

that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826, passed her act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the State upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor, making it compulsory on the State to bring before the court such warrant should be made returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a judge of the proper country. It required sheriffs and constables to execute such warrants. It authorized the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse. This law continued quietly in operation, until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The history of the case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the State of Maryland, for kidnapping a person named Margaret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared that she was held a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into Pennsylvania in the year 1812 - that 1837 Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, Prigg seized the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her for her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was rendered against Prigg. From this judgment an writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a *pro forma* judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case was referred to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears to have been taken for granted that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of his State without a warrant of removal, and upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the nature and meaning of the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

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might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of capture, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law. The sections were enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now the law of the State, because their retention on our statute books is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their constitutional duties, and with a view to remove this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional provisions, were valid, and proper to the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to a place in our code to which by its merits, it is justly entitled. It may be said, however, that the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under the State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the people of the State, by a referendum in our State, for a limited period of passing, though it may be accompanied by his slave, without being his right to his service. While such legislation is due to the different States of the Union, it would undoubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony which are now so universally desired. By this Pennsylvania would concede no principle - we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes, was declared unconstitutional. From this I am a firm and decided opponent. Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass their State, in travelling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she required, or was it a denial of human freedom, established by the free grant of any privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative, but it may be safely averred that, by changing our policy, in this respect, we have, in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us then retrace the steps of amity and fellowship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Whether, under this grant of power, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the Territories, has been seriously questioned. But if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject was clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised to declare that slavery is a crime in the Territories, and to exclude from their company the citizens of the Southern slaveholding States, while, to a legal institution in all the Territories of the United States, by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. This is the principle in the compromise measures of 1850, of re-disposing of the question of slavery in the Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, to secure to all the Territories, and to our own people, the same rights and advantages, and to prevent their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government, but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am entirely of the opinion that their general adoption, and faithful observance, would have promoted, and may yet restore, peace and harmony to all sections of our country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject, on any account, the proposition for a settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to sunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people. Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that no part of the territory should be set apart to the North of a certain line, and the whole country acquired in that compromise. In 1851, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the present party division, the North, claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit its existence. While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the Southern States, is, that under the Constitution, they are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for its peaceful settlement, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. It would therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct its representatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an

amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress to propose this or a similar amendment to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful emergency. If Congress should propose no remedy, let us emigrate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the Government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, with fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, to whom the people have entrusted the honor to whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability, and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud might indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my prayers shall cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again to favor, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to render us broken through all future time.

WM. P. PACKER.
Harrisburg, January 2, 1861.



THE WATCHMAN.
A WEEKLY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.
FOR SALE.
The undersigned being desirous of also doing the Printing business offers for sale his interest in the Democratic Watchman - The establishment is a paying one having about 1,000 subscribers and a fair share of Job Work and Advertising. Any person wishing to embark in the business would not find a more pleasant location.
S. S. SEELY.
Governor Packer's Message.
PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

The following additional South Carolina commissioners have been appointed: For Texas, John McQueen; Georgia, James I. Orr; Mississippi, Amstead Bart, instead of Mr. Bonham.

Mr. Pratt started yesterday morning for Tallahassee, Florida. The others were to have their commissions prepared last night.

In the Charleston Convention, the following amendment of conditions of citizenship has been made to the resolution in relation to citizenship offered on the 28th ult: -

"Every person a citizen of any one of the States now confederated under the name of the United States of America, who, within twelve months after the date of the ordinance of secession shall come to reside in this State with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the State as below provided: also, every free white man who shall be engaged in actual service, military or naval, of the State, or shall take an oath of his intention to continue in such service at least three months, unless sooner discharged honorably, and also the oath of allegiance below prescribed. Also, every free white, not a citizen of any of the States above mentioned, who at the date of the act of secession was residing in this State, or who, within a year from that date, shall come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining - Upon such persons appearing before the Court of Common Pleas, and establishing by his or her oath the fact of residence with the intention here required, and taking the oath of allegiance and abjuration prescribed below: Also every person not a citizen of any of the States above mentioned at the date aforesaid, who may come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining, and may be naturalized according to the naturalization laws of the State.

