensive and magnificent monuments of the splendors of monarchy in Europe. I had been accustomed to see the royal palaces and princely residences of the nobility in England, and I had passed days in admiration the Luxembourg and the Louvre, but it was ot till the palace of Versailles to overwhelm d bewilder me with its gorgeousness.

The palace, over a half mile in length, is a onder of artistic effect both within and without; before been admitted by the royal ceremony to object to the uniformity of its architecture, the variety and wealth of its naments and the munificence and exquisite ish of its details would more than compensate for any defect. It is built of the fine and delicately tinted stone which abounds in e basin of Paris, in the richest Ionic order, ith the use of variegated marble or polished od, and walls and ceilings white and gold, inted in fresco or adorned with the most tly pictures. As you wander from room to om, and from story to story, amid the gilded ilings and the rich tapestries, and the end ess ousand times by the mirrors and lustres, you e positively dazzled with the sight, and often down to recover your equanimity.

It must be borne in mind, however, that ghty structure; it embraces within its walls, chens, game-courts, eating-rooms, libraries, lors, sleeping apartments, galleries, a beautiful theatre, and a still more beautiful chapel. ecuries had stabling for a thousand horses, d a court of three thousand persons could be ly entertained in its large saloon. That stupendous pile, altogether unscientific dreamer, urier, when he projected his grand Phalanstery, which might hold an entire township, and nish to each person the completest satisfaction of all his wants, amid glorious landpes and magnificent treasures of art, must ve derived his suggestions from Versailles, d imagined for the whole people of the fuure, what was once the glory of the monarchs the past.

The park and grounds of the chateau are a le too trim and mathematical, according to ern taste, in their arrangements, to suit e accustomed to the rural scenes of England, the grand old woods of our own country; t in their extent, their variety, their fine ks, their lovely gardens, their fountains, and ir myriads of statues and vases, are highly asing and impressive. One can easily figure y the brilliant satellites of Louis Quatorze ed pleasure-parties given during the illuminated hts, in the shadows of these lofty trees, along sparkling walks, amid the deeply-embowered groves, or around mirroring waters. Imagination, however, is quickened into a painful recalled at every step, and particularly of an ning, when the lamps are lighted and the d'eau are in play.

But, after all, it is not admiration and wonder so much as a thoughtful and wise sadness, t we carry away from these splendid residences of the olden times. In the midst of the luxury, there is a desolation that is melancholy but instructive. We remember that all gay and brilliant people who once thronged these rooms are no more—the Louises, the Pompadours, Marie Antoinette, have passed away; Rousseau and Massillon do not thread from the pulpit; we never see or Voltaire or Meliere delight the crowds of the ante-chambers with their sly sarcasm, or convulse them with their fine art on the stage. It is all still in these halls. The footfall of Napoleon, or of the superannuated old soldiers who attend them, are all the sounds that wake the echoes along the vaulted ceilings. Even the pictures, which seem to a stranger to make the place greater by the contrast, and in their enduring loveliness and beauty rebuke the evanescence and nothingness of human life.

This is the saddening part of a thought, which on the other side has a deep significance. The people of those days have gone, and with them the whole spirit of society in which they were born and nurtured has gone with them—not only its splendor, but its haughty oppression. The palaces of the proud old kings are no longer occupied; they are no longer of practical use, and are now converted into museums and galleries. The Bessillee is a brilliant curiosity, the Louvre a museum, the Luxembourg a gallery, and the Tuileries public offices and barracks. A new spirit has come up over Europe. Society finds no need now for the state and parade of former days. The glory of monarchy has departed; and it lived only, if it lived at all, like a magnificent odd dethatchee, on the little flittering life that repentance has left in its withered and wasted body. The monuments of its former wealth are around it but they are almost the sad empty of uses.

This was the work of the first French Revolution—thanks to it! And it will be impossible to revive the old splendors of royalty in Europe. Louis Napoleon, under the direction of the Emperor of Russia, will probably make the attempt, but will be dashed to pieces before he has brought the experiment to an end. No; monarchy, save in Russia, is dead: but in the Russian Empire, it is a despotic and aristocracy—an aristocracy of birth and an aristocracy of wealth—the most formidable enemy to the growth and freedom of the people that now exists. I have no doubt myself of the malicious ambition of the great Northern Czar: but he does not seem to me an object so much to be dreaded as the spirit of aristocracy which paralyzes all other European Governments. The Democrats, when the battle comes, will find it easier to repel the encroachments of an army of despotism than to relieve themselves of the insidious tenacious coils of those who fancy themselves the better classes.

At present, the external tranquillity of Paris continues. All the affairs of men seem to move on regularly, and no one appears to think that in a few days we may have the red war in the streets, or to apprehend that a few days hence there may be a renewal of the scenes. But the Parisians live for the day.

G.

For the National Era.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, *February* 28, 1852.

The address of Mr. Webster before the New York Historical Society, is considered by many here as his greatest literary effort. I cannot so regard it. Though with many beautiful and eloquent passages, though displaying much learning and research, it is homogeneous somewhat to lack directness, power, and consolidation. It spreads itself over too much ground, and aims at too many points. It is not so completely symmetrical as some former efforts of this great master of English. It is more of a review or an essay, than an address; the tone is in parts more conversational than oratorical. Yet it is marked by great vigor, and unmistakably Websterian throughout. It bears the image and superscription of the granite statesman, not only in its pure and English diction, but in its broad, fresh and pure forms of the English undefiled," but in the prodigal outlay of Greek and Latin; in frequent quotations from our own classics, Shakspeare, Milton, and Gray: but most of all, in the eloquent closing-up tributes to the Constitution and the Union, with solemn reference to the perils dire and dark which menace them now. Can it be that these, to us, gigantic phantoms are monstrous realities to his prophetic vision? That everywhere he goes, in lofty halls of State, or gay, social banquets, dread portents flame and black chasms yawn about him? That his lugubrious muse, whom we sometimes smile at as half distraught, is in truth an inspired Cassandra, foreseeing with her wild, gloomy eyes, the abandonment of our central citadel of power, the configuration of our lofty political structure—everything tower rocking and falling in the red devouring flames of discord and disunion?

The speech which Mr. Webster lately made in New York, at "The Cooper Festival," was remarkable for its brevity and beauty, and also as containing no tributes to the Union and the Constitution, no admiring and dutiful allusions to the Pilgrims of New Plymouth and Massachusetts. It contains one passage I must quote as an eloquent tribute to writers of taste and culture, and of moral and religious principle, and as embodying, and in fact, giving life to the world itself, yet which takes new force and vitality from such an unlooked-for endorsement; as Israel was thrice blessed in the involuntary and delicately polished compliments from the lips of the chief prophet of the Moabite princes. He said, in his own deeply impressive manner, doubtless—

"Ladies and gentlemen, is there anything more to be desired than that reputation which is made by addressing the taste and the cultivation, the morality and religion of civilized men in a civilized country? Can any person deserve more praise than he who contributes to the literature and to the moral culture of the age in which he lives? I should not be here tonight, ladies and gentlemen, to raise my feeble voice in praise of James Fenimore Cooper, however distinguished by genius, talent, education, and the art of popular writing, if, in the character of his writings, there was anything to undermine the principles of our religious faith, or to debauch the morality of the country. Nothing could atone, in genius or in talent, for such an injury as that would be to the young and rising generations of the country."

On Thursday evening last, Miss Davenport, the distinguished actress and elegant woman, gave a reading in the Hall of the Representatives. I was there; but in consequence of an imperfect announcement, her audience was small. She bore herself with much sweetness and grace and modesty, and seemed to be trying to make her reputation—proving, what her friends indeed needed no proof of, that she was quite unspoiled by admiration and adulation. Had a few hundred people been present, the humbler and more amiable, she could hardly have smiled more graciously, manifested a more amiable desire to please, or seemed more inspired by the occasion. Her reading of the parts of *Juliet* with rare correctness, many felicities of tone and manner, and true impassioned feeling. *Juliet* was as you may suppose, her best part; and I should have thought it such in itself, this lightly structure; it embraces within its walls, kitchens, game-courts, eating-rooms, libraries, parlors, sleeping apartments, galleries, a beautiful theatre, and a still more beautiful chapel. Ecuries had stabling for a thousand horses, and a court of three thousand persons could be easily entertained in its large saloon. That stupendous pile, altogether unscientific dreamer, Fourier, when he projected his grand Phalanstery, which might hold an entire township, and furnish to each person the completest satisfaction of all his wants, amid glorious landscapes and magnificent treasures of art, must have derived his suggestions from Versailles, and imagined for the whole people of the future, what was once the glory of the monarchs of the past.

