

FRONT PAGE.

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

Twenty years ago, and coal was hardly known in the interior of that State...

So much for increase of population, and free labor! How both add to the general welfare...

On the Ohio River, at Pomeroy... On the Canal—clear at New Orleans...

ad. Cincinnati must eventually be fourfold the population of New Orleans.

But why, it may be asked, should New Orleans have exceeded Charleston, when by this rule, it ought not?

First—because New Orleans by means of the long arm of the Mississippi hugs the free States partially to its support.

Second—because Charleston, while she has not that aid, has in its immediate vicinity, the largest slave population of the United States.

The question is answered, and it proves how slavery retards, blights, curses whatever it touches.

Of the future, it may be predicted with certainty, that unless we the slave States shall, by emancipation, give a fair chance to free labor and free enterprise, we must see our towns grow slowly, and the new villages of the free States run to cities, in their sight.

We shall make a direct application of these facts to Louisville in a week or two.

For the last month or two there has been a warm spirit of religious inquiry in the churches, especially in the Methodist E. Church.

Within the timespecified, two hundred and thirty cities have joined the latter. May they show in life—in every act of life—that they are regenerated, and that they know, as a reality, the living spirit of our Saviour.

It may be invidious to single out particular ministers; perhaps we ought not to do so, when all are striving with equal truthfulness for the progress of the one thing needful.

Yet we cannot forbear referring to the Rev. Mr. Knox, who with a general spirit—a warmth of heart which binds him to his fellow men, wherever it is felt, has been laboring so successfully to rouse man's attention to the importance of religion—to persuade them to be, not almost, but altogether Christians!

We have known him long and well, these many years. But we never heard him when we thought he had so much power—so much real earnestness—such an entire forgetfulness of self, as during his ministry in Louisville. Heaven give him power not only to be a Christian, in strength and deed, but to inspire all who are moved by his eloquence, or nerved by his appeal to be, also, in thoughts and deeds, Christians, and Christians only.

The National Era says, speaking of the action of the Legislature on the law of 1833: "The struggle referred to, either originated a determination to perpetuate slavery in Kentucky, or clearly indicates a great indifference to its evil."

Every large population, must have citizens to build its houses, machines, and stoves; and it must also have its merchants, to bring the produce and commerce of products together.

These classes find it much the most convenient and profitable to live together in a municipal community, thus constituting a city.

The existence and profitable employment of Artisans, in the midst of that community. If dependent on foreigners for goods and materials, it cannot build cities. This principle is too plain to need comment.

Every one will admit it. It is evident that, unless the opponents of slavery rally in that State, with more spirit than has hitherto actuated them, the measure (the repeal of the law of 1833) will prevail.

No danger should that! And there is no danger, because the anti-slavery men of the State will always rally on this point with spirit enough to defeat it. Of this the Era may rest assured.

Had the editor been at Frankfort, and seen and heard our legislators, we rather think he would say with us, that all things look propitiously, that there is no cause for fear, though abundance of cause for earnest, untiring, and hard work.

Away with doubts, then, friends, and when you can, give the anti-slavery men of Kentucky your heartiest cheer!

We like to record acts of toleration by States and Kingdoms. It is a solemn assertion of the Representative of a whole people, of man's right to think for himself, and be free.

No matter where it comes from; if from the Barbary, it will chase our lizard steps, if from the civilized it will cheer us as it goes.

We recalled the other day to the decree of the Sultan of Turkey, guaranteeing freedom of conscience to all. That decree closes with the following words: "Such are the Imperial Commands, which you are to obey to the letter."

But although passports and the allotment of taxes are placed under special regulations which are enforced upon you, you will be careful that, in pursuance of His Majesty's desire, no taxes be exacted from the Protestants for permits of marriage and registration; that any pecuniary assistance and facility be afforded them in their current affairs; that no interference whatever be permitted in their temporal or spiritual concerns, on the part of the Patriarch, Monks or Priests of other sects; but that they be enabled to exercise the profession of their creed in security, and that they be not molested one iota, either in that respect, or any other whatever."

(Signed) "RASHID, Grand Vizier," Nov. 15th, 1847.

The Bill on this subject, submitted to the U. S. Senate by the Committee of Military Affairs, on Friday, provides as follows: "It appropriates \$700,000 to defray the expenses of the military operations under the orders of Com. Stanton, Lieut. Com. Fremont and to defray the expenses of the civil government established there by Com. S., and all just claims arising out of civil and military operations."

It is not New Orleans far better situated than Philadelphia? How practically and certainly slavery keeps back Southern cities may be known, by a very simple experiment in statistics.

Take a radius of any length, and place its each of the cities, North or South—sweep a circuit of equal distances around them, and compare the densities of the agricultural population. We have taken, for example, the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Charleston, and New Orleans, as centres, and sweeps a circuit round them, with a radius of 300 miles.

Two of these cities are in free States and two in slave States—two are East and two are West—two are in old States and two are new. To make the experiment fair, we have excluded the cities, for the circuit round New York, and confined the circuit round Cincinnati, solely, to the North bank of the Ohio. The last exclusion can only be justified, by considering that the three other cities are on the coast.

