

THE NORTH STAR.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
M. R. DELANEY, Editors.

RIGHT IS OF NO SEX—TRUTH IS OF NO COLOR—GOD IS THE FATHER OF US ALL, AND ALL WE ARE BRETHREN.

JOHN DICK, PUBLISHER.

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TERMS.
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THE OBJECT OF THE NORTH STAR will be to attack SLAVERY in all its forms and aspects; advocate UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION; exalt the standard of PUBLIC MORALITY; promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the COLORED PEOPLE; and hasten the day of FREEDOM to the THREE MILLIONS of our ENSLAVED FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

53-All communications relating to the business of the paper, names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to JOHN DICK, Publisher.
54-Agents, and all others sending names, are requested to be accurate, and give the Post Office, County, and the State. Each Subscriber is immediately credited for money received.
55-Any person sending in the payment for four subscribers, to be forwarded to one address, may have a fifth copy for one year.
All letters and communications must be post paid.

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VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburgh.
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MICHIGAN.—Robert Banks, Detroit.
INDIANA.—Joel P. Davis, Economy, Wayne Co.

Folly of our Adversaries.

CANT AND BLACKGUARDISM.

Col. Schouler, the editor of the Boston Atlas, and the purchased tool of the Boston cottonocracy, writes from Washington in the following strain:

On the House, Monday is always taken up with petitions, memorials, resolutions and bills. Such was the course to-day. The only thing remarkable offered, was a bill by Mr. Giddings, which provided, as its title set forth, to take the opinion of the people of the District of Columbia upon the question of abolishing slavery in the District. But the bill was drawn in such a way as to defeat the object ostensibly set forth. Among other things, it provided that every male person in the District of 21 years of age, should have the right to vote upon that question. A member asked Mr. Giddings if he intended to admit the slaves themselves to vote upon the question. He said yes; he knew no distinction in persons. He said, however, he would insert in the bill, if desired, that neither slaves nor slaveholders should vote on the question. There are several other sections of the bill so worded, and no doubt intentionally, as to exasperate the Southern members, and to defeat the very purpose proposed to be accomplished. I think it is about time to expose this species of Northern demagoguism. If we ever expect to accomplish any practical benefit to the slave, we must take the matter up in a fair, candid and rational manner. The bill offered to-day by Mr. Giddings, was doubtless intended, first, to exasperate the South, and second, to entrap the Whigs of the North. It was, however, laid on the table. The proposition that the slaves should vote, comes with an ill grace from Mr. Giddings, for in Ohio, from whence he comes, free colored persons are not permitted to vote at any election, and their testimony is not admitted in any Court of Justice. Yet this "philanthropist" comes all the way to Washington, and hurries in a bill permitting the slaves to vote. I think that in no States of the Union but Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine, are colored persons admitted to vote. I do not say this right far from it. I think that colored persons, living in the free States, should have the rights guaranteed to them which the white citizens have. I have no doubt if a bill properly drawn had been presented for taking the sense of the people upon the subject of Abolition in the District, it would have passed. But that was just the thing Mr. Giddings and his little knot of impracticables didn't want. They desire not to abolish slavery, or to ascertain the wishes of the people in the District. Their aim is to agitate, and to exasperate, and to make their constituents believe that they are very brave men and the exclusive friends of the slave. If they can only keep up the excitement, and secure their eight dollars a day and mileage, their real desires are accomplished. We ask the people to consider these matters. Let them hereafter examine more closely into the motives which actuate these factionists, and they will discover the whole to be pretence; instead of a high Christian philanthropy being the base of their action, it is a sordid, malignant selfishness.

THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following as the spirit of Mr. Bayly's resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of Fifteen:

"The resolutions declare, first, that the deep attachment of the South to the Union of these States; second, that in case of the violation of the constitutional rights of any portion of the confederacy, it is the duty and the privilege of the States aggrieved thereby, themselves to devise the mode and measure of redress; thirdly, that in case the aggressions on the rights of the South, threatened by the recent action of the House of Representatives on the subject of slavery, shall be consummated, it shall be the right and duty of the slaveholding States to devise proper measures to redress their wrongs."

"The same correspondent gives the following as substantially the remarks of Mr. Calhoun at the caucus:

"The resolutions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) are good; and considering the length of time which he has had to prepare them, do him great credit. But they are not perfect. They are defective in several particulars. I am, therefore, less unwilling to agree to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens.) Another consideration strongly impels me to the same course. I am thoroughly impressed with the necessity of harmonious and united action, both on our part and on the part of the Southern community. I am opposed, however, to the great delay, and consequently would prefer that the committee should report to a meeting to be held on the 10th instead of the 15th of January."

"The Legislatures of several of the Southern States are now in session, and it would be well that an address should reach them in time to be acted upon by them before their adjournment. I consider the address indispensable. Whatever action is taken must proceed from the slaveholding States. If the Constitution be violated, and their rights encroached upon, it is for them to determine the mode and measures of redress. We can only suggest and advise."

"We are in the theatre of action, the witnesses of the alarming encroachments which have been going on upon the rights of the slaveholding part of the confederacy. We see them plainly—we feel them deeply. They are rapid and alarming; for who would have believed, even three years ago, that preparations which have, within a few days past, commanded the support of a majority of the lower House of Congress, would have been tolerated by any respectable portion of either House?"

"We are in the midst of events scarcely of less import than those of our Revolutionary era. The question is, Are we holding our position in this Confederacy upon the ground of equals, or are we to content ourselves with the condition of Colonial dependence?—Sir, it will be worse than colonial dependence. For who would not prefer to be taxed and governed without pretence of representation, than under the forms of representation to be grievously oppressed by measures over which we have no control, and against which our remonstrances are unavailing."

"It is undeniable that the encroachments upon our rights have been rapid and alarming. They must be met. I conceive that no Southern man can entertain for one moment the idea of tameness. The action of the South should be united, temperate, but decided. Our position must be taken deliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the Constitution, and Union, and Government of our fathers. We ask of our Northern brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and without securing which for their children all know they would not have entered this Union. These we must maintain."