The park and grounds of the chateau are a little too trim and mathematical, according to our taste, in their arrangements, to suit one accustomed to the rural scenes of England, the grand old woods of our own country; yet in their extent, their variety, their fine vistas, their lovely gardens, their fountains, and their myriads of statues and vases, are highly amusing and impressive. One can easily figure to the brilliant satellites of Louis Quatorze and their pleasure-parties given during the illuminated nights, in the shadows of these lofty trees, along the sparkling walks, amid the deeply-embowered groves, or around mirroring waters. Imagination is quickened into a painful pain! recalled at every step, and particularly of an evening, when the lamps are lighted and the jets d'eau are in play.

But, after all, it is not admiration and wonder so much as a thoughtful and wise sadness, that we carry away from these splendid residences of the olden times. In the midst of the luxury, there is a desolation that is melancholy but instructive. We remember that all gay and brilliant people who once thronged

form, spoke in a genial, modest way, but far too briefly to answer our wishes—Count Gasparin, I believe that's the way the name is spelled,) and Mr. Sibbern, the Swedish Consul—did themselves and us much honor on the occasion; but perhaps the most magnetic, and the soul-inspiring spirit present was Ole Bull. With an organization of his strong vitality and restless energies—a heart brimmed with gladness and all generous sympathies—eyes dancing in mirthfulness, yet softened by sensibility—he could make the most peculiar intonations, he has a manner daringly, dashingly original; unconscious and impulsive as a boy, he has yet much of the earnest enthusiasm of the genuine artist. I am sure that no one of the listeners to his brief speech of last evening, in reply to a tribute to his art, can forget the involuntary pride of his attitude and the illuminative glow of his face as he said—"I know that music is the bridge over which man passes to eternity, to his God!"

This visit of the Norwegian Orpheus to our shores is a mission of love. He comes not for half of many countrymen, who desire to emigrate, and settle somewhere in the great West. One would hardly have believed that the glory of his first visit could have been surpassed; but as humanity is above art, so is this the nobler enterprise.

Our pleasant host was, in the absence of Mrs. Bull, assisted in the entertainment of his guests by his friend, Miss Lynch, who by smile, and glance, and tone, gave to even the slightest courtesies an indescribable charm—the gentle, unconscious out-flowings of a kindly and poetic spirit.

On our return to the parlor we were shown by our host some beautiful allegorical designs for a frontispiece to Longfellow, by Mr. Ole, of New York. I hope that these may ere long be *fixed* in marble; for, though "things of beauty," we may hardly count them "joys forever" in delicate pencilings on perishable paper.

A few days since, I visited, with some friends, the studio of Mr. Frankenstein, a Cincinnati artist of some celebrity and more genius. He is a fine portrait painter; but his landscapes are altogether delicious—rich, glowing, vivid, yet mellow, soft-toned, and harmonious.

Legislative proceedings for the past week have not possessed much interest for outsiders, with the exception of the rencontre of yesterday between Messrs. Rhett and Clemens. This was very spirited, has made much talk already, and "the end is not yet."

I have written you an odd, fragmentary sort of a letter; but it is like my life of late. Besides, this all-pervading spring languor seems to have settled heaviest on my brain. The first sunny days, with their soft south winds and the indescribable, almost imperceptible, stir of spring life in the air always gives me the *dolce-far-niente* feeling, the luxurious good-for-nothingness of the Italians. I have more intellectual vigor and elasticity in the dog-days, even, than in this balmy resurrection-time of nature. This month is crowded with delicious; and let us hope that the golden "good time coming" may bring me more life, and you better letters. Adieu!

GRACE GREENWOOD.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Prometheus, which arrived at New York on the 27th, brings intelligence of the election to the United States Senate of Colonel John B. Weller, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio. He was elected on the eighth ballot. His competitors were, Robert McLane of Maryland, ex-Governor Smith of Virginia, Alexander Anderson of Tennessee, and David Broderick of New York.

The Assembly of California laid on the table a motion to elect a Chaplain by a vote of 26 to 21.

REVOLUTION IN UTAH.

It is reported that Utah is about to set up for herself, and declare independence of the United States. We premise it is a mere rumor, with no foundation except difficulties between Governor Young and the United States Judges for the Territory.

KENTUCKY.—The Whig State Convention met at Frankfort on the 25th ultimo. Resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures as the only means of preserving the peace and quiet of the country, were adopted; also, approving the course of President Fillmore, recommending John J. Crittenden for Vice President. They also approve of the improvement of harbors and rivers by the Government; oppose the giving away of the public lands exclusively to the States in which they lie; approve of the Washington policy with regard to non-intervention in the affairs of European Governments—declaring it our duty to cultivate harmony with all nations.

The following persons were chosen as electors for the State at large:

Judge J. P. Robinson, of Rockcastle, William Preston, of Louisville.

The delegates to the National Convention:

General Leslie Coombs, of Fayette; Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Bayly; Colonel John G. William, of Clarke; and the Hon. Philip Triplett, of Davies.

The Convention also passed a resolution recommending the next Whig National Convention to be held at Louisville, on the 17th of June, 1852.

INDIANA.—The Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis on 25th ultimo. The counsels of William J. Brown and his school of politicians prevailed, and the Convention endorsed the Compromise resolutions—thus standing substantially on the same platform adopted by the Whig Convention of Kentucky, which met on the same day.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor—Joseph A. Wright.

For Lieutenant Governor—Mr. Wellard.

For Supreme Judges—1st district, Mr. Stewart; 2d district, Mr. Perkins; 3d district, Mr. Davidson; 4th district, Mr. Reach.

For Auditor—Mr. Lanier.

Treasurer—Elijah Newland.

Secretary—Mr. Hayden.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William B. Beach.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mr. Larrabee.

TENNESSEE.—The recent Whig Convention of Tennessee, which recommended Millard Fillmore for President, and James C. Jones for Vice President, also chose Electors for the State, and appointed the Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress and nine others as delegates to the National Convention from the State at large; they also appointed three delegates from each Congressional district, authorizing each delegate to appoint an alternate in his place.

CASE OF MRS. GAINES.—The Supreme Court has decided adversely to the claim of Mrs. Myra Gaines in the case which, from its magnitude and the eminence of the counsel employed, as well as the earnestness with which it has been prosecuted, has attracted very general interest.—*Nat. Intell.*

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, *February* 28, 1852.

The steamer Prometheus, bringing California dates to February 24, arrived this morning. She also brings three hundred passengers, and nearly half a million in gold.

John B. Weller is elected to the United States Senate.

Colonel Fremont and family have left for Washington.

The news from the mines is highly favorable, though there is much suffering for want of water.

The markets are quiet. The speculative feeling has subsided.

The steamer Tennessee left San Francisco on the 2d of January, with Colonel Fremont and family on board. She had a million and a half of gold on board. The steamer North America also left on the 2d. Colonel Fremont purposes spending some time in Europe.

Advices from the Salt Lake state that the Mormons, among themselves, had published a declaration of independence, in which they assert their determination to set up a Republic for themselves, and the United States authorities be put at defiance. All the United States officers had left. The people were preparing to resist all authority by fortifying their settlements.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 26, 1852.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived.

Flour and corn have declined sixpence; wheat, one penny; cotton, one sixteenth.

Cotton was brisk sales, at Liverpool, on the 11th, there had been sales, during three days, of 27,000 bales.

The Asia reached Liverpool on Saturday evening, in ten days and twenty minutes.

In the political intelligence there is nothing striking.

Flattering accounts had been received from the Austrian gold mines.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord John Russell introduced a new reform bill; it reduces the borough franchise from ten to five pounds; it gives the franchise to the clergy, and abolishes the property qualifications for members. Lord John Russell also proposes to abolish the oaths taken by Catholics and Dissenters, and the sole obstruction to the admission of Jews into Parliament.

