<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

<text><text><text><text><text>

stitution.	VOTES ELECTOR.	AL VOTES.	
For Freedom.			
Maine 8 Ma	ryland 8	New Hampshire.	1
Vermont 5 Vi	rginia	Illinois	â
Massachusetts.13 No			
Connecticut 6 So	uth Carolina. 8	California	i
New York 85 Ge	orgia 10	Delaware	a
New Jersey 7 Al	abama 9		
Pennsylvania 27 Mi	saissippi 7		
Ohio	aisans 6		
Indiana			
Michigan 6 Ter			
Wisconsin 5 Mis			
Rhode Island 4 Ar		BALLES REALDARCE	
	rida 8		
Tex	MB 4		
			ŝ
152	117		ł
Necessary to a cho	ICe, 149.		į,
Give them, then,	the entire slav	e vote, with the i	1
doubtful free States	s, and freedom	will be triumpha	1
But demagogues ca	lculate, also,	the chances of	4

doubtful free States, and freedom will be triumpnant. But demagogues calculate, also, the chances of the geme in what may result if the Nebraska bill passes. The great mational whig party of the country will, probably be rent in twain, dividing the slave from the free, by States; securing the united support of the South, whig and democrat, for the scheme. But how of the North, New York being lost to them already? I mean now the democratic States of the North. Party time are almost irresistible. The habit party attackments are almost irresistible of a time will be sounded, false appeals to their fears of a time will be sounded. The whigs shall suc-ceed and this inframous measure shall be repealed or "superseded." The transforming influence of the executive hand, as in New York, will be brought to bear. The spoils, that "sin that doth so easily beset them," will be arranged and glaringly exhibited to executive hand, as in New York, will be brought to bear. The spoils, that "ain that doth so easily beast them," will be arranged and glaringly exhibited to haust the golden dreams of their visions, like the fiesh pots of Egypt. Foreign missions have got to be tilled. Posts of honor, distinction, and profit at home, vacant, and to be vacated. These will be the allurements and forces that will be brought to bear in the democratic States of the North, to secure their electoral votes for Franklin Pierce in 1856, and for the Little Giant in 1860. Michigan, then, with only her six votes, will take the prond position of the Empire State, with her thirty-five electoral votes —her six votes turning the scale. The umpire of New York then will be transferred to the Peninsular State. They then will have the power to decide the fate of President Pierce in '56, and in 1960, of him who is least in the giant, but greatest in the dema-gone and humbug, families. But there is still another view in this game of chances: They know there will be a whig candidate to the President 2 and the whig candidate. They mean to clect the Nebraska candidate, or defeat an election by the people. This throws it into the House of Representatives. If there shall be no choice by the people, the next, or Thirty-fourth Con-gres, must elect the President from the three high-ers must elect the President from the three high-est numbers, each State. It well behoaves the free-men, the whigs and friends of liberty at the North, the party character of the majority of the represen-tatives of each State. It well behoaves the free-men, the whigs and friends of liberty at the North, whigh shall have a majority f

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

<text><text><text>

A despatch from New Orieans mays that in to case of Pandelley vs. Wilts, the jury have rende

These men who have no promotion or increase of pay for long and faithful servitude, and who are more than half of their lives asparated from all the comforts of home, with no prospects of being able to mave one cent to meet the increasing expences of a growing family. Their pay should be sufficient to make them confortable, and enable them to leave their families at least a comfortable support while they are absent in the service of their country, and should also be proportions to to their theorem of the service of their country, and should also be proportions to their responsibilities. But it is not so; for on their knowledge depends very much the mechanical condition of our man-of-war. The condition of the rigging, and consequently the matery of the ship rests, in a very great degree, upon the bostswain. The condition of the magazine, its efficiency and management in the important hour of battle, is alone dependent upon the gunner. Let him be faithless or inefficient, and the battle is lost, we care not who may command the deck, or fight the guns_ in his hands rests the safety of the ship, and the lives of every soul on board. Upon the carpenter depends the condition of the magazine, its efficiency and management in the faile, ne close after the battle; and upon the carpenter depends the condition of the battle, is lost, we call do no to repair the injuries of the gale, or plug the shot holes after the battle; and upon the safe attrig the members of Congress in the face, will they not, as an act of justice, grant the prayer of these patients; the anot what is nocessary to their actual wants? Let not this valuable class of officers in the service have either grade of officers in the service have either one or both of these to cheor them on, as years and service increase to cheer the on a set of justice, grant the prayer of these petitioners, when they ask for how shalls no be the grade of officers in the service have either one or both of these to cheor them, and shall service the man the petition or the praye

INFORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS, AND ALSO

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> to pay the rent and the damages. It is an entire correnant, and cannot be divided. If the obligee by his own act releases him from a portion of his obligation, he cannot hold him for the rent. If the limbility of the survey is discharged at all, the dis-charge extends to the whole, and he cannot be re-leased in part and held in part. This principle was fully established in the case of Leeds vs. Duan, where the survey guaranteed the payment of certain pur-ohases to be made on a credit of air months. Some were made at four months, but the Superior Cour-held that the charge made in the terms released the survey from his whole obligation, and the decision has been recently affirmed by the Court of A speak No. 5, p. 38.) The same rule applies to the Crotor water reat. Another question was argued befor-me at great length. It appeared that the case of the instrument on which the action was founder writh gum arabic, or some similar substance, and the defendant contended that it was not a scaled it trument, and that therefore it contained mo cover nants on which the defendant condition in cover nants on which the defendant condition on cover nants on which the defendant conditions in cover nants on which the defendant conditione is cover nants on which the defendant conditione is cover nants on which the defendant conditione in cover nants on which the defendant condition of no some other tennoious substance capable of receiving an impression." (Bank of Rochester w. Grag, 2 Hil 227; Andrews vs. Jerome, 4 Cow. 309; 4 Kent Com. 453, 3d ed.; 2 Com. and Hill's notes to Phil, of the backs of the new fashioned seals that our sit discrable importance to our conveyancers. My view of the other points in this case, as above expressed render it unnecessary for me to decide this question but it is certainly see of sufficient importance to ' way in all sealed instruments. Sould the q

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

tricts. [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] WABELWOTON, Feb. 27, 1854. Endeavor of Mr. Bocock to pass the Naval Bill-In crease of the Navy necessary-Consulate at Ha

<text><text><text>

[Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1854. The Indigent Insanc-The Indians West of the Mis-

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

and struck Mr. Harris with it, wounding him, and knocking him down. As Mr. Harris was unharmed, he made no resistance. The affray is very likely to lead to a mortal combat. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, had an inter-view to day with Mr. Mardy, relative to the intima-tion of Earl Charendon that the alliance of England and France against Russia is intended to extend it-self to western matters, in order to check the exten-sion of our republic when the Eastern difficulties shall have been settled. By that time, however, I apprehend that the intervention of the European allies will be of no avail, for Cuba and the Sandwich Islands are quite likely to become portions of this republic long before the European difficulties shall have been settled.

Islands are quite nkey to become portions of sink republic long before the European difficulties shall have been settled. Attorney General Cushing is a warm advocate of the French spolistion bill, which has just passed the Senate. When in Congress, some years ago, he prepared a bill having for its object the payment of these claims. His influence in the Cabinet will, it is thought, induce the President to favor it. The bill is now before a committee of the House, and it is likely that in the press of other business it will be kept down for some time. Speaker Boyd is not dis-posed to hasten the consideration of the subject. It is now certain that the rumor of Mr. Buchanan's intended resignation is entirely unfounded. He will remain at his post and maintain the dignity of his government, not only by his diplomacy, but by preserving a republican simplity of dress and habits amid the temptations of the British court.

Alderman Orison Blunt's Defamers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Alderman Blunt, of the Third ward, recently delivered the following beautiful address to Capt. Crighton, which is equal to Demosthenes in his best days:-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

the waters of the Father of Waters. Buch are the frozen spaces over which a some of Indian half breeds and their dogs carry and draw the letters and papers destined for our anusement and our information. A man carries from 50 to 75 pounds, and walks 30 to 50 miles. His two dogs go before him with a sledge or sled, with a flat board battom, and draw 260 to 300 pounds This load, however, is not all letters and packages. All men must est, and an Indian in particular. He must carry a half are or hatchet, a plonty of blan-kets, and something for his dogs to est, as well as himself. What can be more desolate than such a journey? Y est many persons from here?make a trip every winter on balances, in company with the mail. Bometimes they have the trail of a previous party, but the snow, which fails almost every day, soon ob-listest trees which fails almost every day, soon ob-listest they follow, but more often they are guided through the forest by the "make of the ground," or by the sun, if it should occasionally peop out through the mist and snow of a winter sity. Thus they go, from the first dawn of day to the thight of evening, over lakes and mountains, through swamps and thickets, that in enumeer would impassable, but now smoothed up level with sow. The universal evergreen trees are bending to the