"It appears to me proper that we, who are on the theatre of action, should address our constituents of the slaveholding States, briefly and accurately portray the progress of usurpation and aggression, vividly exhibit the dangers which threaten, and leave it in their hands to mark out the proper line of action. What that should be, it is needless here to discuss. Whatever it is, it should be temperate, united and decided."

"Having expressed these views, I have to say that I make no objection to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) to refer the whole matter to a select Committee, to consider maturely, and report to a future meeting; but I would rather prefer an earlier day for that meeting than the 15th of January. I am, above all, for union, harmony and decision on the part of the South."

"The Southern Platform.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain Resolutions said to be agreed to at the meeting of Southern members of Congress on Friday evening last:

Resolved, That the South, having an equal interest in the Territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise act of 30° 30'.

Resolved, That the South is willing that said Territory shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of Constitutions in which the subject of slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said Constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded."

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill, for Territorial Governments, upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by John M. Clayton.

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Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill, for Territorial Governments, upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present session by Senator Douglass, with certain modifications, relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests in said territories at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South.

VIRGINIA SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.—A series of resolutions were reported in the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday, by J. B. Floyd, Chairman of the Special Committee on the "Wilmot Proviso and kindred subjects," which declares, first, that the institution of slavery is first recognized by the Constitution, and that any attempt to abridge the rights of the slaveholder, to prohibit his free emigration, with his slave, to any portion of any Territory of the United States, is a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution. Secondly, that Virginia cannot, in honor to herself or posterity, think for one moment of a submission to a law of Congress having such an object in view; and thirdly, that Virginia will resist such an act of aggression to the last extremity. The fourth resolution empowers the Governor of the State, in case of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, during the recess of the Legislature, to immediately call an Extra Session, "to take into consideration the said act, as well as the mode and measure of redress."

Selections.

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS AT THE SOUTH.

The expression of Anti-Slavery sentiment quoted below, was made on the floor of the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, North, by the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, President of Augusta College, Ky. It is an encouraging indication when such language falls from the lips of a prominent clergyman in a slaveholding State. Dr. Tomlinson, alluding to the Church South, says:

"I do not hesitate to say that the controlling influence in that organization is decidedly, unblushingly, and I may add, exultingly pro-slavery in its character. And the Church itself stands before the world, and will stand before posterity, and, as I verily believe, before the bar of God, as a Pro-Slavery Church. It is the first and only Church that ever has been, and for the honor of our holy Christianity, I do trust in God that it is the last one that ever will be formed with the evident design of throwing up an impenetrable rampart for the maintenance and perpetuation of human slavery! (Amen, from different parts of the house.) And surely, sir, it is one of the most humiliating spectacles that the sun ever shone upon, that while the civilized world is making a gigantic and glorious struggle in behalf of human liberty, men bearing the name of Methodist Preachers, and tracing their genealogy to John Wesley, should be found with coats of sleeves rolled up, and hammer in hand, as it were, to rivet more tightly, and to rivet forever the chains of human bondage. Sir, it is a shame—it is a burning shame—it is a most grievous desecration of the very name of Methodism—it is doing gross injustice to the memory of our venerated founder—it is a flagrant outrage against the spirit of the times—it is a scandal to the Christian ministry; in the light of the nineteenth century, it is a scandal to human nature. And in perfect keeping with these sentiments, an able and excellent minister of another denomination, who was born and reared in a slave State, and who then resided and still resides in an interior slave State, remarked to me in conversation on this subject, that the course pursued by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the subject of slavery, was enough to bring the bones of John Wesley out of his grave."

"For the frank and fearless utterance of these sentiments, let no one charge me with being an enemy to the South. I love the South my own, my native land) with an undying affection; and it is because I love it that I thus speak. Neither let any one say that I am a Southern man with Northern principles merely. I claim to be a Southern man with American principles. I hazard nothing in the assertion, that a large majority of the people of the delightful land from which I hail, do most sincerely deprecate the idea that the withering curse of slavery shall be fastened upon them forever; the very thing that this new organization is calculated to do. I believe that I do but echo the predominant sentiments of the great mass of our population, when I say that my heart's desire and prayer to God is, that in some peaceful constitutional way, the time may soon come when the beautiful and glorious country may not only be the 'home of the brave,' but 'the land of the free,' and of the free only. Then, indeed, will it occupy that commanding position in this great confederacy, which its climate, soil, productions and the generous character of the people, so eminently fit it to occupy."

"The condition of the Free Negroes of the South is scarcely preferable to that of the slaves. They are objects of contempt and suspicion. They have but few privileges, no incentives to either mental or moral improvement, and no hope beyond the most contracted circle of domestic servitude. However they may have obtained their freedom, whether by bequest or purchase—whether because of gratitude induced by devoted service, or by a judicious appropriation of their scanty earnings—they excite neither respect nor sympathy. Their condition is bad enough at the North. It is infinitely worse, in every moral point of view, where a dark skin is looked upon as the badge of perpetual servitude."

The Governor of Virginia has had his attention directed to the moral poverty of his fellow-citizens. The review has suggested a mode of alleviation more heartless than novel. "Transportation" is the process recommended by his Excellency. He says:

"But there is a way in which I would hope the condition of the free negro might be alleviated; it is to transport them, to send him beyond our limits, into communities where the disabilities which oppress him here do not exist."

"That Society must be improperly organized which presents insuperable barriers to the amelioration of its own condition. This incapacity is undoubtedly felt in Virginia. So long as slavery exists there, the mental and moral improvement of her free men of color cannot be looked for. Their release from the legal liabilities which a condition of slavery imposes, secures to them no important social immunities. In deed, their exemption from compulsory servitude only seems to aggravate their moral debasement; for while their color excludes them from the pale of society, their condition of free men precludes them from those active sympathies which self-interest sometimes induces the white man to extend to his slaves."

