## Business Notices.

A large sale is hoped for Ladies' Furs, Sleigh-Robes &c. at greatly reduced prices. J. H. HARLEY, No. 54 John st., will give one-sixth of his gross sales for the week ending Jan. 13, inclusive, to the suffering poor in our midst, to be divided as follows: one-third to the Ladies' Home Mission, one-third to the Five Points House of Industry, and one-third to the poor of Brooklyn. Every article will be sold at a reduced price.

FURS AT COST—FURS AT COST—At WHITE'S—At WHITE'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.—FURS at cost—at cost—at cost—at cost—at WHITE'S—at WHITE'S—at WHITE'S. Remember this: FURS at—at WHITE'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

PIANOS, PIANOS—ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned Pianos for $175; also for $190, $225, $250, $275, $300 and Pianos of every variety of style and price, from those with the most elegantly carved cases and Pearl Keys, to the plainest finished, comprising Pianos from ten different manufactories—among them the beautiful ÆOLIAN PIANOS of T. GILBERT & Co's make, and the celebrated modern improved HORACE WATERS PIANOS. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including S. D. & H. W. SMITH's well-known Melodeons; prices $45, $50, $75, $100, $115, $125, $135, $150. Pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HARD TIMES—ITS EFFECTS.—$100,000 worth of fine WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured by three of the leading houses in Broadway, selling at 25 per cent. below the cost of manufacture at EVANS's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—That is what everybody states who has used Dr. TOBIAS's VENETIAN LINIMENT, for Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Chapped Hands, Frosted Feet, Rheumatism, &c. If it does not relieve, the money is returned. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 60 Courtlandt st.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The incontested, the incontestible superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cts. a bottle.
LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

FROSTED FEET! FROSTED FEET!—BARNES'S celebrated REMEDY never fails to cure the worst cases. The violent itching is instantly allayed. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1855.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at $6 per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at $3 per annum; two copies for $5; five copies for $11 25.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at $2 per annum; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies, when sent to one address, $20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

**The Tribune for Europe.**

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic sails from this port for Liverpool To-Morrow at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents:
PARIS.—Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne.
LONDON—Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.


Our St. Thomas correspondent gives the details, in another column, of a singular outrage committed on an American steamer by the subordinate authorities of that port. It appears that the Benjamin Franklin, which had been chartered by the Royal Mail Steamer Company, to take the West India Mails, in the absence of one of the regular vessels of the line, was fired into as she was leaving the port in the evening, and considerably damaged. The pretense made for her detention was that she had not a regular permission to leave the harbor after dark. The affair was at once taken up by the American Consul, Major Helm, and, from the documents annexed to our correspondent's letter, appears to be in the process of amicable adjustment.

The Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812 met at Washington yesterday, and in the afternoon paid a visit to the President. An interesting account will be found among our telegraphic dispatches.

The tearing-up of railroad tracks near Erie is now an established winter pastime. Great fun was had yesterday at Harbor Creek, where a considerable portion of the Lake Shore Road was excellently destroyed.

We publish at length in our columns, this morning, the main portion of the Annual Report of the Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, the Auditor of the Canal Department, exhibiting the condition and prospects of the great public works of Internal Improvement belonging to the State. It is a very able document, and will be found of great interest by all who are wont to pay attention to its subject.

A resolution to amend the Constitution of the State was offered yesterday in the Assembly, and laid over under the rule. It is as follows:

"That the following amendment to the first section of article second of the Constitution of the State of New-York be proposed, by striking out the first sentence of said action, comprising the following words: 'Every male citizen of the age of 21 years,' and inserting as follows, in place thereof: 'Every male of 'the age of 21 years who shall have been born a citi-'zen of the United States of America, or who shall 'have been a resident of the United States of Amer-'ica for the full term of 21 years.'"

Amending the Constitution is rather a slow process now-a-days. In order to do so, the amendment must pass each house by a majority of all the members elected, then lie over until the next Legislature to which Senators are elected is chosen, pass each house of the new Legislature by a majority in each, and then be submitted to the people, when, if it gets a majority of the votes cast, it becomes a part of the Constitution. Thus from three to four years will elapse from the proposition to the consummation.

The Trustees of the Catholic Church in Buffalo, who had the well-known contest with their Bishop about the church property, came to the Legislature yesterday for redress. We print their petition in another column.

