What do you see here? Is this Wash, DC, newspaper pro-slavery, anti-slavery, or slavery-neutral?

THE NATIONAL ERA.

SKETCHES AND ESSAYS.

For the National Bra. RECOLLECTIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE,

BY PATTY LEE.

LILY FAIRBANK.

CHAPTER III.

How beautiful, but oftentimes now sad, is the transition from childhood to womanhood. And Lily had now ceased to be a child. No longer petted, and caressed, and scolded, and coaxed, sho stood on that mysterious threshold which opens into a new life. The rosy dream of the new doll and the holyday dress was broken forever-the sweet dew and the rain were no longer sufficient, and the flowers of her breast had already been watered with tears; for, though she had not yet attained her sixteenth summer.

"She had learned the world's cold wisdom now; She had learned to pause and fear."

Night was pitching her tent among the shadows of a lovely evening, in early May. The orchard boughs were breaking into heauty on the hills, and boughs were breaking into heauty on the hills, and the scent of the cherry blossoms was sweet in every breezo; the pea vinces in the garden front-ing the little cabin where Lily dwelt were white, and the narrow grass belt bordering the walks whiter, with the week's washing, laid down to bleach, when, from beneath the old appletree in a dim corner were heard the bitter sobbings of that first deep grief, which admits of no consola-tion and no hone.

tion and no hope. What a night of darkness settles down upon What a night of darkness sectors town upon the soul, when the golden mists of fancy are dis-placed from the heart, and its joyous pulsations changed to discord, by the breaking in of an un-welcome truth! What a sad epoch it is in life, when sleep forsakes the pillow, and the voice of friendship fails to soothe! The reader may smile at the simple sorrows I am about to relate; but she as much deserves our sympathy who mourns for as much deserves our sympathy who inclusion the going out of her young hopes, as does the monarch who weeps for the fading star of empire. For, however limited our sphere, it is all the world to us; and the taking thence of the sun-shine, is a sorrow over which the proudest ambi-tion does well to be still. And what now was the monbine of the starlicht on the duttering of the trembling of the starlight, or the fluttering of the birds, to the pale weeper, who sat on the three bed beneath that old appletree in the garden? Sometimes she would give way to the bitterness of her feelings, and the writhing of her lip, and the wringing of her hands, were pitcous to see. Then, pushing back the dark masses of hair that had fallen over her forehead, and wiping the hot had fallen over her forehead, and wiping the hot tears with her coarse apron, she would sunther the wild cry of her agony, to a more subdued and hollow mean, and, pressing her hands tightly to-gether, strive to hush the convulsions that shock her bosom for we must become familiar with grief, before we can "arise and go about our house hold cares, and give our souls to peace."

The afternoon preceding the evening of which I write, Lily was happy. Her tasks all cheerfully accomplished, she smothed back her glossy ring accomplished, she smothed back her glossy ring-lets, and, tying on a blue gingham apron over a chintz dress, something faded, it is true, but neat and clean, seated herself on the liag stones before the door, to read aloud for her mother, who sat by, rocking the cradle with one foot, and sewing bu-sily the while—ever and anon hitching back her chair, as the chequered shadows of the cherry thread her the addiving area. Sha was trees lengthened in the declining sun. She was happy, for she had often met with the idol of her is, and the star of hope stood brightly over the future. True, he had never told her that he loved her; but his visits had been so frequent his manner so tender and respectful, that Lily, though not given to the misconstruing of civilities, could not but interpret favorably—time will un-

Sometimes, as she thought of the disparity of birth and education that separated her from him, she sighed heavily; but recollections of a thou-sand things he had said, relative to his superiority to such prejudices, would come, and the sigh speedily give place to a smile. With a mind naturally above, and cultivated much beyond, those urally above, and chilisted much beyond, those of her strata of society, she was, in fact, no un-worthy lovemate for the Village Doctor, whose wealthy parentage and superior education, with all their extrinsic advantages, were supposed to place him several grades above her. At her age the heart is susceptible, and, subjected to the arts and blandishments so well calculated at any time to win their way, is it a marvel if Lily gave her-self up to the delicious fancy, whose end is a hell or a heaven? And, as she "lent to the rhyme of

or a neaven? And, as she "lent to the rhyme of the poet the music of her voice," the drop was ready to fall, that must embitter the cup. The old mastiff, that lay at her feet, lifted his head from between his fore paws, and growled hearrety, as the gate creaked, and Caroline Brad-ley made her appearance, attired in a manner to contrast as much as a constitue with the

Lily was not permitted to milk the old brindle THE LAW OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF cow that night, nor to arrange the bread and milk for the children, nor to attend to any other house-For two contracts, nor to attend to any other house-hold duty, lest her head might be worse. But affecting to aleep, as her mother bent over her before retiring to rest, she waited till all was still, and, stealing silently out, indulged her sorrow as we have seen we have seen.

we have seen. We may talk of modifying circumstances as we will, but what hope, what solace, had the world for Lily? Her higher and nobler aspirations orushed down by poverty, denied admittance in-to the better class of society, and removed by natural superiority from the circle in which she was born, the world grew suddenly a blank, at the breaking of the reed upon which, in the beautiful confidence of woman, her soul had leaned.

For the National Era. LINES TO A RAINDROP. BY THEODORIC.

Clear as crystal, silver bright, Sparkling in the sunbeam's light, Gaily dancing through the air, Devoid of grief and free from care;

Unconscious of thy destiny, Thou think'st that earth was made for thee; Thou hop'st Torever to enjoy Pleasures no pain can e'er alloy.

Thou dream'st of lasting happiness, Of endless life, free from distress. Of endless life, free from distress. Perchance there is in store for thee A life from pain and trouble free;

Perchance some rose's curtained bower May catch thee in the evening shower Aud there in glory thou may'st dwell, Shut in a gorgeous, perfumed cell; But happiness can't last for aye, So here, sweet pearl, thou canst not stay, To-morrow's sun will drink thee up, And spoil thee of thy crimson cup.

Perchance in falling thou may'st light In some fair, sparkling rivulet bright, When, glancing in the moonbeam's ray, Thou'lt gaily, briskly, glide away; But this forever caunot last, So do not hasten on so fast, For soon, whelmed in the ocean blue, For soon, whelmed in the ocean blue, Thy beauties will be lost to view; A thousaud fates await thy fall, And grief and trouble in them all.

Thou mind'st me of the dreams of youth, Which then are taken all for truth; Youth, sporting gaily as it flice, Knows not its happiness to prize, And thinks that joy forever stays Attendant on his youthful days; But, ere he comes to manhood's prime, His ears will cease to hear the chime

Of merry laugh and cheerful play, For these will fly like smoke away,

And youth in manhood quits his joys, And pleasure ceases with his toys. CANONSBURG, PA.

RUSSIA-TURKEY-No. 6.

A DIGRESSION.

If we seem to digress briefly from Russian and Turkish affairs, by entering upon a direct exami-nation of the moral character of the system of slavory in the United States, it is a digression slavery in the United States, it is a digression naturally arising out of the questions which the forms of government of the Russian and Turkish empires suggest. In both these States, slavery has been incorporated as a part of the policy, on a scale more vast than in any other modern countries. To examine American slavery, we shall aim to bring it to the test of the best standard—the Bible. And, first, we will make some observations about the character of this standard. The Bible has

Anu, arst, we will make some observations about the character of this standard. The Bible has been more assailed and vituperated than any other book; but it has proved too strong for all its opposers. If it were the word of man only, this could not have been the case. uld not have been the case ; but supposin thi it the word of God, the hypothesis is fully sup-ported by events. Therefore its abettors, amid a crowd of missiles and a force of artillery greater crowd of missiles and a force of artillery greater than was ever brought to bear upon any other set of men, have kept their standard displayed, and seen its principles justified, and its predictions verified, as those of no other book have ever been For, "if God be for us, who can be against us?" In the long run, none can successfully oppose him who takes the oracles of God for his guide.