And the comparison of population gives this result: Population within 200 miles of the city of New York - 4,179,881 Population within two hundred miles of the city of Charleston - 1,342,953 Population within two hundred miles of the city of Cincinnati and of the North side of the Ohio - 2,130,528 Population with 200 miles of the city of New Orleans - 554,535

This simple statement shows that the population round the city of Cincinnati is greater than that round both New Orleans and Charleston! It shows, too, as a consequence of this fact, that Charleston is standing still and New Orleans (as the census affirms) going backward. That is, their relative growth, as it regards Cincinnati, is almost too great—while Cincinnati, on the other hand, is growing with unprecedented rapidity.

If, we assume the growth of New York city, as a fair standard of comparison, then the population of a large city should be ten per cent. of the surrounding country—within a moderate radius—say 300 miles. The cities named, then, should stand, as regards numbers, in proportion to the population, thus: New York - 400,000 Cincinnati - 210,000 Charleston - 130,000 New Orleans - 55,000

Cincinnati, then, is not up to the standard and New Orleans is beyond it. Hence, the latter, in fact, lags and the former runs fast with him as his private secretary. Here is a table of the population of the cities named, in proportion to the population of New York.

Gen. Sam. Houston is in New Hampshire.

Why not? It is not surely so hard a thing to speak the truth as you see and feel it. Yet this is all that is required! Be manly! What is to prevent? The frown of your fellow men is as the fitting cloud, which never alarms, the frown of God, the blotting out the sun, that brings you in deepest darkness forever. If you fear them, you never can be manly—if you fear Him in trust and love, you cannot help being manly—Hear George Herbert as he earnestly pleads with you to be true: Do all things like a man; not meekly; Think the king sees the still; for His King does; Slumbering is but a lay-servant; Give it corner, and the clue unfolds; Who fears to do ill, sets himself a task; Who fears to do well, sets a reward to mark.

Man often boast of their Democracy, when they have done nothing during their whole lives but to fatten and grow wealthy on the spoils drawn from the pockets of the laboring classes.

Some Southern men say, "they are right! Let those who maintain the Wilmot Proviso, be cashiered! The wiser the better." But suppose an anti-slavery man is elected President, what then? Why, then, who think the Wilmot Proviso the measure will say, "remove all men from office who do not agree with us!" Have no doubts, out with every one of them—out with them instantly, and forever.

Makes the patronage of Government purely an instrument of political power after this fashion, and the South, being in a minority, will, in the end, be sadly wronged. Southern men should stick to principle. If they yield here, they will be torn by thorns of a tree of their own planting.

The Royal Act. We referred, in another article, to the signal act of nobleness with which Ferdinand the 7th of Denmark signalled his succession to the Throne. The supreme receipt reads as follows:—"With reference to our patent of the 30th inst., issued on the event of our accession to the throne, we feel graciously induced to set aside all processes now pending against all disseminators of the press and of political nature in our kingdom and our duchies. Our chancery, in conformity with this order, will take the necessary measures, and as speedily as possible give publicity to our royal receipt. We commend you to God.—Given at our Court of Christiansburg, Jan. 24. (Signed) FERDINAND REX.

Cuba—British Designs. We observe that some of our papers quote Lord George Bantick's speech in the British Parliament, to show that the English Government has designs on Cuba. This is foolish. He is in the opposition—made a motion for a select committee in the House of Commons, to enquire into the present condition and prospects of the West India interest—and upon that, delivered a speech in which he said—(speaking of black-aiding the Coast of Africa to put down the slave trade.) He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

Man often boast of their Democracy, when they have done nothing during their whole lives but to fatten and grow wealthy on the spoils drawn from the pockets of the laboring classes.

Some Southern men say, "they are right! Let those who maintain the Wilmot Proviso, be cashiered! The wiser the better." But suppose an anti-slavery man is elected President, what then? Why, then, who think the Wilmot Proviso the measure will say, "remove all men from office who do not agree with us!" Have no doubts, out with every one of them—out with them instantly, and forever.

Makes the patronage of Government purely an instrument of political power after this fashion, and the South, being in a minority, will, in the end, be sadly wronged. Southern men should stick to principle. If they yield here, they will be torn by thorns of a tree of their own planting.

The Royal Act. We referred, in another article, to the signal act of nobleness with which Ferdinand the 7th of Denmark signalled his succession to the Throne. The supreme receipt reads as follows:—"With reference to our patent of the 30th inst., issued on the event of our accession to the throne, we feel graciously induced to set aside all processes now pending against all disseminators of the press and of political nature in our kingdom and our duchies. Our chancery, in conformity with this order, will take the necessary measures, and as speedily as possible give publicity to our royal receipt. We commend you to God.—Given at our Court of Christiansburg, Jan. 24. (Signed) FERDINAND REX.

Cuba—British Designs. We observe that some of our papers quote Lord George Bantick's speech in the British Parliament, to show that the English Government has designs on Cuba. This is foolish. He is in the opposition—made a motion for a select committee in the House of Commons, to enquire into the present condition and prospects of the West India interest—and upon that, delivered a speech in which he said—(speaking of black-aiding the Coast of Africa to put down the slave trade.) He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in deeming it a ruinous task for England to have to blockade a coast of 2650 miles in extent. He would, instead of a blockade, demand that the slave trade, strike a blow at the chief resort of the slave, and would smother the horns of their nests at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Times a paragraph taken from New York paper, (N. Y. Herald,) wherein the views of England upon Cuba were broadly expounded, and the reasons which would justify her in setting this island, in payment of the debt due by Spain to England, to be given up to the slave trade, as a market for the slave trade.

He (Lord G. Bantick) agreed entirely with the writer of the letter referred to, in