PUBLISHED VERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE or THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

TO THE CITIZENS OF EASTON.

A CARD.

DR. MONTARDE, F. R. S., M. P. A., late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Paris, &c., sole discoverer and compounder of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer, and great French Rheumatic Remedy, begs to invite the attention of the citizens of the United States to the above extraordinary preparation, which is the result of years of careful chemical research and experiment, and which will be found to possess chemical and medicinal properties and virtues which have already proved, and he fondly trusts will continue to prove, a solace and blessing to mankind. Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer is an internal and external remedy, and will be found to be an infallible and instantaneous cure for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Dyspepsy, Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Debility, Catarrh or cold in the Head, Colic, Fever and Ague, loss of Appetite, Bites or Stings of venomous insects, Flatulency, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Inflamed Gums of Teething Children, Sprains, &c.

Its effects in all the above complaints are truly miraculous, instantly alleviating pain of every character. Its great European popularity may be inferred from the fact that it is patronized by their imperial majesties, the Emperor and Empress of the French. Also, by H M Queen Victoria, the court and people of Great Britain and Ireland.—Also, by the principal Hospitals and Infirmaries of Europe, thus conceding and establishing its claim to beyond all comparison the greatest Pain Killer and remedy in the world! I now submit it with confidence to the verdict of the American people, satisfied that a single trial will establish for it an American reputation equalling its *European*—and secure for it popularity and sale unparalleled. The price is only 25 cents per bottle! Thus placing this inestimable blessing within the means of all.

I have appointed JAMES McDONNEL, Esq, of the city of Baltimore, my General Agent for the United States, from whom Druggists, etc., can get supplied, and who will furnish all desired information.

A CARD

To the Citizens of Baltimore.

The undersigned in accepting the agency of the above Medicine, and introducing it in this community, believes that he is conferring a great public benefit, as he feels satisfied from his own observation, as well as from the reports and certificates of numbers of respectable citizens who have tested its merits, that it posesses all the rare properties claimed for it by Dr Montarde. He begs to direct attention to the following certificates of well known citizens of Baltimore by whom it has been used with the most gratifying results:

Read the following Certificates.

BALTIMORE, December 19, 1859.

Mr James McDonnell—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the wonderful properties of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer. I have frequently used it for severe toothache, to which I have lately been much subject. In every case an *immediate* cure was the result. Yours, &c.,

JOHN BOWES, 317 West Lombard St.

BALTIMORE, November, 1858.

James McDonnell, Esq., Agent for Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer—Dear Sir: I most cheerfully add my testimony to the truly "miraculous" properties of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer. I have used it for severe rheumatism in my knee, on the first application I received immediate relief. Also my little boy, 8 years of age, was taken with severe swelling of the leg and knee, accompanied by much pain and inflammation—we applied the Pain Killer—the swelling and pain instantly disappeared, I can confidently recommend the Pain Killer to my friends. Respectfully,

W H EBER, Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco and Cigars, 96 Lombard St.

Mr James McDonnell—Sir: Please accept my thanks for the bottle of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer, which you kindly gave me. My wife was a great sufferer from dyspepsy for sometime, especially after eating—she took 12 drops of the Pain Killer internally and applied it externally as directed. The result was immediate relief. Yours, truly,

J A CUNNINGHAM, Poppleton St.

James McDonnell, Esq., Dear Sir:—I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the great virtues of Dr Montarde's Pain Killer. I had suffered with Neuralgia for three weeks—on the very first application of the Pain Killer the Neuralgia disappeared. I have not been troubled since. Yours, truly,

J STEWART, Fremont St.

BALTIMORE, Dec 22, 1859.

James McDonnell, Esq., Agent for Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer, &c.—Dear Sir: We cheerfully bear testimony to the uncommon virtues of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great French Rheumatic Remedy. Our Mr Davidson used it for severe rheumatism and received immediate relief. We have also used it on several occasions in our families and on our work people for different complaints, in all cases, with complete success. We can confidently recommend it. Yours, truly,

L HARRISON, DAVIDSON & Co., Wholesale Cap Manufacturers, South Charles street.

Mr James McDonnell—Dear Sir:—I cheerfully bear testimony to the truly miraculous properties of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer, &c. I had been for sometime a great sufferer from toothache and nervous headache, and you kindly sent me a bottle of the Miraculous Pain Killer. I was completely cured by the first application and have not felt either toothache or headache since. That Pain-Killer is destined to be a great blessing to mankind. I wish it universal success. Yours, &c.,

B F SPARHAWK, Cor Lombard & Cheap side.