through swamps and thickets, that in summer would be impassable, but now smoothed up level with snow. The universal evergreen trees are bending to the ground, with a load of snow on their branches that frequently obstruct the way. This dismal procession of Iofians, white men and dogs, go in single file, a few feet apart, and for hours they travel on at the height of their speed without a word or a langh. It is too much of a task to clear away the snow, start a fire, heat the water, thaw the bread, and pre-pares forest meal, to stop for it at noon. But at even-ing, when the abades of a hyperborean night begin to gather among the branches of the trees, and the northern winds how! more earneatly, the company look about for a sheltered place, in some ravine where there deposit their load of blankets and provisions. They scrape away the sno v with their snow shoes, down to the ground, thus making a wall of frust around them three or four feet high. Bome cut wood for the night, others break off the boughs of the pine, balaam or cetar, and lay them down for a bed. Another procures some birch bark that is dry and some dry sticks, and some one striking fire by his fint and steel, or his matches, has a cheer-ful fisme, with its grateful heat enlivening the place. It is also necessary to build a lodge or house of boughs overhead, to keep off the falling an ow, under which they all gather and ook their supper with grat glee. If a camp of Indians has been passed during the day, there will be seen some fresh veni-son, that will occupy the best position around the fire, suspended upon the sharp points of limber sticks, at in the ground, and leaning toward the heat. There may be, however, only some as the port, or haw and flour, made edible by means of a short handled zyngpen and some water. The meal, or rather the feast, is really intended for the meal, or rather the feast, is really intended to the materials that disappear on such an occasion. The meal, or rather the feast, is really in

<text><text><text><text><text>

AN EDITOR ON SNOW SHORE.-Mr. J. V. Brown, publisher of the Lake Superior Journal, arrived in town yesterday, overland, or rather, over ice, from Sault Ste Marie, having leit that place on the 16th of February. He travelled the entire length of the Georgian Bay, along the north abore of Leite Maron, on anow abors and dog trains, and accompliabed the trip, of three or iour hundred miles, to Penetan-guis hene, in twelve days, during which time there was but one day mild enough to melt the smow in the sun. The winter is represented as having been at times unusually severe at the North. There is a large body of snow on the ground, and the ice every where thick and strong. Mr. B., with his In-dian guide, came in company with the mail carrier as far as La Cloche. from which place he came in advance of them Beidom finding a chance to sleep in a house- camping out wherever the night over-took him- but notwithstanding the hardships and exposure of the tip, he seems to be little affected by the journey.- Toronto (Ca.) Colonist, March 2.

DEATH OF A Naw ORLEAMS NEORO INSURANC-TIONER.-Dyson, the head and front of the cele-brated negro insurrection of last season, and who, for months, had been awaiting a trial before our criminal court, has been summons before our avgust tribunal. The great official, death, was the server of the summons. In other words, Dyson died two days ago in the pariah prison, and with death the negro insurrection trials are at an end.-New Orleans True Data, Feb 19.

LYNGHING.—On the last trip of the Reindeer from New Orleans, a young man was detected in the act of stealing a watch from one of the 1 sdy passengers. Twelve passengers were selected to try him, and after hearing the evidence found him guilty, and he was sentenced to receive thirty-six lashes on the back. He was stripped, and after twenty lashes had been well laid on, he was put on abore.—Low'swille Courser. E State of Laborate west

The Satur: AT Night Anosment Law m Bos-ros.- Upwards of three thousand of our bas dis-zers sitended the concert of the Germanias isst Bat-urday evening, in direct violation of the statutes of the commonwealth, which make it a orime to be present on such an occasion on the vessing of the isst day of the week. The law is almed at the an-dence, rather than at the performan-Boston Transcrut, Fig. 27.

bonds, and other instruments that are realized that way. Judgment must be entered for the defendant, with ten dollars allowance and costs.

and the second

to dolars allowance and costs.