THE DOMESTIC SLAVETRADE.

By the laws of the United States, if a citizen of this government is convicted of being engaged in the Foreign Slave-trade, he is hung as a pirate. Let us see what sort of a trade that is which a man must be engaged in as a necessary qualification to the Presidency of this enlightened country.

And first as to its extent. Between the years 1817 and 1837, a period of twenty years, 300,000 slaves were taken from Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, to the Southern market, according to the statement of the Rev. Dr. Graham, of North Carolina; and in 1835, it was estimated by the most intelligent men of Virginia, that 110,000 slaves were exported from that State during the preceding 12 months. About two-thirds of these accompanied their owners, who removed; the remaining one-third were sold at an average of \$700 each, amounting to \$84,000,000, which the domestic slave-trade poured into Virginia in one year. In 1836, says the Mayville (Tenn.) Intelligencer, "60,000 slaves passed through a little Western town on their way to the Southern market, and in the same year four States imported 300,000 slaves from the North." In 1837, a committee appointed by the citizens of Mobile and Alabama, to inquire into the causes of pecuniary distress then prevalent, reported that between the years 1833 and 1837, Alabama alone imported from the Northern States \$10,000,000 worth of slaves annually, amounting to \$40,000,000 in four years.

This gives us a fair idea of the extent to which the domestic trade in men, women and children is carried on. Our masters have just annexed to the United States a territory half a dozen times as large as New York, for the express purpose of extending and perpetuating slavery, and this has given the trade a new impetus. The price of slaves rose at once in the slave-trading States the moment it was known that the annexation bill had passed. We are now at war with Mexico, to add still more territory to the accursed Union, and extend the "peculiar institution" still further. South, and among a people who years ago abolished it.

Now what is the character of this trade? We will not give any testimony of abolitionists, though well enough authenticated evidence as to its shocking cruelty might be adduced to fill a volume. We prefer the Southerners themselves as witnesses, and their testimony shall be recent.

Niles' Register, published at Baltimore, vol. 35, p. 4, states that "dealing in slaves has become a large business—establishments are made in several places in Maryland and Virginia, at which they are sold like cattle. These places of deposit are strongly built, and well supplied with thumb-screws and gags, and ornamented with cow-skins and other whips oftentimes bloody!"

The Mayville (Tenn.) Intelligencer, of Oct. 4th, 1835, speaking of these droves of human cattle, remarks—"That they are driven with heavy, galling chains riveted upon their persons, their backs lacerated with the knotted whip, travelling to a region where their condition throughout time will be second only to the wretched creature in hell; this depicting is not visionary, would to God it was."

The New Orleans Courier of February 15, 1845, says: "We think it would require some causticity to show that the present slave-trade in Virginia is a whit better than the one in Africa."

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.

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The Governor goes on to say: "Liberia, the French and English islands, and some of the Free States, especially New York and Massachusetts, are all eager, if I am to believe the evidences before me, to receive them. The British Islands, I have no doubt, from information in my possession, would pay the expenses of all those sent to them."

His Excellency, as is too often the case with men whose moral sensibilities are blunted by protracted evil associations, becomes merry in the discussion of his humiliating theme, and "glories in his shame." Whether New York and Massachusetts are or are not "eager to receive the free negroes of Virginia," they have too much humanity to exclude them when, like the oppressed of other nations, they seek an asylum within their borders. It is true that the debasing influences of slavery have but illy fitted them for the important duties of good citizenship, yet their very helplessness commends them the more strongly to the sympathy of the humane. If, after having, through the influence of her peculiar institutions, morally debauched her free negroes, Virginia drives them from her borders, they may not be as welcome as those who bring intelligence, good morals and industrious habits with them, but neither New York nor Massachusetts will close their doors against them. Not being either pecuniarily or morally bankrupted by the crushing curse of slavery, a portion of the States' resources, combined with individual charity, will be freely given to effect an amelioration of the condition of those refugees from the ingratitude, inhumanity and injustice of chivalric Virginia.—Albany Eve. Journal.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This focus of chivalry, whose white statesmen are, by a close imitation of the morals and manners of Abraham, so sublimely elevated above the necessity of blacking their own boots, has uttered an awful warning to the Union. Its legislature has

Resolved, That the time for discussion by the slaveholding States as to their exclusion from the territory recently acquired from Mexico, has passed; and that this General Assembly, representing the feelings of the people of the State, is prepared to cooperate with her sister States in resisting the application of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso to such territory, at any and every hazard."

The New York Evening Post says it will hardly be credited that there was no convulsion in Wall street after the tidings of this fearful monition. United States stocks even rose a shade. But the Post is too cruel. It proceeds to quote the chivalric language of the Charleston Mercury, backing up and enforcing the above resolution, and then copies from the advertising columns of the same paper some half a dozen advertisements, such as the following:

Valuable Negroes.
BY T. C. HARLESTON.
THIS DAY, the 14th, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, on East Bay, will be sold the following family of NEGROES, viz: Anthony, 40, field hand, and Ploughman.
Juliet, about 40, superior Cook, Washer and clear starcher.
Caroline, 6, Field Hand, very likely.
Mary Ann, 3 years old.
Conditions cash, purchaser to pay for title.

Upon these beautiful business matters the Post proceeds to comment as follows:

"It was fit that these advertisements should appear in the same paper with the patriotic resolution upon which they are so valuable a commentary. Let any candid person read them carefully through, and then we ask him to say if he thinks the institution of slavery is a safe or proper subject for public discussion in a slaveholding community. Would it be prudent to permit, in an assembly of mechanics, for example, a discussion of the merits of an institution which permitted the sale of human beings in herds, like dumb-driven cattle, among whom were carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, engineers, farmers, cooks, seamstresses, tanners, shoemakers, &c.? Would not such debates tend to impair that respect for the law which is the law's most important sanction, to render the tenure of property in human flesh insecure, and to imperil not only the fortunes but the lives of those who trafficked in it? No person who can appreciate the just and exalting pride of an American mechanic; will doubt that this would be so. It is the everlasting curse which provisionally follows slavery, as well as every other species of crime, that it can never be comprehended without being condemned. Where slavery exists, freedom of speech must perish."

