The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

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☞ We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

☞ Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

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J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

MEETING IN COLUMBIANA.

BRO. ROBINSON: L. A. Hine paid us a flying visit on Saturday evening, after the close of the meetings in Salem, coming on the Evening Express, and after giving us a full two hours' lecture, returning on the eleven o'clock train, to meet appointments in your place again on the Sabbath. Though but a few hours' notice was allowed, the audience was large, even to overflowing; and though his subject was Land Reform, and his views eminently radical, yet so far as we have heard an expression, all admit and are pleased with the arguments offered and the truthfulness of the position. He has kindly consented to return and give us a full course of lectures, and we hope it may be soon.

Mr. Benj. S. Jones kindly filled Mr. Hine's first appointment a week since, as you are probably aware, (subject morals.) His speech we have thought to be among the most irresistible in point of eloquence, cogency of reasoning, and brilliancy of thought, that we have ever heard. And most especially at this time was it desirable among us, as our Methodist brethren were prolonging a protracted meeting in our place, which, in its full developement, measured more than four weeks in length, with its usual tendencies upon the morals of the people. As the leading spirit, but the evening before, took occasion to denounce abolitionists with much blindness and indignity, declaring that one single individual in Maryland belonging to this (the Methodist) church, had freed more slaves, and had done more for the abolition of slavery than all the abolitionists in America had done or ever would do, &c. We were pleased to hear Mr. Jones happily turn upon the subject of the relation of the churches generally, and the M. E. Church particularly, to slavery. And we were diverted when he was speaking of the number of slaveholders in and slaves held by the North wing of the M. E. Church, to hear one ask the question, "If this be true, does it prove that the Church is pro-slavery?" Answer, If the holding of 30,000 slaves does not make a church pro-slavery, how many slaves would it be required that they should hold, to make it pro-slavery? He asked, if it were possible to obtain the name of this Maryland individual, who had done so much in the church for the abolition of slavery, that we might send it to the Bugle, as it would be real information. Or the name of any other one, who could be a true abolitionist and yet be a member of the church under the Methodist Discipline. We have not been able to obtain an answer to either of the above questions. But falsity always dreads exposure.

On applying kindly for this church last evening, for Mr. Hine's meeting, we were politely informed that such individuals as the Griffings and Mr. Jones could not come nearer the church than the school house, which a member, after hearing of Mr. Hine's appointment, timely occupied by an evening class in arithmetic, stating that he had thought of having an evening school shortly, and guessed *he* might as well occupy *his* room that evening as *see infidels*.

As new developements have made it evident that the great mass of the people are not aware of the true position of the church to slavery, and as sincere endeavors should always be assisted, for the present and future benefit of young converts and old ones, we would be pleased if you would state the probable number of slaves held by the Northern M. E. Church, giving authority. As the ministry will never disseminate this light, and as it is evidently greatly needed, we have confidence from the result of what light has been shed here, that a corresponding good result will follow.

QUEVEDO.

Columbiana, Feb. 12, 1854.

LETTER FROM J. M. GILMAN, ESQ.

NEW LISBON, Feb. 10, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your favor of the 7th inst., asking me to be present and addres the "Nebraska Meeting," to be held at your place, on Saturday, the 11th inst. You will please accept my thanks for the kind consideration thus extended to me. It was my wish and my intention to comply with your request if possible, and I now exceedingly regret to be under the necessity of saying to you, that indisposition from a severe cold with which I am afflicted, will render it very inconvenient, if not impossible, for me to address the meeting upon the occasion referred to. If I am not present, however, you must by no means consider it as evidence that I disapprove of the object of the call of the meeting, or that I am unwilling to join in a strong and decided expression of feeling against any act or movement, in Congress or elsewhere, intended to repeal, or to declare as repealed, the so called Missouri Compromise. By the provisions of that Compromise, acquiesced in for over thirty years by the whole country, slavery was forever excluded from all territory then belonging to the United States north of 36° 30′. The friends of freedom attempted to extend this slavery prohibition principle over the territory we acquired from Mexico, which occasioned immense excitement throughout the country, and was only quieted for a time by the adjustment, known as the compromise measures of 1850. That it should now be assumed by leading men in Congress, and the attempt made to make Congress declare by solemn enactment, that the Missouri Compromise was repealed or superseded by the compromise measures of 1850, is enough to bewilder the public mind with astonishment at the boldness and audacity of the assumption. It appears to me that the movement is but again applying the torch, for the purpose of rekindling the excitement upon the slavery question, and this too, by the same hands that four years ago put forth such extraordinary exertions to quell the storm, and extinguish the flame, that was then burning with such intensity in the public mind. Can it be possible that it has become necessary to jeopardize the Union once in four years in order to afford statesmen an opportunity to display their patriotism, and their self-sacrificing devotion to the Union, by stepping forth and saving it from its impending fate?

