

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Mercury. THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS—THE TWENTY-FIRST RULE.

We pursue our review of the course of the Democratic party. And here it is proper to notice an article in the Globe of Friday night, in which it notices at length the matters we have assigned as among the causes of Mr. Van Buren's defeat—especially the action of the party on the Tariff and the 21st Rule. That paper revives its old and absurd charge against the free trade men of the South that they were the cause of the defeat of McKay's Tariff bill. If the Globe believes that, nobody else does. It was known that a much larger majority would have voted against the passage of that bill than voted to lay it on the table. There was no manner of doubt about the matter at the time, and if there had been, the subsequent course of the party in New York, Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States would have set it at rest. They refused to go into the Presidential election or the issue—a revenue tariff, or protection, and maintained that Mr. Polk was a better protective tariff man than Mr. Clay.

The other charge of the Globe is, that we have assigned as one of the causes of the distrust of Mr. Van Buren and his party, the repeal of the 21st Rule, which did not take till last winter, six months after the nomination of Mr. Polk! This is the Globe's winding up, and with the privilege of making the facts, anybody may close an argument triumphantly. Nobody knows better than the Globe ought to know, that the Rule was repealed at the preceding Session on a direct vote, and that the certainty of a rupture in the party and the utter destruction of the hopes of the Northern candidates in consequence of such action going before the Southern people, were the real and sole cause of the retraction of that vote and the laying on the table the whole subject of a revival of the Rules of the House (John Q. Adams Chairman of the Committee on Rules by appointment of a "sterling" Democratic Speaker!) This left the old Rules in force, and as the hostile vote had not been carried into effect, the people were never thoroughly alive to its deep significance. It was slurred even as the Globe now slurs it. If it was mentioned at all, it too, like the vote on the Tariff was treated as a harmless manoeuvre to outwit the Whigs and prevent Mr. Clay from absorbing the vote of the Abolitionists. We were reminded that the repeal of the Rule had not been carried out—which was proof that the party was all right. Let them get over the Presidential election, and we should still see that they were still faithful to right principles and to their pledges.—So once reasoned, and the mass believed. Those who saw deeper, knew that such were baseless. They held it as settled that on the first opportunity the Northern Democrats, uniting with the Whigs, would abolish the Rule and open the doors of the House wide to Abolition agitation. The signs were many and indubitable, to those who saw the whole. They took this ground before the people in several of the great States, and even on Texas they sustained the position of the Baltimore Convention on Abolition grounds, where Abolition did not tempt them to go against Texas entirely. They maintained that Annexation would aid and accelerate the extinction of slavery,—by draining Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, of their black population. And then, Texas coming in as a Territory, under the control of Congress, (the only form in which Annexation had then been presented) the Northern majority might modify and limit it, and by giving one or two States to the South, might appropriate all the rest to themselves.

Texas was thus mystified, whilst the certain repeal of the 21st Rule by the Democratic party, made a great division in their favor among the Abolitionists, and led thousands of them either to vote an independent ticket or to support the Democratic candidates.

The effect of such proceedings in the Presidential canvass, soon showed itself on the meeting of Congress, with little deference to the Baltimore Resolution.—On the third day of the Session, the 21st Rule was repealed, but four votes North of the Potomac being given to retain it. Whatever the People of the South expected to the contrary, and whatever was said during the Presidential Election, to foster such expectations,—it is plain the politicians at Washington knew the repeal of the Rule was settled as a matter of course. If they had any assurance at all of the Democratic party, it was the assurance of its defection from the South,—of its hostility. To reason against fanaticism, or to talk against times, they felt to be equally useless, and the 21st Rule was repealed without a word or an effort to arrest its fate.

The Northern politicians had certainly been at no pains to deceive anybody on this point,—unless indeed the Baltimore Resolution could be supposed to mean something; and so it might, standing by itself, but the practical commentary on it at the preceding Session, (for it was verbatim the Baltimore Resolution of 1840,) is an answer to that, and plainly shows that they meant nothing. If we vote confidence in them after such an interpretation of their pledge, so much the worse for us. A will ing dupe is no at all.

