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FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

SHERWOOD FOREST, OR WAGER BY BATTLE.

A Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

CHAP. XX.—*Concluded.*

Then was called Ralph Brito.

He, being sworn, deposed thus: Is a man-at-arms of Sir Foulke d'Oilly; has served his lord twenty years and over, in France, in Wales, and in Ireland. Was Foulke's last year, until this year now current, at Sir Foulke's castle; Fenton in the Forest; since the decease of Sir Philip de Morville, has been one of the garrison of Waltheofstow. Knows Eadwulf the Red perfectly well—as well as his own brother. Has known him these ten years back, when he was gross thrall to Sir Philip de Morville. Has seen him since the death of Sir Philip. Has seen him daily, since he was one of the garrison of Waltheofstow, until the twelfth day of September last, when he saw him for the last time, until he was taken in the outrage on Ketmere. Knows the person of the man. The person at the bar is Eadwulf the Red, and is also the man who was taken at the outrage. They are the same. Did not follow the prisoner with the bloodhounds; came up, with my lord, the day after the accident on the sands. Was engaged in the pursuit till he was taken; was present at the taking. The weapons in court were taken in the prisoner's house; took them down himself, from above the mantel-tree. The prisoner admitted them to be his weapons.

Matthew Gourlay, cross-examining, asked him—"You swear, certainly, that the man at the bar is the same that was the time of Sir Philip de Morville as Eadwulf the Red?"

"I do."

"Of your own knowledge?"

"Of my own knowledge."

"Why was he called the Red?"

"Because he was red."

"What part of him?"

"His hair and beard."

"What color are your own hair and beard?"

"Red."

It so happened that the close-curled hair and the beard, knotted like the wool of a poodle dog, of this man, were of the brightest and deepest red, and that the witness, being so susceptible; while that of Kenric was of a deep, glossy auburn, falling in loose waves from a lineage of freeborn Saxons.

"And what color is the person's at the bar?"

"Why, reddish, I suppose," said Ralph Brito, sullenly.

"And what the same color with your own, ha? Well, you may go down," he said, satisfied that he had somewhat damaged the evidence, even of this positive witness.

Andwort of Spyngham was then called, and, being sworn, testified, "That he is the brother of Ralph Wetheral, the bailiff of Waltheofstow, who was killed dead in the outrage of Ketmere, on the 13th day of September last passed; and of Hugonet the Black, seneschal of Waltheofstow, as aforesaid, who was lost in the sands of Kinkawry, on the day and time aforesaid. He and his brothers were known as the three spears of Spyringhow. He knew the serf spoken of as Eadwulf the Red, as well as he knew his own face in the mirror. Had known him any time the last ten years, as serf, both to Sir Philip de Morville, and to his own lord, Sir Foulke d'Oilly. Was in Sherwood Forest, the night of September the 13th, in the castle court at Waltheofstow; but had tracked him thence with bloodhounds, and found him in Sherwood Forest; had followed him by hue and cry across the moors to the sands of Morecambe Bay; saw him the fugitive crossing the bay; had seen him land on the Lancashire shore, but nor ever had lost the track of him, until he saw him taken in the cottage at Kentmere. The prisoner at the bar is the same man. The witness then proceeded at length to describe the discovery of the skin stag, and the murdered and the manner of their deaths, the weapons found in the possession of the serf, the stag and the man, and of the taking up of the scent of the fugitive from the spot where the double killing had taken place by the bloodhounds."

Here Thomas de Curthose, said, "This is a case we are trying, in this court of common pleas, of neifty, *de nativo habendo*; not a case of disembowling to a foreign court, or of murder in a criminal court. Therefore, this evidence is irrelevant, and, tending to prejudice the jury against the prisoner, should be ruled out."

Geoffrey Fitz Peter said, "This testimony goeth only to prove the weapons which were carried and used by the fugitive, he who by many and that place proved that thinne stated to be the same with those found in possession of the person at the bar, and owned by him to be his property. And this testimony, we propose to use, in order to show that the person at the bar was actually at the place at the time stated as aforesaid, and is the very fugitive in question; and that he is the same person, also, the murderer of the man, which it is not in the province of this court, or in our purpose, to examine."

Sir Ranulf de Glanville said, "To prove the identity of the person at the bar with the alleged fugitive, this evidence standeth good, but not otherwise."

His examination being resumed, the witness described, vividly and accurately, the pursuit of the fugitive, and the shifts and tricks he resorted to, to escape, both by speed of foot and by power of swimming: his wonderful endurance, and, at last, his vanishing, as it were, without leaving a trace behind him, even to the scent, in the midst of a bare moor. Great sympathy and excitement were manifested throughout the whole court, at this part of his narrative; and all eyes were turned, especially those of the fair sex, to the fine athletic person and handsome features of Kenric; as he stood at the bar, above of all that companies, motionless and unmoved, with looks of pity and admiration.

But Kenric only shook his head, with a grave smile and a slight wave of the hand, as if pitying aside the undeserved sympathy.

But when the witness proceeded to describe the rediscovery of the fugitive crossing the sands, on the second morning after his temporary evasion, the desperate race against the speed of mortal horses, against the untamed velocity of the sea-born current, and the fugitive slave floating, in his chance-found corslet, within two oars' length of that devoted man, the excitement in the vast assembly knew no bounds. There were wild cries and sobs, and the multitude rocked and heaved to and fro, and several women swooned, and were carried out of the court house insensible as dead or lifeless. It was many minutes before order could be restored.

Then the bolos or quarrels, which had been extracted from the slaughtered deer and the murdered man were produced in court, yet stained with the blood, and bearing the name of Kenric branded upon the wooden shafts in an iron stamp. The crossbow and bolts, found in Kenric's cottage, and admitted by him to be his property, were also produced, and the quarrels found in the forest tallied from point to point, even to a broken letter in the branding, with those which he acknowledged to be his; and an expert armorer, being summoned, testified that the quarrels were the proper ones for that very arbalast, and would not fit one other out of twenty, it being of unusual construction.

At this point, not a person in the court, from the lowest spectator to the high judiciary on the bench, but believed the case to be entirely made out; and some of the crown lawyers whispered among themselves, wondering that the prisoner had not been arraigned in the forest or criminal courts, for the higher offences, which seemed to be proved against him.

Thomas de Curthose, cross-examining the witness, asked—

"The man at the bar is Eadwulf the Red?"

"He is."

"On your oath, and of your own knowledge?"

"On my oath, and of my own knowledge."

"Did you ever hear that 'Eadwulf the Red' should call himself, or was called by others, 'Kenric?'"

"Never, until now."

"And how have you heard it now?"

"I have seen it stamped on his quarrels."

"Had 'Eadwulf the Red' a brother?"

"A brother have I seen."

"Had 'Eadwulf the Red' a brother?"

"I have heard say, he had."

"Of your own knowledge, on your oath?"

"He had a brother."

"What was his name?"

"I—I have forgotten."

"On your oath! on your oath, Sirrah!" thundered Thomas de Curthose. "Was not his name 'Kenric?'"

"I think it was 'Kenric.'"

"Look at the person at the bar." The man did so; but reluctantly, and with an evident tremor.

"Is not that man 'Kenric,' the brother of 'Eadwulf the Red?'"

"That man is 'Eadwulf the Red'—I have sworn it."

"Look at art forsworn, in swearing it. But again, thou hast sworn, 'that on the third morning, after taking scent of the fugitive from the place of the deer and disembowelling, and after hunting constantly with bloodhounds, you lost all track of him on the bare moor in Borland Forest?'"

"Why, aye! I have sworn that; it is quite true," said the man, seemingly reassured, at the change of the line of examination.

"Yet doubt it not. Now, when did the hounds take the scent again?"

"Why, not at all. We saw he was making for the sands, and so squadered ourselves in parties, and met on the third morning, at daybreak, saw him crossing them."

"How far off was he when you saw him?"

"About three miles."

"Could you see, to know him, at that distance?"

"Why, no; but we guessed it was he, when we saw him move from one wood, when we stood up the clue to the end, and caught him, we found that we were right."

"You may stand down. Who is next?"

Four other witnesses followed, who all swore positively to the person of the prisoner, as "Eadwulf the Red," and testified to various points in the circumstances of the pursuit and capture, all tending to the identification of Kenric with the fugitive; and though the counsel for the defence cross-examined, and pressed hard on them, in shaking the credit of some of the witnesses with the jury, and of raising a doubt concerning the existence of a brother, with whom the fugitive might have confounded himself, he had had yet been made against the direct testimony of six witnesses, swearing positively to his person, and again and again to the circumstantial evidence of the crossbow and quarrels.

When the counsel for the plaintiff rested, and the court adjourned at ten o'clock, for dinner, and to allow the counsel for those retained in the defence, but looked on the case of Kenric as hopeless; and the party of Sir Foulke d'Oilly were consequently as high as glee. But when the court reassembled, at noon, Walter Gourlay arose, and addressed the six judges:

"May it please your lordships, we shall right shortly prove, to your satisfaction and to that of this honorable jury, that this case lies in a nutshell, or rather is no case at all, as shadow of a case. First, we shall show to you that this person at the bar is not, nor ever was, called 'Eadwulf the Red,' though there may be some slight resemblance between the man and the man, and of the taking up of the scent of the fugitive from the spot where the double killing had taken place by the bloodhounds.

"Thirdly, we shall show you that this 'Kenric the Dark' is not serf or villeyn to Sir Foulke d'Oilly, or to any lord, in England; but a free man, and free tenant of the Lord of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland."

Then William of Tichborne said, "Nay! Brother Gourlay, do not pave too much against us;" and he laughed sneeringly; "else thou wilt convict our witnesses, as mansworn."

And Thomas de Curthose laughed, and said, "Marry will we, and pillory them for it, likewise."

Then the defence called Bertha, the wife of Werewulf; and an exceeding old woman was supported into court, by a younger woman of exceeding beauty; and, in consideration of her age and infirmities, she was permitted to sit with a seat. She was very feeble, and much emaciated, and her hair was as white as snow; but her figure, though frail and quivering, was erect as a weather-beaten pine, and her eye as clear as an eagle's.

"Well, mother, and who art thou?" asked the justiciary, in a kindly tone, "and what hast thou to tell us in this matter?"

"I am Bertha," she replied, in tones singularly clear and distinct, "the wife of Werewulf, the serf of Ketmere; and was banished to Walthoof, who was the lord of Waltheofstow, before the Normans came to England."

"And wert thou ever a serf, mother? a serf?" said William of Tichborne. "Such evidence may not stand."

"She is no serf, my lord," said Gourlay, "but a free man, and a brother of Tichborne. Let the Sheriff of Lancaster be sworn."

So, Sir Yvo de Taillebois, being sworn in his place, testified: "Bertha, the wife of Werewulf, is a free woman. I bought her myself, with her own free consent, of my friend Sir Phillip de Morville, and manumitted her, for reasons of my own."

"Let Bertha proceed."

"I am the mother of seven sons, in lawful wedlock begotten; and of twenty and three grandsons, sleep with their fathers, in the kirkyard of Waltheofstow; two, as I believe, yet draw the breath of life, biding God's good time; Kenric the Dark' is my second born, and 'Eadwulf the Red,' my youngest. Kenric stands yonder, at the bar; Eadwulf is a wanderer and a fugitive."

Being cross-examined. "Would she know her sons anywhere; would she know them apart?"

"Know my own sons!" she made answer—"the flesh of my own flesh, the bone of my own bone! By day or by night, in darkness or in light, by the lowest sound of the voice, by the least pressure of the hand, by the feeling of their hair, or the snow of their breath, would I know them, and know them apart, anywhere. You is Kenric, and Kenric is no more like to Eadwulf, than day is to darkness, or a bright, summer sunshine to a thunder-cloud in August."

"Call Arndas de Rateliffe."

He, being sworn, was asked,

"Know you the person at the bar, and, if aye, what is his name?"

"I know him well; his name is Kenric; his condition, so far as I know, a freeman, and vavasour to Sir Yvo de Taillebois."

"When did you see him first, to know him?"

"In July last, when my Lord of Taillebois returned from Yorkshire, and brought him with him from Ketmere."

"Have you seen him in the mean time, and, if aye, how often?"

"Almost daily. He is one of our best foresters, and no rarely hunt or hawk with them."

"Can you name any one day, in particular, when you saw the person at the bar, between July and October, last past?"

"I can. On the 12th day of last September, at eight o'clock in the evening, we being then at supper, Kenric came into the hall, by permission, to speak with my lord. He had tracked the great mouse-colored hart royal, which has been known in the dales this hundred years, and, at last, had slain the head of Yewdale, and that he was laid up for the night. On the 13th, two were astir before day, and Kenric led us to the lair; and we hunted that hart all day long on the fells, and killed him at sunset on the skirts of Skiddaw. We had to pass the night on the mountain, and I well remember how Kenric sang, but one stave, to encourage us, and making all things comfortable for the night, it being cold and a keen white frost."

Being cross-examined: "I know it was on the 12th day of September, because the manors my rents fall due on that day at Rydal Mount, and I had ridden over to collect them, and returned home somewhat late for supper, and had just sat down to table, very hungry, when he came in with the news of the great hart royal; and that spoiled my supper, for the thought of killing that hart on the morrow took away all my appetite."

"And did you kill him, sir?" asked Sir Ranulf de Glanville from the bench, eagerly; for if he were down-trodden as a lawyer, he was little less so as a woodman.

"With a clothyard shaft from my own bow, Sir Ranulf, at thirty score yards and thirteen."

"Well, sir, it was a very pretty shot," returned the high justiciary, nothing ashamed by the smile which ran through the court; "and you have sworn to a very pretty evidence. Have you any more witnesses, Master Gourlay? Methinks the jury have had almost enough of this."

"We will detain your Lordships but a very little longer. William Fitz Athelm."

And he knew Kenric well, and remembered his service, and his brotherly on the 12th day of September; and, to prove the date, he produced a record of the chase, carved on ivory, which was hung from the antlers of that celebrated deer, in the great hall at Hawkshead Castle, recording the length of the hunt, the dogs and horses engaged, and all the circumstances of the death-chase.

The bailiff of Kendal was then called, who swore that he knew Kenric, as forester and verder, since the year last, and that he had seen him since that date almost daily; for that three days had never passed without his bringing his game for his guest table, according to the manors of his fee.

"And here," said Thomas de Curthose, "we might safely rest, stating merely, in explanation, that Sir Foulke d'Oilly, the lord of the person at the bar, did, we believe, all the things stated by the witnesses to this court, and did leave at the cottage on Kentmere the crossbow and quarrels, before his court, in the hands of the person at the bar, and, in the presence of his brother, which he had previously purloined from his brother, while at Waltheofstow. But desiring to place this man's freedom and his life in extreme peril, on a mere adventure, we will call Sir Yvo de Taillebois."