I have always been an active and zealous member of the Democratic party, and expect to continue so, believing it to be the party that always has, and will in the future, project and carry forward all great political measures of reform, having for their object the general good of the great masses of mankind. Yet I never have and never can subscribe to the doctrine that the General Government has no right to exclude slavery, by legislation, from the territories. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." Congress assumes authority to establish a temporary government for a territory because it is "needful" that it should be done. Whatever may be necessary for the present interest, or "needful" for the future happiness and prosperity of the people of any territory, before they are organized so as to legislate for themselves, should be looked after and attended to by Congress. Before a territory is settled, or before the people residing in it are organized so as to legislate for their own protection, it may become "needful" for Congress to make certain "rules and regulations respecting" it, so as to prevent the introduction of evils, which if once established, it would be difficult to eradicate. The Constitution contemplates that Congress shall determine and "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory," until the people thereof are organized and prepared to legislate for themselves. In determining what "rules and regulations" are "needful" for a territory, Congress should take into consideration the fact that the territory will soon become a State, and be received into the Union upon an equality with the other States, and should be influenced only by a desire to do that which will be most conducive to the future happiness, growth and prosperity of the people that may inhabit the territory. The relation that exists between Congress and the people that are to inhabit, and I may say to inherit a territory, is similar to that of guardian and ward, or trustee and beneficiary. The guardian or trustee must manage the property of the ward, or beneficiary, as will best promote their interest, and surrender it up to them when they are prepared to take charge of it themselves. So too, Congress, in making "rules and regulations" for a territory, until such times as the people thereof are prepared to assume the control and management of their own affairs; instead of consulting the wishes and demands of any State in the Union, or section of the country, should not mainly with a view to promote the best interests of the people that are to inhabit the territory. I admit the doctrine that every community has the right to determine for itself what form of government it will have, and that every State in the Union has the right to manage for itself, and in its own way, its internal municipal affairs. This doctrine does not conflict with the position that Congress may legislate for the territories as above claimed. It is "needful" that slavery should be excluded from a territory, (and who will deny it in the case of Nebraska,) it is the duty of Congress to make such "rules and regulations" as will effect that object, until such time as the people of the territory are prepared to assume the power of legislating for themselves.

The founders of our Government recognized and acted upon this doctrine in the passage of the celebrated ordinance of 1787. It was also recognized by the adoption of this very Missouri Compromise and I believe was never disputed by any one, until the discussion incident to the compromise measures of 1850. It was then discovered for the first time that the policy of the Government, in legislating for the territories, as established by its founders, and recognized for over sixty years, was all wrong and unconstitutional. It is now claimed that Congress has no legislative jurisdiction over the territories. I have never myself been able to see the virtue or soundness of this new doctrine, and therefore have never assented to it. The attempt now made to declare the Missouri Compromise repealed, is not so much for the purpose of letting slavery into Nebraska, as it is to establish the principle that Congress has no right to exclude slavery from any territory. The friends of freedom therefore, should not only oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise because it opens the door for the introduction of slavery into Nebraska, but because the attempt is based upon the hypothesis that Congress had no right to exclude slavery from the territory, and the object is to establish the old in place of the new doctrine upon this subject.

