

# THE NORTH STAR.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, }  
M. R. DELANY, } EDITORS.

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

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MICHIGAN.—Robert Banks, Detroit.  
INDIANA.—Joel P. Davis, Economy, Wayne Co.

## Selections.

From the Philadelphia Republic.

### SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

It is strictly correct to say, that the slaveholders cast, in effect, three votes for every five slaves which they hold; that is, the vote of a Southerner who owns five slaves goes as far in the election of a member of Congress as the ballots cast by four Northern men.—This statement does not mean that he deposits four ballots in the box, nor that his one ballot is counted as four on the tally list; but that in apportioning the Congressional representation of the Union, five slaves are counted as three freemen, and the citizens of the slave States have the advantage of this addition to their own number in the apportionment of the members of Congress to them.

South Carolina, with only five or six thousand more free white inhabitants than Philadelphia city and county, in 1840, would have been entitled to the same number of Congressmen, but by the addition of three-fifths of her slaves to the number of her free people, she took seven members instead of four, and so enjoys the advantage of three Congressmen over and above the equal free population of our own four districts. The Southern slaveholder has no advantage at the ballot-box over the Southern non-slaveholder, but he has it against the Northern freeman. Altogether, this three-fifths rule gives the fifteen slave States twenty-one members of the lower House, and as many votes in the election of President and Vice-President, for which the North has no equivalent or compensation.—They have twenty-one members who represent property merely; the North has no representation of her property, but only of her people. These twenty-one votes are enough to decide almost any question which greatly concerns the welfare of the country.

The Northern Light states the matter in the following clear and striking manner:—  
In 1840, the number of slaves in the United States was 2,487,355; in round numbers, two millions and a half.  
In apportioning the representatives in Congress among the States, slaves are counted; that is to say, every five slaves (including both sexes and all ages) are counted equal to three white persons; and thus the 2,487,355 slaves are of equal weight in determining the number of members of Congress in the slave States, to 1,592,314 free white persons.

By the ratio of representation established in 1842, founded on the census of 1840, every 70,680 persons are entitled to one member in the House of Representatives. The slave States have, therefore, on the strength of their slaves, twenty-one members of that House.  
This is equal to the entire representation of the five States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rh e Island and Connecticut.  
It is equal to the whole representation of the State of Ohio, and nearly equal to that of Pennsylvania. It is nearly two-thirds of the State of New York. It is equal to the representation of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is greater than that of the States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

It is just three times as great as that of the young and vigorous States of Wisconsin and Iowa.  
Again, South Carolina, by the census of 1820, has a free population of 267,360; this entitles her to three members of the house of Representatives,

with a fraction or overplus of 55,320 people. It seems that four members were awarded to her on the basis of her white population. She has a slave population of 327,538. Three-fifths of her slaves are 196,533; this divided by 70,680, (the ratio of representation,) would give her two members, with a fraction or overplus of 54,892. She has in the House of Representatives, four members, on the basis of her free population, and three on the basis of her slaves. But the whole seven are elected by her free population, who are the only constituents, and the only persons whose interests are represented. Divide the free population of 267,360 by the number of Representatives, (7,) and it will be found that in South Carolina, every 27,294 free persons have a member of the House of Representatives. But in the State of New York, and in every free State, there is only one member for every 70,680 free inhabitants. Thus the slaveholders have nearly double the representation in that House, that the same number of citizens in New York have.

This is unjust and unequal, if it be regarded as a representation founded on numbers. It is more unjust and unequal if regarded as a representation founded on property; because you may select in the State of New York a free population equal to the free population of South Carolina, who are worth the whole State of South Carolina, counting every negro at his full value, and all other property at the same rate.

Nevertheless, the citizens of New York have in the House of Representatives only a little over half the number of members which the same number of the free people of South Carolina have.  
Take another example: Florida, by the census of 1840, contained 54,477 people, of whom 25,717 were slaves.—The free population, therefore, was only 28,760; and yet it had a representative in Congress, and two Senators. In the Senate of the United States, its political power is equal to the State of New York. But compare the representation of the lower House with that of New York. Take the census of 1840, and give us a member for every 28,760 inhabitants, (the number of free people in Florida,) and instead of sending 31 members, this State would send eighty-four.

But the slaveholders are not satisfied with this enormous disparity of political power; they demand more, and threaten to dissolve the Union if they do not obtain it.