He, of course, testified to all that is known to the readers of this history, and which was not known to the jury or the court, that he, of his own agency, namely, in the purchase and manumission of the serf Kenric, and to his establishment of him as a free tenant on his lands of Kentmere, in Kendal.

"And here we rest," said Thomas of Curthose, "nor shall trouble the court so much as to sum up the evidence, in this matter."

The complainants declining to say anything further, Ranulf de Glanville said:

"It is a matter of regret, that I should say anything to this jury, seeing that if the evidence of Sir Yvo de Taillebois be received as credible, the case is at an end. But I would say that, within this country, the defence might have rested safely, when they had shown that the alleged fugitive, 'Kenric,' was a resident here in Westmoreland, on the day, and long before the day, when he is charged on oath to have been a serf in Yorkshire. For if A claim a horse, now in the possession of B, swearing that it belonging to him, he stole it, and was lost, or had stolen from him, the said horse, on such a day; and B bring sufficient and true witnesses to satisfy the jury that the said horse so claimed was in his, B's, possession, days, weeks, or months before the 'such a day' on which A avers to have lost or had the said horse stolen from him—then it is to be presumed, not that A and his witnesses are mistaken as to the day on which the horse was lost, seeing that he had seen and ridden upon it to the day, and that it is in him and them alone, and no others, truly to know the day on which the said horse was lost or stolen—but that the horse in question, being a very valiant and very horse lost or stolen on the day averred; insomuch as his horse claimed was, on that day, and therefore and thereafter, standing here, and could not therefore be lost or stolen elsewhere. This is the law, gentlemen, of an ox, or an ass, or a goat, or a piece of furniture, or of anything that is property, dead or living. Much more so, therefore, of the liberty of a man. For God forbid that on this earth of England he should be lost or stolen from the dearest thing he hath on earth, should he more lightly jeoparded, or less securely guarded to him, than the value of his ox, or his ass, or his goat, or the chattels, whatever it may be, that is claimed of him. And now, gentlemen of the jury, I will detain you no longer, but sum up the evidence, if you wish to believe on your verdict, whether the person at the bar be 'Eadwulf the Red,' gross thrall of Sir Foulke d'Oilly, or 'Kenric the Dark,' and a true freeman."

"So please the court, we are agreed," was the unanimous answer of the jurymen.

"And what do you find, then, and verdict?"

"By our foreman, Sir Ralph Egerton, of Egerton."

"We find," said the foreman, in answer to the eye of the justiciary, who had leaned over the bar, 'Kenric, surnamed the Dark,' is a free man, and that Sir Foulke d'Oilly hath no claim against his liberty or person, and we further recommend that the witnesses for the plaintiff, more especially Ralph Brito, and Andwort of Spyngihow, be taken into custody, and held to answer to a charge of perjury."

"You have said well, gentlemen, and I thank you for your verdict, said the justiciary. "Clerk of the court, record the verdict, and see that warrants issue against Ralph de Brito and Hugh of Spyinghow. Kenric, thou art free; free of all charge against thee; free to walk boldly and uprightly before God; and, so far as you do no wrong, to turn aside for fear of no man. Go, and thank God, therefore, that you are a free Englishman, where every man is held free, till he is proved a slave; and where no man can be delivered into bondage, save on the verdict of a jury of his country-men. Thus is the law of England. God save the King. Amen!"

Then, turning to Sir Yvo de Taillebois, "You brought Kenric hither of our with dying colors! Now, you will sup with me, at my lodgings, at nine. My brothers of the bench will be with us, and my Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marcechal; and we will have a merry time of it. They have choice oysters here, and some lampreys; and that boar's head, and venison, you sent us, are immouse. You will come, of course."

"With pleasure," said de Taillebois, "but"—and he whispered something in his ear.

"Ha! ha! by the rood! I had almost had you will provide for all chances; and, in good time, here comes Clarenciux. Ho! Clarenciux, sup with us, at nine tonight; and, look you, we shall want Sir Foulke d'Oilly in court to-morrow. I do not think that he will give us the slip, but, lest he try it, let two of your pursuivants and a dozen halberdiers keep their eyes on the man, from the moment of the morning; and if he offer to bolt, arrest him without scruple, and have him to the constable's lodging. Meantime, forget not nine of the clock, in my lodgings."

For the National Era.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

BY MRS. E. J. EAMES.

Thus count but the effect! How blooms the desert
The cause which led to that poor wretch's crime?
Could the tears shed upon his cheek speak out
Of his career, and lift beyond the time
Of his arrest, they surely would be found
With one end fixed in Nature's right ground,
The iron chain of dire necessity—
Of hunger pangs, and sufferings that draw
Him gradual downward to his destiny.
Therefore judge not, and yet we sternly blame,
But seek all strong spirits to reclaim;
Be joyful, the while thou dost our sorrows,
For gentleness will make its pleadings heard;
Temper the sting of thy rebuke with love.

For the National Era.

A LEGAL MEASURE.

BY LIZZIE LINN.

Edgeworthers they make, and call them just,
And we admire them—because we must.

A sense of our duties and responsibilities would, in some cases, never be felt, but for a painful experience. Suffering increases the perception, turns the mind into new channels of thought, and points to the path of wisdom. Some of us had to profit by experience, that was not thus with my friend, Mrs. Carroll; and no wonder, for her trials were of deep significance.

Married in girlhood, and a mother ere she was sixteen, pressed by penury, performing the drudgery of the kitchen and the duties of a school-room, no time to bestow upon the frail being committed to her care, it was not strange that the child became a petted favorite, and that she appealed in her delicacy and helplessness for untiring vigil, but the cares of that young mother forbade such attention. The hardy, vigorous plant heeds not the storm that sweeps around it; little Nell, however, was like the fragile shoot that is easily blighted and broken. Poor, unfortunate child! with a high brow, and an immense shoulder, curved spine, projecting chest, no neck, and her head resting and rolling on her shoulders. Poor child! I sicken as I think of her! Would to heaven there would be some law that hideous coil! Life will give thee no pleasure. The mission of woman thou canst never fulfil. Thy very affections will become, to thee, a curse!

Sad monument of neglect is little Nell. *Neglect*, I said. Ah, it was kind in me to call it nothing worse, when I think of the sorrow for the mother at night, and time for excessive labor and duty to patrons by day, was purchased by the use of powerful and stupefying drugs to the child.

Howard Carroll, although suffering much from ill health himself, had never been interested in such great misery as Nell's, and perfectly repulsive to his species. He showed a father's tenderness for Nell, and a stranger might have deemed her a petted child, but when the mother was thought of the spirit when she approached him. I have intimated that he was poor; he belonged, however, to a proud and prosperous family. He had been embarrassed by a sudden depreciation in stocks, in which his limited means were invested; but he possessed that available talent which characterized his brothers, of transmuting into gold whatever he spent his energies upon. By shrewd management, his circumstances rapidly improved; and not many years had passed, before his wife was comparatively relieved from the burden that had so oppressed her.

Another face was then added to the home circle—a face little calculated to inspire cheer and to bless. Under the genial warmth of maternal love and wisdom, the sweet bud expanded into a beautiful creation. The mother's experience with her first-born had taught her practical lessons of great value in the training of the second. When she looked at the unseemly temple in which dwelt the spirit of Nell—for the presence of the child ever was, to her, as the pleading, or an accusing angel, pointing to a terrible record of ignorance and folly—she resolved that her little Alice should be disencumbered, without effort, if necessary, to protect Annie from the adverse influences that destroy so many of the race.

And richly was the mother's care repaid, or else 'twas nature in a kindly mood, that strove to make amend for the uncouth exterior of her former gift, by adding grace and beauty to the person of Annie. Reader, have you ever watched a sunbeam stealing into some shadowy nook, lighting up its sombre tints until they looked less beautiful in its rays? And so some bright one's presence into her father's family; and never shone sunbeam brighter than shone her joyous face; and never has painter or poet embodied an ideal more faultless in feature, in limb, and motion, than was our home-angel Annie; and when laugh gushed forth in its melody, it was a whole volume of bird-songs, sweeter far, in the mother's ear, than the bewitching notes of a cantatrice could ever be.

It is not the object of this sketch to explain nature's phenomena, or arraign parents for delinquency, nor yet to extenuate the mother's fault, as may have appeared from some of the foregoing lines. For Nell was a sad thorn, and a different nature—a veritable story in regard to this second child, that is now fairly introduced to your consideration, and this story never could have happened, but for the existence and condition of Nell; and her ugly person as naturally suggests causes as the light of day or the shadow of night. But, with this much, then, by way of preface and introduction.

"Now for a frolic," said General Carroll—the brother of Howard—as he entered the apartment where sat the mother with the two children I have described.

"Now for a frolic, Uncle Will," responded the joyous Annie, as she brushed back her golden ringlets, and bounded toward him.

"Love me once," said he, as he pressed her to his bosom, and kissed her fair brow, and, with her arms around his neck, returned the ardent embrace.

"Let us play bear now, Uncle Will."

"Oh no; let us talk to-day, and play bear to-morrow."

"No; no; we must play bear to-day, and talk to-morrow," pouted Annie.

It needed but little coaxing to bring down the distinguished General on all-fours, to chase about the lovely fairy. Nell stood aloof, suiting her thoughts, except when Uncle Will advanced toward her, and then she hid away under her mother's apron. Annie was comparatively fearless, and the damp spirit she encountered was a source of delight to him. Many an hour did he spend thus; and he who is ever too busy and always too dignified to engage in such sport can hardly imagine that it gave him pleasure.

"Come and kiss me; good bye, Annie, I am going."

"Don't go yet, Uncle Will; stay a little longer."

"Will you love me again?" asked he.

"I do love you all the time."

"How much do you love me?"

"About so much," answered she, marking a half inch on the point of her tiny finger; and thereupon the skipped away out of his reach. On catching the little sprite, he made her acknowledge she loved him ever so much—a whole bushel.

"I wish you would go and live with me," remarked General Carroll, as he was buttoning his coat to go.

"Wish you," responded she, "how could I leave my dear father and mother and my sister Nell?"

"You love me as well as you do your father," returned he, in a thoughtful tone.

"No, no," said she, shaking her head till her curls fell like a sunny veil over her face; "I love my father a great deal, and I love my mother more than anybody, don't I?" added she, appealing to the fond parents; and then, assuming the dignity of a consequential person, she demanded, "how do you think I could leave them? Who would play with her, or help her up stairs, and love her when the tears come?"

The General made a hasty adieu; he had nothing further to urge. He had no logic to meet the early, but deep-rooted feeling of unselfish love of childhood. His affection was continually going forth on its dove-like mission, and as continually returning to the ark from whence it had departed without the sign of rest. He adored Annie, but she was not his; and in his home there was no Annie—no sunbeam chased there, no merry prattle was heard, for he was childless. Prevailed conversation upon him honors, fortune had not been ungrateful to his efforts, but there was one child he coveted the possession of that child; and he would, were it possible, transplant the sweet flower, that it might bloom in his own home, and become a joy to his heart.

"I wouldn't go and live with Uncle Will, would I, mother?" asked Annie, after he left.

"No, my darling, mother could not spare you."

"Well, if you could, I wouldn't go. I love Uncle Will, but I don't love Aunt Sarah."

"Why, what do you dislike in her?" asked the mother. "I never heard you say so before."

"Well, you never heard me say I loved her," was the unhesitating reply.

"Tell me why, Annie."

"Cause she don't love little girls; and she wouldn't let me have my tea-set in the parlor, and I had to eat my bread and milk in the kitchen, and I don't like that so, said Annie, slightly touching her sweet lips to her mother's hand.

"Why, I should truly read the character of her aunt. She was too selfish, too much the woman of fashion and of the world, to cultivate amenity and tenderness toward those who could not minister to her enjoyment.

"I am here again, my birdie, and I've come to give you a birthday present," was the announcement of General Carroll, at his next call. "Now, tell me how old you are."

"Three years old to-day; but I'm not your birdie, Uncle Will."

"Why not? Whose are you?"

"I'm my father's birdie, and my mother's pet. Mother has two pets, Nell and me; and I am your little birdie and that's all I am," said Annie, with a very emphatic bow. "But where's my present, Uncle Will?"

"You must go and get it, and I have come with the company to see you do it."

"What shall I get?"

"Just what you want."

"I am a little fairy," repeated Annie, clapping her hands, and dancing about on the tips of her toes. "Oh, I know, I know what I'll have;" and throwing her arms around Nell, she whispered something in her ear, that seemed to give inexpressible pleasure to the dwarf. Then Nell whispered in her ear, and the matter appeared to be decided.

Her first present, which was a book for Nell, revealed the secret, and then some toys were obtained for herself. When these were selected, she ran to her mother, and produced a beautifully embroidered wrapper and hood, and furs to match, that could be found.

Nell and Annie, like all other children, were "caught with toys;" but presently and their mother must see and admire them; and when their father returned, they were displayed to him; and such glowing descriptions of what was seen, and heard, and said, during Annie's adventure, one but a very precocious child, like her, could give.

"Now, tell me a story, father," required Annie, as she settled herself in his arms that evening, to go to sleep. He was in the habit of this kind of work, and had no press of business was often sufficient to prevent the customary attention.

He clasped the form so lovingly nestled to his bosom, and felt an unwinted tenderness stealing over him, as if he could not hold near enough to his heart that being who occupied so large a portion of his thoughts. He pushed back, revealing a forehead of pure classic mould; the fringed lids soon closed; her lips parted, like an angel's in blessing; her delicate, rounded limbs, that nothing but loveliness could look'd, relaxed, as sleep stole over them—and there she lay, an impersonation of innocence and beauty.

The excursion and excitement proved too much for the child, as was evinced by her quickened pulse and flushed countenance; and many fears were expressed by the mother in regard to the result, as she watched the long and the great necessity of judicious and enlightened treatment. Having taken her to the nursery, and placed her in bed, Mrs. Carroll took a lone seat, and rested her head against the pillow upon which reposed her idol. Busy memory called up the past, with its lights and shadows, and hope and fear alternately darted the future with rose-tints and shades of sadder hue. Tortuning reflections ever would come, in regard to one of her children, and the responsibility was overwhelming. Her reference to the other, pressed heavily upon her soul; and, unable longer to bear it manfed, she sank upon her knees, and poured her sorrow and wisdom from Him who giveth liberally, and upbraideth not. Long and earnestly did she seek for counsel and direction; till the pillow was wet with her tears, and her heart was in her slight figure quivered with agony, did she cling to the altar, and crave a blessing. She wept, and prayed, and pleaded, and wrestled, as if the duties before her; the guardians of infant purity had manifested themselves; the promise of Him who cannot lie became the seal of a divine covenant.

