

# THE NORTH STAR.

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

JOHN DICK, PUBLISHER.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,  
J. R. DELANY, Editors.

VOL. II. NO. 2.

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WHOLE NO.—54.

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

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

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

LIST OF AGENTS.  
MASSACHUSETTS.—R. F. Walcott, 21, Cornhill; Boston; Nathan Johnson, New Bedford; Horatio W. Foster, Lowell; James N. Buffum, Lynn; George Evans, Worcester; Bonora Spooner, Plymouth; Charles H. Seth, Springfield; David Roggles, Northampton; H. Carpenter, Upton.  
MAINE.—Oliver Deane, Portland.  
VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburgh.  
CONNECTICUT.—Jonathan Leonard, New Haven; NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Wesley Tappan, Bradford.  
NEW YORK.—Sydney H. Gay, 142, Nassau Street; James McCune Smith, 93, West Broadway; Joseph Post, Westbury; Queen County; Mary Hays, Perth; Albany; Elias A. Mason, Willsco; Keese, Putnam County; William S. Baltimore, Troy; J. F. Platt, Pott; John J. Jeffrey, Geneva; E. L. Platt, Bath.  
RHODE ISLAND.—Amazany Paine, Providence.  
PENNSYLVANIA.—J. M. Kim, 31, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia; G. W. Goines, S. Exchange Place, Dito; B. Brown, Pittsburgh; Wm. Whipple, Columbia; Isaac Roberts, Jacob L. Paxson, Norris town, Montgomery County; Milo A. Townsend, New Brighton.  
OHIO.—Christian Donaldson, Cincinnati; Watson and Gaines, Dito; Valentine Nicholson, Harvesburgh, Warren Co.; Samuel Brooke, Salem.  
MICHIGAN.—Robert Banks, Detroit.  
INDIANA.—Joel F. Davis, Economy, Wayne Co.

Folly of our Adversaries.

FARM NIGH ATHENS, GEORGIA,  
December, 1848.

J. DICK AND FRED. DOUGLASS:—I like not to misjudge myself by writing to negroes, that I know my natural inferiority, and who may be incorrigibly bent on insolence, as if sauciness were the sign of freedom; still, to a well-behaved and humble negro, slave or free, I should regard it no lowering of dignity to correspond with sometimes. Neither of you, by the paper called North Star, if you are both black men, appear to meet the character of the colored man to whom I would send a letter. In my first letter, I should have said, I have no disposition to lower my dignity by writing to a rebellious, turbulent, reckless negro, who possesses charms only for kindred white or black spirits at the North.

I now resume the correspondence, in order to admonish you of the total irrelevancy to your race of behaving in the manner you do towards the Southern slaveholder and the Northern white man. It is always comprehended among us that the negroes are a peevish, irritable and proud and obdurate people, who, when they have chance, would be sure to prove always irksome and often intolerable to European society. I have seen them wantonly sneer at their white owners and others in the Southern country. I have evidence they continually insult the white people at the North. It seems to be fated you, or to be impossible for you to act with that becoming propriety which should evince a worthy, and an intelligent and pious people. Hence, many at the North wish you in Liberia, and many more slaveholders at the South wish the slaves colonized away in their patrimonial dominions. All these is the result more of your character and conduct, than of color only.

For evidence that you act improperly and unintelligently, let me call your attention to two instances. (I write you again to make these corrections.) In publishing my first letter to Douglass, you said you "would not insult the common sense of your readers, by attempting to answer it;" and that it "shot wide of the mark," and was not argumentary. How did you know it was not full of arguments? Could your obtuse faculties and dim perceptions never grasp hold of what is obvious to all white men of mind, that you (even if attempting the work) could not controvert my points? Ah, Frederick, you have not yet been put where powerful arguments were unyieldingly in contention; you have not had yet, in any master mind, an opponent who would contest with you every inch of ground, and leave you finally subdued. You have only been on a gala in England, where silly abolitionists were too ready to give into all your Sinbad (Arabian Nights) marvellous tales of horrors in this Southern prison-house; and are in Rochester among dear friends who are more intent, white as their skins are, to use you, if possible, to mortify the slaveholder, than to do you any good *propria persona*. Meantime, you and your ebullient crew form the most violent and pernicious part of the emancipators.