The substance of a new bill to secure the State against loss by foreign paupers, will be found in our Legislative proceedings. It is introduced by Mr. Whitney, the Know-Nothing Senator from this City.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday to expedite the canvassing of votes in New-York City. It provides for amending the General Election Law, by making the Mayor and Recorder, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Board of Canvassers, instead of the Supervisors. They are to receive no compensation. The original statements required to be delivered to the Supervisors shall be delivered to the Mayor.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the President announced the Standing Committees. They appeared to give satisfaction to all the members. A communication was received from Controller Flagg, in answer to a resolution giving a statement of the amount of money paid to each newspaper in the contract for 1854, from which it appears that *The Evening Post* received $1,065 65; *The Express*, $1,151 90; *The Commercial Advertiser*, $1,007 65; *The Daily National Democrat*, $1,149 75; *Staats Zeitung*, $1,000; *The New-York Demokrat*, $1,000. It also appears that *The Evening Post* received for advertising notices for redemption of unpaid water rents, tax sales and assessments, $2,515 50—this paper being the lowest bidder. The Board adhered to former action to repeal the ordinance extending Albany-st. through Trinity Church-yard. There was no debate.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an attempt to send a special Committee to Albany to spend $500 in looking after the legislative amendments to the Charter was defeated. The contract for printing the documents of the Common Council having expired by its own limitation, a long time since, a special Committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of reletting the contract in conformity with the amended charter. The memorial of mechanics and laborers was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Chair appointed the Committees for 1855, and after adopting rules of order the Board adjourned.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

Since the first rising of the Eastern war on the horizon of Europe, nearly two years ago, the policy of Austria has attracted general and intense attention. The three principal powers involved in the quarrel, as well as the whole diplomatic world, have been anxiously waiting in alternate hope and fear for the decision that is expected to proceed from the Imperial residence at Vienna. We have already, on several occasions, sought to explain to our readers the policy of Austria, with its varied grounds and incentives, and its probable final issues. But each new evolution of this policy takes the observer by surprise, revealing a mastership in cunning which leaves far behind the joint wisdom and experience of all the other cabinets interested in the present struggle. From the start of the pending complications the Cabinet of Vienna has known how to face both ways with consummate coolness. It has reached a hand to each of the combatants—England and France on the one side, and Russia on the other, have been continually taken in and bamboozled, each of them constantly believing it had caught Austria at last and brought her over. The conferences of Vienna, which took place as it were under the coat-tail of the Emperor, afforded an easy opportunity for this sort of balancing, and during their sessions Austria was able to appear friendly and conciliatory to the hostile parties. The Hapsburg Cabinet coaxed and patted both without committing itself to either. Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Envoy at Vienna, a diplomat of the highest reputation, who believed himself all powerful and all-influential, and boasted that he held the Conference in the palm of his hand, was completely duped; and it was discovered that he had been led by the nose only when Count Orloff made his celebrated visit to Vienna.

From protocol to protocol, from one note to another, the diplomacy of Austria has most successfully avoided everything that could dissipate the fog in which she has involved her course. She has never risked a move, or taken a step, without having first tried how far it would be safe, and secured all the chances and advantages on her side. Her central situation between the belligerents; her strategic position toward the Principalities, and, after their occupation, toward Russia; and her powerful military organization, have greatly assisted the crafty maneuvers of her diplomacy. Each party has been unwilling to put Austria into a corner, or to tear away the veil—still in the confident expectation that at the last moment she would prove an ally to itself. Once, previous to the crossing of the Danube, the Czar put the question to Austria: "Do you wish for "war or peace?" and she succeeded in eluding it by an undecided answer. Thus, as neither of the belligerents has wished to offend her, all have been obliged to be satisfied with what she might choose to hold before their eyes. It has always been a phantom constantly escaping the grasp.

Austria concluded the Convention with Turkey concerning the occupation of the Principalities, without the knowledge of either of the two Allies, or of Russia, and succeeded too, in making it acceptable to both. Slowly but uninterruptedly she went on to disarm the opposition of the Thuringian States of Germany, as well as that resulting from the convention of Bamberg got up by Bavaria and Prussia in opposition to herself, under the pretense of defending German interests. Thread by thread she entangled Prussia, first obtaining one concession, then a guarantee, then extending both, until Prussia finally yielded, and used her influence over several German States to bring them up to the work laid out by Austria.

Thus Austria has succeeded in identifying her views on the Principalities with German interests, and in securing from Prussia and the Frankfort Diet a guarantee that any attack made on her troops in the Principalities will constitute an attack on the German Confederation. By this means Russia has been palsied in that direction. Next the same guarantee was extended to the Austrian possessions within the boundaries of the Confederation, and if Gallicia and Hungary, situated without these boundaries, are subject to Russian invasion, the armies of the Czar, even if successful, would not march on Vienna without finding all Germany arrayed in their path.