Gross Assault.—On Monday last a most gross and villainous attack, was made upon Mr. David Lesly, of this place, in front of the Court House, by a fellow whose name we learn, is Richardson. It appears from good authority, that this assassin was hired by some one more base than himself, to commit the assault, for the pitiful sum of ten dollars! Mr. Lesly is a zealous advocate in the cause of temperance, by his praise-worthy exertions, and that of his fellow members of the Council, have succeeded in abolishing in our Village those sinks of perdition, known as grogeries, or grog shops, which have been and still are a nuisance to any community where they are permitted to exist. This has greatly excited the ire of some, and this is the dastardly and villainous manner in which they would avenge themselves.

Abbeville Banner April 9, "Oh thou magnificent dispenser of blessings," as the turkey buzzard said to the Railroad car.

OFFICIAL. THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Post Office Department, March 29, 1845.

The appropriation of \$8,000 to meet expenses of the Magnetic Telegraph between Washington and Baltimore being placed under the charge and direction of the Post Master General; and it appearing that, under a previous appropriation embracing the same object, which was made for the purpose of testing the practicability and utility of said Telegraph, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority conferred by act of Congress, had appointed S. F. B. Morse superintendent, at a salary of \$2,000 a year, and two assistants, Messrs. Alfred Vail and Henry J. Rogers together with keepers of laboratory and inspectors of wires, at a further allowance of at least \$3,000 a year. Ordered, That said amounts be disbursed out of said appropriations to wit—

To said S. F. B. Morse, superintendent at the rate of \$2,000 a year. To said Alfred Vail, assistant 1,400 do. Do. H. J. Rogers, do. 1,000 do. Do. Two keepers of laboratory and inspectors of wires, at \$300 each 600 do.

And that the salaries be paid the officers monthly, from the time of their qualification, by the Chief Clerk of the Department as the clerks are now paid, and that said superintendent and assistants take the oath required by the act of 1825 section 2.

It is further directed that the offices of the said superintendent and assistants be kept in the post offices at Washington and Baltimore, and that the magnetic line be extended from the depot in Baltimore to the post office as early as practicable, and that it be used at its present location until that is effected; that the offices in Baltimore and Washington be kept open for the reception and transmission of despatches from eight o'clock A. M. from one P. M. until three o'clock P. M. and from five till seven o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

For the transmission of each despatch there shall be paid, in advance, at the office from which it is sent, by the applicant, one quarter of a cent for each telegraphic character. Upon the reception of a despatch at either office, it shall be the duty of the officers to have the same translated in fair handwriting, carefully enveloped and sealed, and the magnetic characters immediately destroyed, and to place the despatch in the hands of the penny-post for delivery, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation therefor as for the delivery of letters transmitted now by mail.

It is further ordered that the said superintendent and assistants in no case communicate to, or permit to be seen by, any person, the contents of any despatch, except the individual or individuals to whom it may be addressed.

It is further ordered that the expenses attending the extension of the telegraph line to the post office in Baltimore, as well as all other contingent and incidental expenses, be paid, upon a statement of the expenses, and a certificate of the correctness thereof, by the superintendent, upon the order of the Postmaster General.

It is further ordered that the superintendent keep an accurate account of the income, as well as the expenditures, and report the same, at the end of each fiscal quarter, to the Postmaster General, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the establishment, or so much as may be necessary; and that the superintendent pay the same, under the rules and regulations now applicable to payment by postmasters.