In that letter, did you see no argument in my representing the inferiority and superiority of the two races respectively, and the necessity of the relation now existing between them? Did you, whilst Dick sneered at the "decrees," called me a "Calvinist," and disparage "pious souls," not be aware that he was then deriding "holy writ,"

and blaspheming the spirit, as you father Ham did when the rebel appointed representatives, for the purpose of framing a well-digested and authoritative international Code, is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as the organization of such a body, and the unanimous adoption of such a code, would be an effectual means of promoting universal peace.

4th. That this Congress respectfully calls the attention of civilized Governments to the necessity of a general and simultaneous disarmament, as a means whereby they may greatly diminish the financial burdens which press upon them; remove a fertile cause of irritation and inquietude; inspire mutual confidence; and promote the interchange of good offices, which, while they advance the interests of each state in particular, contribute largely to the maintenance of general peace, and to the lasting prosperity of nations.

These substitutes for war adopted by the Congress, require no arguments to enforce them, for it is evident that if they be adopted and applied, that terrible scourge of humanity will cease to afflict and degrade the nations.

Few, if any, of the wars which, for centuries past, have desolated the earth, can be justified on the ground of equity, utility, or necessity; nor can any one of them be cited whose fearful results are not loudly condemned by the voice of Humanity and Religion. The war-spirit of past generations has loaded most, if not all civilized nations, with enormous debts, paralyzed their industry, interrupted their commerce, retarded the progress of science, literature and art, and created a spirit of jealousy and animosity among the nations which long years of peace have not been able completely to subdue.

Europe, at this moment, presents the melancholy spectacle of an "armed peace." Her mighty legions are ready to take the field; and it is feared, that under these melancholy circumstances, a single spark from the torch of war may wrap the world in flames. May God avert so terrible a catastrophe!

The great questions of Peace and War are confided to the hands of those to whom the government of the nations has been entrusted. Their responsibility is as great as their power; and while the Congress would earnestly pray that "the God of Peace" may deign to preside over their councils, it would implore them, in the name of the dearest interests of humanity, civilization and religion, promptly to adopt the most effective measures for preventing a return of the horrors of war, and for securing to all nations the blessings of a solid and lasting peace.

The substitution of arbitration for war, would be an immense step towards the object; the principle, and the means of giving it effect, might be embodied in special treaties, but the progress of sound political opinion leads still farther. The convening of a Congress, composed of the most enlightened and eminent men of all countries, for the purpose of framing an international code, which shall place the relations between the different nations on a solid and intelligent basis; and the institution of a High Court of Nations, for the adjudication of questions in accordance with the great and comprehensive principles of such a code, would not only remove the causes of war, but cement a noble and holy alliance between both governments and people.

In anticipation of so great a result, it is desirable that the necessity of a general and simultaneous disarmament should take place, as such an act, without compromising the dignity or impairing the strength of governments, would be the surest guarantee for the preservation of general peace, and the advancement of public prosperity.

The Congress is fully aware that the force of circumstances, the progress of modern industry and commerce, the greater facility and frequency of communication between the nations, the diffusion of knowledge, and the more elevated sentiments of humanity and religion, all tend to prevent the recurrence of war; but it is not less assured that it remains with the governments of the civilized world to put an end to that fatal and sanguinary custom, by adopting those wise and necessary measures which shall lead to so happy a result.

In submitting to statements the recommendation embodied in the resolutions, the Congress entertains a just and legitimate confidence that they will not be disregarded; and that the governments of Europe and America, animated by an ardent and sincere desire to promote the welfare of the great commonwealth of nations, will determine, as in the performance of a sacred duty, to give them a practical application, and thus aid in securing the peace of the world.