As soon as Austria had succeeded in gaining these points from Prussia, she opened her diplomatic batteries again, and the consequence was, that Prussia still further extended her guarantees, and entered still more completely into the views of her crafty neighbor. At the same moment, preserving the utmost secrecy toward her diplomatic victim at Berlin, Austria concludes the late treaty with England and France—a treaty whose real meaning puzzles the politicians of both the continents. Prussia, and Germany with her, though taken unawares, have already gone so far, and have allowed themselves to be so encircled in the folds of the Austrian serpent, that it will be difficult, especially for Prussia, to escape. They must either follow Austria, or cut through the net by a violent effort. Thus, up to the present moment, Austria hovers over Europe, and, keeping her decisive thunders suspended, controls its action.

All this series of facts evinces uncommon craftiness on the part of the Austrian diplomacy. The question arises, Who is the spirit that directs it? whose hands pull the wires that move the oldest and shrewdest statesmen like puppets? Old Metternich is out of the question. Broken by age and disease, his intellectual powers are considerably weakened, and he is unequal to the mental efforts required in this ominous moment. Fiquelmont and the others—old Austrian managers and Diplomats—are unfriendly toward England and Palmerston. Count Buol Schauenstein, the actual Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been known in diplomacy for years, and was never rated above obscure mediocrity. Baron Prokesch is a man of some ability, but not of commanding influence. All this makes it probable that the master spirit of cunning, who has spun this complicated web, is personified in the Emperor himself.

Francis Joseph is 24 years of age. His mother, the Arch-Duchess Sophia, of Bavaria, educated him with the utmost care. If we recollect aright, his tutor was the Count of Bombelles, belonging to a family of the most stiff-necked ultras. He was a man of uncommon ability, but a Jesuit in small clothes. Sophia herself is eminent for great activity, readiness of mind, and an aptitude for directing every sort of Court or diplomatic intrigues. The lineage of the Hapsburgs furnishes, from time to time, persons of superior intellect, like Joseph, or of fox-like cunning, like Ferdinand IId. and IIId. It is possible that Francis Joseph is such an offshoot of that foul old stock. He was called to the throne very young, amid a tremendous conflagration, threatening to destroy Austria and the Hapsburgs. He had then the opportunity of gaining in a day the experience of years. Trained, as he was from youth, in the arts of Jesuitical astuteness, why should he not grow up to match the blackest among that black order? He has outwitted Nicholas, Napoleon, and the English Cabinet, and we believe ourselves justified in ascribing to Francis Joseph the honor of being a consummate diplomatic trickster. How long such deception can succeed is another question, and we hope the current year will give it a final solution.

## MONEY.

When money is scarce, farmers, mechanics, merchants, everybody, in fact, who rubs his own muscular integuments against the hinderances and through the tight places of the working-day world, complain of the fact, and attribute to it the prime influence in originating and perpetuating their difficulties. The gentlemen, on the other hand, who write what they call Political Economy, with a steady determination never to admit a fact, no matter what the evidence for it, until they have invented a reason for its existence, deny that the scarcity of money is a matter of any material consequence. A little money, they tell us, is as good as a great deal, if not absolutely better: for, they argue, if the quantity of money is increased, prices are increased in the same proportion, and the greater quantity is employed in doing just what the smaller did. The consequence is, that gold and silver, which can neither be eaten nor worn, are retained in the country, instead of being sent abroad in exchange for silks and broadcloths, that can be worn. "If," they say to the discontented, "you have "not money, it is because you and others have "wanted something else worse. You and others "are infallible judges of your own interest; you "have had your own way, spent your money profitably—for if money had not been cheaper than "the things you imported in place of it, you "would not have exported the money—and now "you are stupidly grumbling, because you have "made good bargains. The money which circu-"lates in a country is so much dead capital—a "capital which produces nothing for the country. "To come down to the vulgar apprehension, and "tell the whole truth in plain terms, the wealth "of a country is not in the money which it pos-"sesses, but in the money which it does *not* pos-"sess. It is real capital you want, and not "money. There is always money enough, just "enough to a fraction. To be sure, there is apt "to be a little confusion of ideas in the men who "are being ground to powder in the readjust-"ment of equilibrium, but it is all owing to a "want of sound economical instruction."

Which of the parties is right? An article from the pen of Henry C. Carey, in the January number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, furnishes much fresh material for the solution of the question. While we recommend everybody who is troubled with a suspicion that the economists may be wiser than he is, to read the entire article—which the other gentry are too wise to read—we will give a brief sketch of its points.