"Until altered or repealed, the naturalization laws of the United States, as accommodated to the special condition of the State, are hereby made laws of the State; except that instead of the oaths there required, those of allegiance to this State and abjuration below provided shall be taken. In all cases the citizenship of a man shall extend to his wife, present or future, whenever she shall have residence in South Carolina; and shall extend also to each of his children that, under the age of eighteen years, may have residence in South Carolina in like manner the citizenship of a woman shall extend to each of her children under eighteen years. Also, provided that in no case citizenship shall extend to any person who is not a free white."

The following are the South Carolina oaths of allegiance and abjuration:

"I do swear, or affirm, that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina so long as I may continue a citizen thereof.

"I do swear or affirm that I do renounce and forever abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, except the State of South Carolina.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says that Hon. Stephen Cameron has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln.

The City Council of Providence, Rhode Island has passed a resolution instructing the representatives of that city in the State Legislature to use their endeavors to secure the repeal of the personal liberty law of the State.

A dispatch from Norfolk says that there is positively nothing known to be going on there in relation to naval or army movements. All is quiet at the navy yard, roads, and forts.

A dispatch from Washington to the B. H. more Sun says:

"Private accounts from Charleston state that a thousand negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications in the harbor. The channels leading to Fort Sumter have been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the boats have been removed. Governor Pickens has received offers of ten thousand volunteers without the State, and who are ready to march at a moment's warning.

A private letter just received from Fort Jefferson, Key West, says that five Spanish vessels are lying off that harbor. Their purpose is not known, but the supposition here is that they meditate an attack on the Mexican coast. The United States cruising vessels having been withdrawn, the people here are in a defenceless condition.

A Charleston dispatch yesterday says, that the majority of the delegates elected to the Georgia State Convention are in favor of immediate secession; also, that the State troops of Georgia now occupy Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States Arsenal at Savannah.

The Postmaster General has made an order to discontinue the service on the Isabel steamship line from Charleston by Savannah to Key West, Florida, the contract for which was made in October last, with M. C. Mordecai & Co., at \$40,000 per annum. The other contract with said Company, to carry the foreign mails to and from Havana, for the postage, still continues in force.

In the New York Senate, yesterday, Mr. Spaulding, Democrat, introduced resolutions, which were laid over, authorizing the Governor to tender to the President of the United States the services of the military of the State, to be used as he should deem best to preserve the Union and enforce the Constitution and laws of the country. Also, instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill to raise \$10,000,000, properly to arm the State.

The South Carolina convention yesterday adopted the report of the committee recommending the appointment of commissioners to all the Southern States calling conventions to consider their future political relations.

The instrument called the Constitution of the United States" is suggested as a suitable and proper basis to be offered for the establishment of a provisional government.

Some years ago David Wilmot made the following declaration:

"I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the slavery issue, and get out a government through which they can get control of the government in '56, and if I become satisfied that those efforts will fail and the people will not assert their rights, THEN I'LL BE D-D IF I DON'T JOIN THE PARTY THAT I THINK WILL SEND THE COUNTRY TO HELL THE QUICK-EST!"

And yet we see it announced that this same Wilmot has been sent for by and was closeted with the President elect, and that in all probability he will hold a seat in his cabinet. If that is the kind of maternal Mr. Lincoln intends calling around him as his constitutional advisers, his administration will be a "consecutive" one with a vengeance.

The News from Washington - The Proposition of the Border States.

The Committee of the fourteen border States, composed of Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, chairman; Harris, of Maryland; Sherman, of Ohio; Nixon, of New Jersey; Salsbury, of Delaware; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Hatton, of Tennessee; Potts, of Indiana; Harris, of Virginia; McQueen, of Illinois; Barrett, of Missouri; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Vandever, of Iowa; and Hale, of Pennsylvania, at their meeting in Washington on Saturday, adopted the following plan of amending the constitution, by a vote wanting only that of Mr. Sherman to make it unanimous:

1. That recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fees, &c.

3. That the constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the interstate slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

It appears that after the above Resolution had been argued upon by the committee, a caucus of the Republican Members was held, in which our Representative, JUDGE HALE, moved and advocated their adoption by an earnest and able speech, and was replied to by Lorenzo H. Hickman, Thad. Stevens, and others of these ultra fanatical steers, after which the caucus adjourned without taking a vote.