Let men generally cordially adopt its precepts and there will be a renovated state of human at and there will be a renovated state of human hi fairs. In the place of hypocrisy, there will come truth, candor, and sincerity; instead of knavery honesty; instead of a feverish pursuit of wealth power, and emolument, the love of God and o power, and emolument, the love of God and of man, expressed in the appropriate fruits of "joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meckness, temperance, operating in the minds of men-a subjugation of the "passions and lusts," that now so extensively lead them into the paths of the destroyer. If these Christian virtues, built of the destroyer. If these Christian virtues, built on the Word and supported by the power of God, were to rule in the hearts of our race, men would "not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another." Let nations at once and generally adopt these principles, and the faint traces of the Millennium would be visible. Let them thus he spread and endure but for the

contrast as much as possible with the pretensions of the humbler Lily, in order to mortify the pride of the number Lily, in order to mortify the pride betokening that the reddening streaks of the monthing betokening that the day is at hand." Their con-tinued powerful influence would bring the glorious day, in a fulness of blessings, in a period not ex-ceeding the average life of man. Yes, then would

LOUISIANA-1847. Compiled for the National Era. BY A MARYLANDER. Ш. BLACK CODE OF LOUISIANA-Continued

Law of June 7, 1806. SEC. 38. No slave shall be permitted to buy B. Hudson.

SEC. 38. No slave shall be permitted to buy, sell, negotiate, trade, or exchange, any kind of goods or effects; and no slave shall be allowed to hold any barge, pirogue, or boat, or manage or bring up for his (the slave's) own use, any horses, mares, or horned cattle, under penalty of forfeiting the whole; and any person shall have the authority to seize and carry away from every such slave such goods, articles, &c., and deliver them to the nearest justice of the peace, &c., and he shall pronounce, &c., the effects so seized shall be for-feited and sold, &c.: *Provided*, That if anything so seized shall be proved to have been stolen, &c., the said goods shall be restored, &c.: And prothe said goods shall be restored, &c.: And pro vided, That every master of any slave residing

out of New Orleans may give permission to such negro to sell or exchange in New Orleans, &c., the goods and effects of said master, to be dis-

the goods and effects of said minster, to be dis-tinctly specified, &c. SEC. 39. If the proprietor, manager, or governor of any slave shall refuse or neglect to provide said slave, at said master's expense, with sufficient clothing, shelter, or nourishment, (*Phabillement*, le contert on la nouriture suffisants,) it shall be law-but for any nonsen to lodge a complaint in favor of ful for any person to lodge a complaint in favor of said slave to the justice of the peace, &c., and the said shave to the fusice of the peace, dec, and the justice shall summon the master, &c.; and if he finds the charge to be true, and the said master will not exculpate himself and prove his inno-cence, either by positive proof or by his oath, (which he shall be allowed to make.) the said justice shall give such orders for the relief of the slave as he thinks best, and shall fine the master, &c., in a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, &c., to be appropriated to the poor of the parish, &c.; and it shall be the duty of every justice, &c., to inform themselves, &c., in what manner slaves are treated in his district, &c., and to enforce the monthly of this district, &c. execution of this act.

execution of this act. SEC. 40. Free people of color ought never to insult or strike white people, (les blancs,) nor to pretend to conceive themselves equal to them; $\{s^{c}egaler \ a \ cax;\}$) on the contrary, they ought to yield to them on every occasion, (ceder le pas par-tout.) and never to speak to or answer them but with respect, on pain of being punished by im-prisonment, according to the gravity of the offence, [lu gravite du cas.] (lu gravite du cas.)

SEC. 41. As natural justice forbids that any per son, be their condition in life what it may, should

son, be their condition in life what it may, should be condemned without having been heard, and as the order of eivil government requires that a just and equitable mode of administering justice should be established, *It is decreed*, that all crimes and offences which shall be committed by any slave, &c., and for which crimes capital punishment can or ought to be inflicted legally, shall be heard, examined, and definitively judged, by a tribunal composed of the judge of the county court, (and in case of his absence by two justices of the peace.) and a number of freeholders, not less than three nor more than five, &c.: *Provided*, That none of the members of the said tribunal shall own the slave to be prosecuted, or be related to the the slave to be prosecuted, or be related to the owner of said slave within the fourth degree; and the county judge, &c., shall deliver the slave ac-cused (*le coupable*) to the jailer of the county, &c., and shall convene the number of freeholders required by this act within three days after the arrest of the slave; and the tribunal shall order

the slave to be brought to the bar, and shall hear the charge against him and his defence, and shall proceed to the examination of witnesses or other proofs, and shall pronounce definitively upon the offence before it in a manner the most summary and the most expeditions; and in case the ac-cused shall be convicted of any crime punishable by death under this act, judgment shall be ren-

lered accordingly, and the sentence shall be exccuted, &c. SEC. 42. If the crime or offence of which the slave is accused be not punishable by death, he shall be prosecuted in the same manner as directed in the 41st section, by a tribunal composed of a justice of the peace and three freeholders, &c.; and in case the slave is found guilty of any crime

and in case the slave is found guilty of any crime which is not capital, the judgment shall be cor-poral punishment, not extending to loss of limb or life, in the discretion of the judges, &c. SEC. 43. A judge and two freeholders shall form a quorum, when a slave is accused of a capital crime; and it requires the unanimous opinion of the quorum to convict or acquit in such a case, and the desiview shall be facel. Juty when the and the decision shall be final; but when the slave is accused of an offence not capital, the agreement of the judge and one of the freeholders is sufficient to pass judgment. Sac. 44. The members of this said tribunal

SEC. 44. The members of this said inhomn shall take an oath to try truly and impartially, &c. SEC. 45. The evidence of all free Indians under oath, and of all slaves also under oath, is admissi-ble on all trials before the aforesaid tribunal. SEC. 40. The testimony of every slave and In-dian under oath shall also be admitted in all causes

free nearces mulattees or mustees (ne

From the Cleveland True Democ LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION.

The friends of the Liberty party convened in Akron, August 11, 1847, pursuant to call. On motion, Mr. Alpha Wright was elected Moderator of the Convention, and T. B. Hudson and A. A. Smith were elected Secretaries. The following successful and another to pre-

The following persons were appointed to pre-are business for the Convention: Rev. J. Keep, E. Wade, H. B. Spelman, and T. Hudson

After some remarks by Messrs. Wade, Barker &c., showing the advancement of the Anti-Sla-very feeling on the Western Reserve, the Con-vention adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M. Two o'clock P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by L. Smith. The business committee reported the following resolutions, which were considered and discusses of intermediations of the at intervals during the subsequent sessions of the Convention, and passed unanimously :

[We are so pressed with communications that e insert only those resolutions to which we suppose the meeting would have special attention directed.-Ed. Era.]