President Benaparte visited Versailles on Monday, escorted by cuirassiers. His object was to visit and fraternize the officers of the garrison, who were reported to be disaffected. It was rumored that he intended to place two hundred officers on half pay. In consequence, the Emperor was assassinated. The confession decree proved highly offensive to the army, because of the manner in which they were invited to participate in the spoils.

Five hundred Italians had been arrested, and sixty journeyman printers were arrested at the same time.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic are W. B. Ewer, the bearer of despatches from London, and W. H. Babbett, bearer of despatches from Paris.

In Hungary, the Government were erecting monuments to commemorate the Austrian and Russian victory.

The Queen of Spain was convalescent. The person who attempted to assassinate her was executed on the 7th.

THE ATLANTIC'S MAILS.

The Atlantic brings dates from Paris and London to the 10th instant, and from Liverpool to the 11th. The New York papers give the following summary of intelligence brought by her arrival:

England.—On the 9th instant, Lord John Russell gave notice in the House of Commons of his new reform bill, stating the general provisions of the reform. The history of the various reform movements, from that of Pitt and Fox to that of 1832, were reviewed; and whatever errors the noble Lord fancied or saw in the different measures were noted and canvassed, as indicating what further was to be done in extending and equalizing the franchise. The principal features of the new proposition are:

1. Reduction of the franchise in boroughs, from £10 to £5; thereby increasing the number of qualified voters 60 per cent.

2. That boroughs shall have at least 500 electors, and that two or more of those now including a smaller number shall be joined together. This provision is expected to throw a larger share of representation into the hands of the manufacturing interests.

3. An alteration in the form of oaths.

4. Members are not to be required to have a property qualification.

5. The salary of a crown officer from one post to another is not to vacate his seat in Parliament.

These are the leading provisions of the new bill which the Premier gave notice would be introduced on the morrow. Three cheers were given, and moved to the second reading within two weeks after. The first signals of opposition were run up instantly, by all the conservative and protectionist factions, so that a spirited debate may be reckoned on.

The circular letter of Lord Granville, in reference to the refugees in England, has been dispatched to the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and the Ministry at Frankfort. Lord Granville takes strong ground in defence of the British system of sheltering the persecuted, of whatever nation they belong to, and a contrary policy would, in the long run, hear as hardly upon advocates of monarchical institutions as upon Republicans. Besides, the action of Government in Continental Europe, tending to the prompting of conflicting partisans as to render the effect sadly injurious upon all interests. The Secretary, however, inserts a saving clause, to the effect, that he would apparently destroy the whole magnanimous purport of his previous declarations. He says:

"While, however, her Majesty's Government cannot admit that the Government of the Queen, in this respect, of whose hospitality this country is so liberally accorded to them by the British laws, to the conclusion of a treaty between the Austrian Government and the President of the French Republic, fixing the eventualities which shall cause the occupation of Switzerland by France and Austria. This news, says the letter, has occasioned great agitation in Berlin, as it is considered that such a treaty ought not to have been made without the consent of Prussia.

Vienna.—The powder magazine at Loudden, near Lidingobro, exploded the 24th. The shock shattered several thousand panes of glass in the city of Stockholm, particularly in the palace. The explosion was felt at Upsala, 40 miles off, and the loss is estimated at 115,000 thalers. Two bodies only have been found among the ruins.

Dr. H. O. Holmstrom, Bishop of Strengnas, has been chosen to the Primacy of Sweden. He is described as a man of fine tact and great parliamentary experience, but has never pretended to be a great or even a Christian priest. His nomination is altogether political, as his merits are altogether reactionary and secular. He will be a useful tool for intrigues in the Diet and Government, but no advantage to religion, but he will take no steps towards emancipating the church or clergy of Sweden from the bondage they are under.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[By electric telegraph from London.]

LONDON, *February* 11, 1852.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Anstey referred to the circumstances under which certain missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland had been forcibly expelled from Paris by the Austrian Council of State, and inquired from the Government whether any or what measures had been taken by the noble lord to procure satisfaction for that gross violation of international right. Lord John Russell said he was not aware that this question would be put to him to-day, and consequently he was not prepared to answer it. Mr. Anstey said he had given notice to the noble lord that he would ask it to-day. Lord J. Russell replied that such was not his understanding. Mr. Anstey then gave notice that he would ask for this information on Tuesday next.

Mr. Crawford gave notice of a bill to protect tenants' rights, which evoked much discussion.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, *February* 28, 1852.

The steamer Africa arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant.

Cotton was firm, and unchanged from the same period last year. Sales had been made during the previous three days of forty-five thousand bales—fourteen thousand on speculation, and the residue for export and foreign trade. Flour had declined 3d. a 6d., and was dull. Corn had declined 6d. Land had declined. Turpentine was active, and had advanced. Sugars, molasses, and coffee, were quiet. Tobacco was dull.

Money was easy. Consols 96¾.

The political news is unimportant. England, France, and the Confluent, were generally quiet.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

After the presentation of numerous memorials and petitions.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the Mr. Brodhead's resolution of the Senate, asking an investigation of the action of the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico, with a recommendation that they be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill increasing the pay of the officers and men of the navy engaged on the coast of California.

Mr. Borland introduced a joint resolution fixing the number of electoral votes at the next Presidential election according to the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, and not that of 1840.

The bill was then taken up, and Mr. Geyer addressed the Senate in support of it.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Petitions were presented, remonstrating against the extension of Woodworth's patent and Parker's patent.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition, asking that a navy yard and depot be established upon Lake Erie.

Mr. Hunter reported the bill to establish a branch mint of the United States at New York.

Mr. Downs moved that the memorials complaining of the proceedings and decisions of the late Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico be referred to a select committee of five Senators; which motion was agreed to.

The committee were authorized to send for persons and papers, and their election was postponed till to-morrow.

After some business of no public interest, the Iowa Railroad Bill was taken up, and Mr. Geyer resumed and finished his remarks upon the bill.

Mr. Underwood followed in reply.

The bill was then postponed, and, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The Chair laid before the Senate an additional report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Pratt presented the petitions of the Assistant Marshals of the United States for the State of Maryland, asking additional compensation for taking the census.

Mr. Rhett gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to reply to such portions of the speeches of Messrs. Cass and Clemens, on the Compromise, as were personal to himself.

The Senate then proceeded to the reduction of a committee on the memorials asking an examination of the decisions and proceedings of the late Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico, and Messrs. Downs, Bradhead, Pratt, Bayard, and Clark, were elected.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to report upon the present state of the public printing; which was adopted.

The Senate then took up the joint resolutions of non-intervention, and Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in their support. The Senate was then postponed till Tuesday, March 9th.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

[Of the proceedings in the Senate Friday and Saturday, we have taken notice editorially.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

A large number of petitions were presented; some for and others against the extension of the patents for Woodworth's planing machine, and that for Parker's water wheel.

The resolution declaring the Compromise measures to be a final settlement of the slavery question was taken up, when

Mr. Clemens resumed and concluded his speech, commenced yesterday, in reply to Mr. Rhett.

Mr. Rhett responded.

Mr. Seward followed.

The two days' wordy debate here closed for the present; and the consideration of the Compromise resolution was postponed for two weeks.

The Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Numerous petitions, remonstrating against the extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine, were presented.

Numerous other petitions were presented.

Mr. Dawson presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, recommending a firm adherence to the present foreign policy of the United States.

Mr. Seward moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Wednesday next, so as to allow Senators an opportunity to visit the Baltic steamer.

Mr. Brodhead opposed giving any encouragement to this appeal for special protection; the iron and cotton interests required protection also, and could not bring their iron or cotton here for protection.

Mr. Gwin said the iron and cotton interests had had their time. They had been represented here always, and by parties and public entertainments in the city had influenced the legislation of the country. They carried the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Brodhead said the iron men had never brought their cotton here for protection.

Mr. Gwin. No; but their men and money were here.

The debate was further continued, and the motion was finally lost—yeas 21, nays 24.

The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dawson opposed the bill at length.

After which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced, granting the right of way and a donation of land to Missouri, to aid in the construction of certain railroads therein.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Wells spoke on the same side of the question, and explained an amendment which he intends to offer.

Without concluding the question,

The House resolved into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850.