We can assure JUDGE HALE, that his course upon this question, meets with the approval of at least four fifths of his constituents without respect to party. The Border States have the the greatest interest in the present controversy, and the most urgent reasons to desire its peaceful settlement, and if the above propositions could be submitted directly to the people, they would be carried by an overwhelming majority. It will be observed that they combine a variety of suggestions, emanating from different sources - those of Judge Hale himself, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Rice, Mr. Adams and others - and thus they may stand a better chance of being accepted than any one of the original propositions, of which they are a combination.

When these measures come before Congress, the people in every section of the country will watch the proceedings with earnest attention, as the fate of the Union may depend upon the spirit in which they are met by the extremists both North and South. The Senate committee of thirteen, and the House committee of thirty three, have both failed to advance any measure by which a settlement of the difficulty may be arrived at, and it now remains to be seen whether the recommendation of the Border States will be accepted by Congress as a compromise with which both sections of the country can be satisfied.

Hon. James T. Hale.

We extract the following from a letter to the New York Herald relative to the course of the Republican member of Congress from this District. We are much pleased to see our Republican friend manifest this commendable conservatism. If it were not for that insane Abolition fanaticism manifested by the leaders of this party, the prospect of reconciliation and compromise between the North and the South, would wear a brighter aspect. We confess that we have been very sorely disappointed at the recent course of the Hon. James T. Hale in Congress, and hope that his example may be imitated by every Republican who has at heart the welfare of his country. But to the extract.

"Today a republican caucus was held, and was largely attended. Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, who on the Crittenden committee, submitted a series of resolutions to the caucus, which were concurred in by many republicans and opposed by others. They are to the effect that all territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. is to be free South of this line, whenever one hundred thousand inhabitants shall form a State constitution, they shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as the people may determine, and that in the meantime neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall either prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom. This proposition found good many advocates. Mr. Sherman of Ohio proposed some amendments, but without coming to any conclusion they adjourned to meet again to-morrow."

Greely and Weed.

A sharp contest is now going on between these two leaders of different wings of the Republican party.

Greely & Co. show a determination to hold Lincoln unflinchingly to the "irrepressible conflict," with a certainty of dissolution.

Weed, consulting the manifest wish of the people at the present moment, seeks to avert dissolution and restore concord among the different sections of the country, conceiving that circumstances have done and will accomplish all that is needed; while a persistence in the irrepressible conflict will gain no more, and will insure the immeasurable calamity of a dissolution.

One is a malignant madman, the other a wary manager, who seeks to smooth the path for the President elect, while Greely proposes to introduce him to the Presidency of a disrupted Union and probable civil war.

We pause to see to which of the two the Republican party will give its support.

The carpenters and masons engaged in repairing Fort Sumpter refuse to bear arms against South Carolina, and have consequently been discharged. They were sent home to Baltimore immediately.

[For the Watchman]

