# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1853.


☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning will oblige hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

## DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

UNIFORM GAUGE.—The Ohio and Indiana Railroad company have appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by the Fort Wayne and Chicago company, to endeavor to get the other companies between here and Philadelphia to agree to an uniform gauge on the whole line. The committee will repair immediately to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to fulfil their mission, and also to make arrangements for terms of connection of the several lines.

The present gauge of the Pennsylvania Road, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, is 4 feet 8½ inches; the Pennsylvania and Ohio Road from Pittsburgh to Crestline, is 4 feet 10 inches, which is the Ohio gauge. The Indiana gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches, and the Chicago roads are the same. If this should be adopted, it would make it better for connecting with the several railroads centering at Fort Wayne and Chicago; besides which, it would be a great convenience to preserve an unbroken gauge clear through from Chicago to Philadelphia.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

We read the above announcement with regret. We were in hopes that no attempt would be made to change the gauge of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, just on the eve of its completion. We has suppsed that the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads were to be constructed on the 4 feet 10 inch gauge; which would have given us a uniform gauge to Chicago; but even if they are not, and the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge is adopted, we do not believe it is the policy of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road to change its gauge.

The existence of a uniform gauge in long distances, is not of as much importance as has been supposed. It is not probable that a single car, either for passengers or freight, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad, would ever be permitted to go west to Chicago, even were the guage uniform. The line of that road is so long, that it is exceedingly difficult, even now, to keep up a proper distribution of cars. There is a constant tendency for cars to accumulate at some one or more distant points, and it requires constant supervision and great vigilance to regulate their distribution. If they were permitted to go off on to distant and independent roads, the difficulty would become insurmountable.

At Pittsburgh the trains of the Pennsylvania road contain freight for our merchants, for the river, and for various points on the lake for Cleveland, for Wooster and Mansfield, for Sandusky, etc. There must of necessity be a distribution here, which renders a change of gauge a matter of no consequence.

To the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad it is a matter of great importance that her gauge should be the same as that of the Ohio roads. Cars may be permitted to go off of the line to which they belong for short distances, as from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, or from Pittsburgh to Bridgeport, *etc.* Arrangements are making, also, to consolidate, for the purposes of rapid transit, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Springfield and Pittsburgh, and the Little Miami Railroads. The cars are intended to run through direct. A change of gauge would destroy all these arrangements. Arguments multiply upon us, against a change of gauge; but the above will suffice.

We hope the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago roads will adopt the Ohio gauge, of 4 feet 10 inches. Arrangements can then be made for the baggage cars to run through, and greatly facilitate a close alliance between the companies; if they do not, we would not advise the Ohio and Pennsylvania road to change its gauge, unless such change is reciprocal on the part of all the Ohio Railroads connecting with it.

There is only one thing which our Ohio and Indiana friends have a right to require of us, to give them all the facilities they need. That is a railroad connection between the Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Railroads. This connection ought to be made without delay. When this is done, the facilities for the transshipment of passengers and freight will be so great as to remove all causes of complaint. We trust the excellent Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company, to whom the duty of making the surveys, preliminary to a choice of routes, will discharge that duty at the earliest possible moment. The work ought to be put under contract in time to have the piers of a bridge built the coming summer, and therefore not a moment is to be lost. The delay of this work is the cause of continual complaint in the West; and affords the enemies of Pittsburgh their most potent weapon. As the work is resolved on, and the money provided, it should go on as expeditiously as possible, as at the shortest it is a work of considerable time.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Although the new arrangements for running the road throughout its whole length are not quite completed, yet the road is doing a splendid business. All its trains run full of passengers, and the number of the latter is continually on the increase. The Express train, yesterday, went out with five first class cars full to overflowing. Some few wicked themselves up into a bad humor, because the cars were crowded. All were finally seated but one touchy gentleman, who had some ladies under his charge, who would not be satisfied with any efforts to please him, and he was left behind. The uncommon rush of passengers rendered it impossible to supply all with every accommodation they might desire; but the conductors and officers of the road are patterns of politeness and gentlemanly bearing, and a little crowding is tolerable to call out their studied efforts to accommodate and please.