In haste, I am respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

J. M. GILMAN.

To Hill Tollerton, Peter H. Boswell, Jacob Heaton, Geo. B. Weaver, Emmor T. Weaver, Salem, Ohio.

A WORD TO CORNELIUS WHITACRE.

MY KIND BROTHER CORNELIUS: I give you my hand! I have no controversy with you—I shall never have any controversy with *any* man, as long as I live on the planet, not even the slave owner.

But why do you talk of Free Produce, when you are all the time using *Slave* produce!? ☞ I mean *you*. I have no reference to other folks, I am speaking to *yourself*. *You* use Slave Produce—every day—at home, or abroad—in what you eat, or wear, or sleep in—*some way or other, and directly at that*. Ten to one, you wrote that very letter on *slave cotton paper*, and if you did not, the *Bugle which printed it*, and which you pay for and regularly read, *is* such slave-cotton paper.

Kind Cornelius, is it *right* to use Slave Produce thus? If *nay*, why do you *do* it!? If *yea*, why do you make a noise about *other* people doing it!? And so I in reality answer every one of your 12 questions, by *signing* myself,

"Yours for the heaven *on* earth," when there shall be no *Slavery*, and so "when we shall all live on *Free* Labor," as now we can *not*, and as *you do* not.

JOSEPH TREAT.

From the Indiana Free Democrat.

PATRIOTISM—A SHERIFF IN A BAD FIX.

We invite attention to the following communication from a citizen of Jefferson county. Some Union-saver in that county, overflowing with patriotism, has very consistently determined the laws of the State shall not be violated with impunity. But it was *too* bad that these law violators would not consent to give bonds, nor hire their own conveyance to prison: All Bright men and the *State Sentinel* will doubt the Christianity of these men. We know nothing about the circumstances farther than detailed in this communication. We know the Eluthcrian Institute admits colored pupils, and it may be it has some who have come into the State since the new State Constitution went into effect. If so, all Baltimore Platform patriots, whether Democrats or Whigs, should see to it that the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are enforced. Let them illustrate the beauties of Indiana laws. We have really been doubting for some time the patriotism of Hon. William J. Brown and other law-abiding men. It is well known that not a week passes but some foreign colored gentleman visits this city, yet these men, with a full knowledge of the facts, suffer a violated law to go unavenged.—This is the first attempt probably that has been made to enforce these "healthy" provisions. It was stated some time ago that a case was pending in this same county, but it was afterwards contradicted.

By the decision of a Virginia court, a lady of that State, Mrs. Douglass, is now in prison to expiate the crime of teaching children to read. We shall now, probably, have the opportunity to learn whether Indiana laws are equally humane—whether it is a crime, worthy of fine and imprisonment, to give instruction in the arts and sciences, in literature, morals and religion. We hope the question may be pushed to a legal decision. Let us know how much worse than savages we are.—But to the communication:

LANCASTER, Jefferson Co., Ind., January 14, 1854.

An incident occurred here last week that is causing a good deal of feeling and interest, not only here, but in other neighborhoods. It has caused much "agitation." One of the tools of Senator Bright, who lives near here, filed his affidavit against two of our most worthy and respectable citizens, Mr. James Nelson and Rev. J. G. Craven. Mr. Craven is the Principal of the Eluthcrian Institute, an excellent school in this place, that admits colored gentlemen and ladies. The school was established, and its constitution published to the world, before our State passed the law denying to "the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States," and the complaint against these men sets forth that they have encouraged colored persons without this State to come in and reside here contrary to the law in such cases made and provided. The sheriff of Jefferson county on the 9th inst., summoned them to answer the State of Indiana upon the complaint, &c. The sheriff, knowing them to be very respectable men and engaged in business that it would cost them a good deal of sacrifice to leave, brought with him some blank bonds, so they could, by getting some of their responsible neighbors to be their security for their appearance at court, remain at home with their families and in their business. He called on them on his return to the county seat, having had other business further out. To his great surprise they both refused to give bonds. He was unprepared to wait on them to jail—had with him a troublesome cow to drive; and here were two abolitionists on his hands, that would not go unless they were carried. Mr. Nelson keeps the boarding house belonging to the institution; is aged and infirm. Mr. C. has delicate health also at this time. They told him they were gentlemen and expected to be treated as such; that they did not wish to make him any unnecessary trouble, that they were not legally under any obligations to give security, that they had done nothing worthy of bonds, and if they were charged with violating any law of the State, they were ready to answer the charge, and if they could not defend themselves successfully, the State must enforce the penalties. That if he wanted them to go to Madison with him he must provide them a comfortable conveyance. He insisted very much that they should get some man to sign their bonds; said they certainly could not think of going to jail. He was satisfied there was no one in the neighborhood that would volunteer to help carry these men to prison. He tried to get pledges from them that they would be at home the next day when he would come after them. Mr. Nelson did agree to; but Mr. Craven said that "whilst he was a free man he chose to make such use of his liberty as would best advance his own happiness and the happiness of others;" that he "could not tell where his duty would require him to be tomorrow."

