Boston Post.

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These papers contain the news of the day—foreign and domestic—agricultural, commercial, and literary inteligence, and full reports of the most interesting civil and criminal trials in the courts holden in Boston, and frequently in other sections of the commonwealth.

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☞ Letters must in all cases be post-paid.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

M. D. HASELTINE is our general travelling agent for the New England States.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is our General Travelling Agent for the Southern and Southwestern States, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, John W. Allen, Charles E. Mustin, M. F. Taylor, E. A. Evans and Chas. L. Hall.

HENRY M. LEWIS is our agent for Tennessee and Alabama, assisted by Mr Brett.

CHAS. W. JAMES is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by James R. Smith, I. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, W. Ramsay, Perrin Locke and John Armstrong.

☞ ADVERTISING.—V. B. Palmer, corner Third and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia, and at the Tribune Building, N. Y., is the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for the Boston Post.

AUCTION SALES.

In South Reading.

HOUSE AND LAND AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction on the fifteenth of March, at 2 P. M. on the premises without reserve, the House and Land, in South Reading, belonging to the estate of the late Matthew Cox. Said place is situated about one mile from the centre of South Reading on the road to Lynn field, and within about fifteen minutes' walk of the depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in South Reading; contains about fifty acres of Land. Also, Barn and Outbuildings and is desirable for any person in want of a situation convenient to Boston. C. & M. COX.

Boston, Jan 29, 1851. Th&Mts—&St jan30

BY LEONARD & CUNNINGHAM.

Auction Rooms No 37 Tremont row

ANOTHER LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday, March 13 and 14, each day at 11 o'clock, at office.

Another large and valuable collection of paintings, which were imported at the same time as those recently sold, comprising the finest portion of the importation, and consisting of about two hundred of the choicest pictures ever offered for sale in this city, including fine originals and exquisitely finished copies of many of the finest originals in the world, the whole from their beauty of subject and high finish are eminently worthy to embellish the finest residences in the country. The exhibition will be open and catalogues ready early on Monday and until the hour of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine them.

LARGE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL LINEN GOODS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18 and 19, each day at 10 o'clock, at office.

A large invoice of housekeeping linen goods, comprising a splendid assortment of linen sheetings—shirtings—damask diaper, &c. all of excellent fabric and from the best manufacturers. Among the goods are 10-4 and 12-4 sheetings—fine shirting linen—pillow case linen—fine double damask and silesia damask cloths—huckabuck—birdseye and French towelling—extra fine damask napkins—cambric handkerchiefs—Scotch diaper—embossed and colored table covers—several superb damask cloths of extra size—quilts—blankets, &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully requested to examine the goods which will be on exhibition the afternoon previous.

VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS.

On Thursday, March 20, at 10 o'clock, at office.

A collection of valuable English books, comprising many works of extremely high cost and rarity—valuable works on Natural—History—Geography—Theology—The Classics and Translations—The Drama—Poetry and Works on the Fine Arts—Architectural Works, including a fine copy of the best edition of Vitruvius—Lexicons including Stephen's Greek Thesaurus 10 vols—Dictionaries—Illustrated Works—Old Books—Voyages—Travels—History—Biography, &c.

Also—the following valuable Reports and Journals of the English Parliament, viz. set of the Parliamentary Reports, in 144 vols folio—The Commons' Journal and Indices from 1547 to 1816, 88 vols folio—The Journal of the Irish House of Commons, 21 vols fol—Reports of the House of Lords from 1715 to 1803, 6 vols folio—with other valuable serial and periodical works.

Also—the following among other rare and splendid works: Shakspeare Gallery, superb copy, early and very fine impressions, printed by Bulmer, 2 vols imperial folio, half morocco, such as a copy as this is extremely rare—The Houghton Gallery, 2 vols imperial folio, a very fine copy and very rare—the Augustien Gallery, 4to—Smith's Cries of London, folio—the Landscapes of Claude and G Poussin, folio—the Landscape Illustrations, Portraits and real Scenes of the Waverly Novels—Jones' Views of the Seats, Castles, &c. of the Nobility and Gentry of England, 2 vols 4to—Scotia Depicta or the Antiquities, Seats, Castles, Residences, &c. of Scotland, folio—Illustrations to Don Quixote, proof impressions on India paper folio half calf—Allanson's Antiquities of Pola, folio fine copy—Middiman's Views in Great Britain, 4to very fine copy—Boydell's Graphic Illustrations to Shakspeare, 100 plates, imperial folio, &c.

Also—a superb and rare copy of the Stafford Gallery, large paper copy on India paper, 4 vols royal folio, proofs extremely rare—The British Gallery, engravings from the old masters, proofs on India paper, royal folio, also very rare.

The books will be on exhibition and catalogues ready three days previous.

BY SAMUEL K. BAYLEY.

CARRIAGE DEPOSITORY AND HORSE BAZAAR. Federal street.

FARM IN WESTBORO'.

On Monday, March 31, at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

A farm in the easterly part of Westboro', Worcester county, on the great road between Boston and Worcester, a half mile from the railroad depot, consisting of 47½ acres, well situated and divided into mowing, tillage, pasture meadow and wood land; with a good two and a half story house, containing 8 rooms; also a carriage house, wood house, &c; large barn, also shed and corn barn, &c. The land is of the best quality and condition, and easy cultivated, and there has been constantly kept on the premises 6 head of cattle the year through. It has good peat and cranberry meadow, and is well watered; the house and barn yard supplied with two well of never failing water; the whole forming a very desirable situation. The house, barn, &c. and 12½ acres of land, will be sold separate, being all in one lot. Terms liberal and for further particulars inquire of Reuben Stevens, on the premises; or to Saml K. Bayley, Federal street, Boston.

BY COOLIDGE, GRAY & FURNESS.

Office Nos 29 and 31 Water street

PACKAGE SALE

On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock at office.

200 packages embracing a general assortment of dry goods, adapted to the trade of the season.

200 pieces 3 4 and 4-4 ingrain, all wool, wool filling, wool figure Venitian and cotton carpeting.

100 cases wheel top French finish black, blue and green gingham umbrellas.

Also—an entire invoice of 4 cases of embroidery.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

BY NATHANIEL TUCKER.

Office No 45 Fulton street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Wednesday, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at office.

300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Liberal cash advances will be made on goods for public or private sale.

At private sale—A general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Also—2000 sides New York sole leather—50 dozen French calf skins—50 do Philadelphia do—100 do cochiniel linings—100 do white do—100 do russet do—1000 pounds shoe thread—split, grain and wax leaflier—with various other articles in the line.

N. B. N. Tucker is agent for Capen's Premium Blacking, the best article in the market for dressing boots and shoes.

BY GEORGE E. DUBOIS.

Store No 50 Pearl street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Wednesday, March 19, at 11½ o'clock, at office
1000 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, April 16, at 11½ o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, May 14, at 11 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, June 18, at 11 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, July 16, at 11 o'clock, at office.
1000 cases boots, shoes and broaans.

At private sale—A general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans, at the lowest market prices.

Also—1000 sides New York sole leather, all weights—kip, wax, grain and split leather—200 dozen curried calf skins—linings—bindings, &c

Cash liberally advanced on consignments of boots, shoes and leather for public or private sale.

BY T. C. WEBB & CO.

Store Nos 77 and 79 Fulton street.

T. C. WEBB, AUCTIONEER.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Tuesday, March 18, at 3 o'clock, at office
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

At private sale—A general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans, constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers Also, sole and upper leather, with a general assortment of shoe stock—for sale at the lowest market prices.

Liberal cash advances made on goods for public or private sales.

BY GODDARD & ADAMS.

Stores No 65 and 67 Pearl street, Oregon block.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Thursday, March 20, at 10 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Liberal cash advances on all goods consigned for public or private sale

At private sale—constantly on hand a good assortment of mens calf and goat brogans, Jersey and Oxford ties, and fine calf boots.

BY WALES TUCKER.

Office No 49 Pearl street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Thursday, Feb —, at 9 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Cash liberally advanced on goods for public or private sale.

At private sale, at auction prices—a general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans.

Also—1000 sides New York sole leather—together with splits, wax, kip, grained leather linings, bindings, &c., all of which will be sold at the current market prices.

N. B.—W. T. is agent for Capen's premium blacking, a very superior article for dressing boots and shoes

BY LORING, PORTER, & CO.

Store Nos 25 and 27 Water street.

At private sale—1 large iron safe, suitable for a bank or manufactory. It will be sold low, the owner having no further use for it. The original cost was $450

300 cases clocks, comprising all the varieties of OG polished OG and OOG, in handsome mahogany cases, with clear dials—also, POG and OOG alarms, OOG spring, thirty hour and eight day gothic, in mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cases—eight day gilt mahogany and rosewood gallery clocks, of various sizes. The above are from the most celebrated makers, and in fine order for transportation.

BY P. P. F. DEGRAND.

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND MONEY BROKER.