It is further ordered that the facilities allowed by the railroad company to the superintendent and his assistants in attending to the business of the telegraph, it is further ordered that the free use of the telegraph be conceded to said company for the transmission of communications relating to the business of their road.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

Alabama Medical Institute.—We understand that the Legislature of Alabama at their recent session have passed an act incorporating under the above title, a Botanic Medical Institution, with a board of 9 or 11 trustees—whose duty it will be to elect a Faculty of Medical Professors and make all needful arrangements to open the Institution, for the delivery of a course of Lectures by the 1st Monday of November next. Wetumpka is spoken of as the probable site of the College. We hail with joy all such indications of improvement in the science of medicine, and the advancement of the new school men in the path of reform in matters pertaining to life and health. Though brought up in the old school, of Medicine, yet we have long since learned to look upon it as a narrow prejudice which can see nothing good save in the system we may have ourselves been taught. Success, then, we say to the Alabama Medical Institute, and all others having in view the improvement of Medical Science and the amelioration of the sufferings of the human race.

While on this subject we ought perhaps to notice the existence of a Botanic Medical School at Forsyth, in our own State, and a New Medical Journal from the same place. Our information, is however, so limited, that we are unable to speak definitely of either the School or the Journal. Muscogee Democrat.

Fire.—On Saturday last, about 5 o'clock, P. M., a fire occurred in the upper part of the Town, which consumed the dwelling of a Mr. Fetner. All the family of Mr. Fetner were absent at the time the fire occurred, and we regret to add that besides the building, which we understand was not insured, Mr. F. lost all his furniture. Mr. Fetner is a poor but very respectable and worthy citizen of our Town, and will feel very sensibly the serious loss he has sustained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and suspicion has fixed itself upon a negro woman who was the only person on the premises at the time of the occurrence of the fire. The woman is now in custody, but we understand that very little, if any testimony can be procured towards her conviction.—South Carolinian April 10.

"Oh thou magnificent dispenser of blessings," as the turkey buzzard said to the Railroad car.

From the Christian Index. REACTION.

We discover that many of our Northern brethren are much dissatisfied, with the "unanimous" decision of the Boston Board—but it becomes us to look well into the grounds of their dissatisfaction, before we flatter ourselves that they sympathize with us and are willing to admit us to equal privileges with themselves. They object to the action of the Board merely because they decided the "vexed question"—because they answered candidly the plain question propounded to them. They would have them, we suppose, continue to act deceitfully towards the South, by holding out the idea that they are not disposed to make distinctions between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery brother, while they carefully avoid giving an agency, or even a sub-agency to a slaveholder. The objections to the action of the Boston Board, so far as we have become acquainted with them, are not passed upon the injustice done us in disfranchising us, but upon what they conceive to be the imprudence of the Board and the impolicy of their action!

We are surprised that any at the South should view the query involved, in the Alabama resolutions as purely hypothetical.—It had as much reference to agents as to missionaries. The most influential ministers in S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are slaveholders; and, wielding more influence than others, are the best qualified to act as agents in the South—they would be most successful agents. We repeat, we are surprised—we are astonished beyond measure, that any slaveholder—that any Southern man, should consider the question,—"Do you consider me eligible to office?" a pretty hypothetical one!

We doubt not action will be taken at the North to endeavor to prevent if possible the proposed convention in Augusta, or, failing in this, to distract our deliberations—to divide that they may conquer. We hope our brethren in the South will be on their guard, & not suffer themselves to be deceived, as they have heretofore been, by the soft speeches and equivocal representations of Northern men and their secret allies in the South. In the present emergency, the man who has any interests at the North—fame or friendship—is to be jeopardized by a separation is not to be trusted, without scrutinizing well his position and the ultimate bearing of the measures he may advocate.

Homicide.—We understand from a gentleman who resides in Orangeburg, that an affray occurred on Saturday last, at Capt. Kitchen's Muster Ground, at the Club House on Dean Swamp, which resulted in the death of Daniel J. Smithhart. From the testimony taken before the Magistrate, who acted as Coroner on the inquest, we learn that Smithhart attacked by Mr. John Ward without provocation, knocked him down and choked him—after which he was pulled off by Mr. James Walker. He made a second attack, and again knocked Mr. Ward down. Mr. Ward is a small effeminate weak man and is entirely inoffensive. After this Smithhart pursued him about one hundred yards—when Mr. Ward warned him not to approach, but he still persisted in pursuing him with the intention of beating him again. Mr. Ward retreated still further from him, when Smithhart rushed on him! Mr. Ward fired when he came to within five paces of him, and Smithhart received the contents of the shot gun in his left breast, and fell dead to the ground.

