THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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Address of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia.

To the People of the United States:

The Democratic Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia deem it a duty to appeal to the constituents of Congress, when no redress for grievances can be obtained from that body which is appointed by the constitution to legislate for this community. Congress, while it holds the destiny of the people of this district in its hands, can be reached only through its responsibility to the people of the Union, if it fail to perform its duty here. This is a higher responsibility than could be invoked by us, even if fully represented in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. We therefore confidently address ourselves to the primary source of power, the People of the Union, to exact the legislation proper to promote the prosperity of the people at the seat of the national government.

The great evil which clings to this district, and encumbers its progress, is the weight of slavery. This fatal malady makes the emigrant shun it—the active and enterprising, born in it, fly away—and those, fixed by controlling circumstances, it makes supine, and incapable of the self-prompted, respected, inspiriting industry which animates the bosom of the independent free laborer. Hence it is that the broad bosom of the Potomac is almost without ships—the great canal, reaching far into the interior, almost without boats—its sluices, commanding the best water-power in the world, without business—and the fine, healthy, easily enriched country surrounding, to a great extent without manufacturing establishments—its cities, penetrated by large commercial channels, without population and cultivation. The apprehension that the national government itself will be called to abandon a district falling so far behind in the career of prosperity, every free section of the Union, blessed with the freedom of all classes, contributes greatly to the calamity which Congress has the power to remedy, and should long since have removed.

From the citations annexed to this paper, it will appear that, session after session, petitions and memorials by the people, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery in the district, and the instant abolition of the slave trade, have been urged on Congress, but urged in vain. Even John Randolph, the most overstrained enthusiast of the rights of the *Old Dominion*, was scandalized at the shocking traffic carried on at the slave-pens—the shambles set up for the sale of human beings—under the very eyes of Congress. He demanded a committee to inquire into the enormity, and pledged himself, that if the abuse could not otherwise be abated, he would himself pursue the matter, and drag the crimes of the malefactors to light. But neither the strong appeals made in the memorials of the leading citizens of the district, nor the keen, indignant, eloquent voice of Mr. Randolph, could penetrate the dull ear which mercenary influences and political interests turned towards them. Members of Congress and their constituents, from the South, were purchasers in this mart; and the great political power which certain men in the South wielded, and who looked to still more ambitious honors than they wore at home, sought to increase itself by a concentration and control of the whole Southern strength, as a section, in their own hands, by exciting jealousies on the subject of slavery, in regard to which they assumed the championship.

By them the ban has ever been put upon every Southern man who dares to vote an amelioration in the condition of the slave, or the master of the slave, in any place over which Congress is clothed with jurisdiction. The subject is interdicted even to inquiry. A motion in Congress on the subject is the tocsin of agitation on the part of these peculiar guardians. Their cry is, that if Congress touches the topic where it has rights over it, the next step will be to interfere where it has no such rights. They have by these alarms affecting Southern members at home, and threatening the patriotic with a dissolution of the Union, put down the right of petition—repelled petitions, by laying even a motion to receive them on the table. They stifled debate in this indirect way in Congress, so successfully, that the arrogance of the South Carolina Legislature has grown so high, that it has at last sent an express *resolution to Congress, telling it that "the time for debate has passed"*—a direct menace, forbidding it to do its duty, at the peril of encountering the power of South Carolina!

The body of the people of this State, however, are not responsible for these insults. They do not elect the Legislature, nor do they compose it. The constitution of the State creates an oligarchy founded on slavery. Every man in the State is disqualified to hold a seat in the House of Representatives, "UNLESS SEIZED AND POSSESSED, IN HIS OWN RIGHT, OF A SETTLED FREEHOLD ESTATE OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AND TEN NEGROES—OR REAL ESTATE OF THE VALUE OF £150 STERLING, CLEAR OF DEBT." This qualification is increased, in the case of a representative not residing in the district, to a freehold estate of £500 sterling. A freehold qualification is also required to confer the right of voting, and the constitution is unalterable, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the slave-holding freeholders, clear of debt, who compose the Legislature. An assemblage of men, thus removed from the mass of the people by their circumstances and mode of election, and wholly inaccessible, through even an organic convention, without the consent of two-thirds of themselves first given, cannot be said to represent the State.

Such a body ought not to be considered as belonging to the masses disqualified as members to sit in it, or as representatives for those denied the right of voters, to choose it. Yet this Legislature, which does not represent the people of South Carolina, choose for them a President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate, holding a controlling influence over the elections, is itself chosen, (it may be four years in advance,) and before the candidates for the Presidential offices are announced or can be known to the people. These high officers constitute a part of the government of this district; and they are, in connexion with this legislative power pertaining to the district, put under injunction by the oligarchy of South Carolina, *in the name of the people*, to deny a hearing to those who have no law-giver but the Congress of the United States. May we not invoke the sympathy of the people of South Carolina themselves, to unite with us against those aggressors who usurp their power to rob us, as they do them, of the dearest rights?