Office No 9 Congress street, Thorndike's Building

At Private Sale.

50 shares Vermont Central Railroad.
30 shares Concord Railroad.
25 shares Michigan Central Railroad.
50 shares Wilmington Railroad.
50 shares Salem and Lowell Railroad.
11 shares Worcester and Nashua Railroad.
60 shares Canton Co.
50 shares Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad.
25 shares Boston and Providence Railroad.
10 shares James Steam Mills.
½ share New England Worsted Co.
16 shares Connecticut River Railroad.
30 shares Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad.
15 shares Fall River Railroad.
10 shares Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.
16 shares Nashua and Lowell Railroad.
50 shares Granite Bank.
40 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad.
70 shares Long Island Railroad.
3 shares Amoskeag Manut. Co.
10 shares Boston Ins. Co.
10 shares Franklin Ins. Co.
19 shares Boston and Providence Railroad.
25 shares Northern Railroad.
$3000 City 6s 1858 coupon stock Water Loan, each $1000
$500 Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Bond.
$1500 Dorchester and Milton Branch Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
$500 Connecticut River Railroad Bond, 1855, coupon stock, payable at Merchants Bank, Boston.
$500 Norwich and Worcester Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 1860, coupon stock.
$1000 City 6's payable 1852.

Railroad, Bank, Manufacturing and other Stocks, bought and sold, and advances made on stock consigned for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

BY N. A. THOMPSON.

Office Old State House.

BRICK HOUSE IN THATCHER STREET.

On Thursday, March 13, at 1 o'clock, on the premises.

The brick dwelling house No 28 Thatcher street 3½ stories high, containing 10 rooms exclusive of the basement which is fitted up and now occupied as a store. The lot of land measures 17 feet front by 43 in depth. It has the Cochituate water and other conveniences of houses of the class. The property will be sold for cash over an existing mortgage to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Ins. Co. for $1500. The sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder, the owner being about to leave the country on account of ill health.

SHINGLES.

On Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

On City wharf, opposite Elm street, Charlestown.

47,000 No 1 sawed pine shingles—5,500 extra do do—16,500 do do cedar do—32,000 No 1 do do do—8,500 extra reft do do—12,000 No 1 do do do—28,00 do sawed do do—6,500 extra reft pine do.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND ON VERNON STREET, ROXBURY.

On Friday, March 14, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises.

Two valuable and very desirable building lots, situated on Vernon street in Roxbury, one of which lies upon the southerly side of the street at the corner of Hollis place, measures 141½ feet front, and contains 19,894 square feet, and the other on the opposite side of the street measures 157½ feet front and containes 18,456 square feet. Both these lots are admirably located for the erection of dwellings, on elevated ground and in a most excellent neighborhood. They will be sold as they are, or subdivided into four or six lots, at the option of purchasers. Gentlemen desirous of building in a central and pleasant part of Roxbury, are invited to examine these lots before the sale.

Also—immediately after the sale of the above—a lot of land situated on Ruggles street, in Roxbury, lying opposite the Roxbury Lead Works, measures about 160 feet in front, and containing 23,423 square feet. This lot will also be put up in small parcels if desired. For plan and particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED HOUSE LOTS IN CHARLESTOWN.

On Friday, March 21, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

A tract of vacant land, containing about one acre and a quarter, very pleasantly located on the southerly side of Bunker Hill, in the City of Charlestown, between Main and Bunker Hill streets, near Albion court, so called. This land is laid out into several house lots of convenient depth and width for building purposes. It is very eligibly situated for dwelling houses, being elevated and airy, and only twenty-five minutes walk from State street, and the omnibusses to and from Boston pass through Main street only a few rods from the land every fifteen minutes, thus rendering the property available for persons whose business calls them frequently to that city. The property will be sold in separate lots, on favorable terms of payment.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

On Wednesday March 24th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the office of the Auctioneer, in the Old State House.

All the remaining real and personal estate belonging to the estate of Uriah Hedrick, an insolvent debtor, to-wit:

A brick dwelling house No 113 Salem street, 3 stories high, measuring 20 feet in front, upon a lot of land 40½ feet in depth; being the estate now occupied by said Hedrick, and which was conveyed to him by James M. Cook, by deed recorded with Suffolk Deed, lib 551 fol 282.

Also—a three story swell front brick dwelling house, situated on Winthrop street, near the corner of Paris street, in East Boston, on a lot of land measuring 22 feet in front by 52½ feet deep; being the same premises conveyed to the said Hedrick by Amos Fisher, by deed recorded with Suffolk Deeds, lib 608 fol 152.

Also—a wooden dwelling house with the land under the same and thereto belonging, situated on C street, in South Boston. The lot of land measures 52½ feet in front by 57 feet in depth; and is the same conveyed to Uriah Hedrick and James Young by T. P. Chandler, Executor by deed recorded with Suffolk Deeds, lib 469, fol 123, and by the said Young afterward released to said Hedrick. Each of the above estates are subject to certain mortgages the amount of which will be made known at the sale.

Also—sundry mortgages, notes accounts, &c. a schedule of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

Shares Boston and Lake Superior Copper Co.
do Susquehanna Copper Co.
do Norfolk Granite Co.

A shipment of merchandise to California.

—Mortgagee's Sale—

HANCOCK HOUSE IN QUINCY.

Peremptory sale to close a concern.

On Monday, March 24, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises.

That well known and valuable hotel property in Quincy, known as the Hancock House, for many years occupied by Mr George H. French, containing in all sixty rooms, most of which are of large size, including dancing hall, dining hall, &c.; large stable, accommodations for 35 horses; carriage house, sheds and other out-buildings, and about 2 acres of ground. This valuable property is situated in the centre of the town of Quincy, opposite the Granite Church, near the Bank and Town House, and adjoining the depot grounds of the Old Colony Railroad Corporation. The distance from Boston is about 8 miles, and the stand for a hotel or summer boarding for families of gentlemen doing business in Boston, is second to none in the vicinity of the metropolis. It is on the principal line of travel by the land route from Boston and the many popular watering places, and summer retreats on the south shore, and has always been a very favorite stopping place for travellers on that road. It present proprietor has given to it a wide spread reputation as a public house, and leaves to his successor a most excellent establishment, with as good a run of custom as any hotel within its distance from the city.

Also—on the same afternoon as above.

Sundry parcels of valuable real estate in said Quincy, belonging to the estate of Harvey Field, by order of his Guardian

BRICK HOUSE AND LAND IN DEDHAM VILLAGE.

On Tuesday, March 25, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises

A genteel cottage built dwelling house containing 13 rooms, and fitted for the accommodation of two families, situated in the central part of the village of Dedham, within 40 rods of the railroad depot; together with a wood shed and garden attached to the same; being a part of the estate of the late Daniel Bingham, deceased. The house measures 36 by 40 feet and the lot of land is 100 feet square The buildings are in good repair, and the estate is pleasant and desirable.

Also—another lot of land belonging to the same estate, measuring 53 feet by 100, adjoining the above described premises, which will be sold separately. Conditions at sale.

LARGE AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN GRANTVILLE.

On Thursday, March 27, at 4 o'clock, on the premises.

That large and valuable Hotel property, known as the Needham House, situated within a few rods of the railroad station at the Village of Grantville, in Needham, 12 miles from Boston, consisting of a large three story house, 50½ feet by 40½; a barn 64½ feet by 60; a shed 52 feet by 17; all in good repair;—and about an acre and a half of land, including a fruit and flower park, with shade trees, &c. The property is situated on the main road to Worcester, one mile above Newton Lower Falls, at the junction of the Worcester and Central Turnpike with the Sherburne road, so called, and on the line of a large amount of travel. The house contains 22 rooms, and all the necessary accommodations for a public house, for which purpose it has been used for many years. The land is of excellent quality and contains a number of fine fruit trees, in bearing order, with an abundance of strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. The location of this property is so near to the railroad station, as to render it exceedingly desirable as a summer boarding house for the families of gentlemen doing business in the city, as eight or ten trains to and from Boston stop there every day. The property will be sold on favorable terms of payment, and the opportunity is a good one for a person with a small capital, disposed to embark in the business of hotel keeping, as the owner is determined to sell it to the highest bidder.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above—Two new genteel and well built houses, near the hotel, with about 50,000 feet of land to each. One of the houses is cottage built—the other is a two story house with an L. Both are pleasantly situated, and contain every desirable accommodation, with a fine garden to each, filled with trees of many varieties, in bearing order.

Also—about 20 house lots, containing about half an acre each, situated within twenty rods from the depot.

For further particulars apply to Daniel Stone, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer. Persons wishing to go out to this sale by railroad, will take the train which leaves the Worcester depot at 12½ o'clock, and return at 5 o'clock.

VALUABLE FARM AND BUILDING LAND IN WALTHAM.

On Tuesday, April 8, at 4 o'clock, on the premises.