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President.

WILLIAM EWART, England,  
ELIHU BURRITT, U. States,  
FRANCOISE BOUVET, France,  
M. SCRINGAR, Holland,  
Vice-Presidents.

3d. That the speedy convocation of a Congress of Nations, composed of duly appointed representatives, for the purpose of framing a well-digested and authoritative international Code, is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as the organization of such a body, and the unanimous adoption of such a code, would be an effectual means of promoting universal peace.

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Selections.

ADDRESS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS,  
TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

In the month of September last, a Congress was held in the city of Brussels, whose great object was to promote and secure permanent peace among the civilized nations of the earth, by finding, if possible, an efficient substitute for the bloody, uncertain and costly arbitrament of war.—The Congress was composed of numerous individuals, speaking various languages, living under diverse forms of Government, and entertaining different political opinions and religious convictions, but drawn together by a common sentiment of humanity, and an ardent desire to promote the welfare of mankind, by removing the causes and incentives to war.

The eminent position which you occupy in the councils of the nations of Europe and America, induces the Congress, of which we are the representatives, to submit to your serious consideration, the great and important questions which formed the subject of their deliberations; and respectfully, yet earnestly, to invite your attention to the conclusions at which they arrived. They will be found embodied in the following resolutions.

1st. That, in the judgment of this Congress, an appeal to arms for the purpose of deciding disputes among nations, is a custom condemned alike by religion, reason, justice, humanity, and the best interests of the people; and that, therefore, it considers it to be the duty of the civilized world to adopt measures calculated to effect its entire abolition.

2d. That it is of the highest importance to urge on the several Governments of Europe and America, the necessity of introducing a clause into all international treaties, providing for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, in an amicable manner, and according to the rules of justice and equity—special arbitrators, or a supreme international court, to be invested with power to decide in cases of necessity, as a last resort.

EXTRACTS

From the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Friends, held at Green Plain, Clark county, Ohio.  
At the Annual Meeting of Friends, held at Green Plain, in the State of Ohio, by adjournment from the 28th of the 10th month to the 29th of the same inclusive, 1848, held in conformity with the recommendation of Green Plain Quarterly Meeting, by persons from parts of Ohio and Indiana.  
Frederick Hoover and Ruth Dugdale were appointed Clerks.  
After an interesting exchange of sentiment, the following minute, setting forth the character of our organization, was adopted with cordial unanimity:

Believing the religious sentiment is deeply laid in man's nature, that it is essential to his true interest to bow in allegiance to the divine laws of God written in our being, and that in the worship intelligently performed by rational creatures, man should never concede to any combination or order of men, his individual freedom—but recognizing the Infinite Source and center of all mind, as Sovereign Lord—we now associate in the capacity of an annual meeting that shall be advisory in its character, and designed to aid in more effectually carrying forward the testimonies of the Gospel, which legitimately result from a communication with the Source of all Good, and in their nature and essence are designed to make man the friend of man, and give direction to the noble faculties with which we are endowed.

The meetings constituting this body will be considered of the congregational order, and in all cases regarded as possessing the right to make their own local arrangements.

Reports were then read from Goshen and Green Plain, and the representatives all present but one; no written report from Indiana.

Several communications were read acceptably, and Richard Wright, Frederick Hoover, Joseph A. Dugdale, Horton Brown, Hannah Howell, Sarah Michner, and Ascha Williams are appointed to produce essays of correspondence to a future sitting of this meeting.

Then adjourned until 11 next day.

Near the time adjourned, to the meeting again assembled.