I never saw Mr. Sheriff Rea in so desperate a fix as he seemed to be at this stage of the affair. It is known all over the State, I believe, that he is the most villainous slave catcher that ever chased a negro, (Tom Loker excepted.) On this account he supposed we would vex and trouble him all we could, that after he had been to the trouble to get them to Madison they would enter bail and go home; and it was with much difficulty that he was convinced that this was not their intention. I finally told him that if he would agree to come after them with a good, comfortable carriage, I would ensure them both to be at home at eleven o'clock the next day. Whereupon, he started off with his old cow, but has not shown his face since.

I would not be understood as insinuating that Right Rea is the worst fellow that ever was; for if he would let *slaves* and strong drink alone, he would be, unquestionably, a first-rate fellow. He has probably been advised by the hunkers to let these good men alone, at least till Court sits—at any rate not put them in jail, for it would cause a great deal of "agitation" all over the county, and elsewhere, and that would endanger "the peculiar institution," and it would no doubt increase the pain of their patriotic anxiety for the safety of the Union.

LYMAN HOYT.

From the Phil. Register of Feb. 10.

THE WILKESBARRE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Habeas Corpus.—It will be recollected that several months since an arrest was made at Wilkesbarre, of an alleged fugitive slave named Bill Thomas, by U. S. Deputy Marshals John Jenkins George Wynkoop, and James Crossin, and that Bill was considerably injured, in consequence of the resistance he made, with weapons. Bill took to the river, and by that means escaped. True bills were subsequently found, in the absence of Bill, against the parties, by a Grand Jury sitting at Willkesbarre, in which the officers were charged with an assault and battery on Bill, with an intent to kill him.

An arrest being made on this bill of indictment, the deputies above named sued out before Judge Grier, a writ of habeas corpus. Upon hearing, the Judge delivered an elaborate opinion, which was published at the time, discharging the prisoners under (the act of 2d of March, 1833. (commonly called the "Free bill.")

Things remained in this condition until a few days since, when a *capias* was sued out of the Supreme Court of the State, at the instance of Bill Thomas against the said officers for a trespass *vi et armis*. The Sheriff was directed by Justice Woodward to hold the parties to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

The officers being arrested, again sued out a writ of habeas corpus, under the Act of Congress above mentioned, and the case came up for hearing yesterday afternoon before Judge Kane.

Before the case was opened, Mr. Jackson, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, deposited with Mr. Hazlehurs, the Solicitor for the Sheriff, a warrant of arrest, issued by Judge Cunningham of Luzerne county, under the act of 1830, upon a bill found against the defendants in a criminal action at Wilkesbarre. The object of this warrant is, that the Sheriff shall hold the defendants in the event of their discharge by the Court under the habeas corpus.

Mr. Hazlehurst said, the warrant had not been served on the Sheriff, and he would only make a return to the habeas corpus now before the Court.

D. P. Brown replied, that the Sheriff was bound to make a supplemental return setting forth all the authority by which he holds the prisoners, otherwise they might be discharged. The Sheriff must state simply by what authority he held them.