I have omitted, until now, to speak of the declining health of Howard Carroll, though some allusion has been made to his delicate constitution, and consumptive tendencies. A treacherous power, was rapidly wasting his strength, and, about the time of which I now write, his physicians informed him, that unless so ill that his friends trembled for the result. Numerous remedies were tried; the best medical aid that wealth and influence could command was called in, and he was kept in a careful. He became conscious that his hold upon life must soon cease—he began to feel the chilling presence of death. He could not be reconciled to the prospect of immeasurable light and love in that better world; still, earth had many attractions; there were garners of affection here—there were golden links that bound him to his kindred and his home. As his protection must be withdrawn, a desire was naturally created, to secure to the loved ones he should leave, all the means of enjoyment and comfort it was in his power to bestow.

General Carroll was a constant attendant in the sick room of his brother, thus relieving Mrs. Carroll of much care, and labor, and watching, that would otherwise have fallen upon her alone. There was much earnest conversation between the brothers; particularly in her absence. Of this she became aware, by attempting to take rest in an adjoining apartment. She begged the General to desist, and urge him not to concerning herself, thus in such an effort. She one day entered the sick room unobserved, though it was not her intention to do so. The brother was evidently pressing some subject that convulsed the dying man with powerful emotions. "Look at Nell!" escaped from the lips of the former, just as she was crossing the threshold. "What can that mean?" thought she. "Why call upon him whose hand is pressing hard upon the portals of another world, to turn his eye backward, and fix it upon that miserable, unsightly dwarf? Why embitter, perchance, the last hour of his life, with sorrowful reflections, that his family, his friends, have not strove to make a proveling, repulsive pigmy in the human race?"

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

☞ At the request of a friend, we publish the following extract from an unpublished poem, from the gifted pen, we presume, of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.—*Ed. Era.*

From the Methodist Protestant.

The following is an extract from an extended poem, from a picture, it is complete in itself. We shall be happy to furnish our readers with other specimens from the same source, and hope, at no distant day, to be able to announce—what we feel sure will be familiar to every one be promotion to the Presidency—that power and influence will be swayed for the overthrow of Republicanism. Resistance to Anti-Slavery and Romanism can go hand in hand. But in no case should our country be ruled by giving encouragement to another of large magnitude.

ONE OF THE CONTEMPLATIVE AUTHORS.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE ELEPHANT.

I have been a constant reader of the *Era* ever since it was published. I like it, and its course in advocating what it thinks to be right. Three months ago, I did not approve the first, yet thought the Nebraska bill; but having seen the operations of the order, I rejoice that there are some journals which dare to oppose it. The third degree, established in several States, to swear members of conventions against Slavery agitation, tells volumes. At the last National Council, held at Cincinnati, a resolution was passed that each State have an equal representation without regard to numbers—so that South Carolina and Ohio have equal representation in the Order, has an equal voice with Massachusetts, even though she should have 200,000. This advantage, together with the Pro-Slavery delegation from the South, gives the South Carolina smart chance to conquer, as she will if present rules continue to exist in the Order. It is impossible for us to do any thing, while the South can threaten to dissolve the Union, if we should vote that the masses at the North to join the party were much the greatest in numbers, I hoped for good; but they are *sold like sarps*, and most of them will do any thing, rather than give up the hopes for Freedom; but a fanaticism seems to have seized the masses, almost as fatal as that of the anti-Nebraska men. I too, have had the fever, and took the 1st "degree" in the Order, but have backed out, and *am* and *will* be a freeman. The whole thing is bad as it is managed, but I believe it will be the means of Freedom will look beyond the present, into the future for the landmarks of Freedom.

FREEDOM FIRST.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, *March* 15, 1855.

I saw in a number of your paper, a few days since, a statement that many of your subscribers had left the Order of Freedomites in Massachusetts, had stoped their papers, because you had spoken your sentiments about the "Know Nothing" Order. I am of the same sentiment of that party, though I do not profess to belong to the Order, yet I protest against the ignoring the "Slavery Question." I protest against ignoring the Bible, and, in particular, the editors, and therefore send you one year's subscription, to help make up for what you have lost, and will endeavor to send you more.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND CO., MICH.,

March 16, 1855.

I lately became a subscriber to your valuable paper, for you speak out our views of the true policy of the great body of the Northern Democracy. I have been a Democrat for the last twenty-seven years, and claim to have been a man-worshipper but have gone for what I considered the true policy; but am willing to say that the party have done many things that my better judgment disapproved of, but I have kept my own opinion thinking, that if I could not have things just as I wished them, I would have them as near right as I could get them, for the party had, I somewhat strong that it could take the certain man, and make him a President, and, latterly, tenth-rate member of the party, and elevate him to the Presidency, and, when dead, remove he was available, it did not meet my views; so I could go no further.

A Northern man, as we look, as a neighbor of mine said a day or two since, for a Northern man will Northern principles. Said he, I want to see the annual. I pointed to William H. Seward. His answer was, he is a Whig, and I told him Ho is every way worthy of all confidence and esteem of every true lover and supporter of Liberty. The Democrat, I said, is a redemption yet for the Democratic party. Yours, respectfully,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

RAYMOND, N. H., *March* 12, 1855.

The election in this State takes place to-morrow. Last year, without effort, the friends of Freedom gained a Senator, notwithstanding attempts to abrogate the Missouri Compromise an awfully stunning blow. The slave-extensionists have gained a majority in the minority of the Legislature. The Free Democrats polled 11,050 votes for Governor—the greatest number ever thrown in the State. This year I venture to predict a much larger vote, and that the number will be east. Mr. Fowler's name has scarcely appeared in any of our independent papers, but I feel sure of a vote in favor of voting for him. All is absorbed in the Know Nothing interest.

The Administration party have opposed the Know Nothings themselves in the minority; but there is no honesty in them in the matter as they at first undertook to ride that hobby, and candidate for Governor and others got into it.

J. PULSIFOUT.

IT MUST BE ANTI-SLAVERY.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., *March* 5, 1855.

Why was Know Nothingism unsuccessful in New York? Simply because the Old Hunker obtained the control, and ignored Anti-Slavery and Temperance. Why is it so successful in Massachusetts? Because the managers were careful to consult the Anti-Slavery and Temperance sentiment of the new party, and succeed in upsetting the Old Hunker Democracy in the Granite State. This, too, was done by taking up men who were decidedly in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and against Slavery propagandists can find any crumb of comfort in our recent election, they are welcome to them.

In your paper of the 8th, you express a wish that Dr. Kittredge might be re-elected. Dr. Kittredge voted right on the Nebraska bill, but his antecedents have always been with the Old Hunker Democracy, and by that party he was renominated. The Anti-Slavery men found a more reliable man. The Know Nothings gave us Hon. James Pike. He was "hobe of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," and he has been elected by 2,000 majority; and I report as my belief that the Democratic party in this State have been elected by majorities much larger; and, from what is said of their sentiments, New Hampshire will present as form a majority in the next House of Representatives, as she has heretofore shown for Slavery. You may look out to hear John Wood, Hale thundering in the Senate next winter as he will be sure to be there, if he lives.

JOHN B. WOOD.

P. S. Old Sam is not as popular with Young

Power at every point, to mount upon it. True Anti-Slavery men, it strikes us, cannot and will not consent to any Anti-Slavery party who will make this question subordinate to any other. Our Governor, in a speech in the Capitol, on the 22d instant, declared, "this will be the question in 1856, and that we should elect none but national men to office." He is *national* to excess. He denounces Know Nothings more bitterly than I would, if I were in Know Nothing in fact. "He knows no North, no South," &c., and "the speeches he makes North, he would not fear to make South." This constitutes nationism! And what does all this mean? Simply that Freedom and Slavery are mere matters of taste, have "equal rights," and ought to be equally respected and provided for; or that Slavery is "national." Here is "Non-intervention" and Slavery Propagandism.

Now, sir, we want a "party of Freedom," hold and true, who are ready to meet this heartless position, and drive back the army of the South, with their Old Line Whigs, Know Nothings and Know Nothing allies of the North. Let the battle be between Freedom and Slavery, as the great antagonisms in this Government, and let it be understood that the South is the side is against us." There will be no side or subordinate issues in the South; let there be none in the North. And as bills in legislation are generally controlled by committees, the first lead in this movement be taken by the men who regard the Slavery Question as the question of the day. We want a Convention, early, to harmonize the Anti-Slavery movement in the different States. Our State will have to be lifted up, several steps, before she will be on an equilibrium, as a platform. We have reached, she may not be able to stand it; for the heads of many seem to swim, standing upon it now, low as it is. A reorganization of the Free Soil

SAM. W. RITCHIE.

HOW IT WORKS.

MANSFIELD, MASS., *Feb.* 9, 1855.

You will learn by the papers that the city of New Bedford, in their municipal election last Monday, have carried a Free Soil Democratic candidate for Mayor, over the present Mayor, Rodney French, an out-and-out Anti-Slavery man. So you see what we expect from that secret party

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

☞ As we do not intend to suffer the *Era* to be run down by proscription, but to maintain in vigorous life, the only Press which, at the Capital of the Nation, on such soil, adequates the Principles and Ideas of Freedom, we have addressed a private circular to many of its subscribers who have shown an earnest disposition to sustain it, explaining to them the extent of the defection occasioned by Know Nothingism, and the amount of subscribers required to replace those lost. May we not expect a generous response?

☞ Again we call attention to the Prospectus of *Facts for the People*. Send in subscriptions. We shall get out the first number immediately, and send copies of it to our voluntary agents, to be used in raising clubs.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NEVER GIVE UP!

Since we suspended this paper, last year, we have had several calls for it, and for such documents as it would have contained. We have therefore concluded to resume its publication, changing its form to make it more like a tract form of Congressional documents, so that it may be bound into a neat, convenient volume.

The last volume was devoted chiefly to a compilation of old Southern documents on the Question of Slavery, more useful for reference, than for general reading. The plan for the new volume will be modified, so as to embrace matter, specially adapted to the present condition of our cause, and yet worthy of preservation.

The Anti-Slavery Movement will be its leading idea.

Such a publication, cheap, convenient, and suitable for extensive circulation and distribution, is peculiarly needed at the present time, when old party organizations are shattered, and when the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, although pervading the public mind, needs a well-defined, general organization, and a clear, rational method, to secure it due weight at the ballot-box and in legislation. To quicken this Sentiment, and to aid in giving it a form and method adapted to its nature, will be the two-fold object of FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE" will be issued the first week of every month, in royal octavo form, 16 pages, composed chiefly of such papers from the *National Era* as shall be peculiarly suitable for general distribution. It will be sent only in clubs, at the following rates per annum, twelve numbers constituting a volume:

Six copies to one address	$1.00
Fourteen copies to one address	2.00
Fifty copies to one address	6.00

The postage is a trifle—only half a cent a number, or one cent a year, to be paid in advance *at the office where the paper is received*.

Any person or club, by raising $6, may in this way furnish monthly Anti-Slavery reading for a whole year, to half a hundred persons; and is not this the very time to indoctrinate the masses, who have been cut loose from old organizations, with Anti-Slavery principles? Every individual has his field of labor. A good plan would be for a few persons, earnest in the cause, to unite, agree upon an efficient plan for supplying their town, district, or county, and then send in their orders accordingly.

What say our friends? Will they take hold of the project, and make it go? Can they think of any cheaper, easier, and more effective plan of operations just now?

As we intend to begin the 1st day of May next, so that there will be but one month for canvassing, we trust all interested in the matter will see the necessity of prompt action.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW—DONT FORGET.

The new postage law, which requires the prepayment of postage in all cases, goes into operation on the 1st of April. After that date, all letters on which the postage is not paid, will remain in the office where deposited, and will be sent to the dead letter office after the usual delay.

KANSAS.—The election in Kansas will take place on Friday, the 30th of this month. Gov. Reeder has just issued his proclamation. The most important points are as follows:

"A voter must dwell here at the time of offering his vote. He must then have settled on an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently; and he must have made the Territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other home. In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting."

The Missourians are dissatisfied with the proclamation, saying that by it the Governor unkes himself legislator, judge, and executor.

The notorious frauds practiced at the last Delegate election, by the Pro-Slavery men from the border counties of Missouri, has aroused the friends of Freedom in Kansas, and a strong effort will be made to elect a Legislature in favor of making Kansas a free State. The course shown by the Slave Party, which was so great as the vote represented to have been received by Gen. Whitfield for Delegate to Congress. Free State correspondence represents that the Missourians are pouring into Kansas again, preparatory to the next election, but with no view of remaining in the Territory. The tools of the Missouri Slave Dynasty will find the next Congress composed of altogether different materials from the last Congress. Gov. Reeder is also doing his duty, in protecting the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas in their rights, come from what section of the Union, against Spain is now accessible to any proposition of purchase. Separation, whenever it may take place, will be probably "the work of violence." The President therefore does not authorize any proposal to purchase Cuba. Mr. Soulé will take care especially to ascertain what arrangements have been made with Great Britain and France to sustain the present dominion of Spain over Cuba, and how far they are urging a change in the internal condition of the island, *"particularly in regard to slaves."*

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. S., Mr. Calderon assured him, on his honor as a *caballero*, that no convention or arrangement existed with the Government of the supply of Cuba with laborers from Africa. Mr. Soulé, strangely enough, found, in the very emphasis of his assurance, a ground for believing that the Minister would not be averse to such a policy! He anuounces also that England has forced the Spanish Government to the admission that all slaves imported into the island since 1821 are to be considered as *liberated*, enfranchised. If this admission be acted upon rigidly, Cuba, he says, has ceased to have a slave; it is lost to Spain, lost to the civilized world, unless it "redeem itself, and shake off the odious yoke." Should it do this, England and France are too much occupied to interfere, Spain would have to fight her alone, and finally either compromise with the Cubans or with us.

July 24, Mr. Marcy distinctly states, in his despatch to Mr. Buchanan, that the American Government does not complain that England should enforce treaty stipulations in regard to the *emancipados*—but Mr. Soulé, in his despatch, regards this enforcement as sufficient reason for the *longer attempt to buy Cuba, but if, as is probable, we can find a good pretext, we will seize it.*

Mr. Marcy proceeds to say, that Spain may possibly foresee the necessity of separation, and anticipate what is inevitable by a voluntary act, giving birth to an independent nation of her own offspring. The United States then would be satisfied; would cordially favor such a separation, and he "willing to contribute something more substantial than good will towards so desirable, an object." These views were to be presented to Spain, if opportunity offered. That is, she was to be assured that, if she would consent to the independence of Cuba, without any pretext as we have seen, the United States would give money in aid of such a policy.

Mr. Marcy closes his letter by referring to the annoyances to which our commerce is liable in the present condition of Cuba. If the arbitrary will of Spain is to continue some time longer in the island, we must be exempted from such annoyances. Grievances unatoned for must be redressed; provision must be made against their recurrence; a satisfactory convention is urged, and it is insinuated that the Captain General shall be invested with qualified diplomatic powers.