The committee on correspondence produced the following essays of memorial, which were approved and directed to be signed by the clerk, and forwarded to their several places of destination, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:—This meeting is impressed with the conviction that the statute which makes distinction between man and man, on account of color, commonly called the Black Laws of Ohio, are opposed to the great principle of natural justice, and in their tendency exert a detrimental influence in community. We therefore very respectfully memorialize your body to repeal them.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:—We are religiously impressed with a sense of the terrible outrage upon the rights of man, by the existence of the institution of slavery in our beloved country, and believing an awful responsibility rests upon the American people for its perpetuity, we are induced to memorialize for its immediate abolition in the District of Columbia, and also the internal State slave-trade.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:—The subject of punishing crime, by taking the life of the wretched criminal, being introduced into this meeting, we are constrained, in earnest solicitude, to call the attention of the Legislature to examine with seriousness this momentous subject, and see whether the progress in civilization and the spirit of the age does not demand the abrogation of this loathsome and demoralizing code of blood, and substitute therefor such regulations as shall be instrumental in more effectually checking violence in the land, and reforming those who have unhappily lived in violation of those laws which were designed to make man the friend of man throughout the world.

After the reading of the foregoing memorials, the meeting became impressed with the propriety of issuing an address to the public, and appointed Thomas Pennock, Thomas Swayne, Edward Hoover, Jonathan Huddleston, Huldah Keater, Ruth Dugdale, Valentine Nicholson, Cata Allen, Ascha Williams, and Asa Brook, for that purpose.

ERISTLE.—It must be apparent to every reflecting mind, that we live in an eventful period of time, and thrice happy are they who so improve it as to tell for good on the race of man. This effort introduces us into high communion with the Infinite Mind who is the centre and sun of the moral universe.

All systems of Government which tend to destroy individual freedom of thought and opinion, based upon the vital laws, necessarily stand in the way of the glorious Gospel, and must be superseded by new dispensations, as the code of blood instituted by Moses (who, nevertheless, in his day, advanced beyond the Pagan race about him) was eclipsed by the hallowed mission of the beloved Son of God, of whom it is declared, "He was a man approved of God by signs, and wonders, and mighty works, which God did by him."

All the rights which belong to our common nature, would be as freely conceded to woman as to man; both sons and daughters would prophecy, and be mutually helpers in the gospel. The crushing system of slavery, which benumbs the intellect, and sends the very iron of its horrible mutilation into the souls of its anguished victims, would not be tolerated for a single hour. The glad sound of freedom would echo from the everlasting hills, and our beloved country be purged from her deadliest curse. Neither would the conquering chief from the smoking battle-field, be lifted into the high places of power and lauded by the professed disciples of the Prince of Peace. War, with its untold calamities, the wails of the wounded and expiring, would pierce the heavens no more. The reign of peace would hallow God's beautiful earth with its angel presence, and spread the canopy of love over the nations.

There are relations which we were designed to sustain by the right exercise of our physical, mental and moral natures, that at present are only beginning to be understood, while precious time is devoted to perpetuating a mystical theology that has no practical bearing, but rather tends to debase and mar the work of God. In acquiring a knowledge of science, an attainment very laudable in itself, we fear an acquaintance with ourselves is sorrowfully neglected; and hence the chaotic state of our social and spiritual relations. Beloved friends, with earnest solicitude let us summon ourselves before the court of conscience, and examine how far we are instrumental, by the cultivation of improper dispositions, the wrong direction of faculties in themselves good, of infusing into our religious associations a spirit which lays waste the simple equality of brotherhood, like the princes of the Gentiles, "who exercised authority," against which poisonous influence Jesus cautioned the little band, as though he saw with unannounced vision the havoc distinction and caste would make with his flocks, and how this departure from the democracy of Christianity would endorse systems of violence, which rest on the basis of antagonism to the rights of man.

The weapons of the Christian are peace, the most powerful arguments are love, and we believe if the world is restrained in its transgressions, and redeemed from its fearful delusions, there will be found to be omnipotent instrumentalities.