The Company will find it necessary greatly to increase the number of their passenger cars, as their present ample supply will be too small for the demand in a few weeks.

"THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC REVIEW, AND OPERATORS' COMPANION. Edited by James D. Reid, of Philadelphia." This is a quarterly publication, of some 100 pages, each number, and handsomely printed. Its object as the editor tells us, is to illustrate the history, to guard the sanctity, to beautify the uses of the Telegraph system of America, and to render it worthy of the confidence and watch-care of good men everywhere. Mr. Reid is well calculated for the task he has undertaken. He has respectable literary qualifications, and a thorough practical knowledge of the whole system of telegraphing. We have looked over the first number of his Review with pleasure, and recommend it to the support of the public.

"THE ALIENED AMERICAN."—This is the title of a weekly paper, just commenced in Cleveland, by Wm. H. Day, a colored man of more than ordinary merit. Its title indicates its character and purpose—namely, to vindicate the rights and claims of that class who are aliens in our midst, although born upon our soil. The paper is well edited, and we commend it to the favor, as well of those who sympathize with the colored race, as of the colored people themselves. Published weekly, in Cleveland, O., by Wm. H. Day, at $1.50 per annum, in advance.

The result of the city election at St. Louis was the election of the Benton candidates (Hon) for Mayor, and all the other candidates associated with him. The vote against the extension of the city limits was very large.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1853.

The town has been all astir for the last twenty four hours with rumors of the withdrawal of Ex-Gov. Marcy from the Pierce Cabinet. The substitution of Judge Browason for Mr. Dickinson, has very much troubled the rank and file who had raked the four quarters of town for documents and influence available with Dickinson, but useless with the new man. The indecision of Gen. Pierce, and the crowd of New York aspirants for the presidency, has already "the party" by the ears, and before election day comes they will be like the Kilkenny cats.

Another new hotel is now talked of, to be erected upon the fifth avenue, near Thirteenth street. The structure is to be of iron, and, so rumor goes, the rooms are all to be fireproof. The new landlord is to be Mr. Sanderson, of the College Place Hotel, and formerly of Philadelphia. The location of this house is to be in the heart of the fashionable part of the town, and its completion, which is to be accomplished in July, 1854, will see us in possession of the most luxurious hotel in the world.

The printers have about concluded to strike for the arbitrary prices established by the "Printer's Union," and large losses must be submitted to by the workmen, who are unable to maintain their position. A few offices have yielded, but the large concerns that now pay their journeymen fifteen dollars per week refuse to advance. Their men generally refuse to leave, and the journeymen will see the folly of their course. Already female labor has been sought, and we shall soon have an excellent force of neat and decent compositors for day work, in place of a swarm of tobacco using, dirty, and indecent men, such as too many offices can now show.

All our public libraries have made arrangements to move up town. The New York Society Library, next in importance to the "Astor," has taken rooms in the Bible House. The "Astor" is nearly ready to open, and the Mercantile will soon be at "Astor Place." A few years only will pass before every thing but business will be banished above Eighth street. An attempt is on foot to sell the "Brick Church" in which Dr. Spring has preached for the past half century, nearly. It will command a quarter of a million of dollars, one-half of which the city claims as her share for allowing it to be sold.

In money affairs there is no change of consequence. Capitalists and banks have no difficulty in loaning their funds at full prices, without at all lessening the demand. In stocks there is no signs of activity, and speculation is confined to brokers alone. Exchange for the steamer which leaves Boston to morrow, was not active, and 9¾ was about the rate. Had the ship departed here, the business would have been greater, but our merchants now regard the Boston ships as irregular, and make the New York steamer as the point upon which they direct their labor. Next Wednesday specie will probably go hence, and in considerable amount.

Our Legislature adjourns to morrow, after having been of small advantage to the State. No laws of general interest have been adopted, but the rest of the session may develope an extended crop of statutes. The banks of this State will probably be required to report every week, thus forcing them into a more prudent course, and that is all

A large and valuable collection of goods arrived yesterday for the Crystal Palace. An attempt is being made in a few obscure places to decry this exhibition, but contributors need not be alarmed. The show will be all they or the country could desire, and will not be beneath the examination of European visitors who saw the London exhibition.