For account of whom it may concern, by order of Mrs Cynthia Willis—A tract of land containing 22 acres, more or less, situated on the southerly side of the road leading to Watertown, and next to the well known estate of J. S. C. Green, Esq., together with a large and well built dwelling house, finished in modern style; a good barn and outbuildings, all in complete repair. This estate is known as the Bright Farm, it is located about half a mile from Waltham village, and within about 8 minutes walk of one of the depots on the Fitchburg Railroad; it is also close to the new railroad about being constructed in continuation of the Watertown branch, thus giving to the land double advantage of railroad communication with Boston. The land is of the best description for cultivation, and is most admirably situated in every respect for cutting up into building lots. There are now upon the premises a great variety of fruit trees, including an excellent peach orchard. Persons in want of a farm in cultivation as well as those disposed to speculate in house lots, will find the property here offered well worthy of their attention. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder to close a concern. Terms at the sale.

BY TOWNSEND & MALLARD.

SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS P. RICH.

Stores Nos 45 and 47 Pearl street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Wednesday, March 19, at 10 o'clock, at office.
1000 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, April 16, at 10 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, May 14, at 9 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, June 18, at 9 o'clock, at office.
500 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, July 16, at 9 o'clock, at office
1000 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

At private sale—A general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans—100 cases long leg boots, suitable for the California market.

Cash advanced on consignments

BY JAMES TUCKER, JR.

Office Nos 46 and 48 Pearl street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Wednesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, April 16, at 3 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, May 14, at 3 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, June 18, at 3 o'clock, at office.
300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, July 16, at 3 o'clock, at office.
1000 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

At private sale—A general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans.

Also—1000 side sole leather—1000 do kip, wax and grain do—together with a general assortment of calf, goat and kid skins, linings, bindings, &c.

BY WILLIAM C. MURDOCK.

Stores Nos 32, 34 and 36 Fulton street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Wednesday, April 9, at 9 o'clock, at office.
200 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, May 7, at 9 o'clock, at office.
200 cases boots, shoes and brogans.
On Wednesday, July 9, at 9 o'clock, at office.
Cases boots, shoes and brogans.

At private sale—W. C. M. has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the best manufacturers, a large assortment of seasonable goods, consisting of mens, boys, youths, womens, misses and childrens brogans, shoes and boots of all kinds.

Also—New York and Baltimore sole leather—calf skins—waxed russet kip leather, &c.

Liberal cash advances made on goods consigned for public or private sale.

BY WHITWELLS & SEAVER.

Office No 45 Milk street

CANTON STRAW MATTING.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at office.

1980 rolls 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 white and red check Canton straw matting, of superior quality, being the entire importation per ship Carthage, just arrived. Samples may be seen on Wednesday, when catalogues will be ready for delivery.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

On Tuesday, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at office.

On a credit of 4 and 6 months with interest.

500 cases boots, shoes and brogans, all fresh and seasonable goods, adapted to the southern, western and New England trade.

Catalogues and samples on the afternoon previous.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of boots, shoes, or rubbers, and all kinds of shoe stock for private or public sale

At private sale—a general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans, at low auction prices.

Also—200 cases California boots and brogans.

Cases chambrays—bales mariner shirtings—do low priced tickings—cases woollen cassimeres—do heavy twilled do.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in May, 1850, with a perpetual charter, and has commenced business on a Capital of

$200,000,

The whole of which has been invested in securities of the highest character, approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Connecticut. This institution, having the Largest Capital of any in Connecticut, and the only one that is approved by the accounting officer of the State, presents advantages and securities to the assured unsurpassed by those of any Company in the United States. The Company does business on both the JOINT STOCK and MUTUAL PLAN, thus combining all the benefits and privileges of two distinct Companies, with only the expense of one.

On the Joint Stock plan the rates are materially reduced from those charged by the Mutual Companies.

On the Mutual plan Insurance will be granted at the usual Mutural rates.

Policies will be issued in the usual form, free from the claims of creditors, payable after death, or upon the party's arriving at the age of 40, 45, 50, 55 or 60, at the option of the Insured.

Pamphlets containing rates of premium and information in relation to the plan of operation, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or of any of its agents.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

GIDEON WELLES, President. WM. T LEE, V. President.
SAMUEL COIT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

GIDEON WELLES, THOMAS BELKNAP,
WILLIAM T. LEE, JAMES G. BOLLES,
CALVIN DAY, CHARLES SEYMOUR, Jr.,
TERTIUS WADSWORTH, JOHN A. BUTLER,
ERASTUS SMITH, L. F. ROBINSON.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

GEORGE BEACH, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
D. F. ROBINSON, Esq., President Hartford Bank.
Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, late Attorney General U. S.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

ARTHUR MERRILL, Agent; Office, Sears' Block, corner of Court and Cornhill streets—entrance on Court street.

CHARLES GORDON, M. D., Medical Examiner; residence 6 West street, at the office daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Geo. W. Crockett, President Bank of North America.
Nathan Carruth, Esq., President Old Colony R. R.
Rev. Seth Bliss, Sec. Am. Tr. Society.
Gilbert & Sons, Thayer & Brother, Mathew Bolles, } State street. o28

BOSTON MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 65 State Street.

Directors and Officers:

John Aiken, William Dwight,
Charles H. Mills, James Read,
William Amory, James S. Amory,
Charles S. Storrow.

The above named Company are prepared to receive applications for insurance *against losses or damage by Fire,* on Cotton and Woollen Manufactories.

Application for Insurance to be made at the office, or by mail, to the Secretary of the Company.

WILLIAM AMORY, President.
J. L. Hughes, Secretary. ostf f10

COPARTNERSHIPS

GODFREY PATTISON & CO., NEW YORK,

TAKE leave to inform their friends and the public that they have given up the *Importing Business* on their own account. For the future they will confine themselves strictly to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, for the purchase of Dry Goods in Glasgow, Scotland.

From their long experience in the trade, they feel confident that they can promote the interest of those engaged in the importation of dry goods, and they respectfully solicit orders, which shall have their best attention. The name of the firm in Glasgow is changed to GODFREY PATTISON & CO.

The New York firm being dissolved, they will be pleased to receive orders through their Agent, JAMES PATTISON, 31 Pine street, New York.

GODFREY PATTISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Glasgow, Scotland.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Dennistoun, Wood & Co., New York.
" W. C. Pickersgill & Co., do.
" Merritt, Ely & Co., do.
" Joseph Walker, Esq., do.

JAMES BLACK & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

The subscribers are prepared to take orders for Messrs JAMES BLACK & CO'S *Printed Fabrics,* consisting chiefly of *Barege de Laines, French Cambrics and Muslins,* fast colors and block printed 7-8 and 9-8 *Printed Calicoes, Lawns,* &c.

The subscribers being alone entrusted with samples of oth and patterns of these goods for the United States market, invite the attention of the trade.

GODFREY PATTISON & CO., Glasgow.
Office 31 Pine street, New York eply s5

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FOSTER, DOANE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NATHAN FOSTER, HERMAN DOANE, SAMUEL G. CLAP.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1851.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FOSTER, CLAP & CO., and will continue the business at No. 19 City Wharf. NATHAN FOSTER, SAMUEL G. CLAP, EDMUND W. CLAP.
Boston, Jan 1, 1850. is3m jan1

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the style of STONE & NICHOLS, for the transaction of a General Commission business, at No 19 India wharf. HENRY M. STONE. RICHARD C. NICHOLS.
Boston, Oct. 2d, 1850. eptt o5

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DUDLEY & HILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Hill only is authorised to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business. T. DUDLEY, Jr. WILLIAM HILL.
Boston, March 1, 1851.

N. B.—William Hill will continue the grocery business at the old stand, where he invites all of their former customers to give him a call, and he trusts, by close attention to the wants of his customers and good goods, and a desire to please those that may give him a call, he will endeavor to give satisfaction, both as to the price and the quality of the goods.
m1 eplm WILLIAM HILL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CARRUTH & HALL, for the transaction of a Wholesale Paint and Drug business; and for the manufacture of Linseed Oil, Whiting, Varnishes and Colors. Store No. 13 India street. T. H. CARRUTH. GEORGE C. HALL.
Boston, March 1, 1851. os3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE firm of GILMORE, BLAKE & WARD was dissolved on the 15th day of January last by the death of Addison Gilmore. The subscribers will continue the Banking and Brokerage business at the new building, corner of State and Washington streets, under the firm of BLAKE, WARD & CO. GEORGE BATY BLAKE. GEORGE CABOT WARD. JAMES MURRAY HOWE.
f12 istf

BLAKE, WARD & CO.,

GEORGE BATY BLAKE. GEORGE CABOT WARD, JAMES MURRAY HOWE.

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BROKERS & NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, No. 4, Corner of STATE STREET, BOSTON, U. S.