The gentleman who represents in the Senate of the United States this oligarchy of slavery in South Carolina, in his late caucus address, followed up his uniform course of *intervention* against the rights of the district, deprecating its delivery from the evils of slavery under which it languishes, because he chooses to consider it an "outpost" of slavery! And are we, the people of this district, to be debarred from an appeal for a redress of grievances to our only legislature, in consequence of the intervention of the Senator from South Carolina, and of the South Carolina Legislature? Congress is emphatically told that "to debate" such subjects as the appeals of the people of New Mexico, of California, and the District of Columbia, on the subject of slavery, is not allowable. "The time is passed" for the toleration of debate. The application of the Convention of New Mexico, to be protected against the intrusion of slavery in its free territory, was pronounced "*impudent*" by the Senator from South Carolina on the floor of the Senate. Thus the State Legislature, by resolution, and its Senator in person, interposes to assert an authority over the people of New Mexico, and the legislative body to which they have given their allegiance, and which alone has power to legislate for them!

If New Mexico, California, or the people of this district should interpose actual impediments to the legislation of South Carolina over the people there, or deny the authority of that body over its asserted jurisdiction, would not this be held unwarrantable intervention? Is it not equally so, on the part of the State Legislature, to intervene and defeat the relative rights existing between Congress and the people of territories and districts, but entirely by the constitution, under the exclusive legislation of Congress?

The wrong done in this to the people who petition, and to the body bound to redress their grievances, is too palpable not to be felt even by those who insist upon it. To escape from this difficulty, they propose to give the newly acquired territories over to the dictatorship of a Southern President, and to recede the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, to perpetuate slavery within it. So far as we are concerned, we protest against this scheme, and can assert with confidence that there is hardly one citizen who will not unite in the protest.

The pretext asserted for the perpetuation of slavery in the district, (in the late caucus address,) is, that the district must be held as a necessary "outpost" of slavery—that if slavery be excluded from it and the territories, "every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition, at pleasure, in the States themselves"—that "this district, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where, as soon as they placed their feet, they would become, according to the doctrines of the North, free, unless there should be some positive enactment to prevent it."

We hold this to be mere *interrorem* argument to frighten the Southern people into the attempt to enforce on others a wrong which they would not themselves endure. Delaware is embraced and overshadowed by the free States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; why is it not clamorous for lost slaves, and rife for a dissolution of the Union, by way of redress?—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri form a cordon of slave States around the free; how do these States exist, when an asylum is presented at every step along a line of two thousand miles, where fugitive slaves, "as soon as they place their feet" over the invisible border, would be free? Do Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri, become frenzied with fear at this dangerous proximity, and propose a dissolution of the Union, to escape the apprehension? No! South Carolina, which scarcely ever loses a slave by a flight, is alone distressed, and would have the little District of Columbia re-ceded to Maryland, abandoned as the seat of government, and slavery perpetuated in it, because, otherwise, "nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition at pleasure, in the States themselves."

We trust that these panic-making strains have lost their power to excite the feelings of the people of the south, and the threat of a dissolution of the Union, its influence over the patriotism of the north. It may be that the oligarchy of South Carolina, which made the continuance of the horrid African slave trade the *sine qua non* in the establishment of the confederacy, will seek to dissolve it, rather than see its relic extirpated in the District of Columbia. But what other southern State would join in this national parricide? Would the southern people, imbued with the liberal spirit of the age, and for the most part, out of South Carolina, enjoying popular institutions, be willing to rally around an oligarchy, which does not allow the mass of the people to vote for senators or representatives, governor or president, and make it the nucleus of a new confederacy? Would they do this at the hazard of civil war, and the subversion of all that has crowned this hemisphere with imperishable glory, as the light of freedom throughout the world, merely because Congress deemed it a duty to listen to the petitions of the people around the capitol of the Union, and deliver them from the slave institution and the slave trade?

Emancipation may be effectuated under wise and salutary provisions by Congress, and the slave trade abolished here, without impairing the rights or endangering the interests of any slave State in the Union. It will operate on slavery in the adjoining States, only by showing, from the rapid growth of a free population, and the new impulse given to industry and the arts, to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, how much more valuable, in all its results, is the toil of freedom than that of slavery? This problem, demonstrated on a spot insulated on all sides by slave labor, will be a salutary lesson to the southern States, and induce them to work out their own deliverance, from an evil which is fast wasting the rich and sunny regions—covering them with sterility and poverty—while the cold and stony north is become bright with verdure, rich in fruits, in mineral, agricultural and manufacturing wealth; and, what is of still higher value, a dense, energetic, educated, intelligent and powerful population.