Resolved, That it is essential to the prosperit of the Liberty cause in Northern Ohio, that a Liberty party paper be sustained on the Western Resolved, That we recommend to the Buffalo

Convention to nominate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency men who love justice and fear God, and who will, without any compromise of the principles of the Liberty party, unite the great-est strength of number

est strength of numbers. Resolved, That Slavery is not to be checked, much less destroyed, by compromise; and the men or the party who would make any compromise im-plying the rightfulness and constitutionality of Slavery, under pretence of hostility to the sys-tem, deceive the people. Resolved, That the party which opposes Sla-very by merely comparing its extension beyond the

Resoured, 1 hat the party which opposes Sia-very by merely opposing its extension beyond the river Nucces or the Rio Grande, and the Liberty party which will accept nothing short of the utter overthrow of Slavery, hold principles and have objects hostile to each other, and they cannot unite without the one or the other abandons its princi-ples and objects

without the one of the other humanum is print ples and objects. *Resolved*, That the "Wilmot Proviso" is not common ground, on which the Liberty party can unite with Whigs or Democrats, without fulsify-ing its principles, abandoning its organization, and proving to the world that its men are not made of the stuff to meet the crisis involved in made of the stuff to meet the crisis involved in

the overthrow of Slavery. Resolved, That the Liberty party is not. as some nesorea, 1 nut the Liberty party is not, as some of its enemies falsely assert, an anti-church or anti-minister party, nor does it seek to modify, alter, or destroy church organization; but Liberty men do and will insist on the responsibility of the churches and ministry to the moral sense of nankind, and their own avowed principles, and bound to make common cause with the friends of humanity against the system of American Sla-

very. Messrs. Tiffany, Wade, Spelmau, Plumb, and Brooks, were appointed a committee to report upon the establishment of a Liberty party news-

paper on the Western Reserve. On motion, J. Tiffany, Esq., was invited to ad-dress the Convention on the subject of Slavery,

aress the convention on the subject of Slavery, at seven o'clock in the evening. After some discussion upon the second resolu-tion, the Convention adjourned to seven o'clock P. M.

The evening session was occupied in listening to the address of Mr. Tiffany; after which, the Convention adjourned to meet at eight o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, EIGHT A. M.

Thorsbar, Autors 12, Finn A. M. The Convention met according to adjournment. Opened with prayer by H. B. Spelman. Appoint-ed L. Smith Secretary, in the place of T. B. Hud-son and A. A. Smith, who took leave of the Conrention.

The sessions of the Convention during the day were occupied in the discussion of the action of the Macedon Lock Convention, and the report of the committee on the establishment of a Liberty

the committee on the establishment of a Liberty party paper. Their report, as ultimately and unanimously adopted, was as follows: *Resolved*, That a Liberty party paper is impe-riously demanded by the interests of the Anti-Slavery cause in Northern Ohio, and *must be had*. *Resolved*, That the assignment of the subscrip-tion list and fixtures of the Cleveland American the subscription of the subscription. be made to E. Wade, Esq., for benefit of the Northern Ohio Liberty Association.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred dol-lars be raised by contribution, and expended in paying for the aforesaid fixtures and subscription st, and the publishing of a new paper at Cleveland.

swords upon the ground, and drew up their car-bines, which they had retained in their left hands, aimed deliberately at my head, all cocked, and again demanded a surrender. I stood with my back to the wall, and the three men on the other three sides, all beyond my reach, and so my back to the wall, and the three men on the other three sides, all beyond my reach, and so far from each other as to give me no ohance to strike at them or their weapons. I then asked them what they wanted, in order to gain time, af-fecting not to know whether they wanted my money or myself. They soon seemed aware of my intent, and, although from the beginning it was obvious they wished to avoid duschurging their pieces so near the city, still I saw unmis-takeable signs that the time of parley was closed. Unable to reach my horse or attack them, I sur-rendered to the Captain, and the three, bringing my arms behind me, and taking the end of the rope with which they had tied my hands, one of them mounted my horse, and, putting me on a mustang, rode off at full speed. Further particu-lars of my journey I shall writo hereafter. "I arrived within ten miles of this place late at night, slept a short time in as good lodging as any body on the premises, a few scattering rancheros, rose, and got here about seven in the morning. From the time of my capture I was honorably treated by the Captain as a prisoner of war. Af-ter crossing a deep river, he loosed my arms, and we went on, strange to say, with that perversity of about the prevention.

we went on, strange to say, with that perversity of character which never fails me. I rode on through the deep forests, the sequestered paths abounding in new and beautiful flowers and vines, and all that my heart had ever conceived of loveand all that my heart had ever conceived of love-liness in nature, so lost in admiration of the un-surpassable glories of the way as to feel almost forgetful that I was bound, and wholly careless about the result of my novel situation. Some faint description of this truly lovely route you shall have hereafter. Now a few words of my treatment. In me, all that has been said of Mex-ing southy here here wholly clutted. I was

ican cruelty has been wholly falsified. I was placed in the house of the Senora Augustina Fernando. She has treated me with more than hos-pitality. I have received of her hands the kindpitanty. I have received of her indust in and ness and tenderness of a mother. To-night I can-not devote time to particulars, but I earnestly de-sire all may know her kindness to an American prisoner. But this is only a beginning. You will be astonished to hear that all the inhabitants of this village have extended towards me more than the elegent civilities of refined life—they than the elegant civilities of refined life-they have received me cordially at their houses-they have given me assistance with a delicacy and pro-priety which no American community can excel for instance, the Senora caused me to be furnished with a clean linen shirt, and had all my dirty clothes (thanks to life in camp) washed. "The Catholic Padre, Manuel de Silvia, fur-

nished me every comfort, and crowned all his at-tention to me by communicating in Latin that my friend Barnes had been heard from, and was alive. He walked with me arm and arm about the village. visiting the alcalde, a most benevolent and kind-hearted man, and the principal places in the place, and his church among others, and gave me money and clothes to dress as a citizen, and save me the mortification of going to Cordova in American uniform, all at his own suggestion. He has done me the kindness to propose to carry or cause this letter to be sent to Vera Cruz, and in everything been truly to me a friend and a Christian; God grant his example may be initiated by all clergy-men. By means of the Latin, I could learn and communicate most that I could be made to under-stand, for no one understocd English. "Casto Ferando, a citizen here, bestowed on me

every attention, and gave me money with a deli-cacy so exquisite as to make it impossible to decacy so exquisite as to make it impossible to de-cline with grace, though of course I did so. Others made me similar presents, and one young gentleman, Jose Maria Villegas, of talent and ex-cellent heart, seemed to exhaust his ingenuity in making me happy. As to comfort, I assure you I never in my life was more consulted by my most intimate friends. From some reason, all who ap-proach me, particularly of the white or Spanish blood, bestow upon me more favors than I can name, and in a manner which I cannot refuse. For instance, the young man above named, since name, and in a manner which i cannot retuse. For instance, the young man above named, since I commenced writing this, came as I sat at the ta-ble and handed me a dollar. Of course I declin-ed. He gently put his arm around my head, clasped it to his bosom in a manner so tender and a counterpace as call of entropy that the court countenance so full of entreaty, that to say a word more would have been sheer brutality. Another young man very coolly came in since I com-menced writing, and laid three dollars down on the table with a sort of businessair, and, when I began to decline, seemed so inclined to be offended that I said no more. This gentleman is called Estevo Ponsy Camp. There are two heautiful and inter-esting young ladies who have honored me with every attention that my situation required. every attention that my situation required. "In short, I cannot describe to you the generous treatment I have received at the hand of this peo-

ple; never shall I forget them. I would go from Vera Cruz to visit the lady Senora Fernando for her kindness to me. God bless her and her house-

land. Resolved, That three agents, the Rev. John Keep, A. Smith, and E. Sacket, be appointed by the Convention to raise the sum of money speci-fied nove in Frontier Ohio. The following resolutions were offered, (the first three by Rev. J. Keep, and the last by H. B. Spelman,) and were adopted : Methods and the last by H. B. Spelman, and the last by H. B. Spelman, and were adopted : Methods and the last by H. B. Spelman, and the l

the Southern blacks employed upon the sonorous beauties of Helenic diction. We have not a single beauties of Heleinc diction. We have not a single Greek type in our office, or we would give a por-tion of the good book in the good language, and then invite our readers to econocive the treasconces group assembled, and the leader pouring out his Greek to them, stirringthem up in the very words of the Great Apostle, or amusing them in the lan-guage which Demosthenes used. Somebody says that the text is modern Greek. That does not lessen its importance; it only changes the sable reader from a Demosthenes to a Coloctroni. Dan-groups the Greek Testamenta are scatgerous times, when Greek Testaments are scat-tered among the slave population of the South.