A Jury was empaneled immediately by James Garvin, Esq., who acted as Coroner on the occasion. They returned a verdict of Justifiable Homicide, and Mr. Ward was immediately released.—South Carolinian, April 10.

THE NEW POSTAGE SYSTEM.

We have always been in favor of a reform in the postage system of the U. S.; but not of such a reform as was made by the last Congress. The new postage system may work well—we hope it will, but fear very much it will not. It was got up by agitators in the northern cities, among the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the north;—no agitation on the subject was ever heard in the South. And while the authors of this postage reform have been clamoring for low postage, as a means of increasing the revenue of the Post Office Department, the very same men have been equally clamorous for high duties on foreign imports, as a means of increasing the revenue of the government. Are they consistent? If low postage will increase the revenue of the Post Office establishment, will not low duties increase the revenue of the government? The principle is the same precisely, in both cases. But we fear our northern friends wish to speculate on us in a double sense: tax us on the tariff, and in order to keep up this burden, cut down the postage system, so as to throw that branch of government on the treasury for support. Then we have to pay the postage, and pay them a tariff tribute besides. This is our view of the matter. We hope we may be laboring under a mistake.—Meck. Jeffer'n.

Naval Movements.—Rumors have been current for some days, says the N. York Commercial Advertiser, 8th inst., that orders had been given for a concentration of naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico; that the Princeton's trip to Europe had been countermanded, and that vessel with several others, directed to proceed immediately to the coast of Mexico. We are assured this morning, by an officer of the Navy, that the rumors are well founded.

The Madisonian newspaper establishment of this city has passed into the hands of Messrs. Theophilus Fisk and Jesse E. Dow, who proposes to issue, in lieu of it, a new daily, semi weekly, and weekly "Democratic" paper, under the title of "The Constellation.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The Washington Constitution says, that a rumor is current and generally accredited, in that city, that the British Minister, Mr. Packenham, is charged with the negotiation of a treaty with the United States, "based upon reciprocal advantages to the products of each country in their respective markets."—Chas. Patriot, April 11th.

From the N. Y. Tribune, April 5. RHODE ISLAND.

We have returns from all but one town of this State, indicating the following result: Charles Jackson, Whig and Law and Order, but in favor of the unconditional liberation of Dorr, is chosen Governor by about 150 majority over James Fenner, the Democratic Law and Order incumbent, who is opposed to the liberation of Dorr. Jackson's clear majority will be about 125 votes.

Lieut. Gov. DuCanon, and all the rest of the regular Law and Order State ticket, are re-elected over the candidates supported by those in favor of liberating Dorr by about 400 majority.

Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, Whig and Law and Order, has been re-elected to Congress from the Eastern District without opposition. He has over 5000 votes to 100 scattering.

Ex-Governor Lemuel H. Arnold, independent Whig, has run out Hon. E. R. Potter, original Democrat and regular Law and Order candidate, by more than 300 majority.

The Legislature is strongly Law and Order and Whig. To the Senate 21 Law and Order, 10 Dorr men are returned elected.

To the House 43 Law and Order, 24 Dorrites are returned; 2 no choice in South Kingstown, where separate Whig, Law and Order and Dorr tickets were run, and no choice. (Law and Order, 186; Whig, 106; Dorr, 174.) The Legislature is therefore nearly two to one Law and Order.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We have returns from all the towns in the State, except eighteen. The result is that Roger S. Baldwin, Whig, is re-elected Governor by a majority of about 1500 over all other persons, and by a plurality over Toucey, Dem. of from 3000 to 3500.—All the Whig candidates for State officers, and for Congress, are chosen, and there is a decided Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Members of Congress Elected.—1st Dis.—Hartford and Tolland, James Dixon, Whig.