No son of the south can look upon its great and renowned Commonwealths, which once stood first in everything which gives rank and superiority to state, and see them sinking into hopeless inferiority, without the deepest sorrow—without deploring the fatal policy which all the world condemns, and none can remedy but themselves. If it be persisted in, like doomed Africa, contrasted with Europe, that looks down upon it from the north, the slave States of the Union will, in the course of a century, make a like counterpart in blackness and barrenness to the brightness and fertility of the free States. As children of the south, full of every filial feeling and instinct, nurtured by every tender association, from the beginning of life, by every fond recollection of previous history, to prefer its interest and glory beyond that of all the world, we fervently pray God to avert the destiny.

The members of the free soil association of the District of Columbia renew the pledges of the first declaration of principles to their brethren throughout the Union. Their faith is immovably fixed on that true Magna Charta of human rights, in which Mr. Jefferson asserted the liberties of his country. They will give their best efforts to accomplish its great designs by all legitimate means. They will labor to extend the Ordinance of 1787, to preserve the freedom of the territories, and will promote the progress of emancipation, through the safe, judicious, and practicable modes suggested by Mr. Jefferson. We give our adhesion to the party formed on this basis; and from that party we expect an unfaltering support, to accomplish the objects of the multiplied petitions addressed by the people of this district to Congress, for deliverance from the oppression of the slave institution, and the slave trade.

R. R. SHELELL, President.

SELBY PARKER, Secretary.

Martinique.

We promised, in one of our last numbers, a few words concerning Mr. A. F. Perrinon, the late Commissary-general in Martinique. This martyr of truth and honesty has had to endure the judgment pronounced by vice and absurdity. He has been recalled, under the pretence that in the actual state, he will be in a better position to serve the colonial interests, as a member of the National Assembly, than as governor of Martinique. But the truth is, the result may fairly be attributed to the foul calumnies of the press, and the intrigues of certain planters in the metropolis. The colonial minister, affecting to give credit to those calumnies, has, on the one hand, written the most flattering despatches to Mr. Perrinon, complimenting him on the successful and praiseworthy manner in which the gallant officer has gone through the difficult circumstances in which he was placed on his arrival in Martinique; and, on the other hand, Mr. Bruat is sent out for the express purpose of 'reducing the insurrection!!' We have it from good authority that, on landing at Fort-de-France, Mr. Bruat could not help expressing his astonishment at finding peace, order, and prosperity, where he had been prepared to see the people in a state of revolt and civil war. So persuaded was he that he had been sent out on a military expedition, that he left behind him his wife and family, his furniture, &c. It is very difficult, then, to reconcile Mr. Bruat's ignorance of the real state of affairs with the minister's knowledge of it, as exhibited in the despatches above alluded to. But the matter will soon be brought to light, when, after having been an instant obscured by a cloud, truth will rise with a more glorious majesty.

Mr. Perrinon has evinced, throughout, in his administration, that ardent zeal, that eager solicitude, which anticipates wants and multiplies and prepares the means of relief. The very popularity of his name has operated as a check upon the otherwise inevitable consequences of the fatal scenes displayed on May last. Besides what was his strict *duty*, there are other things which his generous heart prescribed him, and which he executed with that loftiness of purpose which is characteristic of the man. By his strenuous efforts, he has shown himself instrumental in organising work on a fair and solid basis throughout the colony, both to the satisfaction of the planters and the laborers—public and private dissensions have been crushed down by his sole influence. And if he has committed an error, it is that of obeying his too keen sense of delicacy. Had he, as he undoubtedly ought to have done, renewed the whole *personnel* of the administration, he would not have been calumniated by those very individuals who have reaped the benefit of his delicate forbearance. They have falsely charged him with having appointed mulattoes, to the exclusion of whites, to the different posts of honor and emolument under his control. This charge is not only fallacious and unfounded, but it proves that, even in the opinion of his calumniators, sound policy ought to have dictated to him a course which he has not adopted. He has dealt most generously by the whites, thereby teaching to the whole population the practical forgetfulness of past injuries.—*St. Lucia Independent Press.*

An Elegant Sentiment.

The following toast was offered by Mr. S. S. Prentiss, at the dinner given to Mr. Macready, at New Orleans, a few days since:

Shakspeare and Macready—The greatest dead poet; the greatest living actor; the former the diamond, the latter the golden setting in which the brilliant shines.

A person once observed to an ancient Greek philosopher, that it was a great happiness to have what we desire. The sage replied: But it is much greater happiness to desire nothing but what we have.