United States Gazette. GOVERNOR WRIGHT (says the Alwany Atlas) was only fifty-two years of age. He was born in the town of Amherst, Massaclusetts, on the 24th day of May, 1795. The subsequent year, his father and family removed to Vermont. In 1815, he was graduated at Middlebury College, in that State; and in the fall of that year removed to this State, to commence the study of the law at Sandy Hill. In the full of 1823, he was elected to the State Senate, from St. Lawrence county. In 1826, he was elected to Congress. In 1829, he was chosen State Comptroller, to which office he was in 1839 re-elected by the Legislature. In 1833, he was cohesen United States Senators, to which office he was re-elected in 1837, for the term of six years. In 1843, he was again re-elected, and in 1844 was called from the Senate, to take the post of Gov-ernor of New York, on which he entered on the

1st of January, 1845, and from which he retired on the 1st of January, 1847.

Longot and that any nucleose preserve preserve the Supreme Court information. VI. Copious Reports of all Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States which possess general interest. Great care will be bestowed upon this department of the "Report-er." These reports, alone, to the members of the price-sion must entitle the "Reporter" to their patronage and A New HAPPINESS.—A letter-writer from Vera Cruz says: "The shells from our mortars, burststruction within the city; and it is fair to pre-sume that the round shot from our batteries had an equally happy effect."

"Will "The General News of the Day will be given in a con-densed form, with industry and attention." Such is a brief view of what the 'UNITED STATES Re-rootTRE" is designed to be. All the plans and arrangements have been well matured, and the hole is confidently cherish-ed, that the "United States Reporter" will prove itself an energotic industrious, dignified, and perfectly independent journal. It will have no party views—ne political blass. The proprietor, by the terms of his contract with the Senate of the United States, is bound to the condition that "the paper shall contain no political discussions except the debates." It will be a vehicle of news—not the organ of any set of opin-ions. The grand aim of the subscriber is to establish at the seat of Government a faithful and prompt reporter of all sorts of intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the Yournent, may rely at all times with implicit confidence. It is believed that the establishment of such a reliable."

an equally happy effect." PATENT AGENCY.-All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared abi attended to. Aug. 20. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C. CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Public cations, No. 22 Spruce streed, New York.-The subscri-ber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friende of the cause that he has made arrangements with the put-lishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and re-tail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this coun-try. There can be no dubt, that if the Tawrin, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the moust antisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Sla-very Depository will be soutably appreciated and improved. It is not deenned beat to comprise in this advertisement s-tomplet catalogue of the Books, Pamphlet, Tracts, Engrar-ings, &c., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that anong a large assortment of Publications may be found the following: Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on Ameri-can Slavery; Discussion between Rice and Blanchard; Home, written in prison, by C. T. Torrey; Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Nilton Clarke; Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Argu-ment, by a Wirghian; Jitary Slavert's Argument; Winous, the Bowm, Maid of the South; the American Board and Slaver building, by Rev. W. PAtton; German Anti-Slavery Alma-na for BAT; Liberty Almanacs and Tracts, by the thousand, bundred, Joszn, or single copy, do. It is conflownth hoped

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Throughout the sessions of Congress, Extras will be issued if yom the Office of the "United States Reporter," contan-ing the reports of all such debates as may possess particu-larly excluding interest. All newspapers throughout the United States who publich this Prospectus once a week from this date that the meeting of Congress, will be entitled to an exchange with the "United States Reporter," and will be placed on the list of those to whom the Extras will be despected. All subscriptions and communications to be post paid, ad-dressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter," Washing-ton, D. C." to the Business Agent of the Society, WILLIAM HARNED, Aug. 12. 22 Sprace street, New York. THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet or 43 closely printed pages, prepared with great care by a master hand, and illustrated by several engravings, designed and executed expressive for this work. In order to give the widest possible circulation to this valuable Anti-Shavery do-ument, the wholesale price has been reduced to the following rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at \$30 per thousand; 100 e 100 copies, at \$3.50 per hundred; 60 copies for \$2: 25 copies for \$1, &c. All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the conveyance by which they are to be forwarded. Also for sale, Rademacher's German Liberty Almanae for 1847; with a large variety of Anti-Slavery Books, Tracts, En-gravings, &c., as the Depository of the American and Foreigr Anti-Slavery Society, No. 5 Sprace street, by Jan. 7. DIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of TMPROVED LARD OIL .- No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. ThiPROVED LAKD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 1, 2, for Woolens and Machinery.—in good shipping other. The following letter speaks of its quality: "I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I pur-chased of thee, and an happy to state that I can speak deci-dedly in its praise. I have used it on wool of different grades, from the common or mative to the full-blood merino. in the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better article of No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for thep lights."

Jan. 7. BIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of Claims before Congress and the Executive Departments also, for procuring Patents for new intentions. Office, corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C Jan. 7.

Jan. 7. TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for Turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North street, Baltimore. Apply at No. 10 North street, SILVER WARE, of erery description and style, manufac-tured by A. E. WARNER, No. 5 North Gay street, Balti-more. Appl 29. TURE MULTIMENT Alexandree Street Street

 So 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights."
 For sale by THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer. June 24. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnai, One. JOHN G. WILMOT, Paper Hanger and Upholstering, at the short est notice. Superior Ventitan Binds made to order: also, Huak, Mose, and Hair Nattressee. Country merchants supplied on very reasonable terms. Arril 29.
 THE Proprietors of the Guy street Chair Ware Homas and they have no on hand a very splendid asortice of the short end of the reasonable terms. Arril 29.
 THE Proprietors of the Guy street Chair Ware Homas and they have no on hand a very splendid asortice of a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request personable terms. Supplied on the strenge of the Guy street Chair Ware Homas and they have also on hand a very splendid assorticent of Parler and other Chairs, comprising malaceany, maple, wahnt, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request personable forms. Supplied on the suppassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds: also, Bronne, Split Cane, Cane Seate, Toys, Chair Stuff, de.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommendating terms. Baltimore, Arril 20. Attorney and Counsellor at Lar, Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Nary, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Nary, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Nary, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Nary, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Nary, and t Feb. 11.---it

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON THE SEVENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT,

No. 1 of THE UNITED STATES REPORTER, A Daily Journal of Government, Legislative, and General News.