2d. New Haven and Middlesex, Samuel D. Hubbard, Whig.

3rd. New London and Windham, John A. Rockwell, Whig.

4th. Fairfield and Litchfield, Truman Smith, Whig.

Last Congress, all Democrats. A Whig gain of four.

Legislature.—There will be a Whig majority of eleven or twelve in the Senate, and about thirty in the House.

NEW YORK, March 9.

City Election.—Our annual election of Municipal officers came off yesterday.—Perfect order prevailed, and every man entitled to vote, had opportunity to do so. The result is as might have been foreseen from the determination of the Whigs to run a separate ticket at all hazards. Wm. F. Heyemeyer, the Democratic candidate, is elected Mayor, by a plurality of full 6000 votes, counting only his excess above the highest opposing candidate in each Ward.

Harper. (Am. Rep.) 558; Selden, (W.) 00; Heyemeyer, (D.) 6945. Heyemeyer's majority in the city 6387.

Common Council.—In the Common Council too the Democrats have made nearly a clean sweep. Out of 17 Wards they have carried 15. In the 3rd & 15th, the Whig candidates are elected.

Brooklyn Election.—In Brooklyn, too, the Democrats are victorious—having elected Thomas G. Tallmadge, their candidate for Mayor, and a majority (16 out of 18) of the members of the Common Council. Thro, as here, the Whig and Am. Republican run separate tickets.

Vote for Mayor.

Dem. Whig. Am. Repub. 2978 1655 1409

Democratic majority as far as heard from for Mayor over the Whigs, 1293, over the American Republican, 1569.

Board of Aldermen.—Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen, over Whigs and American Republicans, two.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE U. STATES.

The New York Courier translates the following from the Paris Constitutional: The Duke de Broglie will leave Paris for London, towards the end of the week.—The Duke and Dr. Lushington will immediately commence their labors. We have been assured that the question of the right of search will not be the only one examined by the plenipotentiaries, and that two other questions will occupy much more of their attention, namely the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies, and the annexation of Texas. It would appear that the British Ministers are rather inclined to give up the right of visitation, if they can obtain two new compensations; the one at the expense of our colonies, that is, a prompt emancipation of the slaves; and the other at the expense of America, that is, an intervention, diplomatical at first, of France against the United States, in the affairs of Texas.

Immensity of Numbers.—We never hear of the wandering Jew, (says the Spirit of the Times), but we mentally inquire what was the sentence of his punishment? Perhaps it was calculation. Perhaps he was told to walk the earth until he counted a trillion. But, will some folks say, he could not count that number. We fear they would not. Suppose a man to count one every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, to eat, to sleep, it would take thirty-two years to count a billion, or thirty-two thousand years to count a trillion! What a limited idea we generally entertain of the immensity of numbers!

Gov. Dorr is at present so feeble in health as to be unable to perform any labor in the prison work-shop.

The Boston Almanac estimates the professors of religion in the United States at 4,181,202 about one half the adult population.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1845.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

□ We refer the attention of our readers to the communications of Rev. Wm. B. JOHNSON, D. D., and Rev. J. M. CHILES, to be found in another column of to day's paper.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.—During a considerable portion of last week, the weather was very warm for the season, the thermometer rising to a point not usually reached until late in May. We have had also some very cold days, severe enough for winter. We have suffered considerably from drought and dust.

It will be seen by reference to the official order of the Post Master General, that the Magnetic Telegraph from Washington to Baltimore has become a part of the Post Office Department.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Mr. Ansel Talbert, Sen., a highly respectable citizen of this District, was on the 31st of March most numerically beaten by one of his negro boys, about 16 years of age. Mr. T. had been for some time previously in a feeble state of health, and was confined in bed, when the assault was made upon him. He died on the 9th of this month. The negro boy was tried for murder on the 12th instant and found guilty. He is sentenced to be hung on Friday the 25th.