Man's power over matter is limited to producing changes of places, of form, or of ownership; these three, and no fourth, are the things he can do. Wealth being nothing but the power over Matter, and Value the resistance of Matter to that power, the facility with which he can do the three, determines the degree of wealth of the individual and the community. To aid him in all, he found certain qualities of matter, and forces existing in nature, which cooperate with him gratuitously, through the intervention of the machinery devised for giving play and direction to their activity. There are peculiar properties in the precious metals, which enable them to assist man in effecting changes of ownership in a supereminent degree. Their use, and value for this purpose, are no more a matter of arbitrary convention, than the use of iron in the shape of rails to facilitate change of place. Each contributes vastly to the increase of production; and the extent to which they contribute, is *prima facie* proportionate to the quantity kept in use. When we consider, that under the system of division of employments, nearly every change of form, and every change of place, in material products, is made with a view to change of ownership—that is, for the purpose of making a sale—it is apparent that every obstacle in the way of ready sale—and such is scarcity of money—will arrest those changes of form and place, and thus check production and wealth. "Production," says Le Trosne, "is nothing but "*motion* communicated to matter," and motion in all forms is stopped when anything impedes the movement from owner to owner—the ultimate motion for the sake of which prior motion is instituted. Close the few miles of the Erie Canal between Schenectady and the Hudson, and force its freight to the Railroad, and the whole business of its entire length, and of all the tributary channels, as far west as the Mississippi, and south to the Ohio, will be restricted to the few carloads that can be transported by the Railroad. Tear up the Railroad, and the entire business of these vast arteries will dwindle to the few carloads that can be dragged by cattle over the sand-hills back of Albany. A contraction of the currency is like a contraction of the aorta—the production of blood is necessarily limited to that which it can pass—and, in like manner in the economical body, the things circulated must conform to the measure of the circulators.

The minute divisibility of the precious metals renders the smallest coin a *saving fund* for labor, because it gives utility to the billions of minutes that would be wasted in the absence of the means of giving to the smallest amount of labor its proportionate remuneration. Two cents buy THE TRIBUNE. Two cents may be earned for the purpose of buying THE TRIBUNE by thousands who but for the existence of the coin would pass in idleness that small portion of each day that suffices to render the service which secures this petty recompense. It causes the labor of all those who are employed in the physical and mental toil which make the paper, ink, types, thoughts, &c.—embodied in each copy—so of every thing else that pennies will buy. Sum up their number—estimate, then, the extreme rapidity of circulation of this little coin: reflect that every time it passes from one hand to another, two services have been rendered to the community, two labors performed that but for its existence would have been unperformed, and then judge whether the mass of copper in the shape of coin does not annually increase the amount of production by a value bearing a much larger proportion to its own, than any other instrument contributing to wealth, and therefore itself reckoned as wealth.

Consider next that labor-power is produced momently, and produced at the cost of food—the fuel to the human machine: next that labor-power is the only product that is consumed instantaneously. It either perishes, or is invested at every pulsation. Time can not be kept over—can not be stored away to wait for a market. The demand for it comes with the second, or comes not forever, and that demand is in the coin which enables labor in any quantity, large or small, to exchange itself for other labor parceled out into as many fragments as the whole variety of human wants, or it is nowhere.

It is thus made apparent that money is in the superlative degree the instrument by which labor is saved, and made productive through that combination of effort which exhibits itself in the division of employment. In other words, it is the machinery of association. It thus appears, too, why it is that the nation which possesses most money finds the greatest facility in obtaining more. Where it is abundant, production is cheapened and stimulated, so that the means of purchasing more coin are rapidly increased. Where it is scarce, production flags and is dear, there is little to send abroad in exchange for more money, and that little is produced at such a cost that those who have money to sell can buy cheaper elsewhere. Here we have the explanation of the fact that money always flows from the places where its value, *measured by the rate of interest*, is high, to those where its value thus measured is low. A piece of gold will buy more cloth in England than in Illinois, and it goes from the latter where it yields ten per cent to the former, where it brings but five. Where *land* and *labor* are low-priced, as they are, and must be, in all the regions that export raw produce, the value of money—that which it costs to obtain it as owner or borrower—is great, and its utility—that which it effects in giving command of the forces of nature, and of the manufactured products in the making of which those forces play the greatest part—is small. The outflow of money tends to raise the rate of interest, and, at the same time, to increase the temptation of sending it abroad, because the withdrawal of the great stimulus of production increases the inferiority, in cheapness of manufactures, to those regions into which it flows. The *necessity* of retaining it is greatest when and where the *power* to do so is least. On the other hand, the influx of money tends to lower the rate of interest—thus diminishing the necessity of importing coin, while it lowers, in a still greater degree, the cost of manufacturing, and thus increases the power of exporting products, and of importing coin in return for them.