General Types. THE subscriber is now enabled to announce the completion of his arrangements for the establishment of a well-or-ganized and independent Journal of News at the Seat of the General Government. The leading features of the UNITED STATE: REPORTEN will be the following: 1. Early intelligence of the untrements of the tailous De-meters of the tailous tailous the tailous the tailous the tailous tailous the tailous tailous the tailous tailous the tailous tail

Cherral Government.
The leading features of the UNITED STATE1 REPORTER will be the following:
Learly intelligence of the morements of the traitors De-partments of the Government, in reference to domestic affairs and to the foreign relations of the country, will be given with seruptions fidelity. Poissessing peculiar lacilities for obtain-ing information, the "Reporter" will be enabled frequently to communicate, exclusively, intelligence of the most impor-tant character.
If. The arrbatim Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the United States Senate, which the proprietor is bound to furnish daily to that body, in accordance with the terms of the contract made at the close of last session of Congress. The arrangements now made will at once fully secure to the Senate of the United States an authentic and complete record of its debates; and to the people-in a greatly enlarged an-ship of that body to which they have ever looked with scien-tors and respectful regard.
If. The Proceedings and Debates in the House of Repre-sentatices will also be given, with fulness, impartiality, and the utmost promptitude. Each day's record will be com-pletely made up, and appear in the "Report" in actinet.
IV. A Sumoptical Vier of the Proceedings and Drive to the resonance of the transment of the reports of the Senate of the "Report of senate of the United States of the Senate of the theory of the debates.

pletely made up, and appear in the "Reporter" next morn-ing. IV. A Synoptical View of the Proceedings and Debates of all the State Legislature: will be regularly given. Members of Congress, and all classes of readers, will thus be belt thilly and systematically informed of domestic legislation in ail sections of the United States. V. Early intelligence of all unportant moreneuts in the Legislatures of Great Britain and France will be channed cated by every steamer from Europe, through reporters in London and Paris who possess peculiar facilities for obtaining information.

support. VII. The General News of the Day will be given in a con-

It is believed that the establishment of such a reliable journal of indeligence, on terms which place it within the reach of the great masses of the people, at the commencement of what promises to be a most interesting and eventual period in the history of Congressional proceedings, will be regarded with favor by all classes of the community; and, having thes stated his objects, the subscriber respectfully solicits a lin-eral and general support from the enlightened public of the United States. JAMES A. HOUSTON, Stenographer to the U.S. Senute. The "United States Reporter" will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, and issued every morning, except Sub-days, at the rate of six dollars per annum; single copies, low cents.

ents. In connection with the daily paper, there will be issued from the same establishment,

THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS.

THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS. This publication will contain exclusively the Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the Congress of the United States. It will be issued sensiverekly, in an elegant quart-form, throughout the sessions of Congress, and will be fur-nished to subscribers at the rate of two dollars for the long session, and one dollar for the short session. It is bulkived that this great national work will be deemed indispensable in the library of every public institution, publican, and prote-sional man, throughout the country is and that it will be re-garded by the great mass of the propies as the very less to-litical text book for their own instruction and that of their children.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

the star is above the bramble. Bonnet and parasol were laid aside by the kind

"They say," she continued, "your old man "They say," she continued, "your old man teren spends the money you get for sewing, for think; but, dear knows! we can't keep him away from our house; mother says he owes so much i now, she is afraid it will keep you at work a good while to pay it. But, la! how did you happen to make this dress so big? I've brought it back, for mother never can wear it; it must be all ripped to pieces, and made right up again." Then, as she saw the children weeding the cucumber vines, she exclaimed : exclaimed :

"Bless me! if your children aint barefoot! Why, I should think they'd get their death of cold! Bill Starks ran off and went fishing yesterday, and came home sick at night. His father whipped him a'most to death, but it does no good; he'll run away whether or no. His mother said, he'll run away whether or no. In mother saw, last night, she was right glad he tuk sick; it was good enough for him. But he got so bad about midnight, they had to come for the Doctor. But Bill is so dreadful ugly, he wont take doctor-stuff.

to, that she don't mind him much." "Poor Willic," said Mrs. Fairbank, "he is not naturally a bad child; I must go and see him. Lily, dear, put some honey in a saucer, and I will take it over—perimps he will take his medicine in that; and then added, as she tied on her bon-net, just mind the cradie a little, Lily, I will not be gone long, and if your father comes hock give be gone long; and, if your father comes back, give him a bowl of sweet milk, and. persuade him to

him a bowl of sweet min, and persuade him to lie down, if you can." As the kind-hearted woman set off on her er-rand of love, Carolice said, "I suppose you know, Lily, the Doctor is about to leave us." The chill went down to Lily's heart. Not af-

fecting indifference, she answered, as she pulled to pieces a dandelion, and scattered the fragments

to pieces a dandenon, and scattered the fragments over the dog, "No, I did not know it; is he?" "O, I expected you knew that;" Caroline re-plied, exulting in the pain she inflicted. "How should 1 know; I am not the keeper of his soul," said Lily; "but where is he going, and how soor 20

how soon ?" "Where is he going?" echoed the tormenter; "back East, of course. His folks have writ for him to come. They think there is nobody here fit for him to associate with. I know that, for I sede the letter; and I guess the Dootor thinks so, too, from some things Pvo heard him say. I think, by the way the letter read, he is on a kind of wild-goose chase, to see the country, like. His mother is dreadful feared he'll get married here-but, Lordy me! he wouldn't have none of us--I

know him too well for that!" Poor Lily tried to talk of a thousand things, Foor Lify tried to take of a thousand things, but it was all in vain. O, what would she have given to be alone, and let her thoughts throng on her as they would. At length, being rallied by Caroline, as to the sudden pallor of her check, she was forced to complain of sudden indisposition; but that artful and envious girl knew too well the cause, for

"Who sees the heifer dead, and bleeding fresh, And finds hard by a butcher with an axe, But will suspect;"

and took leave, hugging to her heart the secret that was shortly to be blazoned over the whole

that was knortly to be biazoned over the where village. "Striving to bind her heart away from break-ing, with a cold cerement from the grave," Lily prayed for death. But hope will not depart ut-terly from one so young; and, as the time for her mother's return drew near, she gathered up her broken dreams, and smiled, as she gathered up her heard new in the village, in the hope of hearing a contradiction or confirmation of all her fears; but the mother answered, quietly—"Nothing at

Bonnet and parasol were laid aside by the kind Bonnet and parasol were laid aside by the kind hostess, and Miss Bradley, seating herself, as she adjusted two or three very showy rings, said : "Really, Mrs. Fairbank, you have quite a pro-tector in this dog; and it's quito fortunate, for you are so often alone of nights." Thus alluding to the dissipated husband and father, as "kindly as the fisher hooks the worm." "They say," she continued, "your old man even spends the money you get for sewing, for drink; but, dear knows! we can't keep him away from our house; mother says he owes so much now, she is afraid it will keep you at work a good while to pay it. But, la l how did you happen to make this dress so big? I've brought it back, for mother never can wear it; it must be all ripped to vieces. and made right up again." Then, as she

to fight the armies of the altens," and, in a spir-itual sense, "subdue kingdoms." Therefore, let no man suppose for a moment, that, in opposition to the system of American sla-very, we mean to assume any positions antago-nistical to those of the Holy Scriptures, or advonistical to those of the Holy Scriptures, or advo-cate any views inconsistent with their injunctions. Convince us that the propriety and necessity of universal freedom cannot be maintained by the principles of the Bible, and we will give them up. But, thinking otherwise, we shall endeavor to pre-sent a reason of the faith that is in us. The command of Scripture to obedience to the