□ We invite the attention of our readers, and more especially those of the Anderson Gazette, who may be subscribers to the Advertiser, to be found in another column of to-day's paper, to the Card of Messrs. Todd & Wyatt, late Proprietors of said paper—but who were so unfortunate as to lose their establishment during the late destructive fire in Anderson. They have ordered a new supply of materials, and expect to be enabled to resume the publication of their paper about the 1st of May. We hope their patrons will have a little patience, and those indebted look up.

The Rev. Mr. Fairbanks, against whom an infamous charge was preferred, was recently tried at Boston, and acquitted. The verdict has given general satisfaction.

THE MADISONIAN.—Mr. Jones, Editor of this paper, has sold the establishment to Messrs. J. E. Dow and T. Fisk. It will hereafter be called the Constellation.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We have received the April number of the Southern Cultivator. This periodical is published on the 1st of every month, at Augusta, Ga. J. W. & W. S. Jones editors of the Chronicle & Sentinel are the proprietors. The Cultivator is under the editorial control of Jas. Camak, of Athens, Georgia. The terms are one dollar per annum, in advance. This periodical has reached the fourth number of the third volume. The number before us, is neat in its typographical appearance, and embraces in its pages an abundance of carefully selected and interesting original matter. The contents are sufficiently diversified to please the tastes of all who take the least interest in the progress or pursuit of Agriculture. Many of the articles in the number before us, are worthy of attention from all. We will only refer to one, on the subject of "Agricultural Education." This article contains several very important suggestions, which if carried out, would doubtless greatly benefit the Agricultural interests of Georgia. It recommends that the system of education in "the State University, shall include a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology." This we consider a very important matter, and one worthy of the most serious attention in all the States. The article to which we have reference, will be found on the first page of our paper. We would be pleased to extend the circulation of the "Southern Cultivator," as we believe it will amply repay the price of subscription.

Municipal Election.—The Camden Journal says: The election held on Monday, 7th inst., resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Hayman Levy, Intendant.

J. R. McKain, J. H. Anderson, J. C. West, and E. W. Bonney, Wardens.

Municipal Election in Columbia.—On Monday, April 7th, the election for Municipal Officers in this Town, took place, and resulted as follows:

Intendant—W. B. Stanley.

Wardens.—Ward No. 1.—Henry Lyons, S. Boatwright.

Ward No. 2.—Joel Stevenson, Wm. Glaze.

Ward No. 3.—Thos. Wade, R. C. Swindler.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian announces the death of Col. John H. Bissell, a distinguished Geologist in North Carolina. The Jeffersonian says:

"Col. Bissell was a gentleman of extensive learning and indomitable enterprise; and as a scientific minor, has for years added new life to the mining business of this region, and has done more to develop the mineral wealth of Western Carolina, than any other individual in it. He had in progress near this place, an establishment for extracting the precious metals which, had he been spared to carry

it forward, would we have no doubt, have produced a complete revolution in the mining business of this country, in a very short time."

LETTER OF THE REV. MR. MASON ON SLAVERY.—The letter of this man, who is a Foreign Missionary, on the institution of slavery, will be found below. It breathes the spirit of the wildest fanaticism or insanity on this subject.

"The force of madness can no farther go."

We do not know in what terms to speak of the conduct of a Minister of the Gospel, whose sacred profession enjoins upon him peace and good will to all men, and non-interference with the political institutions of any country, in which he may reside, especially those of his own, who will speak and act in so disorganizing a manner, as Mr. Mason has done. This man who consecrated himself to the dissemination of christianity, is actually engaged in breaking its fundamental laws. He gives his money to assist in the escape of slaves from their masters! It seems to us, that he has no idea of the moral obligation which the holy religion that he professes, imposes upon him. He has certainly forgot the commandment, which forbids stealing the property of other men. We think that a penitentiary or State's prison would be a more suitable place for this Rev'd. abolitionist, than the missionary station, at which he is supported by the generous contributions of Northern and perhaps Southern Churches.