### SALE OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The following pithy article is written by Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor. The writer refers to Roberts, the colored preacher, who was sold for one year for \$75, because he had taken up his residence in Kentucky, contrary to the barbarous enactment of that State, which makes it unlawful for colored men to remain there over a limited period. I believe it has since been found that the sentence was unconstitutional, and Roberts will necessarily be liberated; but the mean and miserable spirit of the Kentuckians is not on that account the less apparent.—J. D.

We call attention to the article from the Gazette, about the sale of the preacher in Louisville, who was adjudged not to be a citizen of the United States, and so not entitled to protection under the Constitution. How will Massachusetts, and the other States which recognize the colored man's right of suffrage, like this comment upon their laws? A Kentucky judge can tell them whom they may reckon citizens, and whom not! To us the idea is novel, that a man born in a country, free by the laws thereof, is not a citizen of that country. This is not a citizen of that country.

The judge allows free negroes may be born, but they cannot be born Americans! What next? Will the insolent, bragadocio, woman-whipping chivalry of Kentucky, who put ladies in the penitentiary for being acquainted with folks who aid the spoiled to escape from the hands of the spoiler, be permitted to sell free citizens of the North for the crime of going into one of their polluted cities, to shaver their impudent faces for sixpence a piece? The State that put Miss Webster in the penitentiary for riding in the carriage with a Methodist preacher, who was aiding her slaves to regain their liberty, was well employed in selling another Methodist preacher for acting barber for them. In Kentucky, slavery exists in its mildest form—it was there, in Louisville, we gained our ideas of slaveholders, and found the utter impotence of language to convey any impression of their meanness. Much has been said about their cruelty and tyranny, but their mean, lousy idleness was the feature which struck us—the cowardice which induced them to threaten us with a coat of tar and feathers, for telling them they were not men, but woman-whippers—for fear, as they said, such talk should overthrow the institutions. Just think of a set of fellows, calling themselves men, and living under the institutions they are afraid some little old woman will blow over—just think of their breaking up a barber shop and selling the barber, for fear that he should subvert their glorious institutions, and teach their happy slaves to run from their Eden. We were once badly off for a girl when there, and Mr. S. mentioned it to a big loafer, who used to go swaggering through the streets all day, in satin, broadcloth, fine linen and gold chains, with a cigar in his teeth.—His loafership informed him with a

pompous swell, that he had a woman to hire, a first-rate servant, that we could have for two hundred per annum, but added, "she would be of no use to that wife of yours, unless you would horse-whip her twice a week yourself!" How we felt to think such an animal had dared to measure our abilities for wringing unpaid toil out of the sinews of any one of God's creatures, or had the insolence to propose that our husbands should horse-whip an old woman one hundred and four times, to make her earn two hundred dollars for any idler to spend in cigars and debauchery.—This is a specimen of their chivalry. Thousands of fellows swagger round, acting the dandy, while some poor crippled old man is sawing wood, or some old woman washing to support them.—If there is anything on God's green earth as mean as a Kentucky slaveholder, it must be a similar animal in some other state. They have a cant phrase there about the meanness of "stealing cents off a dead nigger's eyes," but it is almost as clever to steal them out of a living nigger's pockets.—This bounds our ideas of Gen. Taylor. He hires a man, or a thing that looks like one, to whip old men and women, young ones and children, to make them work for him. When he was away hunting squaws and papposes in Florida, and killing women and children in Mexico, his overseer was on the banks of the Mississippi, whipping twelve hundred bales of cotton per annum out of the unpaid laborers, whom the "old hero" claims to own, body and soul, and who never were taught to read or write, or cypher either. Well, well, he is a beauty, and these preacher-selling chivalry are all beauties after their kind. Every animal after its kind. The name or thought of them fills us with loathing, they are so mean, so little, so contemptible.

From the Practical Christian.

### THE POLITICAL SKIES.

"Watchman, what of the night?"—Look up into the political skies. Read the signs thereof. Let the constellations declare the coming future. Let the grey streaks of early dawn proclaim the approaching morning. Down-trodden humanity, lift up thy head, for thy redemption is foretold in the firmament! "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." "He frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh diviners mad. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness; and the counsel of the forward is carried headlong. They meet with darkness in the day-time, and grope in the noon-day as in the night. So the poor bathes and iniquity stoppeth her mouth."

Democratic pro-slavery has nominated Lewis Cass, and Whig pro-slavery has nominated Zachary Taylor, for President of the United States. What were these two great partisan assemblages, at Baltimore and at Philadelphia, essentially better than political mobs? The most profligate and unprincipled tramped under foot the more decent and well disposed members, and impudently proclaimed the dictates of slavocratic despotism to be the supreme law of their respective parties.