midnight, they had to come for the Doctor. But Bill is so dreadful ugly, he wont take doctor-stuff. He just lies and moans, he does, and calls for his mother; but she has so many cross brats to tend to, that she don't mind him much." "Poor Willic," said Mrs. Fairbank, "he is not naturally a bad child; I must go and see him. Lily, dear, put some honey in a saucer, and I will take it over—periaps he will take his medicine in those, and come of the despotic form of government. The Apostle, in the i3th chapter of Romans, decides what is the proper object of civil government. It is, that "rulers may be not a terror to good works, but to the evil." tive decides, interest and the uncontrol of at all the ques-tion as to its best form. That question is, I be-lieve, indirectly determined in the Scriptures by lieve, indirectly determined in the Scriptures by their general tenor; and the character of that teaching we shall endeavor to explain in the se-quel. The truth is, if that instruction were gen-erally adopted among men, no despotic govern-ment now existing would last longer than a gene-ration. In that case, a revolution, probably peace-ful, but effective, would gradually restore right and reason, without giving a violent immediate shock to the existing order of things. It is not to be inferred, that because Jehovah tolerates a certain system of government of a

It is not to be interred, that because Jehovan tolerates a certain system of government of a despotic nature, and requires it to be obeyed, that he regards it as founded in rectitude. He com-manded the ancient Hebrews in this manner: "Seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."* But how he regarded the acts of the kings of Babylon in carrying away the Jews, and holding them in captivity, is not to be learned from this commandment. The same inspired writer, i in two of the longest chapters of Holy Writ, has accumulated the most sublime and terrific imagery to represent the judgments of God on Babylon for this very conduct: "Every one that goeth by Babylon shall be astonished, and hiss, at all her plagues. Put yourselves in array against Babylon; all ye that bend the bow, shoot at her, Babyion; all ye that hend the bow, should her, spare no arrows; for she hath sinned against the Lord. Israel is a scattered sheep, the lions have driven him away; first the king of Assyria hath devoured him, and last this Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon, hath broken his bones. Therefore, I will punish the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, I will punish the king of Babylon and his land, as I have punished the king of Assyria."

WASHINGTON, September, 1847.

* Jer. xxix, 7. † Jer. 1, li.

a contraction or commutation of all her fears; but the mother answered, quietly—"Nothing at all, my child." "And Willie," said the girl, "still refuse to take his medicine?" in hopes of eliciting some thing. "Yee; he is a very sick boy," said the mother; and looking up, as she wiped the tears from her tyres, added, "but how pale you are, Lily!" And, placing her open hands on the girl's forehead, continued, "You are soik, I am not; but I have such a headsothe!" said the reation. "You, have worked too hard," said the kind mother; and ab buike there for a mate of the dames of the dames for the dames of the dam may here the tears from the continued, "You are soik, I am not; but I have such a headsothe!" said the girl's forehead, "You, have worked too hard," said the kind mother; and a buike the remotion. "You have worked too hard," said the kind mother; and he buiked herself in folding a brown super; and weiting it with vinegar. "I will make you a oup of tea and, a bit of toast, and you will be better. In the morning."

against free negroes, mulattoes, or muscless, (no gres, mulattes, ou metifs.) who shall have a right to a judgment by jury before the ordinary tribunals. Sec. 47. The following orimes are declared to be capital, viz: If any slave, free negro, mulatto, widow of A. A Phelps, recent inches the the stall lives in Indian, or mustee, maliciously burns or destroys any stacks of rice, corn, or other grain or proany stacks of rice, corn, or other grain or pro-duce, raw or manufactured, or sets fire to, burns, to destroys, wilfully or maliciously; any building or house, or wilfully or maliciously poisons, or administers poison, to any person, free man, wo-man, or child, servant, (domestique.) or slave, or violates a white fermle, (une personne blanche.) such slave, free negro, mulatto, or mustee, shall suffer a death. And if any free man of color or Indian criminally steals any slave, he shall be punished, in addition to forfeiting the value of the slave, by two years' imprisonment at hard labor; and if he cannot pay the price of the slave, his imprisonnent shall be extended to four years at hard

SEC. 48. The slave who shall wilfully strike his master, his mistress, or their child or children, so as to cause contusion or effusion of blood, shall

be punished with death. SEC. 49. The slave who shall directly or indi-

SEC. 49. The slave who shall directly or indi-rectly revolt against a white overseer appointed by the master for the conduct of his slaves, or against an overseer, (commandeur,) free or slave, (whether the said slave is struck by said overseer or by others by said overseer's orders,) shall be punished by twenty-five lashes, (coups de fouct,) and two years' labor in irons in the service of his master, (in the fields for two years with a chain around his leg;) and if there be any effusion of around his leg;) and if there be any effusion of blood, with fity lashes, and four years' work in the fields, with a chain around his leg, (de fers de service de son maitre.) In case of murder, the mur-derer and his accomplices, if there be any, shall suffer death. SEC. 50. Slaves condemned to suffer death for

crimes under this act, except for actual rebellion, are to be appraised, by order of the tribunal created by this act, at a sum not over five hundred dollars, to be paid by the public treasury, one-half to the owner of the slaves, and one-half to the parties injured by the crimes of the slaves. SEC. 51. Every slave who shall kill any person, unless it be by accident, or in defence of his mas-

ter, &c., shall, upon conviction, be put to death; and every slave who shall make or try to make an insurrection, shall, upon conviction, suffer death, together with his accomplices, aiders, and abet-SEC. 52. The judges created by this act shall be invested with the usual powers to compel the

be invested with the state provide the state of the commission of a capital crime, &c., shall be

fined one thousand dollars, &c. SEC. 54. If any slave shall dare to strike a white person, he shall; upon conviction, for the first and second offence, be punished at the discretion of the tribunal created by this act, &c., provided he shall not suffer death or loss of limb, but for the third offence he shall suffer death ; and any slave grievously and maliciously wounding, mutilating, or bruising a white person, shall suffer death, on conviction, &c., provided the blow, &c., be not made in defence of his master, &c.

bin defence of his master, &c. SEC. 55. If any person maliciously kills his slave, or the slave of another, he shall, on convic-tion thereof, be judged and condemned according to the laws of this Territory; and if any person shall inflict upon a slave any cruel punishment, otherwise than in whipping, or striking with a whip, a leather thong, a switch, (houssine,) or a small stick, or by placing him in irons, or shut-ting up or imprisoning him, he shall be con-demned to pay, for each offence, a fine not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than two hun-dred dollars. dred dollars.