Mr. Soulé is referred in this letter to a despatch, addressed to Mr. Buchanan, dated July 2, 1853. The burden of this is, a complaint against the interference of England and France. Mr. Marcy regards the United States as never consent to the transfer of the island to either, or to any other foreign State. When oppression becomes so severe as to excite revolt, and the revolt is too strong to be put down by the oppressor, "the oppressor assuredly has no better right to invoke foreign aid, than the victims of arbitrary misrule." When Spain applied to the Allied Powers of Europe for help, to enable her to recover her revolted colonies in America, the Government of the United States protested, in solemn terms, and had the protest failed in its object, "it would undoubtedly have had recourse to other means, to arrest such interference." It will be observed that this is a distinct intimation that, in case of a revolt in Cuba, interference by England and France to maintain the authority of Spain, will be met by interference on the part of the United States, to maintain the cause of the revolters.

Mr. Marcy then turns to the subject of what is called the Africanization of Cuba. The American Government does not complain of the existence, by the Government, of treaty stipulations in regard to the *emancipados* of the island; but if she is using her influence to fill that colony with emigrants from Africa, so that when Spanish rule over it may terminate, it shall be worthless to any other country, she ought to know that she is doing what in its consequences "must be injurious to the United States." Nearly Cuba, with its peculiar geographical relation to us, "must be a source of annoyance in itself, nor must it be used by others as an instrument of annoyance." Mr. Buchanan is instructed to ascertain how Great Britain stands upon all these points.

Such are the instructions under which Mr. Soulé must act. He goes forth to acquire Cuba, if he can find a good pretext.

October 25th, 1853, he writes that the strange sensation created in Madrid by his appearance, had subsided. Not at all "strange," if we recollect that his mission must have been everywhere understood. He was received by the Queen with "marked attention and courtesy." A very eloquent harangue, containing a side-thrust at England and France, was spoken during the ceremony, he had prepared for delivery, was cut down, at the instance of M. Calderon, to suit the ordinary formulas, and responded to by the Queen in courtly style.

November 10th, he writes that the Cabinet is weak and unsteady, nor will the United States suffer much by its fall. Mr. Calderon is disinclined to any policy that might tend to bring the United States in closer connection with Spain. "He is honest, and means well; he is able, and might do much good; but he has no nerve, and his timidity evidently destroys his usefulness."

December 23d, he gives the particulars of a crisis—confusion, disorder, and anarchy, everywhere prevail. He speaks of "the blind selfishness and supercilious susceptibility" of the Government. "England and France have succeeded in making us so odious to the people of Spain, that there is not a word or look of insult which their officials would spare us," if they could but believe it would be endured. Our forbearance has led them to think we are not so strong and powerful as we seem to be.

When we consider the style in which our public men, and the press of this country, are apt to speak of Cuba and Spain, and the repeated attempts by our filibusters to rob her of that possession, we can easily understand why we should not stand very high in the estimation of the Spanish People, without laying any blame upon England and France. The well-known sensitiveness and suspiciousness of our Minister also led him, doubtless, to color his picture too highly.

Mr. Soulé has no hope of the present Cabinet. Spain is in fact governed by England and France, especially the latter, and both are opposed to our having Cuba. Passing through Paris, he had an interview with the French Minister, Drouyn de l'Huys, who told him, that having been consulted unofficially by the Spanish Government, on the subject of Mr. Soulé's reception, he had expressed the opinion that it would not do for Spain to reject him, on account of anything he had previously said in his own country as a private citizen—and yet, since Mr. Soulé's reception, the Spanish Government in Madrid was at the very time urging my rejection by the Spanish Court. The appointment of Mr. Pezuela to the Captain Generalship of Cuba is alluded to as a most unfriendly indication. He hates the Yankees—is rigid and tyrannical—and is invested with extraordinary powers. "The slave trade is to be prosecuted in the way, Mr. Soulé will see by his letter of instructions, affected profound regret and vexation that the slave trade was still kept up by Cuba. Mr. Soulé seemed to think it a grievance that it is to be stopped.

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October 25th, 1853, he writes that the strange sensation created in Madrid by his appearance, had subsided. Not at all "strange," if we recollect that his mission must have been everywhere understood. He was received by the Queen with "marked attention and courtesy." A very eloquent harangue, containing a side-thrust at England and France, he had prepared for delivery, was cut down, at the instance of M. Calderon, to suit the ordinary formulas, and responded to by the Queen in courtly style.

November 10th, he writes that the Cabinet is weak and unsteady, nor will the United States suffer much by its fall. Mr. Calderon is disinclined to any policy that might tend to bring the United States in closer connection with Spain. "He is honest, and means well; he is able, and might do much good; but he has no nerve, and his timidity evidently destroys his usefulness."

December 23d, he gives the particulars of a crisis—confusion, disorder, and anarchy, everywhere prevail. He speaks of "the blind selfishness and supercilious susceptibility" of the Government. "England and France have succeeded in making us so odious to the people of Spain, that there is not a word or look of insult which their officials would spare us," if they could but believe it would be endured. Our forbearance has led them to think we are not so strong and powerful as we seem to be.

When we consider the style in which our public men, and the press of this country, are apt to speak of Cuba and Spain, and the repeated attempts by our filibusters to rob her of that possession, we can easily understand why we should not stand very high in the estimation of the Spanish People, without laying any blame upon England and France. The well-known sensitiveness and suspiciousness of our Minister also led him, doubtless, to color his picture too highly.

Mr. Soulé has no hope of the present Cabinet. Spain is in fact governed by England and France, especially the latter, and both are opposed to our having Cuba. Passing through Paris, he had an interview with the French Minister, Drouyn de l'Huys, who told him, that having been consulted unofficially by the Spanish Government, on the subject of Mr. Soulé's reception, he had expressed the opinion that it would not do for Spain to reject him, on account of anything he had previously said in his own country as a private citizen—and yet, since Mr. Soulé's reception, the Spanish Government in Madrid was at the very time urging my rejection by the Spanish Court. The appointment of Mr. Pezuela to the Captain Generalship of Cuba is alluded to as a most unfriendly indication. He hates the Yankees—is rigid and tyrannical—and is invested with extraordinary powers. "The slave trade is to be prosecuted in the way, Mr. Soulé will see by his letter of instructions, affected profound regret and vexation that the slave trade was still kept up by Cuba. Mr. Soulé seemed to think it a grievance that it is to be stopped.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. S., Mr. Calderon assured him, on his honor as a *caballero*, that no convention or arrangement existed with the Government of the supply

extreme measures," the President had thought "it would be expedient to make a solemn and impressive appeal to Spain, by an extraordinary commission," as had been suggested in a former despatch, that "if this purpose has been for the present, at least, abandoned, for reasons which need not be here stated." The statement of these reasons might have relieved the Cabinet from the imputation of singular vacillation and weakness. Mr. Marcy then adverts to the unsettled state of things in Spain, finds hope in a change of Ministry, and counsels watchfulness and forbearance as to pressing particular demands. It is far less important to settle our account with Spain as to the past, than to make a satisfactory arrangement as to the future. This arrangement, as appears from the rest of the despatches, embraces the cession of Cuba. To this subject Mr. Soule is again called upon to direct particular attention. Suggesting various considerations in view of various contingencies, he says:

"These remarks are intended to apply not only to the lesser questions between the two Governments, but equally to the graver and higher one, especially to what *concerns the relation of Cuba to the United States.*"

In a subsequent paragraph, he speaks of "that radical change in the political condition of the island, which its own tranquillity and prosperity require, and which alone is competent to avert the aforesaid causes of just complaint, and consequently to assure permanent friendship between the United States and Spain." In the second despatch, same date, 16th August, we have the origin of the Ostend Conference.

"I am directed by the President to suggest to you a similar step, from the same motive, that you may avail yourself of the opportunity which advantages now afford you, to make the *negotiation with which you are charged on the subject of Cuba.*"

After reciting several considerations, which are not printed, he continues:

"These, and other considerations, which will readily occur to you, suggest that much may be done at London and Paris, *either to promote directly the great object in view, or at least to clear away the impediments to its successful consummation.*"

Not a word about the terrible grievances of the United States, or of the Black Warrior outrage—everything about Cuba, and how to obtain it. Was not Mr. Soule's conduct, after this, in keeping with these instructions? The great object of the Administration was, to get Cuba, and Mr. Soule, entering zealously into its views, could think of nothing else.

Let us recapitulate: First, Mr. Marcy instructs Mr. Soule that he is to make no proposition for the purchase of Cuba, but is to ascertain whether England and France, either or both, have intended a proposition for Cuba, and whether either or both, are encouraging the introduction of free labor into the island—laying down such general principles at the same time as, in his opinion, will justify the forcible seizure of the island by the United States, should either contingency be demonstrated.

Next, we see him pursuing a course of intimidation in the Black Warrior affair, and the President appealing to Congress for extraordinary powers, evidently with a view of taking possession of Cuba, should Spain delay to respond in the manner prescribed by our Administration. Soon, a despatch is forwarded, inveesting Mr. Soule with full authority to make a proposition for the purchase of Cuba.

Then, Congress having failed to grant extraordinary powers to the President, Mr. Marcy moderates his tone, writes an argumentative despatch, in reply to a communication of the Spanish Government, requests Mr. Soule not to proceed any further in the case, and confidentially communicates to him the purpose of the President, if he can secure the concurrence of Congress, to make a solemn appeal to Spain, through a Commission, for adjustment of all questions, including that of Cuban annexation.

Finally, this purpose, for reasons, in the opinion of Mr. Marcy, not necessary to be stated, is abandoned, and Mr. Soule is instructed to confer with the ministers at London and Paris, as to the best mode of acquiring Cuba, and to report accordingly.

Observe—the one, great object, is, *the acquisition of Cuba.* All other means having failed, the wisdom of a Congress of Ministers is now invoked. This brings us to the final chapter of this most extraordinary mission.

Mr. Soule was in the Pyrenees, when the despatches of Mr. Marcy, of the 16th August, reached him, and he was acquainted with their contents. He hastened to Paris on the 20th September, acquainted Messrs. Buchanan and Mason with the desire of the President, and at 1mo, on the 9th of October, the Conference convened at Ostend. It continued in session three successive days, then adjourned to Aix la Chapelle, where Mr. Soule busily employed himself in making a report of the "unanimous opinion" of the Conferees. This report, dated October 18th, was transmitted to Washington on the 26th, with a note from Mr. Soule, in which, speaking of "the acquisition of Cuba," he says—"*Now is the moment for us to be done with it;* for if we delay its solution, we will certainly repent that we let escape the fairest opportunity we could ever be furnished with of bringing it to a satisfactory end. Our relations would seem to encourage the hope that we may come to that solution peacefully. But, *if it were otherwise, if it is to bring upon us the calamity of war, let it be now, while the great Powers of this Continent are engaged in that stupendous struggle which cannot but engage all their strength, and tax all their energies, rather than at any other time, when it could convulse them all.*" He closes, by assuming that neither England nor France would interfere with us, and by giving some reasons for the opinion.

It is clear from this that Mr. Soule, fresh from the counsels of the Ostend Conference, was in favor of taking Cuba by force, should Spain decline to part with it peaceably.

The report of the conferees has already appeared at length in the *Era*, but a notice of its distinctive recommendations is necessary to complete this analytic *resumé*.

"They have arrived at the conclusion," they say, "and are thoroughly convinced that an *immediate* and earnest effort ought to be made" "to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of $———," or $120,000,000, as we learn from a subsequent part of the report. The proposal, they add, "should be made in such a manner as to be presented, through the necessary diplomatic form, to the Supreme Constitutional Cortes about to assemble." They "cannot anticipate a refusal, unless through the malign influence of foreign Powers," who have "no right to interfere." The reasons in favor of the acquisition are such as apply to the United States, and such as apply to Spain. Of the latter, we need say nothing—of the former, we note the following:

From the geographical position of Cuba, and the constitution attendant on it, it "*is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members,*" and it *belongs naturally to that great family of States* of which the Union is the providential nursery.

"*The Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.*"

Considerations exist which render *delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States.*"

"*The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits,* and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an *insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American People.*"

"Cuba has become to us *an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.*"

The conferees then proceed: "If Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and vanity, or else, or honor, should refuse to sell Cuba," "What ought to be the course of the American Government?"

Now, note the *conclusion* to which their reply points.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as with individuals."

The law is sometimes made the pretext of "flagrant injustice," but "the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognised."

Now, the United States have hitherto acquired every foot of their territory honorably; and our "past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, *unless justified by the great law of self-preservation.*" Preserving our own "conscious rectitude," we can afford to disregard the censures of the world.

Can the reader resist the practical conclusion of such an argument? The plain meaning of the Conferees is, that the proper course of the American Government—Spain refusing to sell—would be, *to seize the island.* But, unwilling to commit themselves to this naked proposition, they throw a thin veil over it, for the sake of decency. After Spain shall have been offered, and have refused, a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, "it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, *seriously endanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union?*" Should the question be answered in the affirmative, "then, by every law, human and divine, it shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own house. We ought neither to count the cost, nor regard the odds which Spain might exhibit against us." Did these gentlemen hope to shield themselves from responsibility for these covert recommendations of violence, by following them immediately with the declaration, "We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure?" Did they forget that they had already entered into that question, and virtually decided it in the affirmative? What is the question? "Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union?" We say they had already decided this question—decided it in the opening part of their report, when, commending the measure for the acquisition of Cuba, they asserted that it was "*a necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members*"—that "delay in its acquisition is *exceedingly dangerous to the United States*"—that the system of free immigration "lately organized" there, and the "tyranny of its rulers, threaten an insurrection *every moment,* which may result in *direful consequences to the American People*"—that "Cuba has thus become to us an *unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm*"—that "*the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, so long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.*" If these assertions be true, then, beyond all doubt, "does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union." They answer the very question, which they say they will forbear to enter into; they answer it in the affirmative, and on their own showing, therefore, stand openly committed to the declaration, that, "*by every law, human and divine, it shall be justified in wresting it (Cuba) from Spain.*"

It is needless to characterize the report as a flagrantly filibustering paper—the common sense of mankind will fasten this stigma upon it.

Let us now examine the reply of Mr. Marcy. By comparing the report with the general tenor and spirit of his instructions, it will be seen that it broadly and emphatically announces and recommends the practical conclusion which the propositions and principles stated by him merely suggested. We do not therefore wonder at the confident tone in which Mr. Soule communicated the report to the Secretary. But Mr. Marcy is too experienced a politician to commit himself in a matter of great importance, without providing for a retreat, if necessary. In the interval from August 16th to November 13th, the date of his reply to the report of the Ostend Conference, times had changed, and the political horizon was charged with portentous indications. The elections in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, had resulted in the complete overthrow of the Administration, and the cause of this unprecedented political revolution—the reaction of the People against Slavery and Slavery Extension—was clearly understood by the President and his Counsellors. The idea of prosecuting, in the face of such a reaction, the attempt to acquire Cuba, by purchase or war, could no longer be safely entertained. The Administration must "back out," but in such a way as to avoid, if possible, the appearance of a radical discrepancy between itself and the Ostend Conferees. To Mr. Marcy was committed this difficult task; and it cannot be denied that he managed the matter with great adroitness. While preparing to sacrifice the general principles laid down by these gentlemen, he contrives to reach precisely opposite conclusions. Without opposing their argument, or taking apparently a directly antagonistic position, he practically repudiates their counsels, and then, by the help of an ingenious construction of a collateral clause, in their extravagant propositions, assumes their concurrence in a policy which their report was designed to put an end to.