Various amendments were offered and voted on.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The House resumed the consideration of the Missouri Railroad Bill, and

Mr. Walsh advocated the principle of granting donations of lands for internal improvement purposes.

Mr. Bennett commenced a speech in favor of an equal appropriation of the public lands, so that the old States may be benefited as well as the new.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850.

Several amendments were made, when the Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Goodenow moved to lay it upon the table; pending which, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The question was this morning taken on the motion made by Mr. Goodenow yesterday, to lay upon the table the bill, as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, explanatory of the bounty land law of September 28, 1850, and decided in the negative.

The amendments to the bill were severally concurred in.

The bill provides additional compensation to land officers for locating warrants, and applies the provisions of the law to a new class of cases; and the act of September 28, 1850, is to extend to all naval officers, sailors, flotilla men, and marines serving with land troops in cases where they could not be entitled to prize money. [This includes Commodore Barney's men.]

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill upon the table. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 85, nays 89.

The bill was then read a third time: and, pending the question on its passage, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 27.

The bill (explanatory of the Bounty Land Law) proposing to give away to soldiers, &c., an enormous portion of the public domain, being taken up, was, on motion of Mr. Fowler of Massachusetts, laid upon the table by a vote of 100 to 84. [So this wasteful project was defeated.]

A bill to extend the existence of the Board for adjudicating claims under the Convention with Brazil was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole took up the Private Calendar; several bills were acted upon; the Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The House of Representatives was not in session.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Fitch wished to offer the following resolution. As he could not hope for general consent, he moved a suspension of the rules for that purpose. The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the Compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people, as we hereby declare it to be our individually, to abide these compromises, and sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions growing out of the provisions of the acts passed during the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and questions growing connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

Previous to taking the vote, the House was called, and the doors were closed, to have excuses on the part of absentees. This over, the question was taken on postponing the rules, and decided in the negative—yeas 119, nays 74—not enough.

The House discussed and then postponed until Monday next a private bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of Missouri.

Mr. Dimmick, of Pennsylvania, moved that (to give the members an opportunity to visit the Baltic steamer) when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday; and the motion was agreed to—yeas 87, nays 74.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, reported back the Senate bill for the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, with an amendment, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, to make the joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the continuation of the work on the two wings of the Capitol, and the bill of the Senate making appropriation for the repair of the Congressional Library Room, the special order for Wednesday the 10th inst.

Other business was then transacted, when The House adjourned.

DEATH.

Died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 13th, Mr. MARTIN ROBINSON, aged 60 years.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1852.

THE OHIO FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ASSISTANT,

Published in Cleveland, Ohio, by Thomas Brown.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Domestic Economy, Social improvement, and General Intelligence.

F. R. ELLIOTT, L. S. EVERETT, AND TH. BROWN, EDITORS.

The owners of this journal mean that it shall be superior in all its departments. In its mechanical appearance, it is unsurpassed by any paper in the United States. It is printed on white paper, of large size, and elegant *copper-faced* type. The farmers' and mechanics' departments are illustrated by cuts.

With the ability of Mr. Elliott, who has the entire control of the agricultural and horticultural departments, the public are already acquainted. The other departments will be under the control of the other Editors, who embark in the enterprise with the fullest hope that they will be able to meet public expectation.

The first number of this journal is dated January 1st, 1852, but is issued ten days in advance of that time.

☞ Any friend, in whose hands this circular may fall, will oblige us by getting as many names to it as possible, and sending the same, accompanied with the cash, to the Publisher.

☞ Editors, by publishing this Prospectus three times, and calling attention thereto, will be entitled to the *Farmer* for one year.

TERMS.

Single subscribers, $2; clubs of two or more, $1.50 each—invariably in advance.

THOMAS BROWN, *Publisher.*

CLEVELAND, *January* 1, 1852.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In our columns may be found the advertisement of that excellent medicine known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its success in curing the various diseases of the Lungs is attracting universal attention, not only of the learned and philanthropic, but of the whole public. The article undoubtedly is what it pretends to be, a *remedy* for lung complaints, and the remarkable cures, which are taking place daily in everywhere, cannot long be overlooked by the people.

WILL BE READY MARCH 20,

Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe's Great American Tale,

ENTITLED

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

THIS great work which has been long expected, is now ready and will be published in the spacious and elegant style of publication for the 20th of March.

By all who have read it it is pronounced to be

THE STORY OF THE AGE.

For power of description and thrilling delineation of character; is unrivalled, and will add fresh laurels to the reputation of the talented Author. It will be published in two volumes 12mo, 312 pages in each volume, with six elegant engravings by Billings, from drawings by Hatch—in fine Brown Cloth binding: Paper Covers for $1; Cloth, $1 50; Cloth, full gilt, $2—which discounts the Trade. Early orders are solicited.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston, and JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

March 4—4wt

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

HALLET, DAVIS, & CO, the long established and celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to meet the demand for their Superior Pianos, now generally opened, were rooms at 297 Broadway, in a large and elegant Saloon, where they will continue to remain, both with and without Chickering's celebrated Æolian accompaniment. The Æolian is the best, and, since the skill and improvement of Messrs. H., D. & Co., has been directed of the hitherto scrophulous tone, and the pure pipe-or flute tone substituted in its place, it is the sweetest and most perfect Parlor Organ. Their Pianos have been too long and favorably known to need recommendation. Those who desire to obtain Æolian no sweeter music can be found. Every instrument warranted for five years. Price, $300 and upwards. If the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.

Sole Agents, 297 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Messrs. C & B. have the best catalogue of sheet music and Musical Instruments, books to be found in the United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

March 4.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it a reputation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could explain its unprecedented popularity. Why, indeed, should any inferior remedies, threat upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures so numerous and so remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is true that all public journals pretend that any one medicine will benefit by cure, still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the malady for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the cottage of the humble peasant to the palace of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every hamlet, and thinly populated settlement, the name, CHERRY PECTORAL, is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign count

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, LANCASTER CO., PA., *February 25, 1852.*

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you a slip from the *Independent Whig*, of February 3d, (of Lancaster,) which contains the indubitable evidence of the murder of Joseph C. Miller. It is surprising to me that you have so long overlooked this subject, and that a notice of it has not ere this appeared in your paper.

[Our correspondent must read more carefully: Dr. Snodgrass has had two letters in the *Era* on the subject.—*Ed. Era.*]

If you will take the pains to review the evidence given at the last Court for enacted Maryland, over the body of this unfortunate man, I think you will agree with me, that this is one of the most horrible murders on record in this country. Think of it for a moment!

The testimony proved, that when the body was found, it was clean, the clothes dry and in every respect in order; no wounds were over found about the mouth or tongue; and, in fact, the body was remarkably free from the smallest evidence of injury, except the marks upon the wrists, which those gentry, so used to handcuffing, thought of so little consequence.

And, now, what does the evidence which I send you, taken in connection with the preceding go to prove? That the murdered man was enticed from the cars at Baltimore by an organized band of assassins, whose force was sufficient in their own estimation to murder more of the company, perhaps all of them—for an attempt was made to shoot others.

He must then have been speedily taken to some house previously provided, and there murdered in cold blood, by men most of whom were unknown to him, and whom he had never injured.

He must have been treated carefully and delicately, to prevent external injuries. Particular care must have been taken in forcing down his throat the horrible potations of dissolved arsenic, as the teeth and tongue were uninjured: and it is probable that professional men called in, with the proper surgical apparatus to inject the fatal fluid into the stomach. Your readers will perceive that Miller was in full meal on the evening previous to his decease, not one particle of which was found in his stomach or bowels, which shows that the poison had produced violent vomiting or purging, or both, yet no marks appeared on his clothes—additional evidence of the heartless care which this cruel band of midnight assassins bestowed upon their yet living victim. What part the persons concerned in the two pretended *post-mortem* examinations had in Maryland bore in this foul murder, yet remains to be revealed; but certain it is that every effort was desired that the true cause of death should not be discovered—otherwise, the physician would have done what he knew to be his duty, viz: to examine the great cavities of the body, the brain, the chest, and the abdomen. A guard, you will remember, is said to have been set upon the rest of the company, as if to watch the effect which his abduction would have upon them; and when it was proved, beyond doubt, that Miller was missing, some of his companions returned to Baltimore to seek him, and the guard also returned, probably in time to assist in the accomplishment of the hellish deed.