Are permitted to refer to

Thos. W. Ward, Esq.,	Messrs. James G. King & Sons
Messrs. Bryant & Sturgis,	" Goodhue & Co.
" Wm. Appleton & Co.	" Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
" A. A. Lawrence & Co.	" George S. Robbins & Son
" James K. Mills & Co.,	of New York.
of Boston.	Messrs. Hope & Co., of Asterdam.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.	Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Geo. Peabody, Esq., of London.	" Greene & Co., of Paris.

f13 istf

FOSTER'S MERCANTILE ROOMS.

Established in the present location in 1839.

109 WASHINGTON STREET.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING for instruction in Writing, Book Keeping and Arithmetic, on MONDAY September 2d.

Each pupil receives separate instruction.

Separate apartment for Ladies.

Books opened and balanced; Complicated Accounts adjusted. Copying executed at short notice.

B. Wood Foster's Book Keeping, with or without the journal, for sale at the rooms. is&os3m s3

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this institution until the 13th day of March, for furnishing dark Quincy Granite to be delivered at the Massachusetts State Prison during the coming season, from time to time, as it may be wanted.

The proposals must specify the price per cubic foot for Posts, Lintels, and other stone usually sold by the cubic measure; also the price per superficial foot for Ashler Steps, and Platform stone, measuring the face only.

It must be understood that the stone will be measured on the working lines; that they must be free from sap or stain on the parts that are to show fine, and that they must be quarried in a proper and suitable manner. No proposals will be received for furnishing a less quantity than 3,000 feet.

Proposals will also be received and opened at the same time, for furnishing 1500 to 2000 baskets of good Maple or Birch Charcoal, and for Refined iron and common English and Swedish Bar Iron, of ordinary sizes,—for shapes and rods of old Sable and other iron,—also for English hook iron, per pound.

The proposals must be sealed and directed to the Warden, and marked on the outside "Proposals," and delivered before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 13th March.

f18 is&ostM13 H. K. FROTHINGHAM, Warden.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The joint Special Committee of the City Council of Boston hereby offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the design which, in their judgment, is the best offered to them previous to 12 o'clock noon, of the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1851, for an enlargement of the City Hall Building.

The designs must be illustrated by a plan of each story or flooring, a front and a side elevation, and at least one vertical section, and must be accompanied with a written description and estimate of its cost.

The Drawings must be of one uniform scale of eight feet to one inch. Any information desired may be obtained on application to the Committee at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, City Hall. For the Committee.

m3 BILLINGS BRIGGS, Chairman.

STOCKS.

5 SHARES Bay State Mills.
1 do Lawrence Manufacturing Co.
1 do Lowell do do.
5 do Amoskeag do do.
10 do N. E. Worsted Co.
20 do Vt. and Canada Railroad Co.
25 do Conn. River do.
12 do Grand Junction do.
10 do Boston Water Power Co.
50 do Manchester and Lawrence Railroad Co.
5000 Ogdensburg Railroad Bonds.
2000 Norfolk County do do.

For sale by J. N. FISKE. 4 Congress st. is2w f14

STOCKS.

25 SHARES Boston and Maine Railroad
10 do Boston and Worcester do.
30 do Cheshire do.
50 do Concord do.
1 do Tremont Mills Manufacturing Co.
$5000 City of Portland six per cent. Co. Stock, payable 1870.
$5000 State of Maine 6 per ct. Coupon Stock, 1855, payable at Suffolk Bank.

For sale by WILLIS & CO., 25 State st.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to Money advanced on Stocks consigned for sale. tf a27

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.—Notice is hereby given, that in case of leakage in any of the pipes of the aqueduct at night, or on Sunday, application may be made to Albert Stanwood, rear of 127 Pleasant street; James McLaughlin, 19 Morton st; or Edwin Fish, Perry st., East Boston. By order of the President.

f4 tc SAMUEL HOLBROOK. Clerk pro tem.

TO EXPORTERS.—Exporters are invited to call on the subscriber, who is prepared to exhibit samples of all the most popular styles of Domestics, suitable for Foreign markets. He has on sale a great variety on favorable terms.

d17 JOSIAH FISKE, No 4 Liberty Square.

BOOKS, &C.

PAGED ACCOUNT BOOK —AND— STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 7 & 9 Water and 31 Devonshire streets.

J. & W. McADAMS, Manufacture and have constantly for sale, PATENT PAGED AND HEADED LETTER COPYING AND ACCOUNT BOOKS, made of the best paper and bound in the most thorough manner.

The above books are paged and headed with Dr. and Cr. etc. with beautiful script type, by Machines of *our own invention,* THE ONLY ONES IN THE COUNTRY—and are sold as low as books that are not paged.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Letter, Writing and Wrapping Papers, Blanks, Gold and Steel Pens, &c.—Bank, Blank, Check and Memorandum Books.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

made to order, and Paged and Headed for Professional Gentlemen, Cities, Towns, Banks, Railroad, Insurance and other Companies. Paper ruled to any pattern. Cards, Certificates, Bill Heads, &c. printed in any style desired.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER PAGED TO ORDER.

J. & W. McADAMS, 7 & 9 Water and 31 Devonshire sts.

Country and City Trade supplied at low rates.

f15 eptApl

BURNHAM & BROTHERS, Antique, Modern and Foreign Cheap Bookstore, Nos 58 and 60 Cornhill, where may be found an immense collection of Books, in all the various branches of Literature, and in all Languages. Messrs Burnham pay particular attention to supplying books for Libraries, both public and private, their facilities being greater than most establishments of the kind, as they have a more varied assortment than any in this country. Persons in search of books will do well to call, examine and inquire for themselves before making their purchases. This collection is composed of about Two Hundred Thousand Volumes, and consists in part of the following classes:—Law, Medicine, Theology, History, Biography, Travels, Voyages, Mechanics, Agriculture, American History, Novels, Politics, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, etc. Here you may range the world with the magic of a book; plunge into scenes of remote ages and countries, and cheat expectation and solitude of their weary moments.

jan8 ly

JUST PUBLISHED.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published a Treatise on MARINE AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE; Or, Theory and Practice blended in SHIP BUILDING. By John W. Griffiths, Marine and Naval Architect. Illustrated with more than fifty engravings. One vol. 4to, price $10.

This work is designed to form the connecting link between Science and Practice, with a view to the elementary instruction of those who have not previously studied the principles of science in modelling and building ships.

D. A. & CO. have also just published—CHEAP COTTAGE AND FARM HOUSES; adapted to the United States. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By A. J. Downing. One volume 8vo, price $2. m7

WRITING PAPER.—For sale at JOSHUA NORTON, Jr., & CO'S, 49 Water street—

500 Reams White Ruled Letter Paper;
1000 do Blue do do do
500 do do Cap do
500 do White do do do

suitable for the Southern and Western trade. f22

PUMP AND AIR-TIGHT INKSTANDS.—A fresh supply of French Porcelain Pump Inkstands, single, double and treble fountains—also Patent Air-Tight Inkstands, a very superior article—just received and for sale wholesale and retail by OLIVER HOLMAN, Stationer, 124 State st. m3

CALFSKIN BANKER'S CASES.—A new, fine and very durable article; the best made for use and convenience—for sale at OLIVER HOLMAN'S Blank Book and Stationery Establishment, 124 State st. m7

SELF-INSTRUCTOR FOR ACCORDEON OR FLUTINA.—Containing new and complete Instructions, with a large collection of popular Music, consisting of Sacred Tunes, Songs Quick Steps, Polkas, Waltzes, Dances. For sale at C. C. CLAPP & CO'S Music Store, corner Court and Cornhill sts. 3m j6

WHITE AND COLORED LINEN TWINE.—Linen Twine, white and assorted colors—for sale at wholesale or retail by AARON R. GAY, Stationer, No 130 State st. d17

ENGLISH TISSUE PAPER.—Just received and for sale, 100 reams English assorted Tissue Paper, by JOSHUA NORTON, Jr & CO, 49 Water st. f24

WRAPPING PAPER.—JOSHUA NORTON, Jr. & CO., 49 Water street, have on hand and for sale 2000 reams straw Wrapping Paper; 500 do double do do do; 1000 do do; 200 do Manila Cloth Paper, 36-40 f22

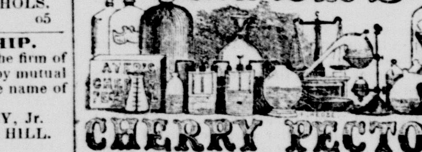
A NEW INKSTAND.—Griffing's Patent Fountain Inkstand, air-tight, and warranted to keep the Ink thinner and better than any other kind in use—price low. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine this new and beautiful article at AARON R. GAY'S Blank Book and Stationery Warehouse 130 State st d5

ALLYN'S EXCHANGE TABLES.—Designed for computing profit and loss, interest and exchange, and to facilitate the merchant in advancing on invoice prices of foreign and domestic merchandise—also discount and advance tables, foreign monies, weights and measures—for sale by OLIVER HOLMAN, Stationer, 124 State st. f13

WHATMAN'S ENGLISH DRAWING PAPER, of all sizes, warranted the best quality—also Drawing Materials, of all kinds—for sale low by OLIVER HOLMAN, Stationer, 124 State st. f12

BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, &C. and every description of printing executed at short notice, in the neatest styles and upon fine paper, at low rates, by OLIVER HOLMAN, Stationer, 124 State st.
j25 tf

CHEAP LETTER PAPERS.—Blue Ruled Letter Papers, good and very low price—just received and for sale wholesale and retail by OLIVER HOLMAN, Stationer, 124 State st. f28



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before Other Preparations have shown themselves *palliatives,* and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Doct. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of 'AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases

The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

Hillsdale, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours,

G. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

Dr J. C. Ayer, Lowell,—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. S. STONE, A. M., Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

Hanover, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me It does seem they might be benefitted by the information.—I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption—I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome my appetite returned, my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect.

JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

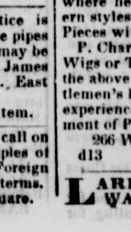
The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMNEL C. VAN DERWENT, Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Jos. Burnett, Boston; Brown & Pierce, Salem; M B. Green, Worcester; W. F. Phillips, Newburyport; Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth; A. Carter & Son, Portland; and by all Druggists everywhere. 3m f10

WIGS ATTENTION!



Manner of taking Measure for a Wig, by anyperson at a distanc.

IN. LINES.

1. Round the head, ...
2. From the forehead to the nape, ...
3 From ear to ear across the head, ...
4. From ear to ear across the forehead, ...

Orders sent to all parts with dispatch.

REMOVAL.

P. CHARRIER, Hair Cutter and Wig Maker, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No 250 Washington street, (established in 1830) to the more eligible one No 266 Washington street, corner of Avon Place, up stairs, where he continues to manufacture the best and most modern styles of Wigs and Top Pieces, and Wigs and Top Pieces without springs, and at prices to defy competition.

P. Charrier would also inform Gentlemen wishing to try on Wigs or Top Pieces, that he has a private room attached to the above new establishment for that especial purpose. Gentlemen's hair cutting and curling attended to by skilful and experienced workmen Always on hand a choice assortment of Perfumery. Also Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes.

266 Washington street, cor. Avon Place, up stairs.

d13 eoply

LARD OIL for wool, a superior article—for sale by WARD & BOOTT, 116 Milk st. 3m f28

POETRY.

THE GATHERING TIME.

Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, 1851.

They come! they come!
From the far off isle, from the torrid plain,
They hasten to pass o'er the billowy main;
They are borne along the deep sea's foam,
By the wild wind's sweep o'er the wreck'd one's home;
By the fierce tornado in its pride,
Lashing the waves to a fiery tide.

With the might of nations on their brow,
With the wealth that hath taught the world to bow;
The wealth of *the mind* in its glorious might,
The spoils of a thousand thoughts of light;
The rainbow gleams of the spirit's wings,
As it revels in bliss amid glorious things.

They hath gathered the spoils of earth and sea;
They have pierced the shrines of their mystery;
Unveil'd the glory of earth's bright things,
Bid music flow from her long-sealed springs,
Till the world doth start from human lips
To hear of the bright apocalypse.

They have been to the depths of ocean's caves,
'Mid the murmuring reasonance of waves;
And may a pearl and jewel bright
Flash out in pride on the wondering sight,
And the circling coronet hath caught
Its light from the gifts the waves have brought.

They have been to the depths of nature's shrines,
Where gleam rich treasures in hoary mines;
And the shapeless block at a human word,
Hath scattered its dross as a moulting bird,
And sprang up in beauty, and strength, and might,
As a spirit-wand had evoked its light.

They have trod the shores of a sunny land,
Where the feathery palm-trees clustering stand,
And the bright cocoons of the pale worm gleam
On the mulberry boughs, as a starry stream;
And a thousand fabrics rich and rare,
From the golden threads grow brightly fair.

They have been where the clustering columns rise,
In their lofty pride, to Italian skies;
And the sculptor's hand hath wrought its might
On the polished marble's stainless white:
Till the soul could see in its spirit gleam,
The life of his dearest, proudest dreams.

And the forests have yielded their lordly dower,
And the isles that afar their fragrance shower;
Earth, air, and sea hath their tribute brought
To swell the stream of the wondrous thought,
That seeks in our own loved land to shrine
The world's great soul, as a thing divine.

And hail to the workers on land and sea!
All hail as they meet in the isles of the free!
Their votive gifts on the shrine be laid
Of the holiest One, in the mercy shade;
And earth's hosannas to Him be given
Who on human souls sheds powers of heaven.

—*Howitt's Journal.* Adeline.

SHORT LITERARY NOTICES.

Redding & Co. have from A. Hart, another volume of the "Library of Humorous American Works." It is called "Bertie, a Humorous Novel." The author is the writer of "Nag's Head," a publication, by the way, which did not strike us as being very comical, although it obtained the compliments of Washington Irving. The present volume is very neat in its externals. Inside, it is a rather readable collection of dialects and incidents.

Fetridge & Co. have Harper's Magazine for March, commencing with Thompson's "Spring," prettily illustrated. This magazine is the greatest publication of the day—it is cheap, elegant, amusing, interesting and instructive. F. & Co. have also "The Eclectic Magazine" for March, containing its usual assortment of excellent articles, beautifully printed—also, from the Harpers, a cheap edition of "The Moorland Cottage," a nice little story by the author of "Mary Barton."

We have received Rev. A. P. Peabody's beautiful discourse at the interment of the late venerable and honorable William Plumer, of New Hampshire.

The February number of "The Journal of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism" contains a number of very interesting papers. The extract from the Report of the City Marshal embraces some startling and horrible facts respecting the prevalence of crime and misery in our midst.

The Home Journal is a paper that forms a class of its own. There is no other such paper, and there is no other writer like Willis. His style is his own, and all imitation of it—except in one instance—that we have ever seen, has been a dead failure. So elegant and cheap a publication can never want readers, and we see gratifying evidences that the Home Journal is generously supported.—*Providence Journal.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST.

Boston, March 7, 1851.

Dear Sir,—The officers of old Ward Two held their *last meeting* last evening, at the Mansion House, in Hanover street. After passing an hour in pleasant chat, and another hour in the still more pleasing discussion of the excellent cheer, for which "our host" of the Mansion House is so hard to beat, the following sentiments were given:

Ward Two—The only ward which has been unswerving in the democratic faith; let those who now unfurl her banner see to it, that its reputation is unimpeached.

Ward Two—The old land marks have been uprooted by a factious opposition, but Ward Two still maintains her character of unwavering attachment to democratic principles.

The Old Officers of Old Ward Two—By a new municipal organization we are separated and divided, but we are still united as firmly as ever in the bonds of democratic fellowship.

Governor Boutwell—We hail with joy the new administration of the state government, and rejoice that it is placed in the hands of so able a champion of democracy.

The Legislature of Massachusetts—We cannot expect an adjournment before ploughing time, but we think their time might be more profitably employed in cultivating their own soil at home than in dabbling with free soil here.

The New Ward Two (East Boston)—They have a population eminently adapted to the growth and dissemination of *democratic principles;* let them ever bear in mind the Jeffersonian watchword—"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

The Displaced Councilmen of Ward Three—We heartily sympathise with them in the result of the late vote in the council, and attribute it to an ungenerous abuse of power, against which, as democrats, we earnestly remonstrate.

The Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.—We are pleased to see him filling the senatorial chair at Washington, and will make unremitting exertions to continue in that position a man than whom Massachusetts has no more deserving son or true patriot.

The Hon. Daniel Webster—Amidst the din and roar of the tempests which threatens the national compact, we can but admire his attachment and devotion to the Union of the states, one and inseperable.

Marshal Tukey—He has very definitely construed the law in reference to his authority in the arrest of criminals. Honest Dogberry only "comprehends all vagrant" men.

The Next Presidential Campaign—The present administration party is broken and dispirited. We only wait the choice of a leader to rush on to a certain and glorious victory.

Ward Two, as it was—The leaven of democracy: may its divided parts *leaven* the wards to which it has been attached.

The Ex-Warden of Ward Two—The fearless defender of the people's rights, who, when his ward was transported, did not hesitate, but, *like Napoleon at Lodi,* took valiantly the flag of his country, crossed the water, carrying victory for his friends, and defeat to his enemies. May his health long be preserved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST.

Sir—The following notice in your paper of Thursday conveys a very erroneous impression of what actually happened:—

"*Accident on the Vermont and Central Railroad.*—Near Northfield on Monday a passenger car and freight car became detached from the express train, and, running backwards, came in collision with the regular freight train. The passenger car was crushed to pieces, and a dozen of the passengers were injured. A little boy had his head cut badly."