How impressively true is the beautiful sentiment of Channing: "The voice of God in every mind, is to be listened to above all other guides and Lords; there is a sovereign within us, clothed with more ample power than any outward being; and he alone is worthy the name of man who gives himself up solemnly, deliberately to obey this internal guide through peril and death: this is the seminal principle of virtuous freedom, and the very foundation of morals and religion." This lesson to be taught alike in Republics and Despotisms, and yet it has but just dawned upon the world. Its full application remains to be developed; they who have been baptised by a true experience into this vital and all-comprehending truth, must everywhere be its propagators, and he who makes one convert to it near a despot's throne, has broken one link of that despot's chain. "It is in the diffusion of the influence of moral sentiment, that we place our hope of freedom." The unanimity which has characterized our deliberations has been truly cheering, and resulted in memorializing our State Legislature for the abolition of the gallows and the Black Laws of Ohio and Indiana, and the American Congress on the subject of Slavery. Our sympathies have been deeply enlisted in behalf of all those who are groaning under the heavy burden of austere church authority, requiring assent and obedience to complicated disciplines and mysterious creeds, every way revolting to the rational conclusion of the enlightened mind. And also with those who are standing alone in lonely places, mourning over the apparent failure of the religious organizations in furnishing health, strength, and encouragement to their members in searching after wisdom and knowledge.

May we take the spoiling of our reputation joyfully, and regard the anathemas of those establishments, claiming to be Christian Churches, who are the strong bulwarks of oppression in the land, and infidel to the government of God as nothing and vanity. Thanksgiving and high praises to our Heavenly head, the pure in heart in seasons of divine favor, ride in the chariot of love, and attain a life where dragons have no power, and happy are they who find it. Finally, dear friends, farewell.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the meeting.

FREDERICK HOOVER, } Clerks.  
RUTH DUGDALE, }  
James Frame is appointed Treasurer.

Samuel C. Howell, Thomas Pennock, Abram Allen, John Dugdale, Mary Ann Haywood and Rebecca Jane Waddle, appointed to assist the clerks in revising, recording and printing 500 copies of the minutes of this meeting, and call on the treasurer for the expense.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ABOLITION OF SLAVETRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOUSE OF REPS. Dec. 21, 1848.

The call of the States for Resolutions being in order, Mr. Gott, of New York, offered the following Resolution, and moved the Previous Question thereon:

Whereas, the traffic in human beings, as chattels, now prosecuted within the metropolis of the Republic, is contrary to natural justice, to the fundamental principle of our political system, and is a notorious reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to bring in, as soon as practicable, a bill prohibiting the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

The Previous Question being ordered, and the Main Question seconded by the House, a motion was made that the Resolution do lie on the table, on which the Yeas and Nays were ordered and taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Botta, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Bridges, W. G. Brown, C. Brown, A. G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Chapman, Chase, F. Clark, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cooke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, A. Dunn, Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, W. P. Hall, Hammons, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, G. S. Houston, J. W. Houston, Inge, C. J. Ingersoll, J. Verson, Jamieson, A. Johnson, G. W. Jones, A. W. Jones, Kennon, T. B. King, La Sere, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Sawyer, Sheppard, Simpson, Smart, Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomas, R. W. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Wiley, Williams, Woodward—87.

ABSENT—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Bowden, Brady, Brodhead, Cabell, Chapp, Clingman, Collins, Dyer, Duncan, Eckert, Edsall, Gayle, Haskell, Hilliard, Holmes, Jenkins, R. W. Johnson, Kaufman, Levin, Maclay, McKay, Murphy, Nelson, Nes, Petrie, Phelps, Rhett, Richardson, Roman, Schenck, C. B. Smith, F. Smith, Stewart, Strong, Taylor, Jacob, Thompson, J. B. Thompson, H. A. Thompson, Wick, Wilnot, Woodward—45.