Judge Kane—I doubt whether the Sheriff ought not to recite all the causes of detainer. I see no difficulty either in making a full return or a supplemental return. The proofs intended to be offered may apply to different matters. Before council begin, I desire to know whether this is the same trespass that we heard before Judge Grier, where the prisoners were discharged from arrest.

D. P. Brown—Counsel were not heard before Judge Grier.

Judge Kane—I ask council whether they intend to make a different statement of facts from those heard by Judge Grier?

Mr. Jackson—We never stated any facts before Judge Grier. We don't know where he obtained his facts.

Dist. At. Ashmead—Judge Grier ordered testimony to be taken on both sides, which was done, and is now on the records of this Court. If council had consulted these records, they would have known where the Judge got his facts. This is the same occurrence that was decided by Judge Grier.

D. P. Brown—We were not permitted to present any thing. All was heard for the relator and nothing for the respondent.

Judge Kane—Assuming this case to be different from the one heard by Judge Grier, I will go on with it, with notice to councils that if on hearing it I find it to be essentially the same as that so determined, I will not permit a defendant to be held to bail in a civil suit, where the plaintiff could have been a contempt witness, if he thought proper to attend.

Mr. Hazlehurst, for the Sheriff, then read the following return:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania:

I certify that I hold, and have the bodies here in Court, of John Jenkins, James Crossin, and George Wynkoop, the relators named in the within writ, under and by virtue of a certain writ of capias, and issued out of the Supreme Court, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania,

To answer, SAMUEL ALLEN, Sheriff.

January 31, 1854.

U. S. District Attorney J. W. Ashmead, stated the objections of the habeas corpus, and read the petition of the officers. He then cited the several acts of Congress in reference to the matter, relying exclusively upon the act of 2d March, 1853

Commissioner Ingraham and Marshal Wynkoop were then called to testify to the issuing and service of the original writ for the arrest of the alleged slave. A witness from Wilkesbarre was also called to testify to the arrest, and the circumstances growing out of it, but the Judge informed the District Attorney that it was not necessary.

Mr. Jackson then stated the case of the plaintiff, and read the record of the Supreme Court together with two affidavits from James D. Rex and Winthrop W. Ketchum, in relation to the occurrences at Wilkesbarre on the day of the arrest of the slave.

Judge Kane asked if their was no affidavit from the plaintiff himself?

M. Jackson replied that their was no such affidavit

The District Attorney said he would offer another affidavit of James D. Rex, taken at the time of the occurrence, which differed materially from the one just read by Mr. Jackson.

D. P. Brown—It can't be read. This is not the trial of the cause.

Judge Kane—I have no doubt that it can be read under the act of Congress, a Judge of the U. S. Court must inquire whether an officer of the United States is in prison for obeying the lws of the United States. The Judge was about to give his decision, when Mr. Brown asked that they might be permitted to argue upon the act of Congress of 2d March, 1853.

This request was granted and the construction of the law is now being argued.

LATER.—On Friday morning Judge Kane delivered a written opinion upon the question argued, and upon the interpretation of the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1853. The Judge decided that under the Act of Congress, it was the duty of the Court to hear evidences of the relators that he might be informed whether, as United States Officers, they were acting in pursuance of the direction of the Court and in the service of the process. The Judge referred to the opinion delivered by Judge Grier, when this case was before him; he concurred with Judge Grier in that opinion then, and his mind had undergone no change since, no reasons having been adduced to make him think otherwise now.

Judge Kane desired the Council for the plaintiff to show how they connected the relators with the acts of violence complained of against Thomas, in the affidavits filed, on which the suit in the Supreme Court was founded. He said he could not see any thing in these affidavits which connected them with the violence alleged.

David Paul Brown read the affidavits and commented on the facts there in stated. He also argued that the petition of the relators admitted connexion.

Judge Kane said, as far as he could discover in the affidavits, Deputy Marshal Jenkins, in Wilkesbarre, said in answer to a question, that he was an officer of the United States, but not that he had committed any violence on Thomas. The relators' petition, he said, appeared to have been drawn with great care and precision.