We feel that we have now done our duty, and our whole duty, as public alarmists, and if Congress, not heeding what we say, and in the face and eyes of this resolution, proceed to exclude slavery from California and Oregon—why they must expect early notice from South Carolina, by legislative resolutions and senatorial protests, that if any attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia shall be successful, they will do things so unexpectably dreadful that our type would not be still long enough to be pressed into the expression of them, and which, if we knew, we would not dare to utter in a whisper, unless, like the barber of Midas, we buried our terrible secret in the earth, and left the world to get a knowledge of it as it learned that Midas was a jackass, from the words that should grow over the grave where the whisper was uttered."

BRITISH ANTIQUITY.—A ploughman who was lately working in a field at Wendover, in England, turned up with his plough an ancient gold bracelet of the intrinsic value of 100 dollars. Antiquaries give it as their opinion that it was deposited at the time of the conflict between the Romans and the sons of the British King, Cymbeline.

MR. GOTT'S RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Henley, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the mileage of messengers bearing the electoral votes.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the votes by which Mr. Gott's resolutions instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill abolishing the slave-trade in the District was passed.

Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, insisted on proceeding with that business.

Mr. Chas. E. Stewart, of Michigan, then proceeded to explain his views.—He complained that every vote on the question of slavery hitherto had been taken without allowing Northern members an opportunity of explanation, and that on motion of Southern members to lay on the table, or on analogous motions. He believed that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District, but was opposed to action on this question, unless at the instance of the people of the District.—He was in favor of the object proposed to be attained by the resolution, but should vote for reconsideration because he did not like the language of the resolution, and because he was in favor of giving the municipal powers here the power to put an end to the traffic in slaves, and then if they would not exercise that authority, he would compel them. He was in favor of keeping the Territories of the United States as they came to us; if they were free, he would keep them free; if slave, let them remain so. He contrasted the course of the South with that of the North. The former were always holding Conventions, and threatening to dissolve the Union if Congress passed a law undoubtedly Constitutional, while, although those of the North saw their property and the lives of their fellow-citizens destroyed by the opposition of the South to Constitutional laws for the improvement of their harbors, there was no threat of disunion, no talk of secession. When he concluded,

Mr. Vinton called attention to the fact that the Deficiency bill had been made the special order for to-day, and it was important that it should be passed. He therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion to reconsider until this day week.

Mr. Goggin called Mr. Vinton's attention to the fact that this day week was set apart for the consideration of the postage bill.

Mr. Vinton modified his motion to this day two weeks.

Mr. Wentworth said, to put an end to the subject, he would move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. C. B. Smith, of Ia., appealed to the courtesy of the gentleman from Ill. to withdraw his motion, to allow him to have an amendment read which he proposed to offer, if the motion to reconsider should prevail.

Here there were a dozen members on the floor at once, on points of order; in the midst of which

Mr. Wentworth positively refused to withdraw his motion, and demanded the yeas and nays upon it.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the House refused to lay the motion on the table by 58 yeas to 109 nays.

Mr. C. B. Smith then sent up the amendment which he proposed to offer, which was to instruct the Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to prevent the introduction of slaves into the District for sale, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Vinton's motion to postpone for two weeks was then adopted, and he moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the deficiency bill.

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.—We take the following from the Louisville (Miss.) Telegraph:

"MARRIED.—On Sunday, the 14th inst. in the Court House, by the Rev. Jno. Bell, Mr. William Peery to Miss Caroline Hudspeth, all of this county."

The minister has just been elected brigadier general of this brigade, and when called upon to officiate at the marriage ceremony, was busily engaged in calculating his majority, which was large, having no opponent. In another corner of the house was a group of men, calculating the loss of Cass and gain of Taylor; and in the door of the house stood the deputy sheriff, selling a poor fellow's corn for a small suspicion of debt; while the probate clerk, at his table, was busily engaged in calling off the land assessment book; and in another corner of the house stood a group of boys, swapping marbles. The minister commenced the ceremony, while the Taylor men called out, "104 gain for Taylor there," and the Cass men said, "Damn the luck." The sheriff shouted, "How much for the corn?—who'll give more for the corn?" the clerk called out the "N. E. quarter of the west half of section 12, township 13, range 12 east;" and Billy in the corner cried out, "I won't give you two blacks for a white alley." But under all the disadvantageous circumstances, the reverend gentleman, with his maiden laurels fresh upon his brow, retained his gravity and performed the ceremony, and as he finished the benediction, he remarked to the happy couple that "Edmonds only received one vote in this county."

NUIFICATION REVIVED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Palmetto State is arousing herself again for nullification. A meeting was held at Winnsboro, Fairfield District, on the 6th inst., at which was addressed by several prominent disunionists in the most approved style, and concluded by the passage of a series of Resolutions breathing the utmost defiance to the North for its present nearly unanimous demand for Free Soil in all newly-acquired territory. On the same day another similar meeting was held at the Court House of Orangeburg District, at which the following spicy resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the continued agitation of the question of Slavery by the people of non-slaveholding States, by their Legislatures, and by their Representatives in Congress, exhibits not only a want of national courtesy, which should always exist between kindred States, but is a palpable violation of good faith toward the slaveholding States, who adopted the present Constitution "in order to form a more perfect Union."

Resolved! That while we acquiesce in adopting the boundary between the slave-holding and non slave-holding States, known as the Missouri Compromise line, we will not submit to any further restriction upon the rights of any Southern man to carry his property and his institutions into territory acquired by Southern treasure and by Southern blood.

Resolved, That should the Wilmot Proviso, or any similar restriction, be applied by Congress to the territories of the United States, south of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, we recommend to our Representative in Congress, as the decided opinion of this portion of his district, to leave his seat in that body and return home.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to both Houses of the Legislature of South Carolina to adopt a similar recommendation as to our Senators in Congress from this State.