Mr. Greeley, in a letter to his paper, gives the following account of the passage of the resolution:

"The scene in the House was of course one of deep excitement, but there was very little bluster and no indecorum. On one or two divisions, the leading ultra slavery men commenced by declining to vote, but they generally had their names called again, and answered before the decision was announced. Mr. Gott had taken the precaution to move the Previous Question when he introduced his Resolution, and this being sustained by the House, no debate upon it was in order, and of course it could not be thrown over by offering to debate it. An attempt was made to have a call of the House, but decided not in order, since the previous question had been ordered. But Mr. Haralson, of Ga., moved that it do lie on the table, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and it was lost. A cry now arose, 'Let the Southern members withdraw!' but I saw none of them head it. The next step being to order the main question to be put, the yeas and nays were (very unusually and absurdly) called on this; but many of the slavery united with the anti-slavery men in the affirmative, and it prevailed by a large vote. Now came the question, 'Shall the Resolution pass?' and the yeas and nays were demanded from all sides with

entire unanimity. The prevalent feeling evinced was one of deep seriousness and earnest resolution. I think the House is not often so still during the call of yeas and nays. The fact that no similar proposition had ever prevailed, rendered it apparently an even chance that this would be defeated until very near the close of the call. Several members who did not answer when called in their order, asked to be called at the close, and one or two changed their votes.—[All who were within the bar when their names were originally called, are entitled to vote at any time before the result is announced.] The result was announced by the Speaker, breaking a breathless silence. Mr. Holmes, of S. C., the Taylor and Butler party in the House (having been a Federalist of the school of '98, a Jackson man of '38, a Nullifier of '32, for Polk and Dallas in '44, and now for Taylor and Butler,) who usually leads the advanced guard of Slavery, but who had not been in his seat till now, rose and cried out, 'Let the Southern Members retire!' but I believe he alone retired. It is true, however, that many were deeply excited, and that some were grieved, to whom I would not willingly give pain. Some would have had less objection to the Resolution without the preamble; others considered that the better part of the whole. At all events, 'What is writ is writ.'

The decision having been announced, Mr. Stuart of Michigan moved its reconsideration, and undertook to make a speech thereon, but was stopped by the Speaker—the motion not being debatable at this time, as only resolutions that no one rises to debate can be considered the day they are offered. Mr. Cobb of Georgia, took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, but one hundred and sixteen Members rose in support of the decision, and the appeal was given up. And then the call of the States for Resolutions was proceeded with until nearly 3 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn prevailed. I presume the debate on reconsideration, which may come up to-morrow, will then have free course; Private Bills being ordered to stand aside for that purpose.

—Such is the fitting close in Congress of the 23rd year since the Landing of the Pilgrims on the Rock of Plymouth. I could have wished that it occurred on Forefather's Day; but perhaps it is better as it is. The Sons of the Pilgrims throughout the Union, as they assemble to-morrow to celebrate their father's landing on these shores, may greet each other on the decision to-day.

H. G.

From the Express.

Mr. Calhoun of course, at such a moment as this, is ripe for any mischief. I saw him fierce in counsel in the Senate Chamber after the adjournment, his port erect, his arms extended, his eyes blazing fire, and his whole bearing reminding one of the picture, where—

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised  
To that high eminence."

The Molochs, Bollas, Beelzebubs, which act with him, either for open war "arm'd with hell-fames and fury," or the like companion

Drop manna, and could make the worse appear  
The better reason, to perplex and cash  
Maturest counsel."

These men can do immense mischief by their ability, experience and the confidence reposed in them, but the Union is too strongly fixed in the affections of the People, to be much disturbed by the reasonable purpose of even one of the ablest men in the country.

A BATTLE FIELD.—Mr. Allison gives the following description of the appearance of the ground on which the famous battle of Eylau was fought on the morning after the battle:—

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There are relations which we were designed to sustain by the right exercise of our physical, mental and moral natures, that at present are only beginning to be understood, while precious time is devoted to perpetuating a mystical theology that has no practical bearing, but rather tends to debase and mar the work of God. In acquiring a knowledge of science, an attainment very laudable in itself, we fear an acquaintance with ourselves is sorrowfully neglected; and hence the chaotic state of our social and spiritual relations. Beloved friends, with earnest solicitude let us summon ourselves before the court of conscience, and examine how far we are instrumental, by the cultivation of improper dispositions, the wrong direction of faculties in themselves good, of infusing into our religious associations a spirit which lays waste the simple equality of brotherhood, like the princes of the Gentiles, "who exercised authority," against which poisonous influence Jesus cautioned the little band, as though he saw with unannounced vision the havoc distinction and caste would make with his flocks, and how this departure from the democracy of Christianity would endorse systems of violence, which rest on the basis of antagonism to the rights of man.