The whole of it is utterly abominable, but we rejoice at it with devout thanksgiving to God. The cloven foot, which the *Seces* have so long endeavored to make the people see, now kicks out from underneath the silken robes of deceit, and unentirely kills thousands of professed freemen into their senses.—God be praised that the majority of the Baltimore Convention were left to nominate a most supple and servile Northern man with Southern politics as their candidate for the Presidency. And thrice praised be his holy name that the majority of the Philadelphia Convention were left to nominate a "mighty hunter" and holder of slaves, distinguished as a commander-in-chief of both human and canine blood-hounds.

We have now fairly entered on the "beginning of the end." The two great political parties which have so long vied with each other which should crowd lowest before the Juggernaut of slavery, are now doing their last obsequies. And they are doing it in a queue, from which, if either of them ever comes out alive, it will come out a poor bedabbed thing, so smutty as to require at least a decent bath, and a clean suit of clothes.

The great political disease of this nation is hastening to its crisis. It is this that rejoices us. We rejoice not at the iniquities and profligacies of corrupt men in high places. But we do rejoice that a wicked oligarchy is on the eve of its final and everlasting overthrow. And at all the signs of the times, which foretoken such a consummation, our heart becomes more and more hopeful. We now behold the two sets of political gamblers playing their last game. They have become desperate. Their eyes are fatally fixed on the grand stake. They go the whole hog for slavery. They have delivered themselves over body and soul in a league with the devil. And when they have got through he will pitch them into the bottomless pit. But what is taking place among the people of the North? They are waking up and coming to their senses. The stern outcry and flaming sword of abolitionism behind them, and the roar of the departing monster in front of them, lapping his bloody jaws and growing for fresh blood, have roused thousands and tens of thousands from their long slumbers. Every where we hear of men, formerly devoted to the two great political parties, tramping their allegiance under foot, denouncing the nominations of Cass and Taylor, and pledging themselves to stand up manfully against the further spread and domination of slave-

ry. Hitherto the chains of party have been indissoluble. Now they are snapping asunder like the withes about Sampson when he heard the shout—"The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson!"

What then may we anticipate? Taylor may possibly be elected by the united forces of all the pro-slavery elements North and South. If so, the Whig party dies of pro-slavery infamy. If not, it dies under the compound effect of infamy and defeat. Henceforth it may be considered incurable. If Taylor should be elected, the worst elements of the old so-called Democratic party will coalesce with the worst elements of the other, and share with them the spoils. For Zachary Taylor will be pretty much such a Whig as John Tyler proved himself. Menutime, whether Taylor or Cass succeeds, or the election by the people fail, the New York Barnburner Democrats will lead off and consolidate around them a regenerated Democratic party, which will ultimately combine in it the conscience Whigs, take the wind out of the sails of the Liberty Party, be forced forward by the moral power of abolitionists, draw into it the masses of the whole North, and not improbably enough of the South to bring about the formal abolition of slavery throughout the Union, or else necessitate a dissolution of the Union, which will soon be followed by inevitable abolition. This will come step by step; but the steps will succeed each other much more rapidly than many are now prepared to anticipate. In the process of these political movements, the new and powerful Democratic party growing up will lose nothing of that bold, determined go-ahead-ness through thick and thin, all which has given the old rotten party all its successes, but it will receive such an infusion of moral stamina from its new materials as to render it altogether more rational, considerate and just in its measures than any preceding party. It will ultimately become a party of moral and social progress.

It will at no distant day abolish all political and governmental oaths, and every good man will be left at full liberty to vote, hold office and discharge all his duties as a citizen, without compromising his moral integrity, as is now the case, by a wicked promise, expressed or implied, to go for his country right or wrong, to support the evil as well as the good of the civil Constitution, to execute human laws, however contrary to divine law, and to be bound by the will of majorities against the dictates of a good conscience. All this stuff must go by the board sooner or later. The moral reformers, the true anti-slavery people, Non-Resistants and Peace-men, are now excluded from political action by these vile, clap-trap oaths; which being set at the threshold of every governmental office enslave the simple, drive off the upright, and facilitate the ingress of the unscrupulous, who can swear to anything, and then act as they list. When these oaths and engagements are abolished, government will rapidly advance to its perfection—its full christianization—its true moral excellency and usefulness.