A numerous party of people who have been unable to locate themselves as suckers upon the show, grumble, but the stockholders, (supposed to be a little interested,) are perfectly content with things as they are.

Quite a number of Australian gold diggers are about starting from this port, but the rush does not equal the California flitting. Canadians are the chief part of the diggers, and they are not impetuous. The last news from Australia is not so glowing as older advices, and the romance has been rather summarily dispelled by the many stories of failure related. C.

TIPPLING HOUSES.—Upwards of 150 keepers of tippling houses have been indicted by the Grand Jury at the present term; a large majority of whom, we presume, are to be found in the city and its neighborhood.

This fact provokes the inquiry whether a little more severity towards the keepers of these houses is not required from our legal authorities. It is plain that the measure of punishment heretofore dealt out to them, has not had the effect of restraining them; and it seems to us that the Court will be justified in meting to all the convicted, in cases where there are no palliating circumstances, the utmost penalty of the law. Forbearance, in this matter, is anything but a virtue; and mild sentences, instead of being a punishment, only serve as a tax equivalent to a moderate assessment for licence. Let the fines be heavy enough to be felt.

One other suggestion, in this connection, is pertinent. It has been stated, (and the statement has never been denied,) that many persons, convicted of keeping tippling houses, and sentenced heavily, have been released by the County Commissioners, on giving their notes or double bills for the amount of their fines and costs—the Commissioners preferring this course to the alternative of maintaing the guilty parties in jail. If this be legal, of course the Court cannot interfere to prevent it; but we would like to have the question of its legality passed upon by that tribunal. Without being understood to reflect upon the motives inducing this course, we must condemn it as tending directly to give a legal immunity to the keepers of these houses.—Courts and Grand Juries will strive in vain to uproot these sources of evil, if the offenders, when sentenced, can go scot free by giving their worthless due-bills for the amount of the fines imposed upon them. Let this practice be reformed, if possible.

COPPER STOCKS.—The Boston Journal says:

"Copper mining shares are creating the greatest excitement and while so many elements combine to render such stocks attractive, it is a feling likely to increase rather than diminish. The high price of copper, the great success of several companies, and flattering prospects of others, all of these things go to feed an appetite which grows more ravenous from week to week."

There is a strong speculative tendency towards investments in copper Stocks, also in New York. At the sale made by Mr. Draper, on Monday, of 1200 shares of North Carolina Copper Company's stock, a very large additional amount of stock could have been sold at the highest quotations. The Copper Stocks at the Mining Board in that city range at an average above those of any other description of minerals.

The N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday says:

"At auction, yesterday, Mr. Draper sold 1,100 shares North Carolina Copper Co. at $10.$10½ closing at $10½, which is an advance of $1 50 on the last public sale. After selling 1,100 shares, having advertised only 400 shares, Mr. Draper announced that he was authorized to bid $10½ for another thousand shares, if any party wished to sell them."

THE RELEASE OF THE MADIAI.—The Madiai husband and wife, were released from prison on Tuesday, March 15, and were immediately smuggled on board the French postoffice steamer Hellespont, which left Leghorn the next morning for Marseilles. They were not allowed by the Tuscan authorities to communicate with any of their friends, and were sent on board very thinly clad, not being even permitted to take some clothing which was waiting for them at the hotel. Some English gentleman, learning their destitute situation with regard to clothing, sent them some. A correspondent writes to the London Times that Rosa Madiai appears a very intelligent and interesting woman, but the mind of her poor husband is apparently gone. This is no doubt mainly to be attributed to the many privations he had undergone. They are traveling under the assumed name of Francisco and Rosa Pauline, and were not allowed to land at Marseilles before the Tuscan Consul had communicated with them. They are uncertain as to their future movements, but will, no doubt, some one less wealthy England, to whose powerful sympathy and interference they are principally indebted for their liberty. The Rev. Thos Sleeman, British Chaplain at Leghorn, writes, of date 17th ult:—