Resolved, That upon the return home of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Legislature of South Carolina should be forthwith assembled, to adopt such measures as the exigency may demand.

CALIFORNIA.—The inhabitants of San Francisco assembled in public meeting, and resolved to unite in establishing gold dust as a currency at \$16 per ounce. A committee of five were appointed to draft a memorial to the Congress of the United States urging upon that honorable body the speedy establishment of a branch mint at that place. The following are extracts from the Californian, published at San Francisco, files of which to the 7th of October have been received in New Orleans:

"Slavery. In reference to the slave question, the editor says: We believe we echo the sense of the country, when we assert that slavery is neither needed nor desired here, and that if their voice could be heard in the halls of our national Legislature, it would be as the voice of one man, 'rather than put this blighting curse on us, let us remain as we are, unacknowledged, unaided.' Seamen's wages were \$100 a month. Sixteen vessels were lying there, short of hands. The necessities of life had become extremely scarce and high. Flour sold at \$50 per barrel; boots, \$25 a pair; shoes from \$6 to \$8 per pair; brandy from \$6 to \$8 a bottle; cards, \$2 a pack; board and lodging in the gold region, \$15 per week."

The editor of the Californian announces the stoppage of the Oregon papers; cause, the gold fever. Emigration is flowing thence to the Sacramento."

A PINT OF ALE AND A NEWSPAPER.—How strangely the value of different things is estimated in some minds! A few grains of toasted barley are wetted, and the juice squeezed into a little water with a taste of the leaves of the hop-plant—the value of both being much too small to be calculated; and a very slight tax is laid on the mixture, which costs also so little labor as hardly to be reckoned in our coinage. A pint of it sells, retail for fourpence; and when of good flavor, it is reckoned cheap—worth even more than the money. It is drunk off in a minute or two—it is gone. On the same table on which this was served lies a newspaper, the mere white sheet of which costs one penny-farthing, and which the duty thereon one penny, with no deduction for damaged, crooked, or over-printed copies made ready for sale, and charged too with carriage from mills and stamp-office at a distance; and is covered with half a million of types, at a cost of thirty pounds for itself and other sheets printed at the same office the same day; and this sells for no more than the pint of ale, the juice of a little malt and hops! And yet after one person has enjoyed it, affording him news from all parts of the world; and useful thoughts on all that interests him as a man and a citizen, it remains to be enjoyed by scores of others in the same town or elsewhere; and it promotes trade, and finds employment, and markets for goods, and ca

Communications.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 6, 1848.
 FREDERICK DOUGLASS—Dear Sir:—A good name is better than precious ointment; and when one assails it without cause or provocation, he does me harm, and himself no good, but must, from the nature of the case, do harm to himself also. I consider your attack upon the proceedings of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society upon me, uncalled for, unkind, unchristian, and untrue; and as your paper professes to be the organ of the Western N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society, and to give an impartial history of its proceedings, I call upon you to recall what you have said, in as public a manner as you gave publicity to my name in the article referred to, or have the matter referred to the Executive Committee for their decision, and then publish their proceedings, and I will be satisfied; but as things are, I am unwilling to rest under the imputation.

Yours for the right and freedom of all,
 H. BUSH.

—We should like to know what part of our remarks on the Annual Meeting of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society Mr. Bush would have us retract. If he will point out a line of the article which he complains not strictly true, we shall not need to be asked to retract, but will do so with all promptitude and pleasure.—F. D.

38, WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
 January 5th, 1848.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS—We have just had a hard-fought battle with a certain negro-hunting villain, named John Lee, of Frederick county, Md., who came on here with a determination to kidnap and carry off two innocent colored young men upon whom he had fixed his covetous eye. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., at half past eight o'clock in the morning, while Joseph Belt was walking peacefully through Duane street, two white rascals in the employ of Lee, for that purpose, came upon him, and without warrant, or anything in the shape of legal process, arrested him on pretence that he had stolen a coat.—Having got him in their clutches, they carried him in a coach to a hotel in Broadway, where the said John Lee first made his appearance, and on seeing Belt, said, "I will pay you for all this."

Subsequently, the young man thus kidnapped, in open day, was taken to Long Island, where he was found on Thursday night. He was brought before Judge Edwards on Friday, the 29th ult., and after several days' delay, was discharged on the ground of illegal arrest in the first place, and in the second place on the ground of the absence of proof that the laws of Maryland sanction slavery. The Judge held that he was not bound to take it for granted that because slavery exists in Maryland, therefore it is sanctioned by her laws, nor that he is bound to believe that a certain volume which Mr. Lee's counsel held in his hand, purporting to contain the laws of Maryland, were published by the authority of the State.

I am told that John Lee represents an association of slaveholders, who have resolved to join their purses together, for the purpose of testing the strength of the Constitution and laws of Congress on the recovery of fugitives. I believe it is generally understood here, that had not Lee's counsel committed the two errors above stated, or rather Lee one and his counsel the other, they would have taken Belt away upon purely Constitutional grounds. Mighty God—what a government! These Maryland scamps must be met and conquered. What do you say to forming a Maryland society at the North?

Yours, in haste,
 J. W. PENNINGTON.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6, 1848.

MESSES EDITORS:—Being convinced by the liberal spirit which has ever characterized your valuable paper, of your willingness at all times to contribute to the cause of humanity, I have thought it not amiss to transmit to you a brief sketch of a series of spirited anti-slavery meetings which have been held in our city during the present week.

Henry Bibb, a fugitive slave—one that has endured the most cruel suffering—one that has been deprived of every right guaranteed man by the Author of his existence, and despite the God that made him, has been manacled, and driven far worse than the beasts of burden. This distinguished fugitive (for well may one be said to be distinguished who, having undergone such severe trials and persecutions, yet remains a man, to plead in behalf his brethren still in bonds,) has for some four or five evenings past been deeply interesting the citizens of Buffalo in a course of lectures at the Pearl Street Church, (formerly Dr. Lord's,) upon the subject of American slavery, and by giving a narrative of his life. His lectures commenced on Sunday evening, and closed on Thursday evening, having severally been well attended.