BALTIMORE, January 6th, 1860.

James McDonnell, Esq., Agent for Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great French Rheumatic Remedy—Dear Sir:—Please accept my thanks for the bottle of Dr Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great French Remedy, which you kindly sent me. In my case it has indeed proved "Miraculous." I used for a severe attack of Rheumatism, and on the very first application was completely cured. I cheerfully recommend it, Yours, &c.,

I. T. STODDARD, Agent for Chickering's Pianos, Calvert St.

DR. MONTARDE'S

Miraculous Pain Killer and Great French Rheumatic Remedy

Is for sale at retail by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

Agent for Easton,

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, Druggist.

JAMES McDONNELL, Gen. Agent for United States, 17 Mercer Street, Baltimore.

Spring.

BY RICHARD C. TRENCH.

Who was it that so lately said,
All pulses in thy heart were dead—
Old Earth, that now in festal robes
Appearest, as a bride new wed?

Oh, wrapped so late in winding sheet,
Thy winding-sheet, oh! where is fled?
Lo! 'tis an emerald carpet now,
Where the young monarch, Spring, may tread.

He comes—and, a defeated king,
Old Winter, to the hills is fled.
The warm wind broke his frosty spear,
And loosed the helmet from his head:

And he weak showers of arrowy sleet
For his strongholds has vainly sped.
All that was sleeping is awake,
And all is living that was dead.

Who listens now can hear the streams
Leap tinkling down their pebbly bed—
Or see them, from their fetters free,
Like silver snakes the meadows thread.

The joy, the life, the hope of earth,
They sleep awhile, they were not dead:
O thou who say'st thy sere heart ne'er
With verdure can again be spread—

O thou who mournest them that sleep,
Low lying in an earthly bed—
Look out on this reviving world,
And be new hopes within thee bred!

No Repentance—No Pence.

Have you ever heard of the great clock of St Paul's in London? At mid-day, in the roar of business, when carriages, and carts, and wagons, and omnibuses, go rolling through the streets, how many never hear that great clock strike unless they live near it. But when the work of the day is over, and the roar of business has passed away—when men are gone to sleep, and silence reigns in London—then at twelve, at one, at two, at three, at four, the sound of that clock may be heard for miles around. Twelve!—One!—Two!—Three!—Four! How that clock is heard by many a sleepless man. That clock is just like the conscience of the impenitent man. While he has health and strength, and goes on in the the whirl of business, he will not hear his conscience. He drowns and silences its voices by plunging into the world. He will not allow the inner man to speak to him. But the day will come when conscience will be heard, whether he likes it or not. The day will come when its voice will sound in his ears, and pierce like a sword. The time must come when he must retire from the world, and lie down on the sick-bed, and look death in the face. And then the clock of conscience, that solemn clock, will sound in his heart, and if he has not repented, will bring wretchedness and misery to his soul. Oh no! write it down in the tablets of your hearts—without repentance, no peace!—*J. C. Ryle.*

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things he most wished.—He said:

'Give me books, health and quiet, and I care for nothing more.'

I asked a miser, and he cried 'money, money, money.'

I asked a pauper, and he faintly said, 'bread, bread, bread.'

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly called, 'drink, drink, drink.'

I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words, 'wealth, fame, and pleasure.'

I asked a poor man who had long borne the character of an experienced Christian; he replied that all his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said, 'I greatly desire these three things—first, that I may be found in Christ: secondly, that I may be like Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ.' I have thought much of his answer, and the more I think of it the wiser it seems.

Why Pork Shrinks in the Pot.

An "Old Farmer" gives in the Homestead, the various notions on this question, and closes with his own views on the subject, which we condense below for our readers.

Store hogs kept low in flesh in summer and autumn, and then fully fed when shut up for fattening, will gain fast, appear to be doing well and look well when dressed, but will weigh light, and *boiling* will prove the flesh to be *puffy*; the little cells of which the meat seems to be composed, are filled with gelatinous matter, which has not had time to become hard and firm—it is partly soluble in boiling water; hence the pork *shrinks* in the pot. The same kind of pork results from feeding hogs on mostly animal food as at slaughter houses, and from irregular feeding, or from killing sows when in heat.