We thus see why it is that interest, which is paid for *money* alone, rises at the very periods when profits, the earnings of other capital, decline. The increase of production, which yields profits, depends upon the *motion* of capital. The capital of this country is immensely greater than it was three years ago, but as motion has slackered interest has advanced, and profits have vanished. Fill the warehouses on the banks of the Erie Canal with produce, and at the same time send the boats to Ohio, or lay them up, and the writers of money articles in New-York, observing the falling off in the arrivals of wheat, corn, pork, &c., might believe that the crops were light. The forwarders, however, who, just at this time, would be pocketing the highest rates of freights, and the farmers, who would, from having to pay such freight, find their profits dwindling to zero, would understand very well where the trouble was. The farmers would be quite apt, in their distress, to ask for legislative interposition, either to prevent the exportation of boats—when we substitute money for boats the remedy is a protective tariff—or to limit the rate of freights—which translates itself for money into a usury law. The boat-owners would be quite apt to resist both, as the money-lenders do.

The article which we intended to abstract, elucidates these and various other propositions, by illustrative facts and reasoning, which relieve the discussion of that dryness which we find it impracticable to exclude from a mere digest. We conclude, as we began, by recommending all who desire to obtain clear ideas of the nature and offices of money, and of the characteristics, the practical recognition of which, by the people, has always put them in opposition to the theorists, by whom they are overlooked, to read the article.

## SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Spirit of the Southern Press necessarily claims, at the hands of THE TRIBUNE, due publicity. Our readers in this latitude must be kept advised of the temper and action of our brethren in that quarter: of their advances and achievements in arts and industries, and their claims to be, in the language of *The Richmond Enquirer*, "the impersonation of the high-born aristocrat," of course with all the varied culture necessary to the rank and pretension of such high birth. Above and beyond the ordinary crimes, accidents, labors and business of Southern life, we are anxious to find industrial and scientific developments, and make them known through our columns. Our efforts in this way cut dough-face and chain-gang journals to the quick; but what is a newspaper for the whole Union, like THE TRIBUNE, without the whole national truth? We accordingly make it a duty to examine, habitually, a crowd of Southern newspapers, and search them for whatever genial contribution to the national or universal stock of ideas. A close hunt of this sort for the last few days has put us in possession of a mass of details valuable to the public, and mankind in general—too copious, however, for entire extraction into our columns; but, in face of such bulky matter, we give a few samples of these, the lightest throbs of the Southern brain, wreaked into glorious action and made a part of inspiring history.

It is most true that, in so diddling the body of the times at the South, we are not able to discover any productive agency called genius—no inventor, savant, artist, or his works. In this department, the Caucasian man there presents one magnificent level. Like the sublime desert where the impertinences of varied colors or undulating surfaces are wanting, and the monotony of infinitude shines out of the one tempered plain, so the South presents, among the whites, one grand uniform of barrenness, which rises to sublimity by its extent. But if the South produces nothing of the marked inequalities of genius—if it gives us no ideal utterances of art, such as indestructible Italy; or cunning beauty, such as fashionable France; or sturdy hugeness, such as sweating Britain; or labor-annihilation, as prying New-England—she shows incontestibly the brute-superiority of the Caucasian over the African: how the former, aided by a happy union with the Five Points democracy, can lord it over the latter.

The first literary diamond that presents itself from the heap of the Southern mine, is in the shape of an advertisement from *The National Intelligencer*, published at Washington, and renowned for its taste and talent. It informs us that there

WILL be Sold at Auction, at Banks's Arcade, on Magazine st., in the city of New Orleans, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, January 16, 1855—the SLAVES at the same hour on THURSDAY, January 18, and the following days, for the account of the Estate of the late H. R. W. Hill, without reserve, all that extensive and valuable SUGAR ESTATE, known as the Live-Oak Plantation, &c., &c., including two hundred and sixty choice Plantation SLAVES, accustomed to the culture of Sugar and Cotton, and considered to be the best gang in the South, and comprising all the requisite MECHANICS, such as Sugar-Makers, Engineers, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Carpenters, Bricklayers, chief House Servants, Cooks, and Field Hands, and are to be sold in families and singly, by a descriptive catalogue. * * * The Slaves are guaranteed in title, only.

A man dies, and his "mechanics" are sold like hogs or asses, and more than that, singly—families being wrenched asunder, and the ties of nature and the inspirations of piety set at nought. Who and what was this Hill—dead or alive—that human beings—skilled mechanics—belonged to him? By what right, beyond that rewarded with the gallows in civilized communities, did he own them? By what right were they conveyed to executors, to be hammered afresh into the mercies of some new sugar-boiler?