From the Garrard Banner.

A meeting of the friends of Emancipation was held at the Court-House, in Lancaster, on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Col. Wm. Steen was called to the chair, and Robt. Kennedy, was elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Alex. R. McKee.

When, upon motion, a committee was appointed consisting of Andrew A. Kennedy, Lewis Landram, James McKee, Jas. H. Letcher, and A. R. McKee, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of emancipation—who retired, returned, and through their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A Convention will shortly assemble at the Capitol of the State, to revise the constitution of Kentucky; and whereas, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of every good citizen to express his opinion freely upon what he regards as a defect in our present organic law. Therefore,

Resolved, That while as Kentuckians we will not yield to the arrogant and outrageous insolence of Northern fanatics, upon the subject of slavery—yet, we will use every honorable and laudable exertion, to convince our neighbors and friends of the blighting curse of slavery upon the industry, wealth, education, enterprise and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth, and in an open, candid, and fearless manner, vindicate the practicability, and urge the necessity of some salutary step to relieve posterity of its influence.

Resolved, That we will lend our aid, influence and energies, to adopt such a system of gradual emancipation, as will be satisfactory to all parties, regarding the welfare of the emancipated.

Resolved, That we will not support any measure which in its effect, will disturb the right of our citizens to their property in the slaves now in existence.

Resolved, That we will not, by act or deed, countenance any system of gradual emancipation, unconnected with Colonisation.

Resolved, That we will be satisfied to permit the subject of emancipation to rest for the present, provided the advocates of slavery will agree to the adoption of a clause in the new constitution, prohibiting the importation of slaves to this State, under any pretext whatever, and also, that the new constitution may be amended at any time, through the Legislature by a vote of a majority of the citizens of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we approve of the convention of the friends of emancipation, proposed to be held at Frankfort on the 25th inst., and that we will appoint delegates to attend said convention.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed delegates:

Wm. Baird, J. H. Spilman, Allan A. Burton, Samuel F. Mc'Kee, N. Sandifer, S. G. Dabney, James M. Philips, John Kemper, Col. H. D. Samuel, Franklin Moran, Rev. John Brown, Benj. Wilmot, G. F. Sartain, Dr. John Poor, James W. Dismukes, Sam'l E. Carey, Richard Blaylock, John S. Miller, John Nicholson, Jno. Yantis, James M. Bryant, Dr. S. Mizner, Sam. A. Tatum, Beriah M. Jones, Henry T. Terrill, Rev. C. A. Wiley, Dr. B. F. Duncan, John H. Hinds, W. J. Landrum, Col. O. Terrill, Dr. L. M. Buford, T. W. Pope, Horatio Bruce, and Gen. J. G. Tillett.

On motion of Geo. F. Sartain, the chairman, secretary and committee, were added to the list of delegates.

George F. Sartain, Esq., moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all friends of emancipation in Garrard county, be considered delegates to said convention.

On motion of A. R. McKee, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the "Garrard Banner," Louisville "Examiner," and also any paper in Kentucky friendly to emancipation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WM. STEEN, Ch'm.

ROBT. KENNEDY, Sec'y.

Brazil and the Slave-Trade.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 12.

The slave-trade is more flourishing than ever; all parts of the coast between this and Bahia are open to their disembarkation; some 1,400 were landed from a steamer a few weeks since, not ten leagues to the eastward of this harbour. A steamer of large dimensions, intended to carry out 2,000 slaves, is building on the Braganza side; and is to be launched in two or three months. It is a fact, that at present, in Rio, a young, healthy boy of 13 or 14, and well grown, can be purchased for 350 dollars, while within the last two years from 700 to 800 dollars were paid for the same as a domestic servant, though untamed and ignorant, on the day he was imported. Brazil says, "slaves we will have;" and Brazil does have a constant and plentiful supply of them.—It is in vain to blink this fact; the reports made by the English minister and consul must prove, if further proof were necessary, that folly or frenzy only can persist in our further interference with Brazil regarding slaves, and this wholly apart from the enormous cost and useless sacrifice of life incurred by England on the coast of Africa, as well as the additional horrors and cruelties which have been shown to result from our interference.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—A letter recently received from a gentleman on the coast of Brazil gives a gloomy picture of the horrid traffic in human beings which is carried on by the merchants and government of the Brazilian Empire, many of our own people (American) being also engaged, it is believed, in the same detestable business:—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

"Our present duty on this station is the humane one of watching and searching American vessels fitted out for the coast of Africa from this port, and suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, in which hellish traffic a large number of vessels under the American flag are engaged.—Yes, this damnable traffic in human souls, the details of which in all its horrors would actually make your life-blood curdle in your veins, is carried on with the most perfect impunity under the stars and stripes—the ensign of liberty and human rights—but whose broad folds are prostituted to the base purpose of shielding and protecting the inhuman tyranny in daily enacting the most revolting of human crimes. True our government, in its philanthropy, enacted a statute against any American citizen engaging in this trade, and whomsoever so engaged shall suffer death. But the same law which denounces it as piracy, legalises every article that is trafficked for slaves.