To produce pork that will not shrink in the pot, the writer says he first has a good breed; they are never allowed to fall off in condition from the start they get with their mother's milk, and never know stint nor stunt while alive. Early in autumn he takes them up in high order, and begins to fat them, increasing their rations of grain till they are *fat and ready to kill*. Then he feeds them one week more, and makes due preparations for butchering, which is done early in the day by good hands.—When thoroughly cooled, cuts up and salts down, (not allowing his pork to freeze,) using plenty of the best salt, and filling up the barrels with brine, and not with water, as some do. This method secures pork, white, firm, compact and almost as solid as marble, which when well cooked will be tender, juicy, melting and delicious, never shrinking in the pot.

BIDDING HIGH.—An Agent of the Douglas party in Illinois is said to be at Washington, with $60,000, to be expended in securing the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston. The agent will proceed to Charleston in a few days to make his arrangements. Report says that two copies of Douglas' recent Senate speech are being circulated. One hundred thousand copies will be printed in superior style. A large central committee is actively employed in Washington in preparing the way for securing the nomination of Douglas.

Report on the Public Printing.

WHO GOT THE MONEY AND WHO SPENT IT—CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

The Committee on Public Expenditures in the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Haskin, of New York, is Chairman, have nearly completed their investigation into the manner in which the public printing has hitherto been conducted, and from the testimony before them we gather the following facts:

Cornelius Wendell testifies that he was the printer *de facto* of the last Congress; that James B. Steadman was elected Printer of the House, but never performed the duties of the office. Wendell doing the work, and getting sixty-four cents out of each dollar received by Steadman, who consequently pocketed 36 cents on a dollar of the money paid by Congress, without troubling himself to do more than to receive the pay. This was the arrangement at first, but afterward it was set aside, and Steadman "being very anxious for money," Wendell bought him out entirely, five months after his election, and paid him the round sum of $34,000 as a bonus. About a year later, testifies Mr. Wendell. "rather than have a row in the House about the matter, I paid him $1,800. It was a black mail operation with him; he threatened to resign and make a muss generally."

Mr. A. D. Banks, of Virginia, Mr. Washington McLean, Judge Walker, and two or three others, held minor interests in the profits of the office to which Mr. Steadman had been elected, Mr. Banks to the amount of one-half, Mr. McLean one-third, and Judge Walker a quarter interest. Mr Steadman at the time of his election to the House had no facilities—'none whatever"—for doing the work which the public printer would be compelled to do.

The amount paid for Printing Post Office blanks averages about $40.000 a year.—The profit on this is $20,000. This fat job Mr. Wendell says is since 1852 in the disposal of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and he has given it "to the printer most generally connected with the organ of the President"—that is to the printer of the Union newspaper, or as it is now called the Constitution. Major Harris of Missouri, was printer of this "organ," and Mr. Wendell bought *him* out, as he did also Steadman, for $20,000.

The Chairman of the Committee having asked Mr. Wendell as to his motives in becoming owner of the "organ?" The following testimony was elicited:

Answer. The editor of the organ is generally supposed to command the patronage of the President. There is a great deal of this work at the disposal of the President—say an aggregate of $100,000 per year, more or less.

Question. At the disposal of the President?

A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ has commanded for years, it being impossible to keep a paper up here without Government support.

Q. Is this $100,000 worth of patronage you speak of at the disposal of the President personally?

A. The law provides that it shall be under the control of the Heads of the Departments; but if the President signifies to his Cabinet that he would be pleased to see A, B, or C get it, as a matter of course they will obey his wishes. It has been a matter of custom for the President to dispose of it. Mr. Buchanan has done it, and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce, did it. I never had any intercourse with the Cabinet in the matter; my intercourse has been direct with Mr. Buchanan, and was so with Mr. Pierce.

Q. Do the profits on that printing average fifty cents on the dollar?

A. A portion of it averages much more; but the average on the whole of it is about thirty-five cents on the dollar.

Q. Was there ever any understanding between you and the President, as to what portion of the profits should go toward sustaining the Government organ?

A. No, sir; I cannot say that there was a direct understanding; I understood it, and I suppose he did.

Q. There was no distinct sum fixed upon out of the profits?

A. No, sir; the understanding was that the paper should go on.

Q. And that that patronage should support it?

A. Yes, sir; I never had anything to say about editing it.

From a written statement submitted to the Committee by Mr. Wendell, it appears that the aggregate amount paid for printing, binding, &c., by Congress in the last six years, was $3,462,655.12, or a yearly average of nearly $700,000! In addition to this, the printing done for the Executive Departments of the Government, during the some six years, amounted to $374,772.28. The profit on this work ranges from 33 to 70 per cent, averaging 50 per cent. at least; that is to say, the work done for those six years has cost the Government just $1,918,713.70 more than it should have done.