Our next bijou indiscriminately made from the heap, is the following advertisement from *The Planter's Advocate* of December 6, published at Upper Marlboro', Md.

$300 REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Maryland, on Monday, the 20th of August, 1854, Negro Boy ALLEN, who calls himself ALLEN. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, a bright mulatto, freckled face, straight hair, has a large scar on one of his wrists, caused by a cut, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in hight. He has relations living in Washington City. He has also a brother belonging to Richard B. B. Chew, Esq., a sister belonging to Thomas Talbott, Esq., and his father belongs to Col. William D. Bowie, and stays at his "Belltield Farm." I have reason to believe he is endeavoring to pass himself off as a white boy. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, if taken within Free State, and I will give a reward of $100 if taken elsewhere, provided he is brought home or secured in jail so that I can get him again.
CHARLES CLAGETT.
Sept. 13, 1854—tf.

The staple argument in favor of Slavery is based on the inferiority of the African blood, but as in some States one-fourth of the blood is mixed, much of which is of the "first families," such advertisements as the above are common. Fathers advertise *for* their runaway sons and daughters, and catching them, sell them into Slavery "down South." If a slave can "pass himself "off for white," he is essentially white; and the "nigger" argument falls to the ground.

In *The Cairo City Times*, the editorial column of which is appropriately emblazoned with a standing nomination, "For President in 1856, "Stephen A. Douglas," and which may therefore be called a southern journal, appeared on the 13th ult. the following advertisement:

RUNAWAY.—Committed to the County Jail of Alexander County, Illinois, on the 31st day of October, 1854, by L. L. Lindsey, County Judge, a negro boy about 20 years old, weighs about 155 lbs., dark complexion, a small scar over his right eye, two upper front teeth out, and several jaw teeth gone. Calls his name Samuel Sears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Tamms, Ills., Oct. 31, 1854. W. C. MASSEY, Sheriff of Alexander Co.

Look at the style of this, and remark that a Sheriff in free Illinois, and not in negro scourging Texas, is its author. How glibly he uses the southern phraseology, as if all his life had been passed on a plantation, and the crack of the overseer's whip familiar music to his ears. He speaks of a "boy" about 20 years of age, weighing about 155 lbs., and tells, as is usual in the southern advertisements, of the scars by which he may be identified. In this case there is a "scar over the "right eye, and two front teeth out." He does not tell whether the teeth were knocked out when the scar was made. Of what crime this youth of 20 years is guilty, for which a righteous Illinois Judge incarcerates him in a dungeon and a pliant southern tool of a Sheriff thus detains and advertises him, we are not expressly told. It was so self-evident, the Sheriff did not think it worth his while to state, that the crime of this "boy" was being found at large in the free State of Illinois. For this he is seized in the month of October, and in December is still held a prisoner, in the hope that "an owner may come for-"ward to *prove property*, pay charges and take "him away." The founders of the Republic waged war for seven years to secure to themselves and their descendants the right to "life, "liberty and the pursuit of happiness." A quite useless expenditure of blood and treasure, the practices of Illinois Courts and jails considered.

The Editor of *The Due West Telescope* (S. C.), a religious Methodist journal, appears to have some qualms about the laws which prevent the slaves from learning to read the Bible; and in this we imagine it stands alone among the southern press. Let him be easy—the slaves will either not be permitted to read, or, if they do learn, they will cease to be slaves. Our friend says:

"The opinion which prevails exclusively at the North, that the special efforts on behalf of the blacks made by the Southern Church, are the result of Northern agitation, discussion, or interference, is a mistake altogether. The special missionary enterprise by our Methodist friends commenced before Abolitionism had assumed a definite shape, or had opened its batteries on us. We could mention other schemes and agencies, having the same end in view, which were in successful operation at a date even more remote. It were nothing strange or surprising, indeed, if God should overrule the Abolition excitement to the good purpose of quickening the consciences and inflaming the zeal of Southern Christians in the more vigorous discharge of their duties, for He is wont to bring "order out of confusion—light out of darkness." "He maketh even the wrath of man to praise Him"—Judas Iscariot helped forward the redemption of the world. But, so far as we are yet able to perceive, the sole effect of the agitation has been to embarrass those who have sought the welfare of the class in question, and to retard the progress of the Gospel among them. What we would desire to say particularly in this connection, is, that no excitement, at home or abroad—no assaults upon our institutions, however ruthless and persevering, will release us from our obligations to labor and pray diligently for the salvation of the thousands, and tens of thousands, of unconverted slaves within our borders. In the providence of God they are here, among us and of us, they must receive the Gospel at our hands, or never receive it. They must be saved through our instrumentality, or perish in ignorance of Christ and the way of life. The responsibility thus resting upon us is a fearful one, for the work is vast. Remaining where we are sustaining the existing relations to them, we cannot escape from that responsibility. We might, by fleeing from the country, relieve us of the burden, but would that be right? Who then will care for the souls of the poor negroes? No; Southern Christians must abide where God has placed them, and, with His help, regardless of what our enemies may say or do, taking counsel of God alone, press forward in the good work, already commenced, and prosecute it with a hundred-fold more energy and devotion.