I have heard that some Baltimore paper—I think the *Sun*—has been talking scientifically about infamous transaction, and endeavoring to prove that the quantity of arsenic found in the stomach of Miller was no evidence that he had not destroyed himself. This plea in case of Professor Webster's abortive attempt to commit suicide by taking strychnine, (*nux vomica,*) and suggests that Miller took the arsenic himself, and that the confusion of his mind prevented the operation of the arsenic, as was the case with the strychnine taken by Webster.

Let this chemical amateur, the first time he is volunteer, (and, poor dove! he is breaking some nitric acid, dissolved arsenic, or other corrosive poison, and see whether it will not operate. He would probably find, that although the poison which he had taken in his stomach, such as opium, and strychnine, may be rendered of no effect by the condition of the mind, yet corrosive irritants in large quantities are little affected by it.

How cruel, to endeavor to fasten upon a man murdered in the legal performance of a duty, and upon his bereaved family, the stigma of suicide!

Now, sir, what has Governor Lowe done to arrest this organized band of assassins, and to wipe the stain of containing such miscreants from the name of his beautiful metropolis? These facts, and probably others, have been duly transmitted to him. I learn privately; and yet, so far as I know, he has not taken the least notice of them. No reward has been offered for the apprehension of the murderers, nor orders issued to the police of Baltimore, to be on the alert to discover them. No action, then, has the Governor of Maryland taken in the case, but such as is calculated to screen the murderers. He has refused to give up the notorious kidnappers, McCreary and company, upon the legal demand of Governor Gorsuch. Now, for our own Governor, Bigler, what has he done? One might reasonably suppose that a new Governor, inaugurated in the midst of this transaction, would be glad to display his zeal in the cause of his adoption. But he pardons George F. Alberti, committed about two years since, for the term of ten years, notorious as a kidnapper for thirty-five years, and perhaps better known to the police of Philadelphia for crimes of that kind than any other man that ever lived in Pennsylvania.

Most opportune occasion for this act of clemency!

James Buchanan wishes to be President of the United States. The vote of the State of Maryland, in Convention and at the polls, is very important to him. The sacrificing of the lives of innocent citizens, the kidnapping of any number of free persons, and the emptying upon the community of the kidnappers lodged in the penitentiary—what are these, weighed in his balance, against the acquisition of such a prize? Truly, your friend.

JOSEPH GIBBONS.

DEATH OF JOSEPH C. MILLER.

Last week we published the testimony taken at Baltimore relative to the death of Joseph C. Miller. The investigation presented many singular points, the prominent one being, in our opinion to the supposition that Mr. Miller had been murdered by the kidnappers, who lured him the night live to be the means of their punishment. Since that time another fact transpired which leave no doubt that Mr. Miller was first murdered and then hung in the position in which he was found. The facts are thus stated in the Westchester Register and Examiner of Jan. 27. Weak attention to the facts there disclosed:

"It will be remembered that the Maryland authorities sent to this county and removed the body of the late Joseph C. Miller to Baltimore, for the purpose, as was alleged, of making a more thorough examination as to the probable cause of death, but, as the sequel has proved, with a view to screen the murderers, and induce the belief that the unfortunate man committed suicide. A much more post-mortem examination was had, and a report made thereon which speaks but poorly for the intelligence or integrity of the physicians concerned.

"We learn from a private letter, that on Saturday week Drs. Dickey, Hutchinson, and Thompson, had the body re-disinterred, and submitted it to a thorough examination. They opened the stomach, lungs, head, neck, &c. There was but a *table spoonful* of mucous serum in the stomach; the intestines and bladder were empty, and all highly inflamed, giving evidence of excessive vomiting and purging. Mr. Miller eat a hearty supper the night he was missing, and, as belabored under considerable excitement, his food could not have been digested. We also learn, from another, that the contents of the bowels, when tested by the examining physicians, were found to contain considerable quantities of arsenic.

"There was no blood detected about the head, as there would have been had he been hung *while living; the windpipe was not closed* nor the cartilages out of place; the blood vessels of the neck did not exhibit signs of having been compressed; nor did the brain bear indications of death from strangulation.

"The same correspondent informs us that it was the unanimous opinion of the physicians, that Miller did not hang himself, unless he did it after he was dead. The bruises on the wrists contained blood, giving unmistakable evidence of having been tightly handcuffed."

Another account gives the following statement, which is confirmatory of the former:

"Letters from the neighborhood where Miller resided inform us that his body has been carefully examined for the third and fourth times, and that poison was found in the stomach! The friends of the deceased were not satisfied with the post-mortem examination made in Maryland, and after the body had been brought home and buried, had insisted on having it taken up and re-examined. The examination was made by Dr. J. W. Hutchison, assisted by Dr. Dickey. The result is stated in a letter now before us, from a responsible source. On examining the neck, there was found no contusion, extravasation of blood, or injury of the blood vessels, as there must have been if his death had been caused by strangulation. The tongue was in its natural position, and not at all wounded, which is another proof that he did not hang himself. The stomach and bowels were found to be almost entirely empty, and in a highly congested, inflammatory condition. The villous coat was entirely destroyed. The vessels of the membranes of the brain were somewhat congested, and a small quantity of serum was found in the ventricles. The physicians felt confident that poison had been freely used, and that the hanging did not take place until after death. The muscles under the marks on the back of the wrists were very much contused, and there was considerable extravasation of blood. It is probable that these marks were produced by handcuffs.

"The body, after this examination, was again buried; but such was the anxiety and excitement prevailing in the neighborhood, that it was once more exhumed for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what kind of poison had been used. Drs. Hutchinson and Dickey, analyzed the contents of the stomach and bowels, applying the usual arsenical tests in a variety of forms, and in every instance revealed the presence of arsenic!!

These facts place the revolutionists beside. Mr. Miller was doubtless decoyed at Baltimore city when first missed by his friends—was poisoned by those concerned in the murder, and then hung in the position in which he was found, in order that suspicion might be diverted from the guilty perpetrators of this monstrous outrage. Who can imagine any punishment adequate for those were involved in this proceeding! Mr. Miller was a quiet, unobtrusive, and highly respectable citizen of a neighboring county. While he was temporarily absent from his home, it was entered in broad daylight by several ruffians, who seized a free member of his household, and in spite of its efforts carried her from his home to one of the slave-pens of Baltimore city. Mr. Miller was indignant at the infamy of such conduct, and sought legal remedies. He visited Baltimore—attained his object—was on his return home—when he was seized by the agents of slave-dealers, and deliberately poisoned. Such is an outline of the treatment a citizen of Pennsylvania has received at the hands of men who claim the protection of the State of Maryland! And when such monstrous indignities are perpetrated, and such reckless violations of law are practiced, Northern men are expected to be quiet and if they are not, a Southern Governor threatens a "border war," with all its horrors.

Southern men talk much and loudly about Southern Rights, but what are Southern rights, but have the North no rights? Are Northern homes not sacred? Are Northern citizens not worthy the protection of the law? And when Northern men have proved that they are not, a married off, and Northern men murdered, shall Southern Governors protect the kidnappers, and shield from justice the perpetrators of the most horrible crime? Shall, for the sake of the honor of our State, our Governor will take a manly stand, demand the delivery of the kidnappers for trial, and insist that Maryland shall not be made the refuge of those who are the guilty. Maryland, through her authorities, has said much about the duties of neighboring States. The time has now come for her to practise what she has preached. If she will charge her duties honestly, Pennsylvania will be satisfied. If she regard not the voice of our people, she will have done her part in raising a storm which it may be difficult to allay.

CALL FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICAL STATE CONVENTION.

At the Anti-Slavery Political State Convention of May last, a committee of eleven persons were appointed to call another State Anti-Slavery Political Convention, at such time and place as should be thought best. We, the undersigned, being eight of that committee, the others being absent from the State, do hereby call an *Anti-Slavery Political State Convention*, to assemble in the city of Indianapolis at three o'clock in the afternoon of the third Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking such *subjects* more important than have as yet come before any convention in the State of Indiana.