There were two freight trains ascending the grade southward from Montpelier about 8 o'clock in the evening—the hindmost train having the accomodation passenger car attached to its rear end. The rear freight car of the forward train became detached and began to descend, when the brakeman, who was at his post on it, applied the brake with such force as to part the chain. The car being thus released and heavily loaded, descended rapidly for two miles when it met the rear train. The engineer and fireman on the rear train discovered the light on the fugitive car in time to save themselves from the danger of inevitable collision by leaping from the engine. These men, however, without knowing whether it was a single car or a whole train they were to encounter, remained at their posts, reversed their engine and received the shock, which was greatly diminished in violence by this devotion to their duty.

The descending car, of course, was damaged—the engine, a very strong one, slightly damaged; but the other passenger car was not injured, and the passengers, who were half asleep, more frightened than hurt. A little boy who lay sleeping on one of the seats was rolled off and slightly contused over one eye.

I may properly remark that passengers on the Vermont Central Railroad have been unusually fortunate—not one of whom has been killed in three years running, and no one seriously injured. One fireman has been killed, but no other agent of the company has been seriously injured. Upon a road of 167 miles in length, with a passenger speed of thirty to forty miles per hour, this shews well in comparison with any other railroad in any part of the world.

This is mainly attributable to the fact that passenger trains are not permitted, on this road, to run but eighty-five miles without changing cars or engines, which then receive a thorough examination, and to great care in selecting agents to conduct the trains.

Yours very respectfully,
H. R. Campbell, Engineer Vt. C. R. R.

The manufacturing party in the Vienna tariff congress has succeeded in raising the proposed protective duties on unbleached cotton twist from 17s. 9d. per cwt., to 14s. 10d.; for bleached twist and thread to 21s. 3d., and for dyed yarn and thread from 26s. 6d. to 31s. 10d. per cwt. The present Zolverein rates are 9s. for unbleached twist, 24s. for bleached or dyed, and for thread.

BOSTON.

ANOTHER RESCUE CASE SENT UP.

Decision in the Case of Robert Morris, the Colored Lawyer.—In the case of Mr Morris, Hon. B. F. Hallett, U. S. commissioner, gave his decision in the U. S. court room on Saturday, and stated his views of the case somewhat at length, as follows:—

The evidence, which is wholly uncontradicted, shows that the defendant, who is a counsellor at law, and who in that capacity was acting here in court as the attorney of a party under lawful arrest and in the custody of the officers of the law, combined with a lawless body of men acting together by force and violence to break and resist the laws; and by means of such combination and force, directly and indirectly aided in and carried out the forcible rescue of his client, and enabled him to escape from the process of law.

I am deeply grieved that the duty has been devolved on me of passing a preliminary judgment upon such a case, the first, I believe, that has ever occurred in the profession in this district and commonwealth; and I especially regret that the defendant is the party accused, because I have long taken a personal interest in his success at the bar. I have uniformly extended to him every professional aid and courtesy in my power. His counsel in the defence has suggested that the defendant, on account of caste, has had to contend with great difficulties and prejudices in the profession he has chosen. I think that the suggestion is not well founded. On the contrary, the bearing of the profession and the courts towards him, to the extent of my observation, has always been kind and courteous, but I know of no immunity that he can claim as an individual or as a counsellor at law, from the penalty that attaches to the wilful violation of the laws of the land. He who best knows the law is the more guilty *if he* wilfully violates it, or incites others to do so. It is the defendant's own act which has brought him into the peril in which he now stands, and which, if committed by the most distinguished member of the bar, or the bench, would produce the same result and the same judgment that are now to follow as the consequences of that act.

The evidence in this case tends to prove a preconcerted resistance to the laws, and a more extended combination to effect the forcible rescue of the party under arrest from the custody of the officers, than has been developed in the preceding examinations.

The defendant, acting as one of the counsel, is shown to have been in the court room conversing with the alleged fugitive, and well knowing the process and the proceedings by which he was held. He knew that delay was given by the commissioner to enable the party in custody to prepare his defence. He left the court room a short time before the rescue. There was a crowd around the door, and another crowd in the street below, between which, signals passed when the moment most favorable to the rescue had arrived. The defendant is found near the court room door, in the midst of the rioters. He is there at the moment when a colored man, as described by Mr Stratton, was standing on the platform of the stairs singing out for the people to come up from below. At about the same instant, we know the fact that another of the rioters was on the steps of the outer door in court square, on the west side, beckoning to the crowd stationed there, who rushed up stairs and joined the rioters who were then assailing the officers and forcing the inner door of the court room. They were pressing in with all their might, and those before were singing out for those behind to press on. The defendant heard and saw all this, and must have known the unlawful purpose of the signals between the rioters, and of the attack upon the officers at the door. He also knew the precise condition of affairs inside the court room which he had so recently left, and while he was standing there with the crowd outside, the most favorable moment for the rescue was seized upon by them. In the midst of the struggle, when the outer door was carried, and the inner nearly forced, Mr Stratton the officer came up the stairs, and the defendant shook his head, and, as one witness testifies, his finger at him. Previous to this, and just before the rush, the defendant was seen walking up the passage way from the court room door, followed by some of the colored men with whom he communicated, and then returned to the court room door. And at this time between forty and fifty colored men were in the passage way and near the door.

Were it reasonable, upon the most liberal construction, to reconcile this knowledge and these acts with the innocence of the defendant, his subsequent conduct renders this conclusion impracticable. The rescue was made while the defendant was there—the rioters pass with the rescued person from the court house, through Court, Howard, Bulfinch and Cambridge streets to Garden street, and there take possession of a cab, into which the rescued party is placed, with two or three other persons, the defendant being one of them. The purpose could only be to aid in the escape; and the acts of the defendant at the court house, and his being found in the cab, connect him with a common unlawful purpose, from the attempt to force the door to the final escape. The rioters change their purpose of using the cab; they cry out "take him out"—a window of the cab is broken in—the defendant, with the fugitive and his aids, come out of the cab, and goes with them up Garden street, into Southac street. There the crowd stopped, the fugitive was carried off, and the defendant was not again seen.

Five witnesses saw him with the fugitive in the cab, and in the midst of the rescuers. The defendant could not have been there by accident or from curiosity, because he knew the fugitive, knew the rescue, and knew that he was there in the act of escaping from the process of law. The suggestion by his counsel in the defence, that he might have been there for a lawful purpose to consult with his client, is entirely inadmissible. He was aiding in the rescue, had made himself one of the rescuers, and if he added advice and counsel, it could only have been to abet the common purpose of the mob in a violation of the law. Had the defendant appeared here as a witness aiding in bringing to justice those who have committed this outrage upon the public peace, the sanctity of courts of justice and the supremacy of the laws, that argument might have been effective. Standing as he does and upon this evidence, there can be but one conclusion to this examination. The defendant must be held for trial.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., now became bail in $2000 for the appearance of Mr Morris in the U. S. district court.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 7th.—In the *Senate,* after prayer, house papers summarily disposed of.

Petitions, &c., presented and referred—Of Alexander C. Hallett in aid of Seth Hallett and others; of the selectmen and school committee of the town of Ludlow, for their share of the school fund of 1849; of Benj. Wiley and others for a new county.

Orders of notice were reported on the petition of Joseph W. Greene and others; Grand Junction Railroad.

Reports of committees—By Mr BEACH, 2d committee on railroads and canals, that it is inexpedient to legislate concerning the 191st chapter of the laws of 1845. Also from the same committee, bill concerning the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad. By Mr GRISWOLD from the committee on claims, bill establishing a fire department in the town of Melrose. By Mr BIGELOW, committee on claims, resolve concerning the town of Abington and Weymouth. By Mr GRISWOLD, from the special committee to whom was referred the subject of refunding money expended in forwarding articles to the Industrial Exhibition at London, referring the matter to the joint committee on claims. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr GRAVES, the report of the joint committee on public charitable institutions was taken from the table and placed in the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr SEAVER, it was ordered, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing the act requiring certain corporations to make returns to the assessors, passed May 3, 1850; also the act for the more equal assessment of taxes, passed April 17th, 1849.

On motion of Mr RUSSELL, "the bill for better security of the ballot," was taken from the orders of the day, and specially assigned for to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr WOOD, the orders of the day were taken up, and undebatable matters advanced one stage. Adjourned.

In the *House,* prayer by Rev Mr Randall, chaplain, and papers from the other branch disposed of.

Petitions presented—Of the Norfolk County Medical Society, for alteration of the law concerning the commitment of lunatics to the State Lunatic Hospital; of the Adams Bank, for increase of capital; of David Fosdick and others, in aid of that of David Hamblin and others; of Abijah Lothrop and others, against militia trainings; of James H. Handy and others, and Leavitt Thaxter and others, against capital punishment; of the selectmen of Charlemont, for share of the school fund; of John A Poor and others, executive committee of the state of Maine, appointed to promote the construction of the European and North American Railroad, for the appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands belonging to Massachusetts to that purpose; of Clarissa Harlowe and others, of Stoneham, that women may be allowed to vote, and be made eligible for public office; of S. F. Gladwin and others of Lowell, for alteration of the law relative to the foreclosure of mortgages.