"As reports of the ill health of Francisco Madiai have reached England, his friends will be glad to learn that (though still feeble,) he is much improved, and I have no doubt but that a few weeks of freedom will perfectly restore him. I grieve, however, to add, that his mind appears to be greatly shaken. The iron has entered into his soul; and in a protracted conversation I had with him yesterday, I discerned, with pain, many unmistakeable symptoms of mental disease, which afford ground for great apprehension. Rosa Madiai is well, and her mind (as all who know her can testify,) is even more vigorous than her body. She is a woman who commands the respect as well as excites the sympathy, of all who have the privilege to converse with her. The future proceedings of these most interesting people is as yet uncertain, as they have been hurried away from Tuscany without notice and with the greatest secrecy; but they propose remaining at Marseilles until Francisco's health and strength are restored."

## "A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

This long looked for work is reviewed in the New York Tribune of Monday, and long extracts from the work is given. The Tribune says the Key shows, "that so far from exaggerating the hideous features which she describes, Mrs. Stowe might have darkened the picture by far deeper shades of cruelty and oppression. The facts and documents on which the story is founded are here set forth. The truthfulness of the work is confirmed by striking collateral evidence, from a variety of sources."

The Tribune gives the following general description of the work.

In addition to the main topic of the work, explaining the materials of the plot of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it contains a full discussion of the legal relations of slavery, the domestic slave-trade, and the influence of the American Church on Slavery. The details of the volume possess a profound interest. They are marked by admirable sense, as well as by deep and earnest feeling. In treating the subject, although the words of Mrs. Stowe often scorch to the bone, she deals less in denunciation than in facts. This is one secret of her power. She never writes in a wrathful spirit, but always preserves the Christian tone of tenderness toward the upholders of the worst systems. Her sharpest arrows are winged with love. Of all modern reformers, she is the most faithful to the demands of Christian charity and justice. She looks to the exercise of religious principle in legislation, and in social customs, as the most effectual means for the removal of the evils which she combats.—Her appeals to the Church may perhaps leave a sting in the hearts of many, as a diseased spot is touched, while others no doubt will be provoked to repentance and quickened to a new life by their stern but wholesome agency."

We take a few of the extracts copied into the Tribune, to give our readers an inkling of what is to come in advance of the reception of the book:

PROTOTYPE OF GEORGE HARRIS.

With regard to the incidents of George Harris' life, that he may not be supposed a purely exceptional case, we propose to offer some parallel facts from the lives of slaves of our personal acquaintance.

Lewis Clark is an acquaintance of the writer. Soon after his escape from slavery, he was received into the family of a sister-in-law of the author, and there educated. His conduct during this time was such as to win for him uncommon affection and respect, and the author has frequently heard him spoken of in the highest terms by all who knew him.

The gentleman in whose family he so long resided, says of him, in a recent letter to the writer, "I would trust him, as the saying is, with untold gold."

Lewis is a quadroon, a fine looking man, with European features, hair slightly wavy, and with an intelligent, agreeable expression of countenance.

The reader is now desired to compare the following incidents of his life, part of which he related personally to the author, with the incidents of the life of George Harris.

His mother was a handsome quadroon woman, the daughter of her master, and given by him in marriage to a free white man, a Scotchman, with the express understanding that she and her children were to be free. This engagement, if made sincerely at all, was never complied with. His mother had nine children, and on the death of her husband, came back, with all these children, as slaves in her father's house.

A married daughter of the family, who was the dread of the whole household on account of the violence of her temper, had taken from the family, upon her marriage, a young girl. By the violence of her abuse, she soon reduced the child to a state of idiocy, and then came impetuously back to her father's establishment, declaring that the child was good for nothing, and that she would have another; and so poor Lewis's evil star would have it, fixed her eye upon him.