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN. - The last issue of the Centre Democrat has just been read by me with mingled feelings of sorrow and contempt. I am sorry that a newspaper in good old conservative Centre county should at this critical period in our history attempt to inflame the public mind which is already excited to such a dangerous pitch. I am sorry that we should have among us men who seek to embroil us in a civil and intestine war, for such will be the end and which is not far distant, should the call of the Centre Democrat be heeded. A party demonstration, such as contemplated by the Democrat, could but have the effect of creating a division among our citizens strictly upon a party line which as the conflict progresses, will grow into a bitter hatred, which can only be appeased by blood. At this very critical time party lines should be forgotten. Those little animosities which always grow out of the excitement incident to a political campaign, should be forgiven and the whole people unite as one man regardless of party, and by their combined efforts strive to heal the difficulties that now hover around us and threaten the destruction of the best government ever devised by man. Every true hearted lover of his country, whether he be Democrat or Republican, deprecates the present fearful crisis, and should be willing to make any honorable sacrifice of party principle to avert the terrible consequences attendant upon a dissolution of the Union. For what is the mere temporary success of party in comparison with the happiness and prosperity we enjoy within the pale of the Union. The course advised by the Democrat, only tends to hasten on dissolution and to inaugurate the most terrible scenes of bloodshed and carnage ever witnessed by any people. A party demonstration will make us enemies instead of friends, and bring home to our own doors the conflict which the Democrat and its abolitioners are waging against the South. For I know that I am not mistaken in the sentiment of a great portion of the people of Centre county, when I say that they are not prepared to engage in a civil war, for the purpose of compelling the Southern States to remain in the Union by force, and seeing as they do, the impossibility of preserving the Union should the South, as a unit, choose to leave us. Self preservation will then lead them to wreak their vengeance upon the heads of those fanatics who seek to embroil us in a civil war. The time for us and party heroism is past. We have now to meet the stern matter of fact of dissolution far in the face, and it is our duty to prevent it if we can, and if we cannot, then our first duty is to ourselves. Could a resort to arms reunite us and restore that good feeling between the North and the South which has existed in times gone by, it would be well enough - but that it can never do - freedom can not be whipped into measure. The North might possibly, after a long and bloody war, be victorious, and put her brave sons to death. The torch of the incendiary might light up her towns and her cities, and leave her as a barren waste. But will this preserve the Union? I could we expect it after having murdered their sons, their brothers, and their fathers and laid waste their sunny fields in blood and carnage they would live in peace and harmony with us afterwards. Never the American heart is too proud to be thus subdued. The old saying, that you can take a horse to the water, but you can not make him drink applies with force. The North may conquer the South, but it cannot compel them to elect their Congressmen and send them to Washington City. The North cannot compel them to obey the laws made by itself without a standing army to enforce them, and the South would be reduced to a dependency, and instead of the once proud and happy union of independent and sovereign States, our government would be a despotism of the worst sort. Is this worth fighting for? Would it not be better to make with them a fair and equitable division of the public property, than to plunge the whole country in ruin? Better that we should have two Republics than one despotism. In view of these facts, we conceive it to be the duty of the North to make every concession, and propose every peaceful measure consistent with her honor as a compromise, and then if this should fail, the best that can be done, in the event of a majority of the slave States seceding is, to let them go in peace - because civil war can accomplish nothing but the nation's prostration and ruin. The Abolitionists and their Republican cohorts say (and it is most that their sensible men expect) it will be the end of slavery. Suppose it will! What comes next? Four millions of half civilized negroes turned loose upon us without any means of getting a livelihood, and who as their history proves, will not work without compulsion. This, I have no doubt, the citizens of your own town of Bellefonte can verify, for how many of your free negroes have employment whereby they gain an honest living. I have often wondered how they get enough of the necessities of life to keep body and soul together, but I suppose that empty hives and plundered cellars tell the tale. Who cannot guess the consequence when Centre county shall receive 1000 more of them, about her proportion of the freed slaves. But some of our more moderate Abolitionists say we will colonize them, and that they are opposed to turning them loose upon us like a pack of hungry wolves, to eat up our substance. - Where will we colonize them and how will we govern them? I wonder if those who talk of colonization have ever made a calculation of how much it will increase their taxes - if they have, and are willing to pay their increased burden, they are better humanitarians than I have given them credit for. - We must recollect too, that the cost of colonization is not all, for after we have them removed from among us, they are entirely incapable of self government, we must govern them.