Mr PARKER, of Shirley, from the library committee, reported a resolve for binding the United States census for the commonwealth.

Passed—engrossed resolves in favor of Abraham Wilcox, on petition of William Bannister and Sarah W. Hale, on petition of Augustus C. Frissell, of Peru; of Ward Poole and others.

Passed to be enacted—bills, relating to the renewal of bank charters, and to establish a fire department in the town of Melrose.

Ordered, on motion of Mr ASPINWALL, of Brookline, that the judiciary committee consider the expediency of providing that, in case of the alteration or discontinuance of any railroad in whole, or in part, the land formerly taken or purchased shall revert in the persons, their heirs, &c., who were owners thereof, any conveyance, by deed, &c., notwithstanding, in the same manner as is now provided in relation to turnpike roads. Also, to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to give persons injured by such alteration or discontinuance a remedy against such railroad corporation.

Ordered on motion of Mr WILKINSON, of Dedham, that the same committee consider the expediency of repealing or modifying the 272d chapter of the acts of 1850 concerning bail in criminal cases. Also, that the committee consider the expediency of altering the provision of the 49th chapter of the Revised Statutes. Also, that the same committee consider the expediency of extending the provisions of the 291st chapter of the acts of 1850 in relation to the preservation of order at muster fields to the mayor and aldermen of any city.

The orders of the day were taken up on motion of Mr CLARK, of Northboro, and the consideration of the bill concerning mutual marine insurance companies resumed.

Mr STEVENSON, of Boston, submitted the three additional sections, of which he gave notice on Wednesday; first, that no policy shall be issued until a fund equal to the amount of subscription required by the charter shall have been actually paid in and invested; that the company may invest on said fund, and that the principal may be paid back whenever the actual net profits of such company shall be equal to the amount thereof, and shall have been invested according to the act. Second, the said fund shall be in addition to any amounts received for premiums on undetermined risks, and to any resources which can be converted into premiums for insurances to be thereafter effected. Third, no company shall risk more than 10 per cent. of said insurance on any one bottom.

Mr STEVENSON supported this amendment, as essential for the security of policy holders.

Mr HOOPER, of Boston, said: I move to amend the amendment of Mr Stevenson, by substituting for it the printed sections of my amendments numbered 13 and 15. I agree with my friend and colleague, that some legislation is necessary with regard to mutual marine insurance; and doubtless the committee thought so, or they would not have reported this bill. I also agree with my friend that the bill reported should be amended, and the committee agree with us, as they propose amendments to the bill. The question is then reduced to this. What shall those amendments be? I do not intend to make a speech on this subject; it is of too intricate a character, and its details of so little interest to the house that I should not expect to command their attention. I will only say that the amendments I propose are in conformity with the practice of the mutual marine insurance companies established here, and with the general law of that state controlling the New York offices.

The sections of the bill reported by the committee which I propose to strike out are contrary to the existing practice of mutual marine insurance companies. The amendment offered by Mr Stevenson proposes an institution of a different character, which I should designate as a stock office, with power to effect marine insurance on the mutual principle.

The effect of passing the bill as reported by the committee, or of adopting the amendment proposed by Mr Stevenson, would be to discourage and restrain, if not to prevent, marine insurance being effected on the mutual principle. I am well acquainted with the business of insurance, as conducted by both the stock and the mutual companies, and I have as much confidence in one as the other; and when well managed, consider them equally secure. The operation of the mutual companies to the assured is the same as if in a company with capital, all persons obtaining insurance own the capital stock exactly in proportion to the amount of their business with the company. I hope the sections numbered as 13 and 15 of the amendments, and the amendment to section 14 of the bill from the committee will be passed as I have proposed them. They are in harmony with each other, and together form the principles of mutual marine insurance, as it is now practised. I should be reluctant to urge these amendments, in opposition to the committee, were it not that the subject is one with which I am practically familiar; and I have submitted them to the examination of others, particularly to my learned friend from Cambridge, whose published works on insurance are considered the very highest authority throughout the United States. I will not waste the time of the house by attempting to explain them, but shall leave them to speak for themselves.

[The amendments proposed by Mr Hooper were of great length, and corresponded in their provisions with the statements advanced by him above.]

Mr GARDNER, of Boston, opposed Mr Stevenson's amendments.

Mr CUSHING, of Newbury, replied to Mr Stevenson at considerable length, and then, without taking any question, the house adjourned.

BOSTON POST.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1851.

"The Union--It must be Preserved."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

[Election on Monday, April 7.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO 32D CONGRESS.

District No. 2—ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.
" No. 4—RICH'D FROTHINGHAM, Jr.
" No. 5—J. S. C. KNOWLTON.
" No. 7—HENRY W. BISHOP.

FINANCE AND STATISTICS.

Railroad Receipts.—As the receipts of various roads come to hand, we notice a very large increase over the corresponding periods of last year. In January, the Northern railroad in New Hampshire gained about $3000 upon January, 1850. The Erie road, in January and February, gained 25 per cent. over the same months last year. The Wilmington receipts for January are stated to be 25 per cent. more than those of 1850. The Harlem, in February, gained 26 per cent., the Long Island over 10 per cent. The Albany and Schenectady, in February, gained 15 per cent. in freight, and 33 per cent. in passengers.

Specie in New York.—It appears that after all, with all the large payments for duties and to the south, the stock of coin in New York is but $350,000 less than at the last count in January. The Tribune of the 5th instant says—"The coin in bank has been increased half a million since the count yesterday, making the amount $8,650,000, and in bank and sub-treasury, $12,450,000 against $12,800,000 on the 27th January. The specie brokers have $100,000 in vault in addition to the above."

Mint Certificates.—Certificates to No. 2203 are now payable at Philadelphia. The daily payments are said to be very large.

Coinage of Gold and Silver.—The Philadelphia coinage for February was $5,115,358, of which $5,082,997 was of gold—$188,702 was in gold dollars. The total coinage for January was but $2,620,966. The deposits in February were about *three millions,* so that the amount of bullion uncoined must yet be very considerable.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal.—A bill has been or is to be introduced to the legislature of New York to facilitate the completion of the unfinished canals and the enlargement of the Erie Canal. It provides that any person may deposit money with the commissioners of the canal fund, for which scrip shall be issued to the depositors, bearing six per cent. interest—the interest to be paid semi-annually out of the deposits. No greater amount than $3,000,000 shall be received in deposit during any one year; and the receipt of deposits to cease when a sufficient amount has been deposited to accomplish the purposes contemplated by the bill. The scrip (which may be used as the basis of banking) is to be redeemed as fast as the canal revenues will allow. The state assumes no obligation on account of the scrip, its redemption resting solely upon the canal revenues, and the state acting as trustee merely.

Amount in the Assistant Treasuries.—Feb. 24, the whole amount of specie subject to draft, was $14,222,261 25. Of this, $1,580,000 was in Boston, $3,000,000 in New York, and $6,700,000 at the Philadelphia mint.

Competition with the Reading Railroad.—The Miners' Journal (Pottsville) says:—

"We have received from our representatives, copies of the charter for the new road from the coal region to Philadelphia. The principal features of the bill are these:—The shares are fixed at $20, bringing them within the reach of all classes of the community. The capital stock is limited to seven millions of dollars; and interest, at the rate of six per cent, is allowed on the instalments of stockholders, as paid in after the road is commenced, until it is completed, which is to be charged to the construction account. The charter limits the expense of transporting coal to the Delaware at $1 25 per ton, and for passengers not to exceed three cents per mile. The company will have the exclusive control of the motive power—but others may put on cars, under their rules and regulations, which the company are bound to transport, and charge therefor not more than two and a half cents per mile for each passenger, nor three cents per mile for each ton of two thousand pounds freight; three cents per mile for each passenger or baggage car, and two cents per mile for each burthen or freight car, four wheels being computed a car. As soon as seventy-five thousand shares are subscribed, and two dollars paid on each share, the company can be organized and the work commenced, provided it is commenced within two years from the date of the act. We learn from Harrisburgh that the bill meets with great favor, and there is but little doubt of its passage."

MR SUMNER'S CHRISTIAN SENTIMENTS.

"*When the fire-bell rings at midnight, we do not ask if it be whigs or democrats who join us in efforts to extinguish the flames; nor do we ask this question in selecting our* LEADER *on such an emergency.*"—*Sumner's Orations, &c., p. 262, Vol. 2.*

Charles Sumner's great topic, in all his speeches, seems to be the OVERTHROW OF THE SLAVE POWER—a phrase which he has coined, or adopted from the cant of the abolitionists; but takes care to explain in clear terms. By this overthrow of the slave power he means depriving southern statesmen of the lion's share of *office* under the federal government, and of the influence they possess in *legislation* in congress. "It is," says he, "that combination of slave-masters, whose bond of union is a common interest in slavery." "In the game of *office* and *legislation,* the south," he urges, "has always won. It has played with loaded dice—*loaded with slavery.*" But the free soil movement, he claims, is "a cause which is connected with *all that is divine* in religion, with *all that is pure and noble* in morals, with *that is truly practical* in politics."