Such are our interpretations of the signs in the present political skies, and such our anticipation of the progress of events in this country. Twenty-five years will develop astonishing results. Humanity will gain, directly or indirectly, by every overturn and modification of political affairs. But moral forces are the controlling forces of the power behind the throne greater than the throne. Those who do most to change the politics of this country are the men of moral principle who stand behind politics, and compel politicians to raise their moral standard. Let these continue faithful, bide their time, and only enter into actual politics when politics bow implicitly to principle.

### THE "NEW STATES."

The following table will show the time when the "New States," or those not included in the "Old Thirteen," were admitted into the Union:  
Vermont was originally a part of New York, and was admitted into the Union June 1, 1791.  
Kentucky, formerly a part of Virginia, admitted into the Union June, 1792.  
Tennessee, formed of territory ceded to the United States by the State of N. Carolina, admitted into the Union June 1, 1796.  
Ohio, formed out of part of the territory North-west of the river Ohio, admitted into the Union November 29, 1798.  
Louisiana, formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by France, received into the Union April 8, 1812.  
Indiana, formed out of part of the North-west Territory, ceded to the U. States by Virginia, admitted into the Union December 11, 1816.  
Mississippi, formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Georgia, admitted into the Union December 10, 1817.  
Illinois, formed out of part of the North-western Territory, admitted into the Union December 3, 1818.  
Alabama, formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia, admitted into the Union December 15, 1819.  
Maine, formed out of part of Massachusetts, admitted into the Union March 15, 1820.  
Missouri, formed out of part of the territory ceded by France by the treaty of April 30, 1783, admitted into the Union August 10, 1821; after the adoption of the noted compromise line extending from the north of the Missouri River, west of the Missis-

sippi, saving States of Territory already formed.  
Arkansas, formed of part of the same territory, admitted June 15, 1838.  
Michigan, formed of part of the territory ceded to the United States by Virginia, admitted into the Union Jan. 26, 1837.  
Florida, formed out of the territory ceded to the United States by treaty of February 2, 1819, admitted into the Union March 3, 1845.  
Texas, an independent republic, admitted into the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 28, 1845.  
Iowa, admitted into the Union December 28, 1846.  
Wisconsin, an act was passed March 3, 1847, to admit this territory into the Union, upon the condition that the people adopt the constitution passed December 16, 1846. The constitution was rejected, but the people have subsequently agreed upon a constitution, and the State was admitted into the Union by act of Congress of May 29th, 1848.

Territories.—Nebraska; bill reported to fix boundaries, Jan. 7, 1845, but no action on the subject.  
Oregon; bill to establish a Territorial Government passed House of Representatives January 15, 1847—no final action on the Subject in the Senate during that session, when in 1848 a bill passed both houses of Congress, and was approved by the President on the 15th August, establishing a Territorial Government.  
Minnesota; bill to establish a Territorial Government passed the House February 17, 1848, referred to Judiciary Committee in Senate, but no further action on the subject.—*Journal of Commerce.*

### WARS ARE UNPROFITABLE.

War is usually a source of taxation and oppression. Most of the European nations are now ground down with taxes to pay the interest on national debts incurred in prosecuting unjust and unnecessary wars.  
England and Ireland are sorely oppressed by taxation, the main purpose of which is to pay the interest on her vast war debt, much of which might have been avoided if the government had been wise, and desirous of remaining at peace, but the folly of the rulers in plunging the people into war has caused the whole population to groan for ages under the weight of heavy taxation.

The unprofitableness of military conquests is illustrated in the case of France and Algiers. France undertook to conquer Algiers as an easy job; she succeeded at the cost of much treasure and took possession of the country, and reduced it to the condition of a French province. But ever since the conquest it has been found necessary to keep 80,000 soldiers in that region to keep the inhabitants in subjection, and every year since the conquest, the cost of occupation has been more than one hundred millions of dollars over and above all the taxes, imposts and revenues that could be exacted or extorted from the people of conquered Algiers. Thus the conquest turns out to be a permanent loss, a lasting evil. This is the case in the occupation of a country that only extends about two hundred miles from the sea coast.