The weapons of the Christian are peace, the most powerful arguments are love, and we believe if the world is restrained in its transgressions, and redeemed from its fearful delusions, there will be found to be omnipotent instrumentalities.

How impressively true is the beautiful sentiment of Channing: "The voice of God in every mind, is to be listened to above all other guides and Lords; there is a sovereign within us, clothed with more ample power than any outward being; and he alone is worthy the name of man who gives himself up solemnly, deliberately to obey this internal guide through peril and death: this is the seminal principle of virtuous freedom, and the very foundation of morals and religion." This lesson to be taught alike in Republics and Despotisms, and yet it has but just dawned upon the world. Its full application remains to be developed; they who have been baptised by a true experience into this vital and all-comprehending truth, must everywhere be its propagators, and he who makes one convert to it near a despot's throne, has broken one link of that despot's chain. "It is in the diffusion of the influence of moral sentiment, that we place our hope of freedom." The unanimity which has characterized our deliberations has been truly cheering, and resulted in memorializing our State Legislature for the abolition of the gallows and the Black Laws of Ohio and Indiana, and the American Congress on the subject of Slavery. Our sympathies have been deeply enlisted in behalf of all those who are groaning under the heavy burden of austere church authority, requiring assent and obedience to complicated disciplines and mysterious creeds, every way revolting to the rational conclusion of the enlightened mind. And also with those who are standing alone in lonely places, mourning over the apparent failure of the religious organizations in furnishing health, strength, and encouragement to their members in searching after wisdom and knowledge.

May we take the spoiling of our reputation joyfully, and regard the anathemas of those establishments, claiming to be Christian Churches, who are the strong bulwarks of oppression in the land, and infidel to the government of God as nothing and vanity. Thanksgiving and high praises to our Heavenly head, the pure in heart in seasons of divine favor, ride in the chariot of love, and attain a life where dragons have no power, and happy are they who find it. Finally, dear friends, farewell.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the meeting.

FREDERICK HOOVER, } Clerks.  
RUTH DUGDALE, }  
James Frame is appointed Treasurer.

Samuel C. Howell, Thomas Pennock, Abram Allen, John Dugdale, Mary Ann Haywood and Rebecca Jane Waddle, appointed to assist the clerks in revising, recording and printing 500 copies of the minutes of this meeting, and call on the treasurer for the expense.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ABOLITION OF SLAVETRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOUSE OF REPS. Dec. 21, 1848.

The call of the States for Resolutions being in order, Mr. Gott, of New York, offered the following Resolution, and moved the Previous Question thereon:

Whereas, the traffic in human beings, as chattels, now prosecuted within the metropolis of the Republic, is contrary to natural justice, to the fundamental principle of our political system, and is a notorious reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to bring in, as soon as practicable, a bill prohibiting the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

The Previous Question being ordered, and the Main Question seconded by the House, a motion was made that the Resolution do lie on the table, on which the Yeas and Nays were ordered and taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Botta, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Bridges, W. G. Brown, C. Brown, A. G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Chapman, Chase, F. Clark, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cooke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, A. Dunn, Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, W. P. Hall, Hammons, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, G. S. Houston, J. W. Houston, Inge, C. J. Ingersoll, J. Verson, Jamieson, A. Johnson, G. W. Jones, A. W. Jones, Kennon, T. B. King, La Sere, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Sawyer, Sheppard, Simpson, Smart, Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomas, R. W. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Wiley, Williams, Woodward—87.