The convention is not a *Mass* convention, but is convened by the Friends of Freedom, in view that every township in the State should have its Delegate in the convention. The committee have no desire or power to fix the number of delegates for any township or county. That must be left to those sending *Delegates*.

The committee, however, will remark that it is extremely desirable that every township, and county, should be represented, and, as there may be many counties and townships in which local conventions cannot be called to appoint *Delegates*, it is earnestly recommended that every county and township where, for any cause whatever, local conventions cannot be held, if there be one or more of the true-hearted, in any county or township, that he or they will not fail to be at the convention as a self-appointed delegate.

The reasons for calling this convention are so numerous and so vitally important, and so generally known, that the enumeration of them will be stated in this call. The committee are well assured that there is not one true friend, in this State, who does not wish, with us, that the principles of *universal liberty of man*, to the release and disenthralment of the *enslaved*, the *oppressed*, and *down-trodden* image of *God*, whose hearts are not ripe for this convention, and who will not see to it that his district is represented.

The committee is aware that nine or ten local conventions have already been held, covering the territory of some twenty counties, appointing *Delegates* to this convention, and some of them have named the 27th of this present month, at the same time, but this committee feel compelled to differ with those conventions in the time. If the convention is attempted to be holden on the 27th of this month, it will be a disastrous failure, for many reasons. This committee will only intimate one reason, viz: First, not more than half the State will know of the appointment in time; and secondly, the roads and the weather will in all probability be a serious obstacle.

This committee will further say that it is expected that the amount and importance of the business that will come before the convention will require at least three days to properly dispose of it, and it is therefore hoped that delegates will leave their homes with that expectation, and be prepared accordingly.

John H. Tibbatts, J. John C. Cravens,
Stephen S. Harding, Lyman Hoyt,
R. Vaile, E. B. Crocker,
A. S. Robinson,
S. C. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

From the New York Evening Post.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HAVING GOVERNMENT MAIL STEAMERS.

The United States Government pays Messrs. Law, Aspinwall, and their associates, for carrying the mail from New York to San Francisco, over seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, or sixty thousand dollars per month.

This does not include the cost of transportation across the Isthmus, which costs another large sum additional.

The United States Government receives in postage from the Pacific about $145,000 a year, or about $12,000 a month.

Loss each month, $48,000.

Loss per year, $575,000.

Since the contract was made, the postage has fallen off from $75,000 per month to about $12,000. Aggregate difference, $63,000 per month.

The reason is, that the service is so negligently performed, and so tardily, that the bulk of the correspondence goes by Expresses. Thus the public has to pay twice for the postal service—once, four times as much as it is worth, to Law & Co., who do not attend to it; and once to the Express men, who do attend to it.

Is it not about time to have an awakening in Congress upon this subject?

Not one of these steamers is built or has been run upon the contract; there is, therefore, no obligation on the part of Congress to continue the payment of this enormous subsidy one day longer.

Vanderbilt offers to carry the mails through, without charge for Isthmus transportation, at just about one-third what Law & Co. receive; others, perhaps, will do it cheaper. Is not this a good time to make a change, and begin again?—to authorize the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals to carry the mails to San Francisco?

Does the Government feel tender about declaring the contract forfeited? Let them take the steamers at a valuation, (there is no doubt of their power to terminate the contract in that way,) and set to the North Pole, or Kamschatka, or kingdom come, or anywhere. We would save half a million yearly by burning them up.

From the Spirit of the Age.

THE IDEAL IS THE REAL.

"God never yet permitted us to frame a theory too beautiful for his power to make practicable!"

Men take the pure ideals of their souls
And look them fast away,
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day!
So counterfeits pass current in their lives,
And stones they give for bread,
And starvingly, and fearingly, they walk
Their path among the dead!
Though never yet was pure Ideal
Too fair for them to make their Real!

The thoughts of beauty dawning on the soul
Are glorious Heaven-gleams,
And God's eternal truth lies folded deep
In all man's lofty dreams:
In thoughts still vocal, some brother-tie which bound
The Planets, Kepler saw;
And, through long years, the revolutionists seek
Thee
In the fixed the answing law.
Men said he sought a wild Ideal;
The stars made answer, "It is Real!"

Aye, Daniel, Howard, all the crowned ones
That, star-like, gleam through time,
Lived boldly out before the clear-eyed sun,
Their inmost thoughts sublime!
Those truths, which men thought hostrifal than day,
They knew would quickens soon;
And deeds befitting the millennial trust
They dared to practice then;
Till they who mocked their young Ideal,
In meekness owned it was the Real.

Thine early dreams, which came like shapes of light,
Came bearing Prophecy:
And Nature's tongues, from leaves to 'quiring stars,
Teach loving faith to thee.
Fear not to build thine ark in the heights
Where storms are strongest;
And trust thyself unto thine inmost soul,
In simple faith alway,
And God will make divinely Real
The highest form of thine Ideal.

A. P.

FREE-SOILISM IN THE SOUTH.

The following statement of our Free Soil friend, J. E. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, appeared in the *Sun* of that city recently, as called forth by the misrepresentations of one of that paper's correspondents in this city, whence the most absurd stories are sent forth every day for publication.

"I have received a letter from a gentleman of the highest rank in this city, whence the most absurd stories are sent forth every day for publication. Free-soilism and the rights of the South, with the view of thwarting the movements of those whom they secretly so much fear. As a confirmation of what we have already stated in a different shape, it will be of interest among those anxious to be kept posted with respect to the stages of the Free Soil movement, while it will at the same time give gratifying evidence that our friends in the South will not be found wholly slumbering when the great battle of '52 shall have begun in earnest.

THE FREE-SOILERS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editors of the Sun:

In your paper of yesterday I find the following speculation, from the pen of your entertaining Washington correspondent, "X."

"It is now premature to talk of any other party than the Democratic party or the Whig party, *and of any other nominees than the Democratic nominees and the Whig nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency!*

Not knowing what number of votes or what strength of machinery your correspondent considers necessary to constitute "a party," it is not my purpose to take any exception to the opinion first expressed above—for "what constitutes a party?" may be considered a somewhat refined question of speculation merely. But, as to the other statement, involving, as it does, a question of FACT, I feel called upon to make a counter statement, in the spirit of becoming deference.

"It is in my power to state, from reliable data, that there *will* be at least one more ticket of Presidential nominees, and that it will be in the field before the 1st of June.

At a meeting of members of a duly authorized National Committee, which was held at Washington recently, the questions of the time and place for holding a National Convention of the Free Soil party (which *has been ordered* for the purpose of Presidential nominations for 1852) came up for consideration, with a view to proper determination. The result of that conference indicated the holding of the convention, *after the Whigs and Democrats shall have held their conventions.* The precise day was not fixed upon, but the place of meeting was postponed for further and fuller consultation. Pittsburg was pointed to as the place most probably to be settled upon finally.

Knowing the principles for which you have always expressed to furnish the readers of the *Sun*, without respect to parties, with reliable information—facts rather than speculations, leaving them to make their own deductions—I have thought this note might be deemed worth the small space it occupies in your crowded columns.

J. E. SNODGRASS,
Maryland Member of the Committee.

Baltimore, February 21, 1852.

CATHOLICISM VS. PROTESTANTISM.

From Galignani's Messenger of January 9.