If the argument be good that the North should look on quietly and see slave empire added to slave empire, and not raise a hand or voice to stop it—for that is the English of the pious argument—then why was Christianity ever preached? Why not let the heathen have their own way, lest by irritating them and wounding their feelings, and loosening their hold over things material and immaterial, reaction against Christianity should take place? But this is the highest argument of negro-drivers and doughfaces.

Our next dive into the Southern heap fetches up the following advertisement from *The Mississippi Free-Trader*, of Dec. 13: It is a half exhibition of the way they do these things in the wholesale line, down there:

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Adams Co., Mississippi, made at the November Term thereof, A. D. 1854, the undersigned, Commissioner, appointed by said Court, will on Monday the 8th day of January now next ensuing, within the hours prescribed by law, at Spokan, the plantation adjoining Clifton, the late residence of W. C. Conner, expose for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the real and personal estate of the late William C. Conner, consisting of the two adjoining plantations and tracts of land known as "Clifford" and "Spokan," the former containing 640 acres more or less, the latter 700 acres, more or less. Both situate in said county, and adjoining the lands of the estate of A. Sharp, R. Chase, H. L. Bennett, James Reynolds, Alex. Boyd, A. Alexander and L. R. Marshall; and also the following named negro slaves, to wit, being 131 in number:

Judy, Jim, Lemuel, Lilly, Lizzie, Cruthe, Judy, Nelson, Walter, Sam, Mary, Lewis, Ann, Eliza Abram, an Infant, Thornton, Siss, Julia, Eliza, Sarah, Conway, Phoby, Tom, Murray, Will, Henry, Silvy, Cupid, Morris, Billy, William, Joseph, Easter, Lucinda, Bernardo, Dick, Baptiste, Sally, Henry, Charley, Tom, Nancy Davis, Robert, Willis, Little Simon, Hannah, John, Phoebe, Charles, William, Anna, Rachel, Sally, Armstead, Sophia, Prince, Old Harry, Charles, Lisa, Josephine, Henry, Vina, Congo, Fanny, Miles, Sam, Mary, Abram, Lucy, Willy, Winny, Jacob, George, Mahala, Louisa, Frank, Toby, Betty, Caiset, Frank, Old Simon, Mary Ann, Neptune, Peggy, Irena, Humphrey, Murray, Nelly, Cicinda, Celes, Squire, Liddy, Alfred, Philip, Gabriel, Lewis, Harry, Steve, Dick, Moses, Molly, Caroline, Emanuel, Sukey, Linda, Moje, Vincent, Polly, Heather, Hester, Diana, Silvy, Anthony, Old Charles, Cynthia, Tom, Sam, Wilson, Jane, Maxwell, Tom, Alick, Jane, Mary, Ned, Will, Little Tom, Nathan, Steve, Sener, Hardy, Jerry, Jeff, Warner, Peter, Betty, Cear, Lonette, Hager, Badger, Margaret, Amy, Collin, Mary A., Lennox, Isabel, Moses, (Smith,) Sally, Compton, Nace, Celia, Alick, Molley and Mahala.

Also a lot of Horses and Mules, about 40 in number; 10 yoke of Oxen, a lot of Sheep, Cattle and Hogs; four Wagons, a lot of Farming Utensils, 4,000 bushels of Corn, lot of Fodder, together with a large quantity of Hay and Peas.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond in bonds, with approved security, payable to the undersigned.

The real and personal estate will be sold upon a credit twelve months from the day of sale.
nov29-td WILLIAM T. MARTIN, Commissioner.