Mr. Ashmead said, the petition denied an assault and battery on the part of the Officers, and alleged that they were violently resisted by Bill Thomas and others, in the performance of their duty.

After Mr. Brown had argued at some length the sufficiency of the affidavits, Judge Kane said he would again examine the affidavits, and if he did not find sufficient therein to alter the opinion he now entertained, he would not require another argument from the United States District Attorney. On Tuesday he would give his decision.

Every newspaper in the State that has dared to break ground on the Nebraska bill has opposed the scheme, except the Milwaukee *News*. There are some however, that need to speak, or their silence will be taken for acquiescence. We want to see the *News* left "alone in its glory."—*W. Freeman.*

THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following instructive private letters of JOHN VAN BUREN and Ex-Senator CLEMENS having been made public by the parties, we do not hesitate to transfer them to our columns:

LETTER FROM PRINCE JOHN.

"MY DEAR CLEMENS: * * * * The position I took on the Baltimore Platform lost me the respect and esteem of some of my truest and best friends, but so long as I knew it to be wise and just I submitted to this loss without a murmur, or even an explanation, which would have saved me but injured our cause. The covenant of peace on the Slavery question entered into at Baltimore I thought wise for the country and indispensable for the Democratic party. Northern and Southern Democrats differ, utterly differ, on the whole subject of Slavery. What, then, can be done? Why, drop the subject; it is the only way to avoid a quarrel. This was agreed to be done at Baltimore; and now, in open and palpable violation of this agreement, it is proposed to repeal or supersede the prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory, and to repeal it, on the ground that it is either already repealed or never existed, that it was superseded by the Compromise of 1850, or is unconstitutional. If either of the reasons be true, the act is a flagrant breach of party faith, for the assured reason that the act itself is entirely unnecessary. Could anything but a desire to buy the South at the Presidential shambles dictate such an outrage? Now there are but two men who can do any good in this crisis—one is General Cass, the other yourself. If you will agree to the Nebraska bill of last year it will be promptly and triumphantly passed. I know General Cass is committed to the theory of non intervention. I am sorry for it; I think the theory unsound. It is an idea of self-government, and in expressing the idea you overthrow the whole theory by imposing a government on the Territory. States have a right of self-government, Territories have not; but I don't want to argue this. General Cass can surely take this ground, *i. e.*: that the Baltimore Platform forbids the enactment or repeal of any law upon the subject of Slavery; and the repeal of the Missouri prohibition is unnecessary, because General Cass thinks it unconstitutional, and will leave it to the Courts so to hold. These views, and the fact that the people of Nebraska want the old bill, and that the House by two to one passed it last year, and that Atchison of the Senate went for it, would give General Cass fair standing ground in doing what I am sure he sees to be right. You, as a Southern man, could advocate it to insure peace and good will for the South. It is vital to them to live up to their agreement; they would be worse off to beat us than to be beat; the sting left behind would be fatal hereafter. Do you not think so?

"Yours truly, J. VAN BUREN."

"There is one idea in my head which I ought to have put in my letter—the theory of non-intervention, as applied to the Nebraska Territory, demands the repeal of the law prohibiting Slavery in Nebraska. The same theory, of course, requires the repeal of all laws of Congress establishing Slavery. Now, Slavery in the District of Columbia exists by the laws of Congress alone.—The Maryland and Virginia laws upholding it are repealed. The non-intervention theory, as now construed, abolishes Slavery in the District of Columbia. Upon strict State rights doctrine, too, it would repeal the Fugitive Slave law.

"Feb. 3, 1854. "J. V. B."

JERRE. CLEMENS'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1854.

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has just been received, and I agree with you in most of the suggestions. The less which is said upon the subject of Slavery the better will it be for all parties, and such I am sure is the general sentiment of the South. We want nothing but to be let alone; we do not expect or desire that the people of the North should fall in love with Slavery. We believe the institution to be a good one, you think differently; let each enjoy his own opinion, and refrain from any interference with the rights or prejudices of the other. The sentiments which you have heard me express on the stump are not mine only, but those of the Southern people almost without exception. Agitation in any form is what we object to, and the politician who reanimates a subject which we fondly hoped was buried forever miscalculates sadly if he expects to be received with favor by us.