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS MASON ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

The annexed letter was published last week in the Christian Reflector. We copy it as a matter of intelligence of a very peculiar character, leaving it to our readers to form their own opinions of its contents.—Ed. Baptist (N. Y.) Advocate.

TAVOY, MAY 2, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—A circular, signed by yourself, reached me a year or two ago, and has been lying among my unanswer'd letters ever since. I have frequently asked myself if I ought not to answer it, but a reluctance to entertain a question in which I am so little conversant, at the distance of half the globe, and in which parties run so strong, has made me hesitate whether I had any duty to perform in the matter. A present of clothing, that I have lately received from one of the slaveholding churches, has, however, decided the question. I feel it incumbent upon me to show on which side my feelings are enlisted. I have an invincible hatred to slavery, and I shall say so. It is the foulest blot on the American flag, and which makes it to be sneered at, and justly sneered at, by every friend of liberty abroad, in all nations. I believe it to be the greatest sin that ever clothed itself under the cover of Christianity,—that was ever attempted to be defended from the Scriptures. It must fall, ere long, in some way or other, but how, I know not. I hope it will be brought down by the force of Christian principle, and that abolitionists will pursue no course but such as Christ will approve at the day of judgment. It is better to suffer, than to do wrong; but if it be right to run away from persecution and death, as our Saviour taught, surely it is right to run away from slavery, which, to me would be no worse than death. I have, therefore, the pleasure to enclose an order for ten dollars on our Treasurer, which I will thank you to pay over to the Committee in New York, to assist in the escape of runaway slaves. The money is not sent you out of my abundance, but because there seems to me no ground for neutrality now, and I wish to show decidedly, that I have no sympathy with slavery, no compromise to make with it whatever. My motto in this work is, 'Delenda est Carthago.'

Yours very sincerely,

FRANCIS MASON.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., Treasurer American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Editors of the Constitution, a Democratic paper published at Washington City, thus define their position:

"The Spectator, while under the control of one of the Editors of this paper, advocated Mr. Calhoun's claims to the Presidency, until the withdrawal of his name from the canvass. Its efforts were then directed in good faith to secure the election by the Baltimore Convention of a candidate that would insure the united and harmonious action of our party and the success of our principles. It was the first paper in the United States to place the name of James K. Polk at the masthead, and during the campaign its columns and those of the 'Young Hickory' were zealously and unremittingly devoted to insure his success. Of the value or efficiency of those labors, it becomes us not to speak.

Having purchased the materials of the Spectator, we established the Constitution as a free and independent Democratic paper. In our prospectus we said:—'We hope to make the paper worthy of the confidence and support of the Democratic party. It shall be the faithful expositor of their principles, and the ever ready medium to convey their sentiments and wishes to the public. The Democratic cause is the cause of truth and justice. It courts the light. It shuns no investigation. And we are determined to see whether a paper, conducted with a devotion to the principles, rather than to the men, of our party—to further the great cause of human progress, rather than the mere advancement of particular individuals—will not commend itself to the confidence and favor of the people.' We reiterate this declaration. We are the advocate and the organ, not of men, but of principles—the principles of the Democratic party, as promulgated by Jefferson and Madison in 1793; as repeated by the representatives of the Democracy in the Baltimore Convention in May, '44; and as sanctioned by a majority of the American people in the elevation of their embodiment and exponent, James K. Polk, to the Presidential Chair. We have the most unbounded confidence in his wisdom, firmness, and integrity; that 'the Republic will suffer no detriment' while its destinies are entrusted to his guidance; and while his administration of the affairs of this great nation will redound to his own fame, it will perpetuate the success of the great principles with which he is identified."