He gave a thrilling and interesting narrative of his life, during twenty-five years' experience of the most cruel and heart-rending bondage. His lectures were of a nature highly entertaining and instructive, and most deeply elicited the sympathy of the greater portion of his audience. It may not be amiss to state that a large portion of his audience was composed of the most respectable of our white citizens, and many who have hitherto manifested but little interest in the cause of human freedom.

The use of the church was gratuitously given by Mr. R. B. Heacock, the proprietor, who promptly attended each meeting, and expressed an unbounded degree of sympathy with the proceedings.

At the close of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:—Whereas, the citizens of Buffalo have for some evenings past been deeply interested and instructed by the lectures of Henry Bibb upon the subject of American Slavery, and hearing the narrative of his life; and whereas, we understand that he is preparing his narrative for publication, and believing as we do that it will be a work well calculated to advance the cause of human freedom, and put to blush the apologists for American Slavery; Therefore,

Resolved, That we bespeak for him every encouragement, and bid him God-speed in his laudable undertaking.

Resolved, That as a token of our appreciation of so valuable a work, (should it be published,) containing, as it will, a complete history of his life during twenty-five years' experience in slavery, we pledge ourselves to become subscribers thereto, and also to use

all proper means to have its circulation widely extended wherever our influence may reach.

After appropriate singing, the meeting dispersed, leaving an impression long to be remembered.

Mr. Bibb will doubtless before long be in your city.

GEORGE WEIR, Jr.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1848.

JOHN DICK, Sir:—On the 18th of December—a time which may justly be termed the closing up of business, the turning point of our commercial relations, until the genial rays of the returning spring sun shall unlock the surface of our inland sea, and permit the canvas and flags of our boasted sail craft to wave majestically over the length and breadth of her mighty waters unobstructed, myself and lady, at one o'clock, left the Depot of the Eastern Railroad for Rochester, for the purpose of attending the Anti-Slavery Fair and Annual Meeting of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society.—After a pleasant but slow ride of nearly six hours, we found ourselves cordially greeted by and comfortably provided for under the roof of our esteemed friends, F. Douglass and lady, whom we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance for their hospitality throughout our sojourn in your city.

I could not help contrasting the present position and opportunities of usefulness of that man who only a few years since was a poor slave in Maryland; and seeing in him a living evidence of an equal susceptibility on the part of the colored people to attain all the higher degrees of intelligence; and further, that the assertion of our inferiority was a perfect libel upon our character, the doctrines contained in the model message of Gov. Smith, of Virginia to the contrary notwithstanding. Long may our friend Douglass live to do battle with our opponents!

But to the Fair. The display of articles was large, tasty, and demonstrably set forth the skill and perfection to which the ladies have brought the use of the needle. It confers great credit upon the Anti-Slavery ladies of Western New York, as well as the ladies of Europe, for their kind liberality and manifest interest in behalf of the slave. In justice to the ladies of England, I may observe, that had it not been for the large amount of contributions from the Old World, the display, in some measure, would have been short of its beauty.

The meetings of the Society, on account of the inclemency of the weather, were not as large as I should like to have seen—nevertheless, they were significant of the spirit of that old fashioned abolitionism which makes the pure heart glad. Ah, if the identity of feeling and honesty of purpose there manifested, were carried out by professed abolitionists generally, my word for it, we should soon see a radical change. The blood-guiltiness of this nation in regard to slavery would melt away under their scathing rebuke and expositions of hypocrisy and crime.

Yours, in behalf of the oppressed,
 A. H. FRANCIS.

[Our friend will see that a considerable portion of his letter is omitted.—The modesty of the editor would not permit of his publishing that part of it which referred to himself. For what is published, the responsibility rests on my shoulders.—J. D.]

From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1848.

In the French news, there is but little novelty at the present time. The Presidential election contest (to be decided on the 10th inst.) occupies the minds of all, and innumerable are the speculations as to its probable termination. Cavaignac has had a complete triumph lately in the National Assembly.—Grave charges were brought against him there by M. St. Hilaire, M. Garnier Page, and M. Ledru Rollin, respecting his conduct in the June insurrection. He met his adversaries face to face, replying to each of their accusations most satisfactorily, and with great calmness and moderation. Thus far, he may be said to have entirely confounded his foes.—A vote of confidence was passed by the Assembly almost unanimously in his favor; and it seems probable that the very measure that was designed to crush his Presidential prospects, may tend to their realization; but all is uncertain. The Paris correspondent of a daily paper says: "Every moment opinions change here." Prince Louis Napoleon has published a discreet and carefully written address to his fellow-citizens, which has been received with approbation. His popularity continues, and his hotel is surrounded by large assemblages of people, who wait to witness his arrival or departure. Democratic banquets continue to be held, and are principally distinguished by the violence and sedition evinced in the speeches there made.

The minds of the French people are just now a good deal taken up with His Holiness the Pope, who, together with his Cardinals, has fled from the Capital. Rome is in a state of complete insurrection, and the populace alone reign and rule there. Before the news of the Pope's flight reached Paris, Gen. Cavaignac informed the National Assembly that four steam frigates, conveying three thousand five hundred men, had been dispatched by the government to Civita Vecchia to his assistance. The Pope, however, departed secretly from Rome on the 24th inst. At first, it was asserted that he had taken refuge in France. Operations were making there to do him homage. The rejoicings of this volatile and fickle people were, in this instance, somewhat premature, as a telegraphic dispatch has since announced the Pope's arrival at Malta, where it seems probable he may await to avail himself of any favorable change which may be made in his favor. Some terrible assassinations have taken place in Rome. The Pope's Private Secretary, Cardinal Palma, and his friend, Count Rosio, have fallen victims to the fury of the populace.