"All that I considered necessary in the Nebraska bill was that it should be an exact copy of the New-Mexico bill, except, of course, the name and description of boundaries. You are aware that I am fully committed against the doctrines of Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter, yet we both voted cheerfully for the New-Mexico bill. It seems to be common ground, upon which all reasonable men might stand. It left the subject of Slavery where the Constitution left it, and did not invade the province of the courts to decide in advance what that Constitution meant.

"I am too much engaged with professional duties to pay much attention to politics, but I have seen enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr. Douglas, will pass, and I think I can foresee the consequences. That they will be anything but agreeable seems to clear to admit of a doubt. A floodgate will be opened, and a torrent turned loose upon the country, which will sweep away in its devastating course every vestige of the Compromise of 1850. I do not speak of its immediate effects; I look beyond. For the present it may be looked upon at the South as a boon, and by a portion of the North as a triumph over fanaticism. The word peace will be upon the lips of its advocates everywhere. Like the angel of the Lord, who stood among the myrtle trees and said—'We have passed to and fro through the earth, and behold! all the earth sitteth still and is at rest,' even so we shall have it proclaimed that the country is at rest—that all is peace; but I greatly fear they will soon find they have raised a spirit which will wing its way through storm and tempest to the funeral pyre of the republic.

"To abide in good faith by the Compromise of 1850 and the platform of Baltimore is both the post of safety and the post of honor. I repeat, we of the South ask nothing but to be let alone. We have not moved in this matter; but it is we who must suffer unless northern men, who see and appreciate our position, will do us justice before your own people. You can do this perhaps more effectually than any man at the North, and if it did not imply an unkind suspicion I would ask you to do it. As it is I do not doubt you, and consider the request unnecessary.

"Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you very soon, I remain, very truly, yours, &c.,

"JERRE. CLEMENS."

"John Van Buren, Esq., New-York."

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—The *Advertiser* says: "The copper export from the Lake Superior mines for the season of 1853, is stated at 2,535 tons, of the gross value of $1,044,000. About 1,600 tons were shipped to Cleveland, and 935 direct to New York. The value of the smelted copper at Cleveland, when it is prepared for the Western markets, is about $600 per ton. The Minesota Company of Lake Superior realize this season, it is said, 30 per cent. net dividend on their shares."

☞ A telescope which is to cost $1800 has been ordered for Amherst College. It is to be the gift of Rufus Bullock of Roylston, and to be manufactured by Alvan Clark of Cambridge.

From the New Orleans Delta.

CUBA.

"There are slight indications that the Spanish government does not intend to relinquish her right to this island, either for love or money. For instance: a new rate of postage has just been published, which, almost, on account of its exorbitancy, amounts to prohibition—thus showing its intention to keep us in ignorance, as far as possible, in relation to what is passing abroad, for the purpose of rendering our minds inert, so that we may be more manageable. Every newspaper from foreign parts is to be charged at the rate of twelve and a half cents per ounce, and magazines at double that rate.

"The movement in regard to the emancipated negroes—another indication of the policy of Spain—clearly indicates the intention of Spain to abolish slavery entirely at no distant period; and this is made more apparent by the conduct of the British consul, who, although negroes are being landed as frequently as ever, and vessels are being sent to the coast of Africa in great number, notwithstanding the stringent order promulgated against such act, which demonstrates no anxiety to be aware of these facts, from the knowledge, undoubtedly, that all will soon be made freemen. About two thousand emancipados are now returned to the government, and the greater part, I am informed, refused to be hired out by the authorities, as they consider that, being free, the government has no right so to do. This act in regard to the emancipados is beginning to create aspirations of freedom among slaves, who are of opinion, too, that they will also be free very soon.

"I have been informed that a law has been sent to Spain for the sanction of the home government, by which all Cubans will be prohibited to go abroad upon the pain of not being allowed to return to the island, and that only Spaniards shall be allowed to instruct our children.