Next, we find in *The New-Orleans True Delta* a "Suit for freedom," before the First District Court, involving the fate of eighteen human beings. The case, as reported, we give in full—for the incidents are curious and the laws, as recited by the Judge, are worth study:

"The suit was brought by a negress named Eulalie and her children and grandchildren, in all numbering eighteen. It was alleged in the petition that the parties plaintiff had enjoyed undisputed possession of their liberty for forty-five years prior to the close of 1850, when they were forcibly taken from their homes and finally given into the custody of Messrs Daniel A. Long and Zachariah S. Mabry, who claimed them as their slaves. When the suit was first instituted, defendants declined to answer, and filed an exception denying plaintiffs' right of action in the premises. Judge Larue, who was then presiding over the First District Court, sustained the exception, and the petition was consequently dismissed. Thereupon the plaintiffs took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the result was that Larue's decision was reversed, and the case was remanded back for trial on its merits. The testimony shows that Eulalie was owned by Simon Porche, of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and more than forty-five years ago *Porche permitted her to marry Henri Olivier, f. m. c., the natural brother of Madame Porche*. She then, with the consent of her master, left his plantation and went to reside on a farm owned by her husband. This farm was on an island in False River, near Mr. Porche's plantation, and for forty-five years Eulalie and her offspring were permitted to enjoy all the rights of free persons, no attempt being made during all this time to reduce them to a state of bondage. About thirty years ago, Madame Porche became the sole legatee of her husband, and always evinced great affection for Eulalie and her children, and made frequent attempts to have them emancipated by the Police Jury, in order that they should be entirely and forever free. This is specially testified to by her attorney, who was often consulted on the subject prior to Madame Porche's death. Indeed, fearing that after she died they might be reduced to slavery, she made a nominal sale of them to a relative, under the express stipulation that he should emancipate them. This relative betrayed, as it would appear, the trust reposed in him; and it is by his act that petitioners were subsequently held as slaves. On behalf of plaintiff, it was contended that all property in them has long since been prescribed by Art 3,510 of the Civil Code, which says: "If a master suffer a slave to enjoy his liberty for ten years during his residence in the State, or for twenty years while out of it, he shall lose all right of action to recover possession of the slave, unless said slave be a runaway or fugitive." On the other hand, it was contended that the article above quoted is in conflict with Art. 189, which declares "That no one can emancipate his slave unless the slave has attained the age of thirty years, and has behaved well for at least four years preceding his emancipation;" and being so in conflict, is wholly inoperative. The Supreme Court, in deciding the exception in this very case, holds the following language in relation to Art. 3,510 of the Civil Code: "This provision, we are told by counsel, is merely idle, without meaning or applicability, and can, in no way, affect the right of the master to reduce his slave into actual possession at any time. We would not feel ourselves at liberty, under any circumstances, to disregard such a clear expression of legislative will as is contained in that article, and we see nothing in the relation subsisting between master and slave, or in the law, which undertakes to regulate the *status* of the slave in reference to his rights and privileges as a free man, incompatible with the prescriptive title to freedom which he may acquire under that law. * * The law recognizes this as one of the modes in which a slave may acquire his freedom. This reasoning is cited and relied on by Judge Robertson, who states that the article (No. 3,510) is derived from the old Spanish law which runs as follows: "If a slave enjoy his freedom during ten years while his master is in the country, or twenty years while he is out of it, and the master, during that time, hath instituted no suit touching his slavery; and if the slave acted in good faith, believing that he was free, he cannot, thereafter, be claimed as a slave, neither by his master nor any one for him, and if he be so claimed, he may avail himself of the prescription and obtain his freedom." Judge Robertson, on this, remarks: It is clear from the proof, that the owners of Eulalie never attempted to interrupt her possession of liberty during forty-five years, and no one else could have done it, either by suit, or by force. After she had lived in freedom for ten years, in the presence of her owners, their failure to exercise any of the authority, rights or powers of a master during that period, gave her a prescriptive right to her freedom, of which neither the master, nor any other person could, by any process, deprive her. Our laws point out several methods by which a slave may become free, and because they differ, they are not on that account to be construed as conflicting with each other. Where the slave is emancipated it is done by the will and act of his master to effect that end, which can only be effected by complying with all the formalities of the law. Where prescription has run in favor of the slave's liberty he becomes free by operation of the law, which thus punishes the negligence of the master, and the slave is forever placed beyond the master's control. Although he may not have all the legal privileges of an emancipated slave, he is yet free and is subject to the laws of the State alone, and may be dealt with as a free person according to the laws providing for the regulation of that class of persons.

Our laws, copying the liberality of the late Roman laws, are exceedingly jealous where the liberty of any one is concerned, but in the other States of the Union, where the institution of Slavery exists, many checks and restrictions are opposed to the emancipation of slaves, and the authority of the master is guarded with great care. Wheeler's law on Slavery, 346 *et seq.* If Eulalie is entitled to her freedom, the children follow the condition of the mother. C. C. 196. After this survey of the premises, it appears to the Court that the conclusion is irresistible in favor of the freedom of the plaintiffs. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the prayer of petitioners be granted; that they be set at liberty, and that defendants be forever enjoined from molesting them."