SEC. 56. If any slave be mutilated, beaten, or SEC. 56. If any slave be mutilated, beaten, or ill-treated, contrary to the meaning of this act, when no one shall be present, the master of the slave so mutilated shall be deemed responsible and guilty of said offence, and shall be presecuted without further evidence, unless the master can clear himself by good evidence, or purge himself by his own oath, of the offence. SEC. 57. No person occupying or owning a plantation shall be allowed to have any slaves thereon without having a white or a free colored man as manager or overseer, under a penalty of

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Resolved, That this Convention express their deep and affectionate sympathy with the bereaved

deep and affectionate sympathy with the bereaved widow of A. A. Phelps, recently deceased, assur-ing her that he still lives in the sweet remem-brance of a pure humanity of all good men of his acquaintance, and of those who have known his course of benevolent action. *Resolved*, That, as Abolitionists, we recognise, in the death of this most highly esteemed brother, the fall of the able champion of Human Rights; marked by discriminating intellect and perspica-cious in argument; sagacious and mighty in the collection and assortment of facts; potent, inflexi-ble, and efficient, in his labors to advance the in-terests of Truth, Freedom, and Christianity; and terests of Truth, Freedom, and Christianity : and a coadjutor in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, whose self-sacrificing efforts have embalmed his blessed memory for a grateful posterity. Resolved, That it behooves all who still live and

toil in this good work to cherish an inflexible love to the glorious principles they have avowed, and renew their consecration to the work in a course of action which will insure a certain triumph of these principles.

these principles. Resolved, That it is important to the substan-tial and rapid progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, that Anti-Slavery editors and lecturers should give prominence in their discussions to the guilt with the substantian of the substantian under all and intrinsic sinfulness of slaveholding, under all circumstances; for, 50 long as the question is de-batable, that man can innocently hold property in man, there will not be found wanting those in the free States, high in Church and State, apologiz-

ing for and justifying Slavery. After a session of two days of patient, profita-ble, and peaceful discussion and action, concern-ing topics of vital interest, the Convention adjourned sine die. LUCIUS SMITH, Secretary.

CHARACTER OF THE MEXICANS.

Had the United States pursued an honorable policy towards Mexico, the States of that country would long ero this have been anxious to unite themselves with us. All impartial travellers speak of the kindness and amiability of the masses of the people in the highest terms. Who can read the following letter from Lieutenant Whipple, the officer who was lassoed a short time since without feeling that it would be the true policy to conciliate a people capable of such generosity owards an enemy? It is addressed to Governor Wilson, of Vera Cruz.

Wilson, of Vera Cruz. "DEAR SIR: I have been a prisoner at this place two days, and have the honor to report myself as a live man. I am credibly informed that my friend, private Barnes, escaped with life. The particu-lars of the capture are as follows: "Induced by the lively description of Mr. Barnes, I visited a Catholic burying-ground out-side the city walls of Vera Cruz. It proved farther than I anticipated; but, as many people were on every side of me, I never thought of danger, though Barnes was wholly unarmed, not having even a stick, and myself without pistols, either in my holsters or about my person, and armed with my sword only, which, under any tolerable advantages, would be all a soldier might ask. We dismounted and hitched our horses near the gate, and entered the yard, which is surrounded gate, and entered the yard, which is surrounded by a very high brick wall. Here I leisurely obby a very high brick wall. Here I leisurely ob-served the novelties of the first Catholic burial place I had ever seen; and as we came through a small gate we were surprised by three men on horseback, within twenty-five feet, riding towards us with carbines presented, and demanding me to surrender. At first I could not believe these men to be in earnest, a subject on which I soon saw they entertained no doubt; for, seeing me plant my back against the wall and draw my sword, they dismounted, made a flourish with their car-bines, repeating their demand of surrender. I ad-

bines, repeating their demand of surrender. I ad-vanced towards them one or two paces, to get

My health is first rate; to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock I start for Cordova. The Senora sends one of her servaris to see me well there, and Mariana Fuster, a fine young Castilian, has kindly volunteered to accompany me. So you see I am kindly treated in more ways than I can de-

scribe. "I am informed I shall be kindly treated at "I am informed I shall be kindly dreated at Cordova as a prisoner of war, and exchanged in due time. My personal regards to every officer in my regiment, and especially to my Colonel and Major, Seymour and Lally, and Dr. Steven. "I am your most obeclient servant, "Thomas WhiPPLE, (Direct Linut, Addy oth Infonter."

"First Licut., Adj't 9th Infantry."

THE CHILD GOETHE A SMASHER .- We children re brought in contact with our neighbors, of were prought in contact with our neighbors, of whom three brothers, named Ochenstein, the sur-viving sons of a deceased chief justice, living on the other side of the way, won my love, and oc-cupied and diverted themselves with me in many ways. Our families liked to tell of all sorts of managing to which I was actived by the series of waggeries, to which I was enticed by these otherwise grave and solitary men. Let one of these pranks suffice for all. A crockery fair had just been held, from which not only our kitchen had been supplied with wares for a long time to come, but a great deal of small gear had been purchased as playthings for us children. One beautiful afas playtings for us contain. We be been that at ternoon, when everything was quiet about the house, I whiled away the time with my pots and dishes in the frame, and, finding that nothing more was to be got out of them, hurled one of the the start rest the test that the beat the test the start the start test. more was to be got out of them, hurled one of them into the street, vastly tickled to hear the clatter it made in breaking. The Von Ochensteins, who saw me relishing the sport till I clapped my hands with delight, cried out, "Another." I did hands with delight, cried out, "Another." I did not withhold a kettle, and as they made no end to their calls for more, in a little while the whole collection, platters, pipkins, mugs, and all, were dashed to pieces on the pavement. My neighbors continued to express their approbation, and I was highly delighted to give them pleasure. But my stock was exhausted, and still they shouted, "More." I ran, therefore, straight to the kitchen, and brought the earthenware, which produced a still livelier spectacle in breaking, and I thus kept running back and forth, fetching one vessel after another, as I could reach it from where they stood in rows on the dresser. But, as that did not satin rows on the dresser. But, as that did not sat-isfy my audience, I devoted all the ware that I could drag out to similar destruction. It was too Inte when some one appeared to hinder and save. The mischief was done, and in place of a large The mischief was done, and in place of a high amount of crockery, there was only a ludicrous history of its loss, in which my roguish accom-plices took special delight to the crd of their days.—Goethe's Autobiography.

PUNISHMENT OF IDLE HUSBANDS .- The head chief (of New Ireland) often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if a matters of a domestic nature; for insuffice, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two, and a few children, and, through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the ne-cessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person; and, if I made, the chief visits the house in person; and, if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village. Men, women, and children, arm themselves with a stiff birch, made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet spart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last, he is placed at one end of the lines, amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one enis given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one en-deavoring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or he may have to do so twice or thrice; but he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the lines even once, without having his skin tickled for him by the hearty application of the birch, wielded by some strong women! As the punish-ment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment.—Dr. Coulter's Adventures unrestricted merriment.-Dr. Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.

GREEK AND SLAVERY.—A copy of the New Tes-tament has been found in Mississippi, in the Greek language and characters, which is said to favor Abolitionism, and there has consequently favor Abolitionism, and there has consequently been raised a terrible storm, as of course it ought to be. How if that single copy should, by any accident, fall into the hands of some daring slave, would he not appeal at once to the fanaticism of his brethren in bonds, who may be members of church, and feel ready to dare and do aught that Scripture might sanction? It seems to us, now, that we see a "field hand" sitting, on a holyday, near the quarters, and "tuptocing" away to his fellow-slaves—the clipping, shuffling utterance of

Buena Vista and Could staws, French acc staws, CCJ superior, I children's bonnets of error description, French lawns and drawn silk bonnets; Chiua pearl, gimp, Florence braid, and Leghorn flats. Also, ribands, caps, and flowers, wreaths for the May balls, roses, and coolidate Straw and Neapolitan bonnets recaired in a superior man-