"The law says, that any vessel suspected of being engaged in this proscribed trade may be remanded for trial. Now, every vessel that clears for the coast from this port is suspected of being engaged in the trade, and justly too, for nine-tenths of them, directly or indirectly, are engaged in the traffic; which fact is notorious.—Now, what proof have we to bring forward, before a court of admiralty, to justify us in arresting her (bound, as she is, to a lawful port, with a cargo on board, testified to by the American consul,) as a slaver? Mere suspicion will not condemn her—nothing but positive proofs of the fact of that being her object. And those proofs she does not present within herself. No officer of the navy is stupid enough to send vessels home as slavers under these circumstances, when he is held personally responsible for all damages accruing from the arrest and detention of the vessel, in the event of her not being condemned.

"American vessels engaged in this trade outnumber the vessels of all other nations put together—and are chartered at much higher prices by slave dealers, as they are not subject to the right of search by the British, who swarm the African coast, you know—and our laws are totally insufficient and inadequate, in the great majority of cases, to their condemnation; and so vessels sailing under our flag, being the more safe, are much more desirable.

"The whole law in reference to this trade is a farce, and the sooner it is abrogated the better, as the demands of the slave market here will be supplied in defiance of all laws, as long as the trade continues so profitable as it is—when men can make fortunes in a few trips. And, in fact, these penal enactments enhance the value of the slave in proportion to the risk run in carrying on the trade, and renders it the more profitable, as none but the most daring engage in it; and, from want of competition, the supply is not greater than the demand. If one vessel in three returns safe, they are satisfied and well remunerated.

"To show you the horrors attendant on this commerce in human beings, I was assured by a slave dealer himself, that some time ago, a Brazilian vessel had taken a cargo of slaves on the eastern coast of Africa, and before he had got on board his provisions and water, he was discovered and pursued by an English man-of-war, chased off the coast and prevented from returning. His provisions and water on board were not more than sufficient for himself and crew—the hatches leading to the negroes were fastened down and secured against being forced—and the vessel came into this port with 800 human carcasses in her hold, presenting a spectacle, the relation of which caused even him to shudder, inured as he was to human suffering and hideous sights.—But there is a fearful retribution at hand; for the time will come, and that not far distant, unless slavery is here abolished, or very much mitigated, when this beautiful land will be steeped with the blood of thousands of victims of all ages and sexes—and the untutored and savage African will remain possessor of the soil. Fears are daily entertained of systematic revolts throughout the provinces."—*American Paper.*

Col. Fremont and His Party.

Letters have been received from Col. Fremont covering the two months (from the last of November to the 2d of February) that he was not heard of, and giving terrible events of that time. They are written, states the National Intelligencer, from Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and addressed to Mrs. Fremont, at Washington; and, in her absence—for it was deemed probable that she might have set off to California by sea before they could arrive—to Senator Benton, and in his absence to William Carey Jones, Esq. The letters came from St. Louis on Friday night, having been brought to that place by Mr. St. Vrain. Mrs. Fremont, fortunately, was gone; Senator Benton had delayed his departure for Missouri, confident that letters were on the way; and in his hand, the Intelligencer had seen the originals, and is giving extracts in the order of their dates. The letters are of thrilling interest, and we regret our inability, from lack of room, to publish them entire.—So terrible are the details that it is stated Col. Benton is obliged, in a measure to suppress them. Col. Fremont throws the whole blame upon the ignorance of the guide; who, however, had been the guide for years of Gov. Dodge; but on this occasion became completely bewildered. He took the party by a route which, it is stated, should only have required three days traveling.

The National Intelligencer prefaces some extracts from Col. Fremont's letters with the following brief description of the localities made memorable by the disaster:

It is known that the great Rocky Mountain chain, with a general direction north an south, sends out a branch towards the southeast from between the heads of the Arcansas and the *Rio del Norte;* and this branch forms the dividing ridge between the upper valleys of these two rivers, and between the head-waters of the *Red river* and the *Del Norte*; and having accomplished these purposes it subsides and disappears in the plains of Texas. The highest part of this branch chain, and the governing object in it to travellers, are the *Spanish Peaks*, first made known to American geography by the then young Lieut. Pike. These *Peaks* are about in north latitude 37 1-2 deg., and west longitude from London 105 deg., and about on a line longitudinally with the *Pueblos* of the Upper Arkansas, distant from them half a degree, and in sight. They are seen at a great distance, and are guiding objects to travellers. The road to Santa Fe passes below these Peaks, and crosses the chain about two degrees south. Col. Fremont passed above them, and entered the valley of the *Del Norte* high up above the Mexican settlements, and above *Pike's stockade*, and intended to follow the *Del Norte* to its head, and cross the great Rocky Mountain chain through some pass there to be found.—He was therefore, so to speak, going into the forks of the mountain—into the gorge of two mountains—and at a great elevation, shown by the fact of the great rivers which issue from the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains at that part—the Arkansas and Del Norte on the east, the Grand river fork of the Colorado of the gulf of California on the west. It was at this point—the head of the Del Norte—where no traveller had ever gone before, that Col. Fremont intended to pass, to survey his last line across the continent, complete his knowledge of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and crown the labors of long exploration by showing the country between the great river and the great sea to be inhabitable by a civilized people, and practicable for a great road, and that on several lines, and which was the best.

He had been seven years engaged in this great labor, and wished to complete it. It was the beginning of December that he crossed the chain from the Arkansas valley into the valley of the Del Norte; and, although late, with the full belief of the old hunters and traders at the Pueblos, the guide inclusive whom he *there* engaged, that he would go through. He was provided with every thing to carry the men to California, and with grain to carry all the animals across all the mountains into the valleys of the tributaries of the great Colorado of the West, where the snows would be light, wood and grass sufficient, game abundant, and the hardships of the expedition all surmounted and left behind. In two weeks he expected to be in these mild valleys. Unhappily, the guide consumed these two weeks in getting to the head of the Del Norte—a distance which only required four or five days of travel, as Col. Fremont showed in coming back. This was the cause of the first calamity—the loss of the horses and mules. The same guide consumed 22 days, when sent with the party for relief, in making the distance which Col. Fremont, (with Godey, Preuss, and a servant,) without a guide, on foot, in colder weather, deeper snows, and half famished, made in six.—That was the cause of the second and irreparable calamity—the death of the men.

The immediate scene of suffering in this great disaster, where the ascent of the great mountain was forced and its summit scaled, must have been about north latitude 38 1-2, and west longitude from London 107, the elevation above twelve thousand feet, and the time that of dead winter—Christmas! From this point the noted objects, Pike's Peak and the Three Parks, would bear about E. N. E., and the Spanish Peaks about E. S. E.

When Col. Fremont wrote he was doing well, and he has arrived, we have no doubt, in California before this time.

The following extracts are from his last letter—the first is dated Taos, New Mexico, Feb. 6th:

"*Snowing.*—How rapid are the changes of life! A few days ago, and I was struggling through snow in the savage wilds of the upper Del Norte, following the course of the frozen river in more than Russian cold—no food—no blanket to cover me in the long freezing nights—(I had sold my two to the *Utah* for help to my men)—uncertain at what moment of the night we might be roused by the Indian rifle—doubtful, very doubtful, whether I should ever see you or friends again. Now I am seated by a comfortable fire, alone—pursuing my own thoughts—writing to you in the certainty of reaching you—listening to the raging storm without!

"You will wish to know what effect the scene I have passed through have had upon me. In person, none. The destruction of my party, and the loss of friends, are cause of grief; but I have not been injured in body or mind. Both have been strained, and taxed severely, but neither hurt. I have seen one or the other, and sometimes both, give way in strong frames, strong minds, and stout hearts, but, as heretofore, I have come out unhurt. I believe that the remembrance of friends sometimes gives us a power of resistance which the desire to save our own lives could never call up.

"I have made my preparations to proceed. I shall have to follow the old Gila road, and shall move rapidly, and expect to be in California in March, and to find letters from home, and a supply of newspapers and documents, more welcome perhaps, because these things have a home-look about them. The future occupies me. Our home in California—your arrival in April—your good health in that delightful climate—the finishing up of my geographical and astronomical labors—my farming labors and enjoyment. I have written to Messrs. Mayhew & Co., agricultural warehouse, New York, requesting them to ship me immediately a threshing machine; and to Messrs. Hoe & Co., same city, requesting them to forward to me at San Francisco two runs, or sets of mill stones. The mill irons and the agricultural instruments shipped for me last autumn form New York will be at San Francisco by the time I arrive there.—Your arrival in April will complete all the plans."

[These extracts in relation to Col. Fremont's intended pursuits are given to contradict the unfounded supposition of gold projects attributed to him by some newspapers. The word *gold* is not mentioned in his letters from one end to the other, nor did he take gold mining the least into his calculation when he left Missouri on the 21st of October last, although the authentic reports brought in by Lieut. Beale, of the navy, were then in all the newspapers, and fully known to him.]