ABSENT—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Bowden, Brady, Brodhead, Cabell, Chapp, Clingman, Collins, Dyer, Duncan, Eckert, Edsall, Gayle, Haskell, Hilliard, Holmes, Jenkins, R. W. Johnson, Kaufman, Levin, Maclay, McKay, Murphy, Nelson, Nes, Petrie, Phelps, Rhett, Richardson, Roman, Schenck, C. B. Smith, F. Smith, Stewart, Strong, Taylor, Jacob, Thompson, J. B. Thompson, H. A. Thompson, Wick, Wilnot, Woodward—45.

Mr. Greeley, in a letter to his paper, gives the following account of the passage of the resolution:

"The scene in the House was of course one of deep excitement, but there was very little bluster and no indecorum. On one or two divisions, the leading ultra slavery men commenced by declining to vote, but they generally had their names called again, and answered before the decision was announced. Mr. Gott had taken the precaution to move the Previous Question when he introduced his Resolution, and this being sustained by the House, no debate upon it was in order, and of course it could not be thrown over by offering to debate it. An attempt was made to have a call of the House, but decided not in order, since the previous question had been ordered. But Mr. Haralson, of Ga., moved that it do lie on the table, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and it was lost. A cry now arose, 'Let the Southern members withdraw!' but I saw none of them head it. The next step being to order the main question to be put, the yeas and nays were (very unusually and absurdly) called on this; but many of the slavery united with the anti-slavery men in the affirmative, and it prevailed by a large vote. Now came the question, 'Shall the Resolution pass?' and the yeas and nays were demanded from all sides with

entire unanimity. The prevalent feeling evinced was one of deep seriousness and earnest resolution. I think the House is not often so still during the call of yeas and nays. The fact that no similar proposition had ever prevailed, rendered it apparently an even chance that this would be defeated until very near the close of the call. Several members who did not answer when called in their order, asked to be called at the close, and one or two changed their votes.—[All who were within the bar when their names were originally called, are entitled to vote at any time before the result is announced.] The result was announced by the Speaker, breaking a breathless silence. Mr. Holmes, of S. C., the Taylor and Butler party in the House (having been a Federalist of the school of '98, a Jackson man of '38, a Nullifier of '32, for Polk and Dallas in '44, and now for Taylor and Butler,) who usually leads the advanced guard of Slavery, but who had not been in his seat till now, rose and cried out, 'Let the Southern Members retire!' but I believe he alone retired. It is true, however, that many were deeply excited, and that some were grieved, to whom I would not willingly give pain. Some would have had less objection to the Resolution without the preamble; others considered that the better part of the whole. At all events, 'What is writ is writ.'

The decision having been announced, Mr. Stuart of Michigan moved its reconsideration, and undertook to make a speech thereon, but was stopped by the Speaker—the motion not being debatable at this time, as only resolutions that no one rises to debate can be considered the day they are offered. Mr. Cobb of Georgia, took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, but one hundred and sixteen Members rose in support of the decision, and the appeal was given up. And then the call of the States for Resolutions was proceeded with until nearly 3 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn prevailed. I presume the debate on reconsideration, which may come up to-morrow, will then have free course; Private Bills being ordered to stand aside for that purpose.

—Such is the fitting close in Congress of the 23rd year since the Landing of the Pilgrims on the Rock of Plymouth. I could have wished that it occurred on Forefather's Day; but perhaps it is better as it is. The Sons of the Pilgrims throughout the Union, as they assemble to-morrow to celebrate their father's landing on these shores, may greet each other on the decision to-day.

H. G.

From the Express.

Mr. Calhoun of course, at such a moment as this, is ripe for any mischief. I saw him fierce in counsel in the Senate Chamber after the adjournment, his port erect, his arms extended, his eyes blazing fire, and his whole bearing reminding one of the picture, where—

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised  
To that high eminence."

The Molochs, Bollas, Beelzebubs, which act with him, either for open war "arm'd with hell-fames and fury," or the like companion

Drop manna, and could make the worse appear  
The better reason, to perplex and cash  
Maturest counsel."

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