The order of the Prefect of Police for the removal of the words Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, from the fronts of public and other buildings, and the restoration of the banner of Imbrie, which had been hoisted by the Provisional Government, has given great satisfaction to some of the journals. The *Univers* has the following article on the retirement of Lord Palmerston, which will serve as a key of popular expressive of the opinions of the devoted adherents to the Roman Catholic Church:

"The following is a fact which evidently shows the hand of God in the fall of Lord Palmerston. When that blind enemy of society fell, he had just addressed a note to the Protestant Governments of Germany, urging them to persecute Catholicism. [The London correspondent of the *Volksoll*, who has mentioned this fact, guarantees the correctness of it.] The patience of God has been exhausted by this last attempt. This act, joined to many other similar ones, shows that Lord Palmerston was not a simple political agitator of the pseudo-liberal school, but an implacable follower of Luther; in short, Palmerston was a zealous protestant, and the most formidable kind of revolutionist. His object in seeking to revolutionize Italy was for the purpose of putting down Papacy; he favored Kossuth and revolt in Hungary, with the hope of seeing a Catholic Empire disappear, and a new Protestant State rise in its place. His sectarian hatred and his liberalism, for he was a Protestant and a liberal patriotism; for it is necessary that Austria should be powerful, in order to protect Eastern and Western Europe against Russia. In making Austria powerful, he helped to put down in Germany, in Italy, and in Hungary, Lord Palmerston inflicted a serious injury on the interests both of his country and ours. Whilst he turned his diplomacy against Catholicism and flattered himself with sooner or later bringing about the downfall of the Roman Church, another Englishman, exchanging the illustrious name of the Spencers for that of Brother Ignatius, travelled through Europe, preaching Anglican Protestantism. With naked feet, and clad in a rough habit, he unceasingly collected spiritual alms; he armed himself with pontifical indulgences, pious signs and mortifications, in order to oppose the omnipotent Minister. Lord Palmerston has been overthrown; and in his fall we may see a prognostic of the destiny of Protestantism. That heresy is nowhere so tenacious as in England. That country is its fortress; and nevertheless it is there morally ruined by those who support it and those who abandon it. The abortion of Parliamentarianism, the confusion of false knowledge, the bankruptcy and the stifling of the spirit of discussion, the restoration of popery and the Jesuits, all this Catholic movement of the continent will hasten the destruction of Anglicanism. The power of England will be even soon shaken, if she does not promptly get out of the democratic current into which Peel, Russell, and Palmerston, have thrown her. We hope that England, while returning to the true faith, will preserve her noble independence, and maintain her power. But if through her own fault she should be deprived of these, in a few years the Catholics would console themselves by thinking that the nets spread by the Salesians of souls, Brother Ignatius and P. Newman, would be the sooner filled. The remembrance of the multitudes of saints brought to life by England, persuades us that the daughter of the many prayers will never perish in her delusion."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

General Caravajal addresses the Mexican people in the *Rio Bravo* of the 4th instant, setting forth in an earnest and full exposition the grounds of his movement to effect a revolution in the Government. He denies that he has been influenced by desires of personal aggrandizement or ambition, but to overthrow what he terms a "debasing oligarchy, alike unworthy of the freedom of the Mexican People, who have the love of one to the sacred Ruler of the World?" The following is the most important passage in this address, and the grounds which the Mexican revolutionists are seeking to accomplish.

"The citizens of the Northeastern States of Mexico did not appeal to arms until all peaceful means were exhausted and until they became convinced that the National Congress, in Mexico, nothing but the voice of adulation and power could be heard. Then they became satisfied that the duty which they owed to themselves and to their children imperatively required that they should meet this contest like men.

"I was far, fellow-citizens, from thinking that the high honor of leading you in the field and of directing the arms in so noble an enterprise would have been conferred on me. I frankly confess that I have much doubt whether my humble capacity is equal to this high task. I did not solicit it. The duty was thus voluntarily conferred on me, and I accepted it temporarily and subject to the control of the majority. I have sworn to defend the standard of the free, which has been raised by the people of the Ayuntamientos of the Northern towns, and this oath I will faithfully redeem. The first declaration made by the people of Guerrero, at the Ayuntamiento of Ciudad Victoria, by the people of Camargo, and the troops under any command, contains, in my opinion, the true principles of reformation of the Government which, if faithfully carried out, will rescue the nation from the depression and dishonor which are now weighing it down. Here is our plan, read it carefully, and I trust it will purge your minds of all prejudice against the false impressions against our motives and our objects, which the enemies of Freedom have so strongly labored to create.

"Article 1. The troops of the regular army shall be withdrawn from the Territory of each State making the request, because they are useless, expressive and oppressive to the people.

"Art. 2. The Militia of the Republic shall be reviolate, and the privilege of entertaining and expressing opinion shall not be restrained. The Judicial power shall be held sacred. All property taken by the Liberating Army shall be paid for.

"Art. 3. A new Convention of the States of Mexico shall be convoked, for the purpose of amending the National Constitution, so as to provide that all the powers, not expressly granted to the National Government, shall be reserved to the States themselves or to the people.

"Art. 4. Each State of the Mexican Republic shall have an equal number of representatives in the Senate, who shall be elected by the people of the Sovereign States, and the Executive to appoint Senators shall be abolished, as the same tends to corrupt honest legislation, and to corrupt the executive functionaries from accountability to the people.

"Art. 5. All prohibitions against the admission of property and goods imported into Mexico shall be repealed, and all duties shall be so reduced that the highest shall not exceed forty per cent. *ad valorem.*

"Art. 6. Excessive penalties shall be abolished; and if any shall be produced in violation of law, the forfeiture of the same shall be the only punishment inflicted on the owner, and the proceeds of such forfeiture shall be appropriated to the creation of a fund dedicated to defray the expenses of a war against the Indians.

"Art. 7. Provisions, of all kinds, shall be admitted free of duty along the Rio Bravo, for five years.

"Art. 8. The town of Reynosa shall be erected into a port of entry.

"Art. 9. All the towns that unite in sustaining the present platform shall yield obedience to the legislative authority of their respective States, whenever the said States shall adopt the substantial principles of this Declaration.

"Art. 10. All the States and towns that adopt the principles of this Declaration shall be supported and protected by the Liberating forces.

"Art. 11. A portion of said forces shall be designated to carry on the war against the Indians, until the complete pacification of this frontier.

"Art. 12 The towns engaging in this enterprise will not lay down their arms until all the principles for which they contend are securely established; and if all the States of Mexico do not platform and cooperate in this movement, then such as do will exercise the right of establishing a Provisional Government, to continue until all the States have joined them."

"Gen. Caravajal saye, among other things—

"This great movement has been called my insurrection—my war—when, in fact, I am but one of the people, chosen, with many others, to prosecute this noble enterprise. I have often expressed my opinions, and I now, in reality, I am but the organ of the Mexican people of this frontier, and of the troops I command. Without their support, my influence is nothing; and I have never abused the trust in their name. I beg you to remember this, whenever I address you in behalf of my fellow-citizens and companions in arms."

ABOLITION STRENGTH IN NEW ORLEANS.—In conversing with a very intelligent citizen of the Second Municipality, yesterday, and who had resided in this city for many years, upon the state of public opinion here upon the Slavery question, we were altogether amazed and confounded to hear him declare his belief, that if the question of the abolition of slavery in Louisiana was submitted to the people of New Orleans, *the question would be carried by a two-thirds vote!* Believing ourselves that so monstrous a proposal could not command a five per cent. vote out of the whole population, we mentioned the subject to several of our friends, and though they agreed that the opinion expressed was extravagant and excessive, we were hardly less amazed and confounded to hear them admit, as they distinctly did, that, *upon such an issue, it was doubtful upon which side the majority of the citizens of New Orleans would be found?* We are constrained to admit that the gentlemen referred to have had better opportunities than we have, to come to a safe and sound conclusion upon this matter; but the solace we derive from the counter opinions which have always been ours, are altogether too precious and conservative of the peace and the glory of our City, to be parted with and surrendered but upon further and fuller proofs; but, at the same time, we must concede, that the statements made to us by persons of so opposite opinions, have left us in a state of public sentiment here of the weightiest import, and of which we had not until now the smallest conception!

We have generally noticed, in passing along the thoroughfares of life, that what a number of people stand *ready* to do, they are very apt to *wish* to do, and easily fall into the maxim, that "where there is a *will*, there is a *way*;" and if the slaveholders of New Orleans and Louisiana can give their ordence to a tithe of what we have heard and recounted above, (of which we are still incredulous,) all will admit that it urgently behooves them to counsel together, and with their fellow-citizens, on such "ways and means" of protecting property, alike from incendiary contact and felonious spoliation.—*New Orleans Courier.*

SINGULAR MODE OF COURTSHIP

The Rev. Dr. L——n, an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind, wrapped up in lofty contemplations, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life; and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike anybody else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the duplicity of the world. Living the solitary, comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by his taking to himself a wife, that he might have a helpmate in his congregation, any one of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders, finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the Doctor to the thinking of the matter preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They accordingly paid a formal visit to the parsonage, in a body, one day, the lonely owl hoots his midnight requiem. I have visited many spots that were, from facts called up by retrospection, lonely and desolate; but none, in all my pilgrimage, so spell-bound, so extremely oppressed with a feeling of sadness, as while standing over the little mound which marked the resting place of a little, little babe, which had lived a lonely stream, far away from the hearth of his childhood and the permanent abodes of civilization. The quiet ripple of the now quiet stream, (for the spring flood, which had filled its bed, come, pared with storming the widow's premises. But to the opening of the siege the Doctor must go, with the great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to Mrs. W——n:

"My session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughters, I would like to get a word to the eldest, if you have no objections."