These stirring and extraordinary events will cause the question to arise in the minds of many, Will Pius the 9th be the last Sovereign of Rome? As the Democrats have all in their own power, we shall watch with no little curiosity the formation of the new government of the Roman States. It yet remains to be seen how far the people there are prepared for popular liberty.

Vienna, for the present, remains quiet.—The new Austrian Diet has opened its sittings at Kremsier. The session is expected to be stormy. Windischgrätz is on the eve of departure for Hungary, to pursue the war

there. So rejoiced is the Autocrat of Berlin at the termination of the Viennese insurrection, that he has bestowed on the victorious commanders, the Ban Jellachich and Prince Windischgrätz, signal marks of his favor—presenting the Prince with the grand cross of the order of St. Andrew, and investing the Ban of Austria as a Knight of the order of St. Waldeemar. Autograph letters from the Emperor accompany these distinguished honors, and are written in the most congratulatory manner. Berlin remains in a state of siege. The Prussian Ministry have kept to the resolution of assembling the Parliament at Brandenburg, but have not, as yet, been able to form a house.

The Viceroy of Egypt, Ibrahim Pacha, is dead. This extraordinary man held the reigns of government in Egypt little more than two months, having been nominated to the Pacha-ship, in the room of his father, Mehemet Ali, on the 1st of Sept. last. Ibrahim was in the 50th year of his age. His health had long been declining, and he sunk under an accumulation of disorders. Abbas Pacha, his nephew, succeeds him. The latter has been for many years Governor of Cairo. He is a strict Mahomedan, and "on this account" it is said, the natives are glad of his accession. He has had but little intercourse with Europeans, but it is thought he will be favorably inclined towards the English, as they have already had the opportunity of showing him some courtesy.

DECEMBER 14th.

My letter has been delayed a week by the alteration in the time of the American mail leaving; so I shall briefly communicate the recently received news.

The result of the election for the Presidency of the French Republic, though not definitively known, is no longer matter of the slightest doubt. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of a king—supposed here (according to the received principle of hereditary succession) of the great Emperor, whose avowed maxim was, "Everything for the people, nothing by them"—is the man whom of all others, Republican France selects as the most appropriate embodiment of itself. For every two votes Cavaignac has received, (according to the returns as yet promulgated,) the Prince has received more than five.—The funds which, in anticipation of his election by a small majority, fell three quarters per cent., have, since the certainty of a triumphant majority, risen three per cent.—Cavaignac has issued, as the Chief of the Government, a many and sensible proclamation, announcing explicitly his intention to bow to the will of the people, let their choice fall on whom it might. Although the people are in an excited state, the only men of whom real apprehension is entertained, are the Red Republicans, constituting a small minority.—In Paris, where they most abound, their candidates (Ledru Rollin and Raspail) have polled upwards of thirty thousand votes—a proportion of about one in eight. The worst of it is, a dread certainty that that man is ready to fight, and that rather more like a demon than aught of earth. Whereas, of the seven respectable men, not devotees of Communism, probably five are still more abhorrent of combat, and the remaining two fight in a steady, respectable, old-fashioned way. This calculation (not a very inaccurate one) gives a tolerable chance for the red demon of his succeeding, but of his doing terrible mischief. No one can foresee with any certainty, the events of a week, but one may hazard a conjecture or two. Louis Napoleon made two attempts avowedly for the Empire, when Louis Philippe sat on the throne. Can any one, with a grain of sense in his head, imagine that the events of the 24th of February have converted him into a prince republican? Visions of the frontiers of the Rhine, are too likely to co-exist in his mind with that idea of empire he has never lost.—A war once begun, what prestige could be greater than that of Napoleon 2d, Emperor of the French, at the head of the army? Talents he must have to assume this position, but the strong tide that has now set in may carry him far on his way. Far greater talents will be necessary for Napoleon Bonaparte to govern the French nation, than to lead the French armies.

The recent European experiments in universal suffrage, have not certainly impressed us English with the validity of the great advantages the system is said to possess. Miserable incompetency has been but too visible in the majority of the Austrian and German deputies. The central German Assembly has been but little better. Of course, every thinking man must coincide that the experiment has been made under great disadvantages; but making the most liberal allowance for such, one would have hoped for better results. The Emperor, Ferdinand of Austria, sickly in body and weak in mind, has wisely abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph the first, that Prince's father having resigned his claim to the many cares that grace the brow of an Austrian monarch. The latest advice notices rumors that Hungary has accepted the abdication of her king, but has alienated herself from the other sought to be imposed upon her, and proclaimed herself a Republic. A war of more than ordinary ferocity, in which all officers, on both sides, are shot as soon as taken prisoners, has commenced. Prince Windischgrätz retains the command of the Imperial troops, against Lewis Kosuth, the leader of the insurgent magyars. The contest (which you will remember I long ago predicted) is essentially one of race, and although developed and precipitated by the recent liberal movements, has not, in its origin, the slightest affinity with them. It is more than probable that the Czar of Russia will be the ultimate arbiter of the contest. The King of Prussia has dissolved his lawless Assembly, and granted a Constitution of a very liberal tendency. Time will show whether it is an efficient one.

A great revolution is silently preparing in that most enigmatical of countries, Spain.—Partisan warfare, conducted with great talent, under a well organized system, is paralyzing all the efforts of the existing government.—Several of the Red Carlist Generals are leading the daily increasing insurgents. A regular system (one might almost say) of taxation is enforced in many of the provinces, in behalf of the Carlist bands, up to the very gates of the fortified towns, and has entirely superseded the extortionate contributions which formerly rendered the Carlist cause an odious one. Such opponents as are taken prisoners,

instead of being mercilessly shot down, as formerly, are treated as ordinary prisoners of war. The brutal violence of Narvaez has made him many enemies in the capital; and a rupture of a personal nature with the Queen herself, has threatened to put an end to his much-abused power. As far as I can see, events are slowly tending to the ejection of the present Queen, and the establishment of the Count of Montemolin (the son of Don Carlos) on the throne; for it must be long before Spain can become a Republic.