He tells them that the source of all our difficulties with Spain is clearly disclosed in their report; and that the measure therein presented—the purchase of Cuba—is probably the only one which would, with certainty, place the relations of the two countries on the sure basis of enduring friendship.

See, how one word will modify the position of a man. That little word, *probably*, tells that the Administration is on the retreat. For in former instructions he had spoken, without qualification, of the acquisition of Cuba, as the only mode of securing permanent peace with Spain; "that radical change in the political condition of the island, which its own tranquillity and prosperity require, and which *alone* is competent * * * to assure permanent friendship between the United States and Spain."

This was his language on the 16th August; but on the 13th November, this change, he thought, was "*probably*" the one thing necessary!

Mr. Marcy then proceeds, without allusion to the recommendations in the report, to refer to the instructions of Mr. Soule, empowering him to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, remarking that it had been hoped her Catholic Majesty's Government might listen to such a proposition. He denies Mr. Soule's intervene on the subject with men of position and influence; but should he have reason to believe that "the men in power are averse to entertaining such a proposition, that the offer of it would be offensive to the national pride of Spain, and that it would find no favor in a considerable class of the people," then it would be but too evident that the time for such a negotiation has not arrived." Thus, without noticing the recommendation of the Conferees to make an immediate offer to Spain to purchase the island, he coolly instructs Mr. Soule to withhold such an offer, if convinced that it "would certainly be rejected."

This leads him necessarily to advert to the report, the language of a part of which, he says, "might perhaps be so construed as to sustain the inference, * * that the proposition should be made, though there should be no chance of its being entertained, and that it should be accompanied with the open declaration or a significant suggestion that the United States were determined to have the island, and would obtain it by other means, if their present advances, so advantageous to Spain, be refused by her;" "but," he immediately adds, after thus clearly pointing out the real meaning of their recommendation, "other parts of the report repel this inference." He labors to reduce from these "other parts" an argument to prove that they did not mean to recommend "the alternative of cession or seizure," apparently anxious to relieve them from the odium of such counsel. The President, he says, entirely concurs in the opinion, that, after Spain shall have refused to sell, "it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba in the possession of Spain *seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?*" Having assumed that by the question this is regarded as an open question, he promptly commits the Administration to the negative: "However much we might regret our want of success in our efforts to obtain the cession of it, (Cuba,) that failure would not, without a material change in the condition of the island, involve immediate peril to the existence of our Government." Of course, the idea of self-preservation would not authorize its seizure. Thus, this very report, intended to recommend the alternative proposition of purchase or seizure, be uses to sustain the Administration in repudiating it!

This is all the notice bestowed on this elaborate paper, the product of three days' incubation by the Conference at Ostend.

The rest of the despatch is devoted to instructions to Mr. Soule in regard to re-opening the negotiations for satisfaction in the Black Warrior case; and, the cession of the island of Cuba being "hopelessly abandoned for the present," in regard to arrangements providing against future outrages by the Spanish authorities in that island.

What followed, was precisely what was expected. The Administration having given up, as hopeless for the present, the acquisition of Cuba, Mr. Soule had nothing more to do. His great mission was closed, and on the 17th of December he resigned his commission as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Before leaving, he wrote to Mr. Marcy, informing him that the question of Cuba having been brought before the Cortes incidentally, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared with emphasis that to part with Cuba would be "to part with the national honor"—a declaration which was received with the most vehement plaudits.

He then proceeds to illustrate his article by copying the report of this scene, of Mr. Soule's speech in the Cortes, given in the French newspapers. It will show not only the determination of Spain, but how clearly is understood in Europe the meaning of our eager desire to secure Cuba, and how deeply it has injured our national reputation. How long shall the Slave Interest be suffered to dictate to the foreign policy of the Government, and degrade us in the judgment of the world?

"M. Luzuriaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs: All that I can say is, and I say it most distinctly and emphatically, that the sale of the island of Cuba, never, never, will be the sale of myself! [A burst of loud and prolonged applause.] The Cabinet of the Duke of Victory will never consent to it; never! [These words, pronounced with great animation and force, are again covered with applauses.]

"M. D'Albaida: I concur with and adopt the generous language just uttered by the Minister of State. Upon this question we are all Spaniards. [Yes, yes.] America only wants Cuba in order to make of it another slave State. The true mode of putting a final stop to the slave trade would be to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies. [Sensation.] I seize this occasion to declare that the Spanish Democracy has nothing in common with the policy of United States. The United States declared at first that they meant to come up to the assistance of Spanish patriots. I am a republican; but nothing has come of it; absolutely nothing. [Noise.] Nothing, unless it be, from time to time, a few speeches, in which we can make nothing. [Laughter.] Therefore, I repeat that it is to be well understood, we have had nothing and we have nothing in common with the policy of the United States. [Applause.]

"M. de la Sagra concurs with M. d'Albaida in the sentiments expressed by him in favor of the independence of Cuba, but thinks that this is a matter that should be made the subject of deep and long reflection.

"M. Olozaga: I propose to the Chamber the following resolution, which I read:

"'The Chamber declares that it has heard with the most lively satisfaction the patriotic language uttered by Monsieur the Minister of State, and passes to the order of the day.' [Cries from all quarters of yes, yes!]

"M. Olozaga: I well know in advance that upon this question there would not be two opinions in a Spanish Parliament; and I am proud to be the organ for proposing the formula by which the Constituent Cortes will give expression to the unanimous and legitimate satisfaction. [Yes, yes; let us vote!]

"M. Olozaga's resolution was carried by a unanimous vote, which was followed by a temporary suspension of the sitting."

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

Judging from the notices in the papers in the free States, emigration to Kansas is a great feature of the day. We have seen nothing like it in extent since the tide to California followed the discovery of the gold mines. The general character of the emigrants also is of a high order as to intelligence and means. Between one and two hundred leave Boston weekly. From a few facts we have recently learned, there are no less than six hundred persons in Cincinnati alone, now getting ready to leave in a few weeks. About one hundred and thirty Germans marched down Main street a few days since, preceded by a band of music, and took passage on steamboats for Kansas. With them were families and effects, comprising a goodly assortment of agricultural tools, machinery, fruit trees, seeds, &c. A similar party of excellent families from Kentucky, called the "Kentucky Emigrant Association," have chartered the steamer Express, and will start to-day or to-morrow. About two hundred will leave for Kansas City, and a more will follow in a few weeks, as fast as preparations can be made in Kansas for their reception. The party will take with them a frame schoolhouse, ten of Hinkle's celebrated patent self-saw-mill, several yokes of oxen, horses, Durham cattle, &c. Mr. Clark, formerly a surveyor on the Lexington and Covington Railroad, is president of this association. He is now in Kansas, and has laid out a town for his association on the Kansas river, eight miles below Fort Leavenworth, and opposite Kickapoo. The company is also forming in Wayne county, Indiana, in some respects co-operative, a part of which will start immediately, with a steam engine, saw-mill, and extensive machinery, fruit trees, seeds, cattle, &c., and prepare for the reception of others. The association expects to take out five hundred families during the season.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

BRIEF SUMMARY.

The following articles being the growth and produce of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, are now received into the United States free of duty:

"Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish; gypsum; rice; broom corn and bark; dye-woods; ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags."

The Rev. John F. Cook, a colored minister of this city, founder and pastor of the 15th street Presbyterian Church, died at his residence a few days since. He was held in high esteem by all classes, and his death is a severe loss to the colored people, to whose best interests he was devoted.

Mr. Soulsby, of Maryland, explains that he did not make any Anti-Slavery remarks in the House last session—he simply said that "Slavery was a *curse in some sections*, not to the *slave*, but to the *master*."

Mississippi, according to the *American Organ*, contains 400 councils, and 40,000 members of the Know Nothings.

The Wing Press of Virginia is out quite unanimously in support of the Know Nothing nominations.

Ex-Governor Washburne has been appointed Law Lecturer at Harvard College, in place of Judge Curtis.

Mr. Knight, a young man from Philadelphia, Acting Commercial Agent at Port au Prince, Hayti, got into an altercation lately with a merchant and his son, and received a blow. Forthwith he complained to the Emperor, as if the United States in his person had been assaulted, and the merchant and his son were accordingly imprisoned and fined. Soulique was returned to Washington.

From the Tribune we learn that M. Canneau, in February last, sent to the Government of Dominica the treaty rejected by the National Representatives, allowing twenty-four hours to the President to sign it, and threatening a bombardment, if he did not. Captain Shaw, commanding the American vessel of war there, determined that the Government should be free to act without compulsion, put to one, and a very dignified negative was returned to the fierce Plenipotentiary.

The Eldorado Case furnishes occasion to the Washington *Union* for its usual cursing and swearing where Spain is concerned. The amount of it is, that while the island of Cuba was in a state of alarm on account of the dreaded approach of the filibusters, the United States granted permission to Cuba, from Arpiawall, approaching Havana in the night, was seen by the Commander of the Spanish frigate Peralane, who, according to usage, fired a shot to bring her to, and this appearing to him to fail, fired another shot over her wheel-house. The Eldorado then was brought to, an officer, sent on board, examined her, and she was allowed to proceed. Neither a passenger was detained 45 minutes.

The steamer Falls City, Capt. Sam. Mason, arrived in Cincinnati about 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, from Wheeling, *en route* for St. Louis, having on board sixteen slaves, in custody of their owner. Several attempts were made by citizens during the day to go aboard, but they were repulsed. About 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. H. B. Blakwell, accompanied by one or two Deputy Sheriffs, came on board, armed with a writ of *habeas corpus*, and demanded the slaves. But their owner, at dark, had very quietly conveyed them in a yawl to the Kentucky shore!

There ought to be a law making the owners and captain of a boat liable in such cases: the idea of making Cincinnati a transit depot with the domestic slave-trade is not to be tolerated.

The United States Officers in New York are on the alert to enforce the neutrality laws against persons said to be engaged in enlisting recruits in that city for the English army in the Crimea. The plan is to hire persons to go to Canada, and have them enlisted there.

The Bill regulating the tenure of church property, so as to have it held by trustees, for the benefit of the church, passed the Senate of New York, by a vote of 26 to 4; and its passage is confidently anticipated in the Assembly. A similar bill has already become a law in Michigan. The object is to prevent church property from being held by a hierarchy.

Col. Kinney, it is said, although no longer commander of the Central American Expedition, maintains his determination to carry out his plans in Central America.

California matters, according to a summing up of the last California news by an exchange, are not very hopeful:

"The three days' batch of news from California scarcely affords an item of interest, except the progress that was being made in regulating the embarrassed affairs of the various counties, and in this but little of a satisfactory nature had been accomplished, further than the resumption of payment by Messrs. Wells, Fargo, & Co., which probably will be followed by the resumption of most of the other houses; indeed, at so low an ebb had the affairs of Messrs. Adams & Co. been found, that a petition for their protection had already been filed, and although the published statements of liabilities and assets exhibited a balance of some one hundred thousand in favor of the creditors, it was feared that a forced realization of the assets, which would of course become necessary, would not yield sufficient to satisfy all claims. Messrs. Page, Bacon, & Co. do not appear to have advanced much towards a resumption, still requiring a few days to complete their arrangements."

A series of strong Anti-Slavery resolves has been introduced in the Senate of New York, which, it is thought, will be passed.

We regret deeply to learn from the papers that General Wilson, while lecturing Friday evening, in the Tremont Temple, Boston, was struck with apoplexy.

Ex-Senator Phelps, for many years a Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont, died on the 25th, at his residence in Middlebury, Vermont, aged fifty-five.

The Appointment of the Hon. J. D. Andrews, as Consul General to the British North American Provinces, is peculiarly appropriate, creditable to the President, and richly merited by Mr. Andrews. It was conferred upon no party ground, as no reward for partisan zeal, but for important services rendered to his country by his agency in bringing to pass the Reciprocity Treaty. It is not too much to say, that without his clear intelligence and wisely-directed efforts, the absurd policy of restricted intercourse between the United States and Canada would have prevailed.

Sudden Illness of Senator Wilson.—We are glad to learn that the attack which disabled Senator Wilson from continuing his lecture, last Friday evening, in Boston, was not apoplexy, but vertigo. Some time after he had gone to the platform, the physician stated that he was better; but it was thought prudent that he should not proceed with his lecture.

General News.

From Kansas

The St. Louis papers have the following telegraphic despatch, dated at Independence (Mo.), on the 15th instant:

"We have just received by express the proclamation of Gov. Reeder. The most important are the following paragraphs relative to the election:

"A voter must dwell here at the time of offering his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently; and he must have made the Territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other place.

"In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties concerned. He also makes himself legislator, judge, and executive.

"The election takes place on Friday, 30th instant."

Indiana Legislature.

The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned without performing the constitutional duty of re-apportioning the State for representation. The present apportionment will expire before the meeting of the next session, and there seems to be no remedy for the evil. A convention of the people is talked of, but the same difficulty occurs; there is no power of representation fixed for such a body.

Kentucky.

The Democratic Convention at Frankfort has nominated the following ticket for State officers: Beverly L. Clarke, for Governor.

Beriah Magoffin, for Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Wickliffe Woolley, for Attorney General.

James A. Grinstead, for Auditor.

James H. Garrard, for Treasurer.

Thomas J. Frazer, for Register.

James M. Nesbit, for President of Board of Internal Improvements.

J. P. Bradley, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

There was some dissension in the Convention, it is stated, arising out of the conflicting claims of Governor Powell and the Hon. Linn Boyd for the Presidency of the United States. There were ninety-odd malcontents in the Convention; but as this was a very unwieldy number, they let the resolutions pass without any open opposition, except an emphatic "no" from a prominent member.

The Removal of Judge Loring.

Boston, March 19.—The committee of the Legislature on the petition for the removal of Judge Loring are divided in opinion. The majority report in favor of a removal, which is signed by three members. A minority report signed by two members has been submitted against the removal. The other member of the committee did not sign the minority report, but he is against the removal.

Dreadful Explosion in a Coal Pit.

Richmond, Va., March 20.—A terrific explosion occurred at Midlothian Coal Pits, at Chesterfield, last evening. Sixteen persons were taken out alive, and eight dead. It is feared that all will die. It is supposed that there were fifty men in the pit at the time, most of whom will perish. The explosion was caused by a blast.

Another Know Nothing Victory.

Frederickburg, March 20.—At the charter election held here yesterday, the Know Nothings elected the Mayor and all the other city officers.

Rhode Island Democratic Convention.