Such are Charles Sumner's portraits of southern statesmen, and of Massachusetts free soil agitators; the first are cheating gamblers; the last have for their object all that is divine in religion, pure and noble in morals, and truly practical in politics. He proposes that this divine, pure, noble and practical spirit of the north be roused to deprive the cheating, gambling spirit of the south of influence in office and legislation. This defamation of southern character and objects is the leading staple of his speeches. He styles them "Lords of the Lash," and exhausts the vocabulary of invective in his denunciations of their characters and motives. All this time he claims for himself and his party divine impulses, pure and noble motives and practical wisdom. So the Pharisee of the parable prayed thus with himself:—"God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are: extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican." Nor is it from want of knowledge, but from bitterness of spirit, that Mr Sumner portrays his own motives and those of southern men in this way; for he professes to act according to "*that sublime revelation of christianity, the* BROTHERHOOD *of mankind.*"

Are the motives of Mr Sumner and his party so divine, so noble and so pure as he represents them? and are the motives and ends of southern statesmen so vile as to justify the portrait of cheating gamblers? If we look upon these men as brothers, in the spirit of that christianity which Mr Sumner thanks God he professes, may we not be able to find reasonable grounds for their union together? If we are penetrated with that noble spirit that would cover up rather than expose a multitude of sins, can we not show that these brothers of ours have quite as good motives as we can boast of? Must we necessarily trace even the errors of these men to the most diabolical motives? And are we bound to impute their union in defence of their own political power to the lowest passions?

We protest that such uncharitable denunciations of one half of the states of this Union is neither pure, noble, christian nor divine. These irritating accusations, these envious shafts of invective against southern influence and office holding, these boastings of northern purity and nobleness of character, are not consistent with the spirit which recognises that sublime revelation of christianity, the brotherhood of mankind—the spirit of charity, which is greater than faith or hope—the spirit of charity, without which, though Mr Sumner speak with the tongues of men and of angels, he becomes as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal—that charity, without which, though Mr Sumner bestow all his goods to feed the poor and give his body to be burned, it profits him nothing. This spirit of charity, we are told, suffers long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not believe itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil. This spirit of charity covers up a multitude of sins, instead of comparing its own godliness with the injustice of extortionate neighbors.

Since Mr Sumner claims such christian character for his cause, we deny the rightfulness of the claim. We deny that his political course for years back has been governed by any purer, nobler, more divine, more christian motives, or by more *practical wisdom* than the men he denounces. What kind of practical wisdom is that which seeks to win the consent of the south to a change of policy by the most uncharitable denunciation and by appeals to the most vulgar passions—envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness? If your neighbor, to prevent some great danger to himself, establishes a policy that offends your rights or your notions of justice to others, and you go to him and call him all the vilest names that malignant ingenuity can invent, with a view to force him against his own will to modify his policy, the chances are one hundred to one that he will not only kick you out of doors, but do all that the law allows him to make his policy more offensive to you; but if you go to him with respect and affection, and in a proper spirit showing him that while you have self respect, you have also a regard for his reputation and welfare as well as the rights of yourself and others, and calmly state your wishes, the chances are a thousand to one that he will entertain your proposals with courtesy and relax as far as he thinks he safely may his policy. Prudence, as well as christianity, to which Mr Sumner appeals, require a complete change of abolition tactics. Abolitionism, after years of agitation, cannot effect a single change of law at the south. Its policy is as stupid as it is malignant. Its want of tact is as notorious as its want of charity. The law, in all its sternness, when it provides for the punishment of the highest crime, the taking of human life, has some tenderness for the frailty of human nature, and allows some justification where strong provocation is given; but modern philanthropy turns both charity and common sense out of doors.

Let us look at the condition of South Carolina, and see whether we are to make no allowances for human frailty. By the census just taken, it seems she has 280,000 free inhabitants and 350,000 slaves—that is to say, for every *four* free persons there are *five* slaves. The condition of South Carolina, then, is the same as if to the present population of Massachusetts with its 1,000,000 of inhabitants, there were added 1,250,000 black persons who held not one dollar of personal property, not one inch of soil, and who had nothing to get their bread with, but the labor of their hands, and that too, in the main, trained to one branch of business. Suppose such a mass of population were brought here, to Massachusetts, to-morrow, would the people of this state, in convention assembled, allow these men to have the *political* power which we now give the few blacks among us, merely because practically, their small number does not endanger our institutions? Would the people of Massachusetts, in convention, allow one million and a quarter of blacks, brought up as these at the south have been, even if trained to manufactures and the mechanic arts, on which we now flourish, to remain here under the same *civil* rights as our present population? Would they not have the right to decide whether these blacks were as competent a race to take care of themselves and discharge their duties as good and profitable citizens, and as pioneers in civilization, as our white race? If they believed them, as the south sincerely and solemnly do believe the blacks to be, *incompetent* to take care of themselves, would not the people of this state be obliged by their sense of *duty to this race,* as well as to their *fears for their own safety,* to enact some system of guardianship for them? Would they be able to have public officers enough to manage them according to our present workhouse and pauper system? Would they not be obliged to adopt a combined system of guardianship and pauper laws entrusted to private individuals instead of public officers? Remember, there are five blacks to every four white persons. How would our present system be *practicable?* Suppose in this state of things, all our New England neighbors were to denounce us for not giving these blacks the same privileges as the white race, and should propose using political power not only to keep these men *within* our state borders, prohibiting their transportation beyond our limits under any pretext (which Mr Sumner proposes) but to free them from our laws of guardianship. Should we not unite as one man to prevent such a disastrous policy and distrust every one who did not favor our policy? We should undoubtedly forget our present party differences to keep the power of the state in our own hands, exclaiming "When the fire bell rings at midnight we do not ask if it be whigs or democrats who join us in efforts to extinguish the flames."

The whole south is in a similar position, though none of them in so precarious a condition as South Carolina. The man or the party who will sport with the safety of whole states, while he or it is enjoying the blessings of a state of society free from all this danger and ruin, and then boast of his and their own godliness in this reckless course, is too insane to be reasoned with. The southern states have a free population of six and a quarter millions, and a slave population of three millions, variously proportioned the one to the other in the several states. The six millions, or rather the voters among these six millions, have the guardianship of the three millions of blacks, men, women and children. No one can deny that the charge of such a population is an immense burden, a grievous tax, and a serious disadvantage. The south did not seek this charge; it was imposed upon them by Great Britain, during their colonial state. When such a charge was successfully imposed on them, the south met it as an evil. Circumstances, the possession of a soil fit for planting, the utility of cotton as clothing, the inventions of modern times for cheapening the cleaning and sending to market of this article, and others which need not be enumerated, enabled the south to flourish notwithstanding the burden, the tax and the disadvantage of such a charge. All parties, from Gen. Washington to the present day, except the abolitionists, have decided that the legislative authority of the states, or the people of the states in convention, are the only proper and effectual power to accomplish any change.

Among the disadvantages of this population is the incompetency of the black race for mechanical arts and sciences, which make the south dependent on the north for the supply of products of these arts and sciences, rendered more and more necessary by the progress of the country. The production of these articles gives occupation to the population of the north, whose talents are constantly improved by large and valuable markets for these products, and who are, by their talents, constantly ennobling all mechanical and scientific pursuits. This talent does not exist among the black race. This state of things goes to increase the disproportionate benefits derived by the free and the slave states from the progress of civilization; doubling at the north the call for such products, and giving the free states the entire benefit of the moral and politico-economical effects of a highly advanced state of civilization. It tends to concentrate at the north population, wealth and moral influence—an influence which, if used in a proper spirit, would be of immense effect, but which, while under the guidance of malignant office-hunters, now only tends to rivet the bonds of the slave. The emancipation of the black race at the south, deprived as it was by British power in the beginning, of all interest in the soil or in the proceeds of its own labor, a condition which has been necessarily continued, would leave them in worse predicament than the Indian race, (for they had land and liberty) to die out by their inability to compete with the Anglo-Saxon. Those who have the guardianship of them so think, and they are the tribunal to decide.

They have the power over this race, and upon them rests the duty of its exercise; for the possession of powers always imposes duty. As upon them rests the responsibility, and upon them is the duty obligatory, they must of necessity, and ought, of right, to be governed *by their own judgment, experience and views,* and not by the judgment or speculative opinions of northern self-styled philanthropists. As the black race is at the south and has *from the beginning of society there* been placed under the guardianship of the white race, by the institution of masters over them, the white race, so holding political and civil power there, are responsible, and no one else is. Whether they be right or wrong *in* their decisions, they are the *proper tribunal to make* the decision; they alone have the means of judging by experience whether they are willing to trust this race, without an inch of soil or a cent of property, or a due share of talent to direct, and enjoy the proceeds of, industry, as competent to encounter the risks and perils of