Mr. James English, Mr. Wendell's foreman for six years past, states, under oath: With such an establishment as Mr. Wendells's, I could take the printing and do it for fifty cents on the dollar, and make money; as an evidence of that fact, Mr. Larcombe and myself have offered to do it for Mr Wendell, in case he got the whole of it, for forty cents on the dollar, and at that rate we would have been able to make a few dollars.

John Heartt, the present Superintendent of Public Printing, testifies: I believe this work could be done by the public at its own expense for fifty cents on the dollar; I would be willing—and this will show my impression on the subject—I would be willing as a printer, to give bond and security to execute the entire public printing and binding at a saving to the Government of $100 000 a year on present prices, and I would then, if receiving all the profits over and above that amount, consider myself making a good bargain; I believe from $120,000 to $140,000 might be saved by the Government executing its own printing and binding.

Q. Do the Printers elect of the Senate and House of Representatives do their own printing?

A. No, sir; as to the present Printer of the House, I am informed that he is absent from the city; there is a subpœna after him from the Senate Investigating Committee, and he cannot be found. Mr. Duffees, who has an interest with him in the House printing, cannot be found either; the printers who actually do the work are Larcombe & English, who do the printing at 20 per cent off the price allowed by law.

Q. How is it as to the Senate Printer?

A. The Senate Printer employs Mr. Rives, who has a large printing establishment, and he employs his printers; he is not a practical printer himself, though he has long been associated with the printing business; I think I may say authoritatively, because evidence of the fact has been given before a Committee of the Senate, and I have reason to know that Mr. Rives executes the Senate printing for 33½ per cent. off the price allowed by law; I think this is too low, and I do not think he can save himself and do the work full justice at that price; he only does a portion of the Executive printing; there is a portion of it done by Mr. Jewett, of Buffalo, for Mr. Bowman.

Q. What portion is that?

A. He does the Post Office blanks, as I am informed, at 50 per cent. off the price allowed by law.

It appeared afterward that the Mr. Jewett here referred to is the publisher of a Know-Nothing or Fillmore paper at Buffalo, whose support was deemed essential to the interests of Democracy.

And now let us see where the money went to. From the testimony before the Committee, it plainly appears that there was some foundation for our honorable President's righteous indignation at the use of money for influencing elections, as expressed in his notorious Fort du Quesne letter.

Mr. John Larcombe, the money clerk and book-keeper of Mr. Wendell, the late public printer, testifies as follows:

Q. I want to ask you whether you know of any part of the profits derived from the public printing being appropriated toward carrying any of the Congressional elections in the Fall of 1858; and if so, in what districts?

A. I have made a memorandum of $11,168 50, spent chiefly during the Fall elections of 1858.

Q. For political purposes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whose election was this money appropriated?

A. That I could not tell.

Q. Was it appropriated for the election of the Democratic candidate or the People's candidate?

A. Always for the Democratic cause.

Q. How much was spent in Landy's District?

A. I think there were two drafts inside of $1,000; one perhaps for $500, the other for $300.

Q. In regard to the District represented by J. Glancy Jones in the last Congress—was any money sent into that District to secure his re-election?

A. I think some went into his District.

Q. How much?

A. I cannot state how much. I merely made a memorandum of the amount of money that went into Pennsylvania during that time. I have the amounts that were paid toward sustaining the Philadelphia Pensylvanian and the Evening Argus.

Q. Can you approximate to it?

A. If my memory serves me, there was $500 sent there on one occasion. Instead of speaking of the $11,198,57 having been spent in the Fall election of 1858 in Pennsylvania, I should have said that that amount was contributed to the support of the Pennsylvanian newspaper. The amount spent in Pennsylvania in the Fall election of 1858 was about $4,000 only.

Q. Do you know of money having been spent in any other districts than those you have mentioned?

A. There was money sent into Philadelphia, but I cannot tell into whose district.

Q. By the Chairman. You kept Wendell's check-books?

A. I did.

Q. Did it appear upon those check-books that the amounts you have already designated as having been sent into Pennsylvania in the Fall of 1858, had been paid for political purposes?

A. It did.

Q. By the Chairman—Were not the entries in the check-book of these sums headed "political," to distinguish them from others?

A Many of them were.

Q. And do you not know, from your own knowledge, that the checks drawn, of which these entries are the memorandums, went to support newspapers, or to influence the elections in different districts?