Providence, March 21.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated Americus V. Potter, of Providence, for Governor, and Nicholas Brown, of Warwick, for Lieutenant Governor.

For Representatives to Congress, Eastern District—Thomas Davis, of North Providence. Western District—Benjamin J. B. Thurston, of Hopkinton.

Strike of Factory Operatives.

Manchester, N. H., March 21.—A large number of factory operatives are on a strike in this city, owing to the change of hours in the mills. A procession with music passed through the streets last evening. The status of the operatives is the "ten hour system," though they manifest a disposition to work eleven hours.

From Havana.

New Orleans, March 20.—The steamer *Black Warrior* has arrived, with Havana dates to the 15th. The news is not important. The military preparations and blockade continued. The sentence of Pinto had not yet been carried into effect, and it was thought his death penalty would be remitted.

Mr. Thompson, the United States Vice Consul at Sagua, had been arrested and brought to Havana.

The New Temperance Law.

Boston, March 21.—The new Temperance Law, which imposes imprisonment for the first conviction, passed to a third reading in the House to-day, by a vote of—yeas 285, nays 42. The Republican members voted nay, eleven yea, and fifteen were absent. It has already passed the Senate.

Democratic Nomination.

New Haven, March 21.—Frederick Crowell, Esq., was nominated for State Senator from this District, by the Democratic Convention, to-day.

Appointment of Law Lecturer at Harvard.

Boston, March 20.—The President and Fellows of Harvard University at Cambridge have appointed Hon. Emory Washburn, late Governor of Massachusetts, to fill the Law Lecturer in the Law School, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of the board to agree to the appointment of Judge Loring. It will be recollected that Mr. Washburn was Governor at the time of Burns's arrest, and sustained the Executive in its efforts against the attempted rescue.

Whig Nomination.

New Haven, Conn., March 20.—James J. Babcock, Esq., has been nominated for *Talladdum*, was this morning nominated for State Senator for the New Haven district, by the Whig Convention.

British Recruiting Office in New York.

New York, March 21.—The German paper, *The Staats Zeitung*, states that the British Government has opened an office in this city, for the enlistment of recruits for the British army.

Storm at Norfolk.

Norfolk, March 22.—A terrible snow storm has been prevailing here since early this morning. The snow is now six inches deep, and still falling.

An Attempt to get up an Excitement.

Providence, March 21.—A foolish attempt has been made to get up an excitement about a young lady of this city, said to be confined in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy here. There is no foundation for it, except that a lady has joined the Sisters, against the urgent wishes of her friends.

Cost of Passage from New England to Kansas.

"What is the cost of passage from New England to Kansas?" inquires a correspondent, "and what length of time will be consumed in the journey?"

The agents of the Emigrant Aid Company furnished tickets last year from Boston to Buffalo for $7; from Buffalo to Detroit, by the Michigan Central Line, for $13; and from St. Louis to Kansas, for $5. Those shabby steerage rooms and board up the Missouri were charged $10.

It should be remembered that $25 for the entire trip does not include board at any place on the route, and that the $5 additional up the Missouri only includes the cost of board up that river. The entire cost of a journey from Boston to Kansas city, Missouri, including incidental expenses, cannot fall short of $35. From Kansas city it is difficult to tell the cost to this city, distant fifty miles, as it is dependent at present entirely on the conveyance of Mormon regular means of communication, and will not be until the Government of General Pezuela, and when uniform prices will probably be established.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, March* 3.

A New Protectorate.

By late Chilian papers received at New York, it appears that our Government has, by a treaty negotiated with the Government of Ecuador, obtained the *Protectorate* of the *Galligagos* group of islands in the Pacific ocean. The Valparaiso *Mercury* contains the copy of a protest of the Representatives of France, England, Spain, and Peru, to the Government of Ecuador, against said treaty, which it seems is to give the Americans a monopoly of the guano of those islands.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. It is described as far more particular and sweeping in its provisions than the old law. The *Boston Atlas* refers to what it calls a curious fact, that fifty-two members were absent or did not vote on the final passage of the bill.

Washington Newspapers.

It is understood that the *Globe* will not be published, after the completion of the debates of the present session, and remain so until next. The *Sentinel* has discontinued its daily issue until the same period, but will continue its tri-weekly and weekly publications. Mr. W. D. Wallach is now the proprietor of the *Star.*

A New "Maine Liquor Law."

Another prohibitory liquor law has just been passed by the Legislature of Maine, and approved by the Governor. For infractions of its provisions, in addition to the ordinance imprisonment, for the third not-less than three nor more than six months, and for the fourth and every subsequent conviction $1,000 fine and one year in the State prison.

The Strike of the Operatives.

Manchester, N. H., March 24.—The strike of the operatives continues with unabated determination.

Yesterday, a procession numbering full five thousand persons marched through the streets, and a meeting of citizens was held to sympathize with the strikers.

Snow Storm South.

Columbia, S. C., March 22.—We had a heavy snow storm here last night. It is feared that great injury will result to the crops.

Kissane Sentenced.

New York, March 23.—Kissane, the notorious forger, has been sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Temperance Law in New Brunswick.

New Brunswick, March 23.—The Assembly have passed the liquor bill by a vote of 21 to 17. It will probably pass the Legislative Council.

Mayoralty of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 24.—The Democrats have nominated James J. Farran for Mayor of the city. They passed resolutions denouncing the Know Nothings.

The Expected Steamer.

New York, March 25, 9 P. M.—Up to this hour, we have no tidings of the steamer Atlantic. She most likely did not sail on her regular day.

Slave Case in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Columbian* gives the facts of the slave case which has been lately on trial in that city:

"Two colored men, named Alfred Raney and Emanuel Points, have been the slaves of a man who resided about three miles from Dover, Kentucky. He owed some three or four hundred dollars to one Baldwin Hauri, of Missouri, who took the slaves, it is said, at a valuation of $1,400, according to the bill of sale, and an oral verbal contract that the said slaves should be returned upon the repayment of the said assessed value.

The slaves were placed in charge of Stokes Anderson and Paskett Anderson, as agents of Mr. Hauri, and they brought them down from Dover on the steamer Kentucky. When the boat reached here, last (Tuesday) night, they were fastened together by a heavy trace chain locked around their bodies, and were thus taken from the steamer and were walked along the wharf of our city to the steamer Jacob Strader, which was to take them on.

"This being leaked out, a habeas corpus was sued out against the captain of the steamer Jacob Strader."

At the hearing before Judge Spencer and Judge Storer, S. F. Chase appeared with Judge Walker, and Messrs. Jolliffe and Stallo, in behalf of the accused.

The evidence before the court sustained the statement of facts above given. In the first instance, the case was argued by A. O. Sullivan, Esq., for the claimants, and by Judge Stallo, for the negroes. Mr. Sullivan admitted that Slavery was an institution depending upon local law, and that the presumption of the law was in favor of freedom; but he contended that by comity in the law of nations, the status of the subject of a foreign power, when he sojourns abroad, is allowed the rights and property of his own land.

Judge Stallo made a very brilliant argument on the other side.

We have no report of the proceedings of Saturday, on which day it was expected that arguments would be heard from Messrs. Walker, Jolliffe, and Hon. S. P. Chase, for the slaves, and H. Chambers, Esq., for the master. But by telegraph, we learn that on the 21st the two negroes were brought into court, when Judge Storer informed them that they were at liberty to go free, but they preferred to return with their master, and were at once conveyed across the river without excitement.

In case is of great value, as sustaining the doctrine laid down in the decisions in New York, and in other cases, that slaves brought by their masters into free States become free, unless they choose to return. An effort is to be made to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn this law, and set up instead of it the universal law of slavery, but with the legal maxim, "Slavery is a creature of local law," on the part of the State courts to maintain State rights, it is likely that the effort will not be successful.

Slave cases seem to be plenty in Ohio generally. A despatch from Cincinnati, dated the 20th, says:

"The Probate Court has issued an attachment against the captain of the steamer Falls City, who had nineteen slaves on board his boat, on Sunday evening, at the upper falls, and who prevented the Sheriff from boarding the boat until the slaves had been conveyed in a yawl to the Kentucky shore."—*Boston Telegraph.*

New Hampshire Election.

We take the following table and summary of the result of the late election in New Hampshire from the Concord *Patriot*, the Administration organ. The vote for Governor stands thus: Baker, Dem., 26,861; Metcalf, K. N., 32,650; Bell, Whig, 3,510; Fowler, Free Soil, 1,265; Metcalf's majority, 1,014.

Members of Congress.—The American candidates are elected in all their Congressional districts. They are as follows: District No. 1: James Pike is elected by about 2,500 majority. No. 2: Mason W. Tappan has over 3,500 majority. District No. 3: A. H. Cragin has about 3,500 majority.

The Senate.—Eleven Senators appear to be chosen, ten of whom were the American candidates, and one Democrat. In the other district (the 6th) there is probably no choice.

The House.—Reckoning four yet to hear from, it appears that there are 310 elected, of whom 85 were chosen as Democrats, and 225 were elected in opposition to the Democrat. Many of the latter, probably full one-third, have always heretofore acted with the Democratic party.

Two United States Senators—one for six years, to succeed Mr. Norris, and one for four years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Atherton—will be chosen from the opponents of the Democratic party.

The Cuban Conspiracy.

In the correspondence which we have already published from Havana we have given the result of the trial of Messrs. Pinto, Cadalzo, and Pinelo, all of whom are sentenced to the *garrote.* The New York *Express* gives, from other sources, the details of the insurrectionary plot, as follows:

"The plan was discovered by the information of one Gonzalez, agent of the Cuban Junta, who made frequent trips between the Island and the United States, with letters and money. It has been proved that the conspiracy was formed under the Government of General Pezuela, and was provoked by the abolition measures of that General.

"The plan consisted in raising companies of from twenty-five to thirty insurgents, under the command of persons possessing the confidence of the Junta and residing at Trinidad, Villaclava, Sancti Spiritus, Remedios, Consolacion, &c.; each chief of a band to have regular pay of about $100 per month; premiums were also offered to the amount of $1,000 for Pinto, President of the Insurrectionary Junta at Havana.

"Amongst the papers was also found a proclamation in his handwriting, with pencil, in which he announces 'another 12th of October,' making allusion by that date to the recent assassination of Castaneda. It is also almost established that Pinto would propose to a man named Rodriguez to assassinate General Concha, and Manzano, his first lieutenant. But Pinto denies all this. He only admits that he had an interview with Castaneda, representing against measures that led to the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba. But there was found on him, in his own handwriting, notes relating to the arrangement of troops in different parts of the island.

"Proof of the intended invasion exist also. The points are Bahia Honda, Mariel, Nuevitas, Casilda, and a little bay near Santiago. General Quitman was to command. He was to come with four steamers and 3,500 men."

The Prisoners in Havana.

Havana, March 16.—The "military commission," with the prisoners Pinto, Cadalzo, and Pinelo, seem to have exceeded their powers under the laws of the land, in view of the polluted source of the testimony upon which they acted. The "Council of War" refused his approval of the proceedings and the sentence. The consequence followed in the construction of a board of revision of the proceedings, which resulted in the condemnation of Ramon Pinto to fourteen years' "*presidio*" servitude, Juan Cadalzo to eight years, and Nicolas Pinelo to six years' banishment from Cuba, to reside in Spain.—*National Intelligencer.*

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Death of the Czar Confirmed—Accession to the Throne by Alexander II.

New York, *March* 27, 1855.

The Atlantic arrived here this morning, with highly important intelligence. She left Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 10th.

The Emperor Alexander II has succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne, and has issued a manifesto, stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father Nicholas. Grand Du

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ALICE.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

O, my beautiful, woe Alice!
Why dismay-dome Alice,
What with those can I compare?
With thy wealth of shining hair,
With thy dark eyes deep and tender,
With thy intense, wondrous beauty.
Nought on earth can I compare.

Singing, laughing, merry Alice;
Happy, fairy, airy Alice;
Like a golden-winged sunbeam,
Glancing over through our home!
Never more shall I be lonely,
If my fairy Alice only
Springs to greet me when I come.

Gentle, tender, loving Alice;
Quiet, musing, dreaming Alice;
Oh! I see thy soft eyes filled,
Gazing through the sapphire skies,
On the glorious Elysian,
Dawning on my longing vision,
Where, beyond the sky, it lies

Quietly, lowly, holy Alice;
Praying, trusting, saintly Alice;
Wishing to accomplish all
Human sin can never taint thee,
Human words can never paint thee,
Thou young wanderer from the sky.

O, thou much-beloved Alice;
Loveliest, purest, sanctified Alice;
Earth needs such as thee, Alice, and all
Lighting all thy path of duty,
Filling all thy life with beauty,
Prevail in glory!
March, this sunning world, my Alice,
Needeth angels such as thee

National Slavery and National Responsibility.

SPEECH OF HON. FRANCIS GILLETTE, OF CONNECTICUT,

In Senate of the United States, Feb. 23d, 1855.

[CONCLUDED.]

In 1792, Congress passed an act to organize the militia of the United States, which provided for the enrollment in the militia of "all free white, male citizens, although the fact was then their perfect knowledge of Congress and the country, that no class of soldiers had fought more heroically, or done more, proportionally, to achieve the liberties of the country in the revolutionary conflict, than the very class thus proscribed. And it should be added, in justice to them, thus cut off from the privilege of participating in the defense of their country, a privilege denied by no other Government on earth to its subjects—that they came forward as volunteers in the second war with Great Britain, and, by their patriotic devotion and soldierly conduct, won from the lips of their commanders the highest meed of praise. Their patriotism and valor rose superior to the injustice and contumely of their persecutors.

In the year 1813, a proposition was made in one of the dark-complexioned people of the country, by enacting that "no other than a free *white* person shall be employed in carrying the mails of the United States, or be a rider, driver or shifter of a carriage." Any other person, of whatever character, may carry the mail; but a *native* American, of unsullied character and virtuous habits, unscathed by the lightning and tempest of worthiness, if his complexion chances to be a little dusky, is proscribed as unfit to drive the horses which draw the mail-bags of the country. The Federal Government has disfranchised the colored men of the District of Columbia, and left them to be plundered of their money, under the specious name of taxes, in the disbursement of which they have no voice, and no direct benefit—thus holding up to the world the latest and bitter slice of oppression which our Revolutionary Fathers dashed from theirs with indignant scorn. Taxation without representation they could not endure—and yet this Government has inflicted the same intolerable wrong upon the colored man.

By the laws of this Government, free colored persons are precluded from the advantages of schools. If not, in the Northern States of the United States, they being opened to none but "free *white* persons." A dark complexion is thought incompatible with a settlement in the wilds of the West.