The United States undertook to make war on Mexico, and many of our citizens supposed that it would be a very light affair to conquer that country. The Mexican war might have been easily avoided if one-hundredth part of the trouble that was taken to prevent war with Great Britain about Oregon had been taken to preserve peace with Mexico, but the government was dazzled with the idea of national aggrandizement and military conquest, and acted so as to precipitate a war. The consequence has been that thirty thousand of our citizens have fallen victims to the sword, to sickness and to the casualties of war, and the nation has in prosecuting the conquest, expended at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; but the end is not yet! Peace is made and an army of occupation will have to be kept. To occupy the conquered portion of Mexico, will require nearly as many men and cost nearly as much money as the occupancy of Algiers, because the country is more extensive, more difficult and further distant, and the people more restive, treacherous and turbulent.

If the idea of occupancy or of conquest of Mexico be adhered to, we must calculate that it may cost us one hundred millions of dollars every year; this in ten years, will make a thousand millions; and thus a huge debt will be accumulating that will press heavily upon the people for the next generation. This debt will cripple business, paralyze enterprise, and hang as a heavy weight on all useful branches of business. The people engaged in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and other useful branches of business will have to pay for the folly of the politicians and for the glory of the military. The office holders, the military officers, the public agents and contractors, the jobbers, speculators, party favorites, and political loafers, may grow rich by the war, and they will exert their influence in favor of war, conquest, and military occupation; but the people want peace, and must in every event be the sufferers by war.—*St. Louis Era.*

FRENCH says that "the milk of human kindness is not to be found in the pail of society." If so, we think it is time for all "hands" as Pat would say, to "kick the bucket."

### THE MERCHANT AND QUAKER.

A merchant of London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding which the Quaker deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs, "The Quaker, looking up towards him, calmly said, "Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind." The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said: "I have one question to ask you, How were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to bear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee. I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art; I knew that to indulge this temper was sin, and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always spoke loud, and I thought that if I could control my voice, I should suppress my passion. I have therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key, and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may be, was benefited by his example.

A RIGID DECISION.—Some time ago, a poor fugitive escaped from Maryland, and, hotly followed by the pursuer, on his way to safety beneath the broad flag of old England, in Canada, was overtaken and seized in Vermont. The abolitionists instantly got out a *habeas corpus*, and carried all parties before the court, to see what warrant they had to arrest any man in Vermont who had committed no crime. Three judges were on the bench, two of them young and energetic, one aged and feeble, who came to his seat by habit of years, but seldom spoke, his eyes being dim and his strength abated. The counsel spoke—the defence wished to know why the man was held in custody. The lawyer for the slaveholder rose to reply, and said he should move that the offender be guilty of a breach of the laws of Maryland state; he was a slave and had stolen himself. The other lawyer then stood up, and held forth a document; this, he said, is a bill of sale made in my favour, for this man, signed by his original owner. The old judge rose to his feet, and with a voice of thunder, strangely loud for one so old, demanded, "Who signed it, sir?" "John Williams," replied the astonished owner. "Take it away! take it away!" said the old man, raising his hands to heaven. "It is not valid, sir; it is falsely signed, sir; it is a blasphemous forgery; none can sign that bill of sale but God Almighty." The court was electrified; the slaveholder slunk out, and Vermont awakened like a sleeper, gave twenty thousand abolition votes at the next election.—*Extract of a letter from Troy, State of New York, Oct., 1846.*

NEGROES vs. HORSES.—The following, says the Boston Reflector and Watchman, has been communicated to one of the pastors of Boston, by a son residing in Illinois, and may be relied on as veritable: "To illustrate the difficulty of getting a slave back into bondage, let me give you a specimen of the jurisprudence of our country, which occurred yesterday at our country seat. (Woodstock.) Two white men appeared in town, having in custody two gentlemen of color," whom they had taken in Wisconsin as their property—escaped from Missouri. These were brought before a magistrate in Woodstock, and claimed as their slaves. The Court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case, as the negroes were illegally taken by the plaintiffs out of the State, whereupon the prisoners were discharged. At the instance of the white man, the men of color were then taken up for stealing two horses when they left Missouri, from plaintiffs. Defendants acknowledged having stolen the horses, alleging that they were Indian horses, not belonging to plaintiffs. A long debate here arose between the learned counsel, whether—all being property—the negroes stole the horses, or the horses carried off, and consequently stole the negroes. The prisoners were again discharged, and went their way rejoicing in the blessings of liberty. But the end was not yet. A suit was immediately instituted against plaintiffs, on behalf of the people of the State, for kidnapping, and the Court held them to bail in the sum of \$500, which not being able to obtain, they were obliged to pay the amount, and then left. The horses, I understand, are to be tried to-morrow for stealing the negroes."