SANTA FE, FEB. 17, 1849.—In the midst of hurried movements, and in the difficult endeavor to get a *party* all started together, I can only write a line to say that I am well, and moving on to California. I *will* leave Santa Fe this evening.

"I have received here from the officers every civility and attention in their power, and have been assisted in my outfit as far as it was possible for them to do. I dine this evening with the Governor, Col. Washington, before I follow my party. A Spanish gentleman has been engaged to go to Albuquique and purchase mules for me. From that place we go on my own animals, and expect no detention, as we follow the old Gila route, so long known, and presenting nothing new to stop for."

The Latest from all parts of Europe.... Details of the Herman's News.

France.

A Paris letter on Sunday, 25th ult., 11 A. M., says: Great agitation prevailed in Paris last night and yesterday afternoon. *Attroupments* were collected in various quarters. A popular movement for to-morrow continues to be spoken of. The troops were everywhere under arms yesterday and last night.

The Assembly, after post hour last evening, brought to a close the debate of the law on the clubs, which was finally adopted. By this law clubs are interdicted; but public meetings for the discussion of political subjects, which have not the character imputed to clubs by the present law, will be permitted. It is contended that this law will have no other effect than to abolish the name of "club." The clubs will still exist as private societies.

Schleswig Holstein.

The Schleswig Holstein question is understood to be so far arranged, that Denmark has expressed herself willing to abide by the decision of England, Russia and France. The armistice will be prolonged from time to time. The note from the Danish government, which appeared in the London Gazette of last night, is understood as merely the necessary formal notice of the approaching expiration of the armistice.—*London Times, March 26.*

The War in Italy.

We have received despatches from our correspondent at Turin, of the 21st, which supply us with some important and interesting intelligence of the commencement of the war. A bulletin had just been published at Turin, by the Minister of the Interior, announcing the passage of the Ticino and the march of the Piedmontese army into Lombardy. The headquarters of the king were at Trecate, a small town on the Piedmontese bank of the Ticinio, close to the road leading from Novara to Milan. It was by the bridge upon this road, leading to Buffalora, that the army crossed the river. The passage was unopposed, the Austrians having retired from that point. The road to Milan was reported to have been crowded with the Austrians and their baggage and munitions in full retreat.

Advices had been received from Voghera, of an attack made by the Austrians upon the Piedmontese, who defended the bridge of Mezzanana Corte, near Pavia. The Austrians were repulsed, after which the Piedmontese partially destroyed the bridge.

On the 14th, the provisional military governor of Parma, Degenfield, issued a decree, by which, in consequence of his departure, a commission of government is created, composed of Baron Soldati, Count Nasalli, and Count Rugarlie. In the course of the day, the national guard occupied all the posts, and a proclamation was issued, informing the inhabitants that the municipality had assumed the government of the city, and named a provisional delegate of security, in the person of Dr. Cavagnari, and a deputy delegate in the person of M. Tagliajacchi. The Austrians passed the Po at Brescello, marching towards Casalmaggiore.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes two proclamations of Radetzki, dated the 17th, one addressed to the inhabitants of Milan, the other to those of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom at large. In the former, Radetzki informs the Milanese that he leaves the city to carry the war upon the enemy's territory; but to tranquilize the pacific inhabitants, he informs them that he leaves a sufficient garrison and a well provided citadel. No hopes that Milan will remain quiet; a second army being ready to fight for the rights of his sovereign. They have, he says, already felt the consequences of rebellion, but let them beware of a second attempt; the punishment would not fail to follow speedily and unrelentingly; for he is strong enough to crush every internal enemy, and to fight the external one. The second proclamation is nearly of the same tenor; he warns the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice not to give ear to a perverse party, which only waits the resumption of hostilities to excite new disorders.

Naples and Sicily.

We have received the correspondence from Marseilles, announcing the arrival in that port of the Hellesponte, which left Palermo on the 15th, and which brought the intelligence of the definite rupture of the negotiations opened between the Sicilian government and the French and English admirals. Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance to the troops of Ferdinand.

Turkey.

The Sultan held a Cabinet Council on the 2d inst., at which the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria were present, and in which the Austrian Ambassador manifested much zeal in behalf of the Russian demands.

A term of forty days has been given to the Sultan to consider whether or not he will allow the Russian fleet to pass through the Black Sea to Naples. The correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung presumed that the permission will be given, and that the Sultan will be induced to agree to the continued occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Russian troops.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, Monday Morning.

The cholera is on the decrease, but not so poverty and distress.

In all parts of the country large and munificent sums are being collected in aid of the Pope.