We must either then, by means of tariffs, &c., tax our own white citizens to raise a sufficient revenue or else place over them task masters and compel them to labor and thus defray the expenses of their own government. Would this latter course advance the cause of humanity, would they not be slaves still? The only difference in their condition would be that they would have changed masters. Old uncle Sam himself, instead of his boys, will be their master. I can not believe that the people of the North are willing to plunge themselves into a civil war to bring about this result. I think at least they will take some time to consider, and will hardly feel like marshaling at Col. Brown or Major Brisbane's bidding on the 30th of this month to march forth then on their mission to a Southern Gallena. Old John Brown was hung, and if Bill goes South he will in all probability meet the same fate.

Yours Respectfully,
MORE ANON.

Antecedents of Wendell Phillips.

A TASK COMMISSIONER.

Somebody who evidently knows what he is writing about, contributes to the Boston Courier the following article on that arch abolitionist and traitor, Wendell Phillips:

The cool impudence with which Wendell Phillips assumes to be "a child of the Pilgrims, the representative of Endicott and Winthrop, of Sewall and Quincey, of Hancock and Adams and Otis," gives us "a right to inquire," and makes it "important we should know who he is." The son of a highly respectable father, whose name the citizens of Boston delighted to honor, and whose memory this "snobish son" does not hesitate to calumniate in his sweeping abuse of all Boston's Mayors, he passed the first years of his life in the acquisition of decent learning. After passing a proper period in the study of those laws he is now so ready to vilify while under their protection, and so ready to call upon when in danger, he swore to support the constitution of the United States, now, in his judgment, a "paper" with hell in the acquisition of Massachusetts, and was duly authorized to put up a sign as a counselor and attorney at law. Never reaching the position of a "third rate lawyer," some means of support became necessary to him.

This "grief of brothers" determined to attain this end, and "borrow consequence from married wealth," with such expectations. The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley, and his expectations disappointed, the discontented grand of the hand organ seems to have affected his temper. For notice this lawyer "broke down" below the level of a "cotton clerk," and began to frequent the booths where Pillsbury, Foster, and our own Merry Andrew were in the wont to let off their tragic comedies. He beat the drum and took the fortress before each performance, and was occasionally allowed a part, and failing this, he could draw deep inspiration from the wisdom, and comfort from the love of the Abyss - Kelly and Foster - and play Pouch to their Judys. In such sweet contemplation this "disgrace to nature" soon became an adept in blasphemy, swiftness, and many minor blemishes, that the Kellys and Fosters bolted, and he was left to "strut and fret his hour" in the presence of negroes, who, smarting under supposed wrongs, may be pardoned for smiling at his denunciations of his own race, even while supporting the denunciator. Knowing as they do, that it is "a foul bird that soils its own nest," they have used him but seldom. This thing, "who never added a dollar, much less an idea, to the wealth of the city," has cost it quite too many dollars in protecting him from the righteous consequences of his own acts. No living man can point to a single one attempted by him, as deserving of general condemnation. A "common scold," he "deserves ducking," a blasphemer, he deserves "twelve months in the House of Correction," a "perjured traitor to his country," and "a perjurer," he deserves to be laughed to scorn by a convocation of fools. The Boston Courier itself should be ashamed to be ducked for the outrageous insult to the memory of the late lamented Cicero in comparing him with this degenerate son of an honorable father.

This "child of the Pilgrims," the pilgrims would have smothered, this "representative of Endicott and Winthrop," these solid and generous worthies should have strangled, that he dwells among a people long suffering and full of mercy, who do not kill dragons though worse than asses; who are slaggard of harsh action, and willing to yield the support of the law to the lawless.

SARAHMANS AND SUGAR'S ADVOCATE. - This is the season for colds, and complaints are frequent. The Journal of Health says that if a man begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the result of nature herself attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than any man can do so, if she is only left alone, and her instincts are not thwarted. What are those instincts? She abhors food, and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat not an atom of food; go to bed and cover-up warm in a warm room; Third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herbs tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well within thirty six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will by any possibility, do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about forty-eight hours, and he will be as well as he was when he caught it. What are those instincts? She abhors food, and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat not an atom of food; go to bed and cover-up warm in a warm room; Third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herbs tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost entirely well within thirty six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will by any possibility, do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about forty-eight hours, and he will be as well as he was when he caught it. 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