A. There is no doubt in my mind as to that fact.

Mr. Wendell being recalled, and asked if the President had been in the habit of dispensing the Post Office printing, replied that prior to 1856, it was done by contract, but that under Mr. Buchanan it was done by the President and Postmaster-General. The President gave it to Mr. Rice, for whom Mr. Wendell did the work, and received forty-three cents on the dollar. Here is what followed:

Q Was there any understanding when this work was given to Rice that any newspaper was to be supported out of it?

A. It was understood that it was for the support of The Pennsylvanian—such was the understanding.

Q. The understanding between whom?

A, The understanding between the President and the Postmaster-General.

Q. By Mr. Hindman—How did you know that?

A. From conversations I held with them; I insisted upon having more of the profits of the printing to support the Union, as it was one of those rather unprofitable pecuniary organs, and Mr. Rice was very clamorous to have a share for the Pennsylvanian, and we finally settled on forty-three cents on the dollar; I then made a contract with Mr. Crowell, who did the work for me for forty five or fifty cents on the dollar; he did it a portion of the time for forty-five cents and a portion of the time for fifty cents; I had also the Executive binding, which Rice thought ought to satisfy me, but the profits on that were not so great, and the expenses of the Union being very large, I insisted that I should have all the profits of the Post Office blank printing; I could not keep it, however.

Q. By the Chairman.—You stated that $20,000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the executive printing toward supporting the organ under Gen. Bowman:

A. When I parted with it in March last, I found that, paying Rice and Severns, I could not sustain the Union from the profits of the executive work, and I therefore proposed to give it to any party that might be designated by the President.

Q. Who did you make this proposition to?

A. To the President, and to pay $10,000 per annum was my first proposition; pending that proposition, Mr. Baker, the Collector of Philadelphia, came down to procure aid for the Pennsylvanian, and finally I had to accede to giving $20,000 per annum, $10,000 per annum of which Mr. Baker obtained for the Pennsylvanian; I have been informed that $10,000 of the $20,000 was for the Pennsylvanian, but my obligation is with Mr. Bowman for $20,000; that obligation existed, still exists and there has been no action and in relation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusal to carry out his part of the engagement, which was, that I should do the Senate printing in case he was elected Printer to the Senate; I paid Mr. Bowman $5,000 in advance when he took the Union, and the balance I secured to him by giving him orders on the Post Office work, which he could not draw, having no orders on it.

Q. Was it understood, when you transferred the Union to Mr. Bowman, that $20,000 should be diverted out of the proceeds of the Post Office printing by you to its support?

A. Yes, sir, that was the understanding.

Q. Was the President consulted in relation to it at any time?

A. I first addressed a note to the President—to Judge Nicholson, who was my friend in the case, for the President, and he took it up to him; in that note I stated that it was rather onerous to me to be obliged to support the Union, and what I desired to do; I suggested that Mr. Macdonald, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, should take the paper and become its editor; he was a competent man, I supposed; but in the course of two or three weeks Bowman's name was mentioned, and I assented to it; we met at the Attorney-General's office, and Judge Black drew up the papers between us, which consisted in my conveying the Union to him.

Q. To Bowman?

A. Yes, sir, to Bowman, with a stipulation to pay the money also.

Q. The editors of the Union were designated by the President while you had the management of the paper?

A. Yes, sir; while I was the owner of it.

Q. Was any one of these editors in the employ of the Government?

A. Not when they were appointed editors; Mr. Appleton was afterwards appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris elected Senate Printer.

Q. You have spoken of your liberality; be kind enough to state whether, out of the profits of the public printing, you contributed, 1858, certain amounts to secure the election of members of Congress in different Districts in Pennsylvania; if so, in what Districts?

A. I spent a good deal of money in politics; but, with all deference to the Committee, I must decline to answer in what Districts.

Q. Was there or was there not propounded to you before the Senate Investigating Committee inquiring into this subject, a question of this purport: "Whether the President of the United States and yourself had had any correspondence in regard to the use of money in the elections in any State?" and if so, what was his response upon the subject?