The Pope of Rome has, it appears, taken refuge at Garin, in the dominions of the King of Naples, having strenuously resisted that monarch's invitation to proceed to his capital. He has issued a receipt, annulling the proceedings of the Roman Assembly during his absence, the authority of which they refuse to acknowledge, on the ground that the document is not countersigned by any responsible minister. S. P. Q. R.

THE CHRONOTYPE thus kindly notices the completion of the first volume of the North Star:—THE NORTH STAR.—Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave, has completed the first volume of the North Star, in a style of which every editor might well be proud. He originated the idea in England, where the friends of the slave raised about \$2,000 to aid him in the purpose. With this very inadequate sum for a colored man, in the cause of colored men, against the advice of his most influential friends, he commenced the undertaking, pledging himself to his subscribers that his paper should live a year. He has nobly redeemed his pledge, and it must have been with great labor. No paper of more decided ability, dignity and spirit comes to our table, and this though it must have a comparatively limited circulation, and though the editor has been often obliged to travel and lecture. His labor, though it may not have paid in cash, has by no means been lost. His weighty editorials have circulated widely in the columns of other papers, and he has demonstrated the slender which lies at the foundation of slavery.

POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.—The following letter from our Washington correspondent, furnishes us with the details of the Postal Treaty just concluded with England, a copy of which was brought over by the Europa:—WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1849. The Postal Treaty with England has not yet reached the Post Office Department, but a copy of it was handed to the Postmaster General through the politeness of Mr. Crumpton, British Charge d'Affaires at this time. Its principal stipulations are probably the following:—Postage across the sea—16 cents. English inland postage—3 cents. United States inland postage—5 cents. The sea postage paid to the vessel performing the service.

TRANSIT THROUGH CANADA.—A transit rate through this country to Canada 5 cents. And 25 cents for paying by the ocean, instead of paying by letter. Transit through England, the inland postage 25 cents. Transit through Canada, the Canadian rates. Newspapers between England and the United States, and vice versa—2 cents. Periodicals weighing 2 ounces, 1 penny or 9 cents over 2 oz. and under 3 do. penny or 12 cents over 3 do. and under 6 do. 8 pence or 16 cents. And 2 pence, or 4 cents, for each ounce or fraction.

MORE PRECIOUS METAL.—Accounts from Australia state that very rich mines of lead and silver have been discovered near Port Adelaide in that country.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Mr. Faulkner in the Virginia Legislature is urging the importance of some determined action on the part of the State, in regard to fugitive slaves. He says the slave population in some sections of the State is rapidly thinning out, especially since the recent legislation of Pennsylvania, proclaiming protection to all who cross her borders. He estimates the yearly loss of the State, through the connivance of the laws of the neighboring States at \$90,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on the 2d inst., the following resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:—Resolved, That it is unnecessary and uncalled for at this time, to commit the State of South Carolina to any particular course of action in relation to the Wilnot Proviso, or the passage by Congress of any act prohibiting the introduction of slavery into any territory South of the Missouri Compromise line.

AN ELECTION FIGHT.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th says: "We regret to state that a terrible fight took place about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the poll of the Second Ward, Third Municipality, in which two men were killed, and another so badly lacerated that he is not expected to live. The origin of the fray we will not attempt to give, as we have heard a hundred different stories regarding it. We hope, however, that the persons commencing the row may be brought to justice."

THE LEARNED SLAVE.—Rev. H. W. Ellis, the learned slave liberated by subscriptions in the Presbyterian Synod of Louisiana and Alabama, has commenced his labors in Africa with great zeal. He is studying the language of two wild tribes, in order to preach to them in their own tongue. He says that the Mandingoes claim him for their countryman, because his grandfather was born in Africa. This tribe are Mahomedans, and some of their priests are intelligent, being capable of reading Hebrew, when written in the Arabic character.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE CONTEMPLATED.—A despatch to the New York Herald, dated Washington, Dec. 16, says:—James E. Smith is in a proposition in circulation—resulting, probably, from the belief of Southern statesmen that a settlement of the slavery question, in connection with the new territories, cannot be effected in any other way—that a meeting of members of Congress be called, for the purpose of forming a union upon some "middle ground," or compromise, of the difference existing, regarding the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California, or its exclusion therefrom.

ABDUCTION CASES IN MARYLAND.—In Talbot County Court, last week, negro Ben Thomas, belonging to Wm. H. Golf, was tried and convicted of enticing and assisting fourteen slaves to run away. He was sentenced to fifteen years and six months labor in the penitentiary. On the same day, James E. Work was convicted of abducting two slaves. The other three indictments against him, for abducting slaves, were removed to Queen Anne's County Court. The former indictments against Capt. Bailey, for the same cause, were also removed to Queen Anne's.—Phil. Rep.

Keep cool when you see a man in a passion: if you get into a passion yourself you cannot carry him with you.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. T., Mt. Pleasant.—Received. Name enclosed.

S. J. M., Jr., Boston.—Received and credited.

Hiram Wilson, Downs Mills.—Too late for this number.

Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 11, 1848.
 We have a good supply of snow and fine sleighing, which is being improved by the farmers bringing in their pork. There has been considerable doing in the market during the past week at a price ranging from 94 75 to 95 25 per bushel. The latter price for nice lots.—Sows were made yesterday at the same price. Flour \$5 50 per bushel. Wheat from a wagon is selling at 1 00 per bushel. Butter is plenty at 13 10c. and Hams sell at 7c Shoulers at 5c.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.
 FLOUR AND MEAL.—Duty 20 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 1, 12 50 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 2, 12 00 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 3, 11 50 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 4, 11 00 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 5, 10 50 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 6, 10 00 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 7, 9 50 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 8, 9 00 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 9, 8 50 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 10, 8 00 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 11, 7 50 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 12, 7 00 ¢ c ad val.
 No. 13, 6 50 ¢ c ad val.
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