To avoid one of her terrible outbreaks of temper, the family offered up this boy as a propitiatory sacrifice. The incident is thus described by Lewis, in a published narrative:

"Every boy was ordered in, to pass before this female sorceress, that she might select a victim for her unprovoked malice, and on whom to pour the vials of her wrath for years. I was the unlucky fellow. Mr. Campbell, my grandfather, objected, because it would divide a family, and offered her Moses; * * * but objections and claims of every kind were swept away by the wild passion and shrill-toned voice of Mrs B. Me she would have and none else. Mr. Campbell went out to hunt, and drive away her thoughts; the old lady became quiet, for she was sure none of her blood run in my veins, and, if there was any of her husband's there, it was no fault of hers. Slaveholding women are always revengeful toward the children of slaves that have any of the blood of their husbands in them. I was too young—only seven years of age—to understand what was going on. But my poor and affectionate mother understood and appreciated it all. When she left the kitchen of the plantation house, where she was employed as cook, and came home to her own little cottage, the tear of anguish was in her eye, and the image of sorrow upon every feature of her face. She knew the female Nero whose rod was now to be over me. That night sleep departed from her eyes With the youngest child clasped firmly to her bosom, she spent the night in walking the floor, coming ever and anon to lift up the clothes and look at me and my poor brother, who lay sleeping together. *Sleeping*, I said. Brother slept; but not I. I saw my mother when she first came to my side, and I could not sleep The vision of that night—its sleep, ineffaceable impression—is now before my mind with all the distinctness of yesterday. In the morning I was put into the carriage with Mrs. B. and her children, and my weary pilgrimage of suffering was fairly begun."

Mrs. Banton is a character that can only exist where the laws of the land clothe with absolute power the coarsest, most brutal and violent tempered, equally with the most generous and humane.

If irresponsible power is a trial to the virtue of the most watchful and careful, how fast must it develope cruelty in those who are naturally violent and brutal!

This woman was united to a drunken husband, of a temper equally ferocious. A recital of all the physical torture which this pair contrived to inflict on a hapless child, some of which have left ineffaceable marks on his person, would be too trying to humanity, and we gladly draw a veil over it.

Some incidents, however, are presented in the following extracts:

"A very trivial offence was sufficient to call forth a great burst of indignation from this woman of ungoverned passions. In my simplicity, I put my lips to the same vessel, and drank out of it, from which her children were accustomed to drink. She expressed her utter abhorrence of such an act by throwing my head violently back, and dashing into my face two dippers of water. The shower of water was followed by a heavier shower of *kicks*; but the words, bitter and cutting, that followed, were like a storm of hail on my young heart. "She would teach me better manners than that; she would let me know I was to be brought up to her hand; she would have one slave that knew his place; if I wanted water, go to the spring, and not drink there in the house." This was new times for me; for some days I was completely benumbed with my sorrow."

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"If there be any one so lost to all feeling as even to say that the slaves do not suffer when *families* are separated, let such a one go the ragged quilt which was my couch and pillow, and stand there night after night, for long, weary hours, and see the bitter tears streaming down the face of that more than orphan boy, while with half suppressed sighs and sobs he calls again and again on his absent mother."

"Way went then then, conscious of the tears I shed!
Hoped thy sight or thy sorrowing soul
Would then over Poor little Stanley had begun."

He was employed till late at night in spinning flax or rocking the baby, and called at a very early hour in the morning; and if he did not start at the first summons, a cruel chastisement was sure to follow. He says:

"Such horror has seized me, lest I might not hear the first shrill call, that I have often in dreams fancied I heard it; that unwieldy form, and have leaped from my couch and waked through the house and out of it before I awoke. I have gone and called the other slaves, in my sleep, and waked them if they did not hear master call. Never, while I live, will the remembrance of these long, bitter nights of fear pass from my mind."

He adds to this words which should be deeply pondered by those who lay the flattering unction to their souls that the oppressed do not feel the rankling of family ties.

"But all my severe labor, and bitter and cruel punishments, for these ten years of captivity with this worse than Arab family, all these were as nothing to the sufferings I experienced by being separated from my mother, brothers and sisters; the same things, with them near to sympathize with me, to bear my story of sorrow, would have been comparatively tolerable.

"They were distant only about thirty miles, and yet, in ten long, lonely years of childhood, I was only permitted to see them three times.

"My mother occasionally found an opportunity to send me some token of remembrance and affection—a sugar plum or an apple; but I scarcely ever ate them; they were laid up, and handled and wept over, till they wasted away in my hand.

"My thoughts continually by day, and my dreams by night, were of mother and home; and the horror experienced in the morning, when I awoke and behold it was a dream, is beyond the power of language to describe."