Meetings to induce the Lord Lieutenant to give up any further prosecution of Charles Gavan Duffy continue to be held, and even in England requisitions to the Queen are in course of preparation.

Spain.

The cause of the Queen continues to progress satisfactorily in Catalonia.

Marsal's band is said to be completely dispersed, and himself seriously wounded.

Notwithstanding these favorable indications, the funds fell on the 20th, the Three per cents closing freely at 22. The renewal of the Italian warfare has contributed to produce this effect.

MADRID BOURSE.—Five per cents 10 5-8 paper. Exchange on London 50.

Rome.

In the sitting of the Roman Constituent, on the 15th inst., a law was passed for sending 60 deputies to the Italian Constituent, such deputies to be chosen by the people from among the members of the Roman Constituent.

It is asserted M. Rilliet Constant will not accept the War Portfolio at Rome.

Austria.

General Welden, it is said, wishes to have executed 13 of Latour's murders.

According to private letters from Pesth and Cracow, the Russian army on the frontiers, which is every day receiving reinforcements, will cross the frontiers to form the garrisons of all the towns, not only of Hungary, but of the whole monarchy, including Vienna, by which the whole Austrian troops will be set free to act in Hungary and Italy.

Letters from Vienna, under date of March 20th, give the 29th army bulletin, with additional details of the battle given to the Magyars, near Mediar.

Bem commanded in person. He had 16 pieces of cannon.

The Magyars lost 100 men killed, and 100 prisoners. The Austrians had 27 killed and 207 wounded. The Magyars wish to penetrate in Wisnitz and Putto, to open their way into Galicia; but the country is well prepared, and the landsturm organized.

Germany.

FRANKFORT, March 22, 1849.

The scene at the close of the motion rejecting the King of Prussia as head of the empire, yesterday, was most exciting. The Prussian party had calculated on the certainty of victory. After the vote was taken, an adjournment was demanded, to consider of the course to be adopted, but this was refused. Eventually, however, the Assembly adjourned till next day. The sensation created in the town was very great.

The rumor of the subsequent resignation of the ministry in consequence of the vote, is confirmed. The Archduke John has, it is said, sent for M. de Vedenburgh, who voted with the Prussian party, and M. Kerchganner, who voted on the other side.

PERJURY PUNISHED.—In the Criminal Court of Washington, on Monday, a severe example was made of Joseph Dockhard, a German, who was tried and convicted of corrupt perjury, in swearing before Justice J. B. Van Tyne that he was Augustus Goetz, a private in company M, in the 3d regiment of United States Artillery, and with intent to defraud the said Goetz of his land warrant.—Judge Crawford, after a suitable admonition, sentenced the prisoner to four years confinement in the Penitentiary.—*Balt. Amer.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Bible House was thronged on Thursday, with the ladies of this noble auxiliary, one of the most efficient, useful, and devoted branches of the American Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. Brigham, Secretary of the Parent Society, presided, and Rev. Dr. Tyng opened the meeting by reading a portion of sacred scripture.

Joseph Hyde, Esq., presented the Treasurer's report, by which it appeared that the entire receipts of the year had been $5,740 81, which had been expended for Bibles, or paid over to the treasury of the American Bible Society.

The annual report of the Board of Managers was read by the presiding officer, Dr. Brigham, and exhibiting a gratifying view of the fidelity and ability with which the work had been sustained during the year. Two of the active officers had been removed by death, and an appropriate tribute was paid to their memories.

The society was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Prime, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and after the election of officers for the ensuing year, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Balch, and the society adjourned.

CLOSE OF THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCES IN BOSTON.—This series of meeting was brought to a close last Sabbath evening. For fourteen weeks their meetings have been continued and crowded, and serious audiences have attended each night. The closing address was made by Rev. Dr. Garnett, and winds up as follows:

"What then is to be the result? I am not anxious, said he, to see results. We have not the methods by which to make known converts to the community. The result we hope for is, that many will enter upon a more earnest obedience, and exhibit in the life their faith in Christ, working by love. Oh! life is too uncertain, to defer the duty of consecration. If there be work to be done for the salvation of our immortal souls, let it be done at once. Leave not to a future time what should be done at this very hour. As you go, then, to your homes, think of these things. Ask, have I given myself to God and Christ? Am I living as a child of God should live?"

DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN TRUTH.—The American Bible Society are now publishing upwards of seventy thousand copies of the Scriptures per month, in many different languages, furnishing their cheapest editions of the New Testament for six cents, and the whole Bible for twenty-five cents.

The American Home Missionary Society has now in its employ 1006 Missionaries; and the Presbyterian Domestic Board about 500.

The American Board has in the foreign field 576 Missionary laborers, stationed at 95 prominent points of moral influence, forming