Penn. avenue, near winth streey. May 13-tf

No. 37 CHEAPSIDE.-J. D. ARMSTRONG & THURNTON, Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.-tf

mail packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 120, Mill 200. April 29.-tf MEMOIR OF REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, with an MIntroduction, by John Quincy Adams-the cheapest Anti-Slavery book in the United States. A few hundreds of this excellent and interesting work are now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Daopsitory, New York. It contains nearly 400 pages of reading matter, neatly put up in paper covers, sud is offered at the very low price of fifteen cents per copy, or SL50 per dozen; half bound, with muslin backs, at 20 cents single, or S2 per dozen. At such prices it cannot be expect-ed that these books will remain long on hand. Those friends who wish to obtain them, for sule or for gratuitous distribu-tion, will please send their orders without delay, addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, July 22. 22 Spruce street, New York. FTHMOMASE BUTLER. Root and Shoe Maker, may still be

tion, will please send their orders without delay, addressed to July 22. 22 Spruce street, New York. THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shee Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for la-dies or gentlemen. April 29. REMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign RAnti-Slavery Society and the American Missionary As-sociation, with the Depository for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, the Reading Room, and Agency for the National Era, have been removed from No. 5 to No. 22 Spruce street, New York, where all persons having business with either of the societies, or otherwise interested in the cause, are re-spectfully invited to call. Letters on business, designed for the office, should be directed as a bove. WILLIAM HARNED, New York, May 17, 1817. New HOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 22 Spruce *street, New York.* Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in mus-lin, with a portrait by Warner, and a beantiful colored map of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Kerolution in Hayt. Price 52 cents. *Thet Pople*—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compila-tion from the writings of Hon. William Joy, Hon. J. R. Gid-dings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents. *The Young Man*—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. *They Young Man*—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. *They Young Man*—or Lectures for the Time. By Rev. *They Young Man*—or Lectures for the Time. By Rev. *They On Slavery*—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," Ko. 35 pages, 12mo, with several engrav-ings. Price 6 Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the B

tal. No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States. No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War. No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slaves 7 For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED, July 22. 22 Spruce street, Agent.

 July 22
 Spruce street, Agent.

 Dilny 22
 Spruce street, Agent.

 Dilny 22
 WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale

 D dealers in Drags and Chemicale, manufacturers of Pat-ent Ætua Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Fancy Scaps, Perfumery; Blue, Blaok, and Record Inks; dealers in Fancy Notiona, importers of Cigars, &c.

 Warehouse and Depot at the southeast corner of Lower Market and Sysamore streets, Cincinnail, Ohio.

 D. BIRNEY.

 April 8.

April 6. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subscri-full terms and the type Foundry lately occupied by Messrs. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be hand it cast, and of good metal and finish; and he will formish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best ouslity, at the usual prices.

and he will forming an know of Frinters Jance Las of the over-quality, at the usual prices. Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockeroft & Over-end) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing de-partment for the subscriber. Ond type will be received in payment on the usual terms. Jan. 7.

Jan. 7. ROBERT TAYLOR. **DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY** AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus aver exhibited. he most splendid colored Daguerrotypes and best apparatu ver exhibited. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather Instructions given in the art.

Portrails taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather Instructions given in the art.
 A large assortment of appapatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
 New York 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 130 Chesnut street; New York 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 130 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 240 Bal-timore street; Washington, Pennsylvania arenue; Peters-burg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Yania, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church Jan. 7.
 Street.
 May 6.-tf
 HALL, No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, J. HALL, No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, Baltinore, is prepared to make Wood Cuts, Brands, Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings excented. April 29.
 DEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north

Dies, Seals, Leiters, &c. Drawings excended. April 23. **BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL**, Third street, north *of Pennsylcania accrue*, and near the Railroad Depot, Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.--tf **Washington City. Prices to suit the times**. April 23.-tf **Washington City. Prices**. **Washington**.

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Feb. 11.--t WINONA AND THE FANATIC.--These interesting and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illustra-tive of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 40 North Firth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, (in-cinnati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Boston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12-12 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 22.--tf CTANUEV MATTHEWS. Attorney and Counselier. ut

Fanaie, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 20.-etf STANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counselier at an an analysis of the subsection insurance of Jan. REAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal-GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal-BET, 25 South Cal-BET, 25 South Cal-MENT, 25 South Cal

A. B. Frices low, terms cash, and one pite asked. April 23.-tf W. P. SPENCER. **A** DI COT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the market.--Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celevrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trail, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be ex-changed. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Simi's celebrated size-schotters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

business. Hunt & Sims's celebrated siz-sholters, al reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest netice, and sold low for cash. JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker. April 23-etf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.
Will.LIAM BIRNEY, Uncinnanti, Ohio, Altorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgements of Decision to take Depositions and Acknowledgements of Decis for the States of Vermont and Connectical, offer his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton oounty. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Jain, opposite the Methodist Book concern.
GKEAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.-Dr. LEACH, these of periods of the street is services of the collection of a street, offer on the street of the street is service of the street is a street of the street is service of the set of the street is service of the set of the street is incover in the street is incoverned in the street at from \$1.50 to \$3 each. Whole sets of the least incoverned is the service of the set of the street is the street is service of a street is street in the street at the street is a street is street. For the street is the street is the street is a street at from \$1.50 to \$3 each. Whole sets of the best freet may have them encodeled so as to be work with a street is the street is the street is the street is a street at the street is a street at the street is the street is a street at the str

daying it. Extracting certain call and see before encyclify elsewhere.
 Arril 23-rti
 To THE LADIES.-THOMAS H. ST., NSOND, Southaust Corner of Saratogu and Green streats, Bollimore, keeper constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most rashionable Ladies, Niases, and Children's Shoes, of every description and makes to order, the most rashionable ladies, Niases, and Children's Shoes, of every description with the sells to be good.
 Thick Soles.-Guilters, 20 \$205; Half Guilters, \$1.500 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; J. Enferson's and Ties, \$1.1212.
 Thin Soles.-Tip and Ties, 70 extra to \$1, 1212.
 Misses and Children's Inproportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladles furnish the satin.
 Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladles furnish the solutavals. April 22.
 WINDOW SHADES.-GROROS FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the solutavat corner of South and Baltimore strets, Baltimore, where he will continue the Beoration of Nores and Hals. Signe letters, from the Balles Children's find propertion.
 Mine Painting Rooms to the solutavat corner of South and Baltimore strets, Baltimore, where he will continue the Beoration of Nores and Halls. Signe letters, frames and Flag Sore Shades, when all Signe their introduction into this country frame Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will solution to the South Signapaired Window Shades, so the latest style, from Site Signe from the Balles for the shift style for the state of paironage from the solute stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from Site Site Site Site Shows and Flag South Shades, and Flag Comparies, &c. He respectively solicits a share of patronage from those when he latest style, from Site Site Site Site Shows and Flag South and Flag Comparies, &c. He respectively solicits a share of patronage from these when he latest style, from Site Site Site Statest and Flag Sontest and Flag Sontest and Flag So

stock of white shades, of the lacks by to, it and first 22. per pair. WillLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Altorney and Counstant Wat Law, Columbus, Obio. Office up stairs in Hereit Business connected with the profession, er all kinds, luc-tually attended to. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Dian 23: Office, Standard Buildings. JSRAEL S. SPENCER. Jan. 32.-tf JOHN W. NORTH. T HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Enlaw street,

Jahn 23.-47 JOINT WITTEN Source Street, J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Endow street, o opposite the Eulaw House, Bullinner, -Drawings of Buildings, Mnchinery, Specifications for the Patent Uffnee, &co. Seals, Steel Lettere, and all kinds of Wood and Uff-perplate Engraving, secouled at the shortest notice. Tai-terna for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut to orbic-terna for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut of thraw-Drawing School.-Instruction given in the art of Praw-Ing. April 22.