Lewis had a beautiful sister by the name of Delia, who, on the death of her grandfather, was sold, with all the other children of his mother, for the purpose of dividing the estate. She was a pious girl, a member of the Baptist church. She fell into the hands of a brutal, drunken man, who wished to make her his mistress. Milton Clark, a brother of Lewis, in the narrative of his life describes the scene where he, with his mother, stood at the door while this girl was brutally whipped before it for wishing to conform to the principles of her Christian profession. As her resolution was unconquerable, she was placed in a coffle and sent down to the New Orleans market. Here she was sold to a Frenchman, named Duval. He took her to Mexico, emancipated and married her After residing some time in France and the West Indies with him, he died, leaving her a fortune of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. At her death she endeavored to leave this by will to purchase the freedom of her brother; but as a slave cannot take property, or even have it left in trust for him, they never received any of it.

Several originals, it seems, served to suggest the portrait of

UNCLE TOM.

The character of Uncle Tom has been objected to as improbable, and yet the writer has received more confirmations of that character, and from a greater variety of sources, than of any other in the book.

Many people have said to her, "I knew an Uncle Tom in such and such a Southern State." All the histories of this kind which have thus been related to her would of themselves, if collected, make a small volume. The author will relate a few of them.

While visiting in an obscure town in Maine, in the family of a friend, the conversation happened to turn upon this subject, and the gentleman in whose family she was staying related the following: He said that, when on a visit to his brother, in New Orleans, some years before, he found in his possession a most valuable negro man, of such remarkable probity and honesty that his brother literally trusted him with all he had. He had frequently seen him take out a handful of bills, without looking at them, and hand them to his servant, bidding him to go and provide what was necessary for the family; and bring him the change. He remonstrated with his brother on this imprudence; but the latter replied that he had had such proof of this servant's impregnable conscientiousness that he felt it safe to trust him to any extent.

The history of the servant was this. He had belonged to a man in Baltimore, who, having a general prejudice against all the religious exercises of slaves, did all he could to prevent his having any time for devotional duties, and strictly forbade him to read the Bible and pray, either by himself, or with the other servants; and because, like a certain man of old, named Daniel, he constantly disobeyed this interdict, his master inflicted upon him that punishment which a master always has in his power to inflict,—he sold him into perpetual exile from his wife and children, down to New Orleans.

The gentleman who gave the writer this information says that, although not himself a religious man at the time, he was so struck with the man's piety that he said to his brother, "I hope you will never do any thing to deprive this man of his religious privileges, for I think a judgment will come upon you if you do." To this his brother replied that he should be very foolish to do any thing to be sad made up his mind that the man's religion was the root of his extraordinary excellences.

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A last instance parallel with that of Uncle Tom is to be found in the published memoirs of the venerable Josiah Henson, now, as we have said, a clergyman in Canada. He was "raised" in the State of Maryland. His first recollections were of seeing his father mutilated and covered with blood, suffering the penalty of the law for the crime of raising his hand against a white man,—that white man being the overseer, who had attempted a brutal assault upon his mother. This punishment made his father nearly and dangerous, and he was subsequently sold south, and thus parted forever from his wife and children. Henson grew up in a state of heathenism, without any religious instruction, till, in a camp meeting, he first heard of Jesus Christ, and was electrified by the great and thrilling news that he had tasted death for every man, the bond as well as the free. This story produced an immediate conversion, such as we read of in the Acts of the Apostles, where the Ethiopian eunuch, from one interview, hearing the story of the cross, at once believes and is baptized. Henson forthwith not only became a Christian, but began to declare the news to those about him; and, being a man of great natural force of mind and strength of character, his earnest endeavors to enlighten his fellow heathen were so successful that he was gradually led to assume the station of a negro preacher; and though he could not read a word of the Bible or hymn book, his labors in this line were much prospered. He became immediately a very valuable slave to his master, and was intrusted by the latter with the oversight of his whole estate, which he managed with great judgment and prudence. His master appears to have been entirely free from the prejudices which have been entirely free from the prejudices which have been entirely free from the prejudices which