Thus, sir, has the Federal Government warred upon a part of the people—it has purged them to the utmost extremity; it has legislated them down, and frowned them down, and trampled them down, with an arbitrariness and cruelty well illustrated by the Procrustean bedstead of antiquity, on which men were laid and made to fit—those too short were stretched, and those too long were cut to its length. Wherein is the difference between this barbarity, and that of cutting and gradating human rights by the hue of the skin? They are alike arbitrary, unjust, and tyrannical. Are are no more responsible for their color than for their stature, and to make their rights dependent on any such accident of birth, or climate, is the baldest despotism—as absurd as impious.

And yet the friends and abettors of this inhuman policy, with a mist of gross self-complacency, tell us that the colored people are an "inferior and degraded race." Then why not have the justice and magnanimity to remove their civil disabilities, and let them stand or fall longer exhibit toward them the dastardliness of an overgrown bully, who pounces upon the weak and defenseless? Their alleged inferiority should entle them to our sympathy and our exertions rather than to their destruction. Ill does it become the cruel inflictors of all their wrongs to speak of their inferiority, ignorance, and debasement, as a reason why they should deem them inferior? Ignorant! Who has doomed them to ignorance? Debased! Who has sunken them in debasement? They, be it understood, who failed to bestow on them the sanctions of law and custom to crush them; who have snatched from them the key of knowledge, and closed every avenue to their elevation and advancement. Put out the eyes of man, and then scoff contemptuously that they grope in darkness? Put the northern fire in their souls, and then tell them taunt ingly that they are darkened and debased! Is the overwhelming villany of tyrants that they visit their victims with, a sufficient reason why they seek to hide their own guilt under the wrongs which they inflict. Allegge not the depressed condition of your colored brother, whom you have trodden in the dust, as a justification of your bloodred treachery. As well might the hawk taunt the dove in his talons, because he does not fly away to the azure heavens; or the wolf upon his prey, because it is not gentle, innocent, or a lamb. And is not this equally true of a larger family of the State? What shall be said of that kind of statesmanship which treats one class of people with scorn and contumely, thus alienating their affections, and then, instead of filling their bosoms with hate and revenge; forging upon them the maddening conviction that they are despised aliens and outcasts in their native land, and then, with a mock-heroic air, and something to hope from revolution? It is a dangerous and infatuated policy which, at some national crisis, might bring resultant disaster and pain. The great aim of all just Governments and all wise legislation is, not to depress, but to elevate; not to degrade, but to ennoble; not to crush, but to bless every class and condition of people, and to make them, by fulfilling their appropriate functions, conciliate the patriotic regards of all, and fortify the State with a circling rampart of true, devoted, loyal hearts. Well did Jefferson warn against the injustice and folly of

"With what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into enemies, instead of friends, enemies; destroys the morals of the one part, and the patriotism of the other. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have convinced the strong firm hold they have on the mind of the people that those liberties are the gift of God, and not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is a common occurrence—that it may become probable by supernatural interference. The Almighty has no attribute that can take side with us in such a contest."

But, Mr. President, there is still another chapter in the history of the prostitution of the Federal Government to the purposes of Slavery and slavery propagandism, to which I ask the attention of the Senate. By the act of 1807, Congress undertook to regulate the coastwise American slave-trade, and directed in what vessels, and in what manner it should be carried on; thus abetting and protecting a traffic in the people of this country, which, if prosecuted on the coast of Africa, Congress has since declared to be piracy, punishable with death. Can any political casuist, in all ingenuity, with a straw to attempt to shake the fact that the Government of the United States, the produce of which he proposes to admit on more favorable terms than ever.

"I affirm, then, that there exists in the United States a slave-trade not less odious or demoralizing, nay, I do in my conscience believe, more odious and more demoralizing than that which is carried on between Africa and Brazil. North Carolina and Virginia are to Louisiana and Alabama What Congo is to Rio Janeiro. The slave States of the Union are divided into two classes—the breeding States, and the feeding States. The office of a farmer in the breeding States was barely sufficient to meet the demand of the consuming States. In Louisiana, for example, where we know that the negro population is worn down by cruel toil, and would not, if left to itself, keep up its numbers, there were, in 1830, 107,000 slaves; in 1840, 170,000. In Alabama, the slave population during those ten years, has more than doubled; it rose from 117,000 to 253,000. In Mississippi it actually tripled; it rose from 65,000 to 195,000. So much for the extent of this slave-trade. Now, sir, let us pause, and ask Englishman who has ever traveled in the Southern States, Jobbers go about from plantation to plantation, looking out for proprietors who are not easy in their circumstances, and who are likely to sell cheap. A black boy is picked up here, and a black girl there. The dearest ties of nature and of marriage are torn asunder as ruthlessly as ever they were by the traders of any slave-captain on the coast of Guinea. A gang of three or four hundred negroes is made up; and then these wretches, handcuffed, fettered, driven, are huddled into a coffle, and marched away in the dreadful, weary, or, rather, as you would not drive, a herd of oxen to Smithfield, that they may undergo the deadly labor of the sugar mill near the mouth of the Mississippi. A very few years of that labor in that climate suffice to send the stoutest African to his grave. But he can well be spared. While he is fast sinking into premature decrepitude, large lots of Virginia are growing up as fast into vigorous manhood, to supply the void which cruelty is making in Louisiana. God forbid that I should exaggerate the horrors of the slave-trade in any form. But I do think this its worst form. It is enough it is, that civilized man should sail to an uncivilized quarter of the world where Slavery exists, kidnap some of its wretched barbarians, and should carry them away by force, in a floating tant land; bad enough. But that a civilized man, a baptized man, a man proud of being a citizen of a free State, a man frequenting a Christian church, should become a party to the portation, and, if the whole horrible truth must be told, should even beget slaves for exportation; it should see children, sometimes his own children, torn from their mothers, and should see children, sometimes his own children, torn from their mothers, and should watch their growth; should become familiar with their faces, and should then sell them for $400 or $500 a head, and send them to a land where a human being is the lowest of the lingering death—a life about which the best thing that can be said is, that it is sure to be short. This does, I own, excite a horror exceeding even the horrors of the African slave trade which is the curse of the African coast. And mark: I am not speaking of any rare case, of any instance of eccentric depravity. I am speaking of what is the ordinary business of pigs between Dublin and Liverpool, or as the trade in coals between the Tyne and the Thames."

As additional proofs of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery, I might spoak further of its tolerance of Slavery in the Territories where, by the Constitution, its jurisdiction is exclusive; of its unconstitutional and barbarous concessions for the recovery of fugitive slaves; of its persevering negotiations with foreign nations for the surrender of, or compensation for, fugitive slaves; of its invasion of Florida to capture absconding slaves; of its contemplated proxy of emancipation in Cuba; of its duplicity in its insincere attempts to suppress the African slavetrade; of its refusing to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, or receive an embassador from that Government; of its annexing Texas to extend and strengthen the slave-power; of its leading Southern advocates of that measure; of its invasion of the right of petition; the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech, on the subject of Slavery; of its abandonment of the rights of nine new slave States; of its wars of conquest for the acquisition of a vast area of Territory, to be devoted to Slavery; of its recent abrogation of the Missouri compromise, and of its defying the principle of property in man, by granting claims for lost slaves, as was done but two or three days since; and worse, and more revolting even, at the time when the northern states were free, and never were born, as was done in 1834 to certain citizens of Georgia, for depredations by Creek Indians, on the principle set forth in the Report of the Committee of Congress, "that it is a much higher value is set on a female slave in consequence of an anticipation of increase—a property in expectancy in the issue of such female slave." [Report of Committee, 1st Session, Twenty-Third Congress, No. 140.] Thus, sir, the people of the free States were taxed many thousand dollars, by the Government, to pay for slave children born, alas, happily for them, were never created, and lived only in the prolific imagination of the slaveholder engendered there by his cupidity.

"To such base uses" has this Government come at last—thus has it been perverted, debauched, prostituted, by the slaveocratic propagandacy, now numbering three hundred and fifty thousand members, and bound together by a monopoly of at least $1,500,000,000 in human flesh. This should be the last chapter, however, this Government has always been controlled and wielded, for the support and extension of Slavery which, the late John Q. Adams truly said, in a speech to his constituents, "is the only one which can threaten the very axle around which the administration of your National Government revolves. All its measures of foreign and domestic policy are but radiations from that center, or, rather, the right honorable baronet excludes, but the United States, the produce of which he proposes to admit on more favorable terms than ever.

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As additional proofs of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery, I might spoak further of its tolerance of Slavery in the Territories where, by the Constitution, its jurisdiction is exclusive; of its unconstitutional and barbarous concessions for the recovery of fugitive slaves; of its persevering negotiations with foreign nations for the surrender of, or compensation for, fugitive slaves; of its invasion of Florida to capture absconding slaves; of its contemplated proxy of emancipation in Cuba; of its duplicity in its insincere attempts to suppress the African slavetrade; of its refusing to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, or receive an embassador from that Government; of its annexing Texas to extend and strengthen the slave-power; of its leading Southern advocates of that measure; of its invasion of the right of petition; the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech, on the subject of Slavery; of its abandonment of the rights of nine new slave States; of its wars of conquest for the acquisition of a vast area of Territory, to be devoted to Slavery; of its recent abrogation of the Missouri compromise, and of its defying the principle of property in man, by granting claims for lost slaves, as was done but two or three days since; and worse, and more revolting even, at the time when the northern states were free, and never were born, as was done in 1834 to certain citizens of Georgia, for depredations by Creek Indians, on the principle set forth in the Report of the Committee of Congress, "that it is a much higher value is set on a female slave in consequence of an anticipation of increase—a property in expectancy in the issue of such female slave." [Report of Committee, 1st Session, Twenty-Third Congress, No. 140.] Thus, sir, the people of the free States were taxed many thousand dollars, by the Government, to pay for slave children born, alas, happily for them, were never created, and lived only in the prolific imagination of the slaveholder engendered there by his cupidity.

"To such base uses" has this Government come at last—thus has it been perverted, debauched, prostituted, by the slaveocratic propagandacy, now numbering three hundred and fifty thousand members, and bound together by a monopoly of at least $1,500,000,000 in human flesh. This should be the last chapter, however, this Government has always been controlled and wielded, for the support and extension of Slavery which, the late John Q. Adams truly said, in a speech to his constituents, "is the only one which can threaten the very axle around which the administration of your National Government revolves. All its measures of foreign and domestic policy are but radiations from that center, or, rather,

Mr. Presidiet: the Constitution under which we are legislating knows no man by his color, no man by his caste, no man by any other principle of natural law, as enunciated in the national declaration—the exact equality of all men in natural rights—it reads: "We the *people*, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of all, and embracing all within its ample scope. The illustrious men who formed it, had not made the profound discovery that human rights depend on the complexion of the individual peculiarity. They embarked in the revolutionary struggle with the motto emblazoned on their banner—all men are equal in rights; under its inspiration, they conquered; and, at the close of the contest, declaring it to be "the honest and pride of America, that the rights for which she had contended are the rights of human nature." Deeply imbued with these noble sentiments, they formed the Constitution; and, so far from their entertaining the possibility that man can be made property, they not only discarded the odious term, slave, but would not even so much as utter the term service instead of servitude, lest it should seem that the former implied the state of Freedom, and the latter the condition of Slavery.

No matter what physical differences may exist among men, no matter whether an African, an Asiatic, a European, or an American, may have shone upon them; no matter whether the human soul be enshrined in ebony, bronze or ivory, a man is a man for a' that," equal in rights before God and the Constitution of the country. To deny this is to contradict the spontaneous utterance of human nature herself, and strike at the center column of the temple of Liberty. "We hold these truths to be self-evident" is the rallying cheek of the American Liberties be secure, after this fundamental principle is overthrown? That moment we are all at the mercy of the strongest, and might usurps the place of right. Perfect equality of rights is impossible for the slaveholder to be injured to any considerable extent by a bank suspension. The State Bank bill was amended in the House by striking out all that transferred to the new organization the State's interest in the bank, so that the bank is acting under it will not get the benefit of the State funds, even by way of a loan. Whether the want of that provision will interfere with the organization under the bill, is a matter about which there appears to be different opinions. At all events, we have now banks enough provided for; and as much time and labor were spent upon these measures in the committee before they went to the two Houses, and both were thoroughly discussed before their passage, we have some assurance that they will lack nothing that attention and industry can bestow."

In addition to the iuerased deposites of securities required from the free banks, they are also required, within six months, to establish a clearing house in Indianapolis, and to redeem the bills of all the banks at a discount of not over one per cent., and receive each other's notes, whether they have failed or not, in payment of debts."

DIRECT MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO ESTABLISHED.

From the St. Louis Democrat of March 12.

We have received as follows from Col. Benton, dated 11 o'clock Friday night, March 2d:

"I got a clause inserted in the general post *road* bill, for a direct route between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the mouth of the Huerfano and the Little Salt Lake, to Stockton, on the San Joaquin river, in the valley of San Joaquin, where it will connect with the permanent steamboat navigation of the bay of San Francisco, and also of the Sacramento river, and where it will also connect with the telegraphic system and the whole post road system of California, the point where the Indian hostilities are dependeuee, where it will also connect with the steamboat navigation of the great West and the telegraphic and mail communications of the whole Union. The details of service on this route will be arranged by the Postmaster General, who will doubtless be liberal, as this route will be an economy to the Department, as well as an accommodation to the public. The economy will be in this: that at present there are several large expeditions which are to be absorbed by it, and their places supplied by short cross routes. Thus the Santa Fe mail can branch off at some point on the upper Arkansas: the Great Salt Lake mail can branch from the little Salt Lake, and the Utah mail can branch off over a level country and a well-made Mormon road, now in use; and the present mail to Los Angeles and Southern California can branch off at Las Vegas de Santa Clara. Thus this new route will, in fact, be an economy as well as a public accommodation.

"Auxiliary to this route, and to all others, either existing or to be established in the Territories, is another provision which I procured to be passed, which is, that the Post Office *appropriation*—granting pre-emption in stations to all the mail contractors in these Territories. It is the same provision which was a part of the proposed amendment for mounted *Rangers*, and which was rejected to make provision for four new regiments of regulars, and allows a pre-emptive right in stations to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, at the rate of one hundred and twenty miles. This is a most important provision, under many aspects. First, it enables this important mail route to go into operation, and to be maintained and carried on; secondly, it will make a chain of stations across the continent, which will greatly become a line of settlements; thirdly, it legally establishes the existence of the central route to the Pacific, and, in my opinion, virtually establishes it for the railway; for it will give it a development, not only in a practical sense, but it will protect its character and bear down opposition. Fourth, it is a consideration with me from the beginning, but kept to myself, lest the enemies of the central route should get wind of it, and defeat the whole provision, to order and pay for an incidental effect in favor of the central route. I consider this route virtually established—a great triumph, after all the combinations against it, and the foul and unparalleled means to defeat it by side shows, and by a majority in a committee, after it had triumphed in every direct vote on three different successive days. The post route and the branches are the skeleton of the future railroad and its branches, both going up the idea of a great road on the shortest and best route between two great points, with branch routes, like ribs from the back-bone, to the right and left."