DEATH SCENES OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.—Mary, Scotland's frail beauty, met the "gloomy king" with a degree of resolution not to be expected from her misfortune, so numerous were they, deserted by every friend except her little dog.

Sir T. Moore remarked to the executioner, by whose hands he was to perish, that the scaffold was extremely weak. "I pray you, friends, see me up safe," said he, "and for my coming down, let me shift for myself."

Chaucer breathed his last while composing a ballad. His last production is called, "A ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer on the death bed, laying in great pain."

"I could wish this tragic scene was over," said Quin, the actor, "but I hope to go through it with becoming dignity."

Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning over a book.  
Rosseau, when dying, ordered his attendants to remove him, and place him before the window, that he might look upon his garden, and gladden his eyes with the sight of nature. How ardent an admirer he was of nature, is poetically told in "Zimmerman's Solitude."  
Pope tells us he found Sir Godfrey Kneller (when he visited him a few days prior to his ending up, and forming plans for his monument.—His vanity was conspicuous even in death!)  
Warren has remarked that Chesterfield's good breeding only left him with death. "Give Drysdale a chair," said he to his valet, when that person was announced.  
Bayle, when dying, pointed to the place where his proof-sheet was deposited.  
Clarendon's pen dropped from his hand when he was seized with palsy, which put an end to his existence.  
Bede died while in the act of dictating.  
Roscommon, when about expiring, quoted from his own translation of *Dicætra*:  
"Huller, feeling his pulse, said, "The artery ceases to beat," and immediately died.  
When the priest, whom Alfieri had prevailed on to see, came, he requested him to call to-morrow: "Death, I trust, will tarry four-and-twenty hours."

Nelson's last words were, "Tell Collingwood to bring the fleet to anchor."  
—*Religious Herald.*

THE WONDERS OF THE WESTERN WORLD.—New Orleans is about to reap the fruit, and we fear, almost the only good fruits of the Mexican war, in a series of popular lectures on the subject of American antiquities, to be delivered by some of the most eloquent writers at the South, and illustrated by a large collection of curiosities recently discovered by our intelligent officers and soldiers in Mexico. The curiosities are to be collected into a museum, to which it is hoped that liberal additions will be made by future explorers. The proceeds of the lectures, and of the museum, will be devoted to laying the foundation of an asylum for respectable destitute females in New Orleans, an institution which is very much needed there, and which, we are happy to learn, is now begun under the most favorable auspices. May it be more than successful.—*Ere. Post.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTERS.—Of the numerous letters Taylor has written, can any man show one containing even a single line, expressing his regret that slavery should exist? Taylor men of the city of Columbus have letters from him they dare not show; do they contain anything in favor of freedom? One word that even indicates the least liberality on the subject? Has he ever yet offered liberty to a single one of those human beings, the fruit of whose unexpended labor he enjoys? Has he ever done any one thing that would recommend him to a Christian community of free people? No, he is a slave-trader, a sugar and cotton planter, with all the interests and prejudices of his peculiar situation. In fine, he stands confessed an ignorant, slavetrading soldier, owing his nomination to the fraudulent acts of the Louisiana delegation, and trusting to concealment and deception for success.—*Ohio Standard.*

ABOLITIONISM IN THE DISTRICT.—The Washington (D. C.) Executive Free Soil Committee, on the 26th, reported an ably-written address, which is calculated to make a stir in the District, and caused not a little fluttering. It advocates, among other things, the abolition of slavery, and says that the mass of the citizens would find full compensation for the deprivation of slaves, in the deliverance of the free white laborer from contact and competition with a degraded caste—in the filling up of the District with an energetic free population—in the introduction of manufactures, improvements, capital, &c., &c. Thirty thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

GEN. TAYLOR was nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. That body allowed no political creed; and its only action with reference to principle, was to vote down the Wilnot Proviso.—Gen. Taylor was nominated by a Convention of slaveholders at Charleston, South Carolina. That assembly did avow its principles—the leading one of which was the doctrine of slavery extension. This nomination he cordially accepts. Is it not, under these circumstances, a little too barefaced for the supporters of General Taylor to claim that they are the true free soil party.—*Troy Budget.*

WHAT GEN. TAYLOR IS.—Gen. Taylor is from birth, association, and conviction, identified with the South, and her institutions; being one of the most extensive slaveholders in Louisiana, and supported by the slaveholding interest as opposed to the Wilnot Proviso, and in favor of securing the privilege to the owners of slaves to remove with them to newly acquired territory.—*N. O. Bee.*