Miss W——n entered, and the Doctor, with his characteristic simplicity, said to her:

"My session have been advising me to take a wife, and I have been speaking to your sister who has just gone out at the door; and as she is not here, I thought, what would you think of being Mrs. L——n?!!"

"Oh, Doctor, I don't know; it is rather a serious question. Marriage, you know, binds one for life, and I should be really afraid to enter into. I would not consent, without taking time to deliberate upon it."

"My time," said the Doctor, "is so much occupied, and my mind have such a great deal to me on the business, that I must finish it today, if I can. So you had best tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to speak to me."

In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W——n.

"Come away, my child; it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must get home to my studies. I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined. I am a man of few words; and, without mistaking politeness, what would you think of being made Mrs. L——n?!!"

"Indeed, I always thought a deal of you, Doctor; and if my mother does not say anything against it, I have no objection."

The Doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day, for any would suit him, but to send him up word the day before. On the Doctor's accosting my guise, he been dispute arose in the family among the three young ladies, all claiming the Doctor. The eldest one said the other was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she wished only a little time to think of it, and the youngest insisted that it was completely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, that she was obliged to call upon the Doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called upon the Reverend Doctor, in his characteristic way, said:

"My dear Mrs. W——n, I am very fond of peace in families; it is all the same thing to me, whichever of them I marry, settle it among yourselves, and send me up word."

The Doctor was married to the youngest, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman "in the land of the mountain and the flood."

IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA.—We extract the following passages from the leading article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January:

"The emigration during the year 1851 has not yet been made up, but the number will be at least three hundred thousand souls, probably the greatest exodus recorded of mankind since Moses led the children of Israel across the Red Sea, and far exceeding anything narrated in a similar period of the Goths and Vandals.

"The emigration movement is not confined to Ireland. Not one in any village, even in the eastern counties of England or Scotland, but you will find that a continual drain of the very best inhabitants is going forward. In the small village of Hovingham, in the gate of Raly, in Dairby, fifty-six of the best inhabitants emigrated during the last summer. From the smaller village of Hovingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, fifty went off in the same period. It is the same thing over all the great Britain. Not only are great numbers of the inhabitants constantly emigrating, but the emigrants do so in the very best of the community—the industrious, the thrifty, the well-doing. The reason is obvious. They are the only ones who can get away; the poor cannot, not, must, be driven from their place of employment, go to the workhouse or starve. It is painful to think what this country must come to, if this extraordinary flight of our industrious population continue. How are the taxes to be paid, the enterprise of debt public or private provided for, the poor maintained, if a vast army of three hundred thousand of our best inhabitants, year after year, leave our shores, leaving all the paupers, and widows, behind? We have generally been accounted by those who cannot get away? We already have about 800,000 of that burdensome class in England alone, besides 400,000 in Ireland and Scotland, and they never emigrate, because they have no money to do so."

THE USE OF THINKING.—Galileo observed a lamp which was swinging from the ceiling, and which had been disturbed by accident, swinging backwards and forwards. This was a very common thing but Galileo, struck with the regularity with which it moved backwards and forwards, reflected on it, and perfected the method, now in use, of measuring time by means of the pendulum.

The teams of oxen in Hungary are said to be driven by a race of men the most picturesque in the wild and savage-looking line imaginable. Their dress is made wholly of *sheep-skins with the wool on*, and many of the collars and seams are ornamented with a sort of savage embroidery, very like that of the North American Indians.

SCENES IN RIVER LIFE IN MAINE.

From lakes and tributary streams, the various parcels of logs cut and drove by different companies issue forth, and form one grand drive on the main river, where the separate crews unite, and make common cause in the driving operation. In other instances, the logs have preceede another, making the river for miles one general scene of logs and river-drivers. Sometimes the foremost logs of one drive, unobstructed, go on a long distance with what is called the "tail-end" of the preceding drive. Under such circumstances, if there be any grudge to gratify by the foremost crew, or a substantial joke to be put, such truant logs are soon aground, in creeks, in meadow land, among the bushes, and on the shore. A crew of thirty or forty men will take a log belonging to another crew, and run it up high and dry on to the bank, stand it on end, prop it up, and leave it in that position. The rear crew, on coming up, stimulated by the prank, knock away the props and throw it down, in a score of pieces pierce its sides, when they shove it upon the run perhaps twenty rods to the river again, amid the most rovetic orous hurrahs and whooping, enough to give one quite an idea of the Indian war-whoop. Some, perhaps, who may have trace these lines, may be curious to know how the logs of one party may be distinguished from those of another. The answer is, precisely as one farmer distinguishes his sheep from those of his neighbor, by the particular mark they bear, each differing in some particular from every other. A representation of the various marks, which are on the side of the log, would remind one of the letters or characters of the Chinese.

No employment that I am aware of threatens the life and limb so much as river-driving.

Many a poor fellow finds his last resting place on the bank of some wild stream, in whose stilling depths his last struggle for life ended, and his last prayer was offered. Hitherto the margin; where, too, the lonely owl hoots his midnight requiem. I have visited many spots that were, from facts called up by retrospection, lonely and desolate; but none, in all my pilgrimage, so spell-bound, so extremely oppressed with a feeling of sadness, as while standing over the little mound which marked the resting place of a little, little babe, which had lived a lonely stream, far away from the hearth of his childhood and the permanent abodes of civilization. The quiet ripple of the now quiet stream, (for the spring flood, which had filled its bed, come, pared with storming the widow's premises. But to the opening of the siege the Doctor must go, with the great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

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THE PREACHER AND THE ROBBERS.

A Methodist preacher many years ago was journeying on horseback, through a wild, desolate tract of country, according to the usual routine of his duty, and was stopped on his way by three robbers. One of them seized his bridle rein, another presented a pistol, and commanded his money, the third was a mere looker-on.

The grave and devout man looked each and all of them in the face, and with great gravity and seriousness said, "Friends, did you pray to God before you left home? did you ask God to bless you in your undertaking to-day?

A silence ensued, and they looked at him for a moment. Recovering themselves, one said, "We have no time to answer such questions, we want your money."

"I am a poor preacher of the gospel," was the reply; "but what little money I have, I shall be given to you?"

"Have you not a watch?"

"Yes."

"Well, then give it to us."

In taking the watch from his pocket, his saddle-bags were displeased.

"What have you here?" was the question again.

"I cannot say I have nothing in them but religious books, because I have a pair of shoes and a change of linen also."

"We must have them."

The preacher disconcerted. The saddle-bags were taken possession of, and no further demand made. Instantly the preacher began to unbutton his great coat, and to throw it off his shoulders, at the same time asking, "will you have my great coat?"

"No," was the reply; "you are a generous man, and we will not take it."

He then addressed them as follows: "I have given you everything you asked for, and would have given you more than you asked for. I have one favor to ask of you."

"What is it?"

"That you kneel down and allow me to pray to Almighty God in your behalf; to ask Him to turn your hearts, and put you in the right way?"

"I'll have nothing to with the man's things," said the ringleader of them.

"Nor I either," said another of them.

"Here, fellow-robbers, take your money, take your saddle-bags; if we have anything to do with you, the judgment of God will overtake us."

No each article was returned. That, however, did not satisfy the sainted man. He urged prayer upon them. He knelt down; one of the robbers knelt with him; one prayed, the other wept, confessed his sin, and said it was the first time in his life he had done such a thing, and it should be the last. How far he kept his word is known only to Him to whom the darkness and light are alike, and who is him whose evilzle try the children of men.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

I AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have filed claims for bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do well to open a correspondence with me. I will be happy to procure land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such claims on file in the Patent Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is enough."

☞ Suspended claims under act of September 28, 1850, also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in such cases unless land is secured. Address,

Sept 25. A. M. GANGWER, Washington