A. There was a question of that kind.

Q. State what your answer was?

A. The answer I intended to convey was this, that pending the Congressional Election of 1858, I suggested to him the suspension of the payment of this monthly stipend to the Pennsylvanian and Argus, and the appropriation of that money to party purposes, to be used in different localities. It was my own suggestion to him that, in my judgement, the money was uselessly expended in keeping up effete papers, and that it could be used to better advantage in getting out voters, circulating documents, &c. I told him that I thought it would be better for the party to apply it in that way, and that I would take the responsibility of doing it. I assumed the responsibility and did it, he not dissenting from that course; but there was no specific direction from the President to me to do it. It is justice to him to state that he had authorized the payment of certain moneys, at certain rates per annum, out of the profits of the printing, to the Pennsylvanian and to the Argus, and that when this election occurred, I, acting upon the belief I have already stated, took the responsibility of making this suggestion and carrying it out; so that the sin or blame of stopping what I always deemed an unjust tax upon me, as the mechanic performing the work, and of diverting the money to other purposes, if it was a sin, rests upon me alone.

Q By the Chairman. Did the President agree to your suggestion?

A. He did not dissent from it.

Q. You made the statement you have just given us to him?

A. I did.

Q. Were your relations with him of a very intimate character during your connection with the Government organ as its owner?

A. Yes sir.

Mr. Wendell said, in conclusion, in reply to the question whether he had contributed any money in 1858 in any of the Congressional Districts of New York city, that he had contributed, he believed, in nearly every District.

Origin of Slavery.

Mr. Bancroft, in the first volumn of his history of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of the Europeans in slaves. In the middle ages the Venetians purchased white men, Christians and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England the Anglo-Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves to foreigners. The Portugese first imported negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe in 1442. Spain soon engaged in the traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some places of that kingdom. After America was discovered the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of North America and kidnapped thousands of the Indians, whom they transported into slavery into Europe and the West Indies. Columbus himself kidnapped 500 native Americans and sent them into Spain, that they might be publicly sold at Seville. The practice of selling North Indians into bondage continued two centuries. Negro slavery was at first introduced into America by Spanish slave-holders who emigrated with their negroes. A royal edict of Spain authorized negro slavery in America in 1518. King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines. In 1531 the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola was enjoyed by royal ordinance. Las Casos, who saw the Indians vanishing away before the cruelty of the Spaniards suggested that the negroes, who alone could endure severe toils, might be further employed. This was 1518.

Sir John Hawkins was the first English man that engaged in the slave trade. In 1552 he transported a large cargo of slaves to Hispaniola. In 1557 another expedition was prepared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and shared in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions; set fire to an African city, and out of three thousand inhabitants succeeded in seizing two hundred and sixty.

James Smith of Boston, and Thomas Keyser, first brought the colonies to participate in slavery. In 1654 they imported a cargo of negroes. Throughout Massachusetts the cry of justice was raised against them as malefactors and murderers: the guilty men were committed for the offence, and the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native country at the public expense. At a later period there were both Indian and negro slaves in Massachusetts.

In 1628 a Dutch ship entered James river and landed twenty negroes for sale.—This was the epoch of the introduction of slavery into Virginia. For many years the Dutch were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of Virginia.

TERRIBLE MUTINY OF COOLIES AT SEA.—We received a telegram from Boston on Saturday, announcing a very serious case of mutiny on board the ship Norway, (of New York,) Captain Major, on her recent passage from Macoa to Havana, which came very near proving disastrously to the officers, passengers and crew. The *Advertiser* of Saturday furnishes the following particulars:—

The Norway sailed from Macoa November 26th, with about one thousand coolies on board, and when five days out, at about six o'clock in the evening, the captain being below at the time, a mutiny broke out among the coolies, who set fire to the ship in two places, and endeavored to force the hatches. Mr. Stimpson, of Boston, one of the mates, had charge of the deck, and the watch, with the exception of the man at the wheel, was aloft taking in sale; Mr. Stimpson rushed to the hatch and commenced the struggle. The crew from aloft and below tried to seize the boats and leave the ship, when the surgeon, an English gentleman, drew his pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared to make that attempt.

The crew then rallied and went to the assistance of the officers, and a fight ensued, which continued from six in the evening until daylight the next morning. Thirty of the coolies were killed, and more than ninety wounded, before the mutiny was quelled. The Captain then gave the coolies one hour to deliver up the arms in their possession; if they did not, he threatened to cut away the masts, set fire to the ship, take the boats and provisions and leave them to their fate. The mutineers soon came to terms.

Capt. Major had his wife and two daughters with him, and also a lady passenger and child, but during the night the lady died of fright, and in the morning the child also died.

USE OF A COMMA.—A clergyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by saying: "A young woman in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sabbath, while I was preaching the gospel in a beastly state of intoxication!"

Years are the sum of hours. Vain is it at wide intervals to say, 'I'll save this year,' if at each narrow interval you do not say, "I'll save this hour."