In regard to the Captain-General Pezuela, the New Orleans correspondent in another letter, dated January 21, says:

"I now begin to have an idea of the capacity of our new governor. It appears to me that he will prove himself unsteady, and show want of decision. He is quite a pet with the British consul-general, whom he serves to the utmost of his power, apparently."

In a postscript to his letter of the 21st January, the writer states:

"I have just been informed that the Audiencia has been debating about several vital subjects in regard to this island. It is resolved to suppress all the 'junta' boards, such as the Junta Fomento, &c. Also, to do away with the university and to establish a 'Consejo Colonial,' or Colonial Council or Board. Another question which is not yet settled, is the introduction of free blacks from Africa. The change in the value of doubloons is not yet decided upon. The British consul and the government are in constant communication.

"The port of Mariel is to be closed on the 1st of April next. It is understood that next week an order will be published lowering the doubloons of Spain to $16."

CIRCULAR OF THE GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

On the 18th January the following circular was addressed, privately, by the Cuban government to the several boards that constitute the administration and to a few private individuals high in its confidence:

"*Gobierno y Capitania General.* Being desirous of reporting to her Majesty accurately in regard to the labor applicable in this island to agriculture, I request that you lay before me you opinion upon this subject, taking into view and studying the situation of the slave race relative to our internal and external relations; and the manner in which laborers can be increased in sufficient numbers to cover those requirements of agriculture which are not reached by the newly instituted system of colonization, the propriety of resorting or not (with due respect to our treaties with other nations regarding the slave trade) to the introduction of African apprentices; and, finally, the form and manner in which this system can be best established, and whatever else may occur to you upon this subject of so great importance.

"God preserve you many years.

"EL MARQUES DE LA PEZUELA.

"Havana, 18th January, 1854."

DECLINE OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

The *Colonization Journal* furnishes some statistics with regard to the colored population of New York City, which must prove painfully interesting to all reflecting people. The late census showed that while all other classes of our population in all parts of the country were increasing at an enormous ratio, the colored were decreasing. In the State of New York in 1840 there were 50,000; in 1850 they numbered 17,000.

The New York City Inspector's Report for the four months ending with October, presents the following results:

1. The whites present marriages	2,530
The colored present marriages	16
2. The whites present births	6,780
The colored present births	70
3. The whites present deaths	8,825
The colored present deaths	160

From the above, it will be observed that, even among the whites, the deaths exceed the births by 2,040. This is, however, only a partial excess, inasmuch as it is known that 2,152 of these deaths occurred among the 116,000 newly arrived emigrants, who landed during that period; so that, making proper allowances for unacclimated strangers just arrived, we have about 5,000 deaths among the acclimated whites for 160 among the same class of colored population, or in the ratio of 90 whites to 3 colored; while the births are in the ratio of 97 whites to 1 colored. The ratio of whites and colored are as follows:

	Whites.	Colored.
Marriages,	140 to	1
Births,	67 to	1
Deaths,	42 to	1

According to the ratio of population, the number of marriages among the whites during these four months, has been three times greater than among the colored population. By the same ratio, the number of births among the whites is twice as great as among the colored. While in deaths the colored population not only exceed the white, according to ratio of population, but actually show 165 deaths to 70 births, or 7 deaths to 3 births, or more than two to one!

These are startling deductions. At this ratio, what must become of the free colored population of the great city in a few years? How can a population exist which neglects marriages, and loses seven by death while three are born? What are the causes of this fearful decadence? Is it disregard of the laws of social and physical life of suffering, or rather a necessity of our civilization? Can the white progress only at the expense of the Indian and the black?

The Amherst (Mass.) Express states that ten boxes of sculptured alabaster slabs and clay bricks from the ruins of ancient Nineveh, sent by Dr. LORMEL, of the Mosul Mission, to Amherst College, have recently arrived. They were brought more than four hundred miles on the backs of camels across Asia Minor, and are a good deal broken, so that a considerable time must elapse before they can be fitted up for examination.