MAINE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

On the 12th instant, the following resolves relating to Slavery were adopted by the Senate of Maine. They were warmly debated, and many amendments were offered and rejected. We copy the concluding ones from the Augusta *Age*, of the 17th:

"*Resolved*, 1. That Human Slavery is, in all its aspects, an unqualified evil and wrong, and, as such, merits the reprehension of mankind.

"2. That, in the early periods of our National history, both the opinions of the people and the policy of the Government were adverse to the institution.

"3. That the Constitution of the United States is, and was designed to be, a charter of Liberty; and hence, that the Federal Government, by which Slavery maintains a legal existence in territory subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, are in direct conflict with the whole spirit and with the clear provisions of that instrument.

"4. That the act of the thirty-third session of Congress, repealing the law of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was forever prohibited in the territory north of the parallel of 36° 30', was an unjustifiable violation of a solemn compact, and a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the States.

"5. That Maine will never consent to the admission into the Federal Union of any more States, with Constitutions authorizing Slavery.

"6. That the act of 1850, called the Fugitive Slave Law, is unconstitutional, and odious to the whole North; Maine, therefore, demands its immediate and unconditional repeal.

"7. That it is the duty of the General Government, without delay, to abolish Slavery wherever it has exclusive jurisdiction; and to exert its influence wheuever and wherever it legitimately may on the side of universal Liberty.

"8. That the third paragraph in the second section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States should be amended, by striking out the words, 'which may be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons,' and adding, in place thereof, the words, 'excepting Indians not taxed, and all persons deemed and held as chattel personal:' therefore,

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their exertions to secure the passage of the following enactments:

"First. An act repealing all laws of the United States authorizing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

"Second. An act repealing the statute of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law.

"Third. An act forever prohibiting Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, within the Territories of the United States.

"*Resolved, further*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, at all times hereafter, most strenuously to oppose, in every justifiable way, the admission of any new State into the Union, except on the condition, to be embraced in the act of admission, that Slavery, or involuntary servitude, excepting that for crime, of which the accused shall have been duly proved guilty, shall be forever prohibited therein.

"*Resolved*, That our Senators be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

In the House, on the 16th inst., Mr. Cushman introduced a bill to provide for protect personal liberty, forbidding officers of this State, under penalty, from aiding in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.] He advocated the bill in a long speech.

Mr. York, of Temple, said he had been an Anti-Slavery laborer for ten years. He had not opened his mouth here before, but he could not hold out no longer. He should vote for the bill. He was elected by an Anti-Slavery majority of 1,500 over the Pro-Slavery, Wildcat, and Know-nothing candidate.

He hoped the bill would pass, so as to drive Slavery from the State of Maine, and likewise every slave-hunter.

Mr. Stanwood, Fallowell, said he was in favor of the provisions of the bill, and, for the purpose of maturing the same, he moved it be referred to a joint select committee.

The motion prevailed.

TO THE POINT.—Dan Russell was once a candidate for the Auditorship of Mississippi. Having been called on for a speech, he delivered the following, which, though brief, will be admitted was to the point:

"Fellow-citizens, you have called on me for a few remarks. I have none to make. I have no prepared speech. Indeed, I am no speaker. I do not desire to be a speaker. I only want to be an Auditor."

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE *Mercer Water Cure Establishment*—The attention is a good one, building new, abundance of soft water, plenty to rent or purchase. Apply to
WILLIAM M. STEPHENSON,
425 Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa.

"Comic, but not coarse; serious, but not heavy."
NEW DIALOGUES,
FOR Reading and Recitation—*Two Hundred Dialogues*, by William B. Fowle, contains one hundred and ten pieces never published for the first time. They are great in liberty of thought, and we have a high moral tone, happily mingling instruction with wholesome amusement. Price $1.25, postage paid, by mail.
N. A. CALKINS,
426 No. 365 Broadway, New York.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
Washington, D. C.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will prosecute Bounty Land and other claims on the Federal Government.

LAND WARRANTS OBTAINED.
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY (who has permission to refer to his uncle, Hon. Jas. Buchanan) continues to prosecute claims for Bounty Land Warrants.
Washington, D. C. 429

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.
ESTABLISHED in 1780—W. BAKER & CO's American Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Brooms, Cocoa Paste, Cocoa Sticks, Soluble and Homœopathic Cocoa, Shells, Crocked Cocoa, &c., are an excellent diet for children, invalids, and persons of weak digestion. They alley rather than induce the nervous excitement attendant upon the use of tea or coffee, and are recommended by Doctors Warren, Jackson, Hall, Ware, and Ackers, of Boston, and by eminent physicians elsewhere.
For sale by Grocers and Confectionery Grocers in the United States, and by their Agents—D. C. Murray, New York; Joseph Gilliott, Jersey City; Thomas Kennedy & Brundige, Baltimore; Kennett & Dudley, Cincinnati.
WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.
429

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES
Washington City, D. C.
THE undersigned will devote himself assiduously to the prosecution of claims against the Government of the United States in the above Court, (established by act of Congress, approved March, 1855,) which has cognizance upon any law of Congress or upon the Constitution, or founded on Executive Departmental, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or any of its officers or agents. All claims against the Government must be presented to the Court of Claims, instead of as heretofore, before Congress. When the claim is established by said Court, and an appropriation made by Congress for the purpose, the claimant will receive from the Treasury of the United States.
The practice of this court is the same, as heretofore, the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the United States and the other courts of the United States.
M. THOMPSON, Attorney at Law.
Office on 7th street, near Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city, D. C.
P. S. Reference may be had (if necessary) to the heads of Departments and Bureaus, citizens of Washington, and members of Congress. 424

OLD SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.
Banking House and Bounty Land Agency Office of
No. 432 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.
AN act passed Congress at the late session, granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to the following classes of persons, viz: Surviving officers and soldiers of military service in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged, including the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, Black Hawk war, Florida war, &c., viz:
All the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the regular army, volunteers, militia, or rangers.
All the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the navy, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, marines, militia men, rangers, and volunteers.
All wagon masters and teamsters who may have been employed in the transportation of military stores and supplies.
Those who have received 160 acres are not provided for in this act, but those who have received less than 160 acres will be entitled to an additional warrant, so as to give them a quantity of land equal to 160 acres.
Persons entitled under this act can have their warrants promptly obtained through this Agency, for a moderate fee.
Those not having the necessary forms, by dropping me a line, can have them promptly sent them.
Claims of every description against the United States, to be prosecuted before the Court of Claims or Executive Departments, will be promptly attended to.
FRENCH S. EVANS, Esq., late Chief Clerk in the Pensions Office, will aid me in the prosecution of all claims entrusted to my care and attention.
The highest price paid for Land Warrants, and remittances made the moment the business is closed.
HAMILTON G. FANT, Banker.
Refer to C. C. Graumer, President Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C.; Messrs. Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Messrs. E. W. Clark, Dodge, & Co., Bankers, New York; Messrs. Jonathan Exeter & Co., Bankers, Baltimore; Hon. John Wilson, Commissioner of General Land Office; Hon. L. P. Walker, Commissioner of Pensions; Messrs. E. Hutchings & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Messrs. E. Hutchings & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.; Messrs. John J. Anderson & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. James Buchanan, Lancaster, Pa.; Hon. John Bell, Tennessee.
Letters post paid. Fees moderate. 428tf

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY,
Washington, D. C.
SOLDIERS and their widows and heirs, who are entitled to Bounty Land under the act of 1855, can have their claims promptly attended to by addressing me. The provisions of the law embrace all who have served in any war since 1790 (fourteen days or more, including regimental masters, teamsters, and officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, marines, clerks and landsmen, and may say, I do believe, and have the highest authority for the belief, both from Nature and Revolution, that all men are equal in natural rights, of every kind and degree; and that a man's rights are his birthright, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of color, or any other physical peculiarity. I claim for myself no more and no less than I concede to others.
MR. JONES. This is not answering the question. Natural rights are one thing, and social and political rights are another. But, sir, I will not pursue the discussion in this form. Are you willing that the black man shall participate, equally with the white man, in all the social and political benefits of this country?
Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President: I certainly am willing to do that, which, whatsoever may be the color, stature, height, circumference, or any other of the accidents of being, should have the same rights and the enjoyment of the same privileges, to work out the great problem of their existence, and to "participate equally" in that social and political equality to which the Senator alludes. I do not know, however, why he questions me so pertinaciously, when he knows I spurn all attempts to oblige the Senator, by saying, that I think "*all* men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I am more than willing that they should enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and benefits of society, everywhere, in every department, that I have, or the Senator has, or any other man has. I spurn all aristocracies, and especially a skinny or sinewy aristocracy—the meanest of them all; and recognize no title of nobility but that which emanates from God, and is conferred on man by clothing him with the symbols of divinity, whether, morally, politically, morally, character is everything—color, nothing. The negro is no less a man, because he is black; the Anglo-American is no more a man, because he is white.

INDIANA BANKS.

The Indiana Legislature has passed the bills amending the free bank law, and the bill authorizing the State Bank and branches, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, and both bills are now laws.

The free bank bill increases the amount of security to be deposited to one dollar and ten cents to every dollar issued. The State bank bill creates a new State Bank, with branches. The charter of the old one expires in two years. The new bank will be organized in July, and the branches will be established in October. It is merely organized, and a small instalment paid on the stock, when the machine will remain in *statu quo* until the charter of the old bank expires. The *Indianapolis Journal* speaks as follows of the law:

"We have now a free bank system as tightly tied up, we think, as one can be made, and give the bankers room to breathe. If properly enforced, we think it will be impossible for the bill-holder to be injured to any considerable extent by a bank suspension. The State Bank bill was amended in the House by striking out all that transferred to the new organization the State's interest in the bank, so that the bank acting under it will not get the benefit of the State funds, even by way of a loan. Whether the want of that provision will interfere with the organization under the bill, is a matter about which there appears to be different opinions. At all events, we have now banks enough provided for; and as much time and labor were spent upon these measures in the committee before they went to the two Houses, and both were thoroughly discussed before their passage, we have some assurance that they will lack nothing that attention and industry can bestow."

WHERE HE HAD HIM.—A well-known penurious character invited a friend to dinner, and provided two mutton chops. On removing the cover, he said, "My friend, you see your dinner; which his friend immediately with his knife and fork took to himself, remarking, "I only wish I could see yours."

AN EARNEST APPEAL.—It is related that one evening, when the House of Commons were going to adjourn, John Wilkes begged permission to make a speech—"for," said he, "I have sent a copy to the *Public Advertiser*, and how ridiculous should I appear if it were published without being delivered."

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.
THIS American invention stands unrivalled, both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,000 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with 30 other substitutes at the best French, English, and German manufacture, it received the award of the Great Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, as the best (Palmer's) hands known. In this country it has been thrty times exhibited, in competition with all others, at the annual Fairs in the principal cities, and has, in every instance, received the award of the highest premium. And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous approval of the Committee of Awards, the "Grand Premium—*Silver Medal given for Limbs*—was awarded the inventor, as he was Crystal Palace, 1853.
Pamphlets, giving full information, sent gratis to every applicant.
B. FRANK PALMER,
429 376 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Will be shortly published, at $1.50, free by post,
THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW:
ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RESULTS.
Comprising
Arguments, Letters, Reviews, &c., &c.
Assisted by upwards of One Hundred Clergymen, Governors, State Officers, &c. With a Portrait and Life of
HON. NEAL DOW.
Upwards of 50 copies of this work were ordered on the first announcement of its preparation.
Subscribers will be supplied in the order in which their subscriptions are received.
HENRY S. CLUBB,
427 Sec. of the Maine Law Union and Society.
Tribune Office, N. Y. City.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL,
Patented May 16th, 1854,
IS doubtless an invention among the most important of modern times. It is now in use in the principal farm and stock-feeder; and the universal favor with which it has been received, by all who know it, more than anything else, attests its utility and superiority.
For portability, simplicity of construction, and convenience of use, the Little Giant has no rival. It weighs from three to five hundred pounds, according to size, can be put in operation by two hands in twenty minutes, without expense or mechanical aid, then adjusted and used with convenience and ease.
The Little Giant has received the First Premiums at every State Fair from Maine to Iowa, for the past fall, and in all the most complimentary manner.
The Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner against breaking or injuring machinery, by passing a foreign substance, such as stones, nuts, or any other foreign substance, with the exception of iron, which, for the purposes never allowed before, and may be returned at any time, if not found to be as represented in every respect.
The subscribers are now prepared to furnish the trade with improved patterns and sizes, to suit the varied wants of all.
No. 2 is offered at $44 complete, ready for attaching to any ordinary horse power, and will grind from 10 to 20 bushels per hour, with one horse. No. 3, at $55, will grind 15 bushels per hour. No. 4, at $65, will grind 25 bushels per hour, with two horses.
ROSS SCOTT & CO.,
Finth st., near Walnut, Philadelphia.
Manufactured by Ross Scott & Co., Philadelphia; Sexton & Mockbee, Augusta, Ga.; Robbins & Bibb, Baltimore; Smith, Gill, & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. Gaylord, Chicago.
Liberal Discounts to Dealers. State and County Rights for Sale.
Agents.—N. Overton, New Orleans; Barney Bro., Mobile; John M. Perkins, Montgomery, Ala.; J. R. Miller & Co., Wheeling, Va.; Hall, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. P. McClusky, Galena; D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit; C. W. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.
For Sale or County Rights, address Lyman Scott, Philadelphia or Cincinnati. 427

HECKERS' FARINA,
PREPARED exclusively for infants, delicate and all, promptly food for all seasons, and one of the most economical, nutritious, and wholesome preparations ever brought before the public. Nourishing and healthy in its qualities, it is the food which most promotes the health and vigorous action of the pulse with simple and healthful sustenance of the system.
Strictly speaking, Heckers' Farina is neither stringent nor laxative, but possesses the qualities of the digestive and absorbent system. In disordered bowels, diarrhœa, dysentery, even even in cases of cholera, will food be deemed admissible, if the digestive powers of the system cannot fail to be salutary, and, wherever known, is extensively used in preference to all other preparations, for the preservation of health or the prevention of sickness in at least one meal a day, or more, if the system of the invalid should therefore use Heckers' Farina freely as common food, to procure the incalculable blessing.
For sale by grocers and druggists generally. Whole sale by charles F. Fox, 12 Commerce street, Baltimore; Dodge & Bigelow, 76 Chatham street, New York; Andrews & Dunham, 22 Merrimack st., Lowell; Geo. W. Rhodes & Co., 17 Long Wharf, Boston; and by the manufacturers, Heckers & Brubier, at the Croton Mills, 32 Cherry street, New York.
Heckers' Farina Jelly, made in double boilers, without the addition of milk or eggs, is recommended by the faculty as the most nutritious food, and preferable to all other preparations of the improved style of work, not requiring the addition of milk.
Gifts. The pl