

President's Message.

To the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 22d ult., requesting me to communicate to the House whatever correspondence of communication may have been received from the British government respecting the President's construction of the treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns the right to visit American vessels, I herewith transmit a report made to me by the Secretary of State. I have also thought proper to communicate copies of Lord Aberdeen's letter of the 20th December, 1841, to Mr. Everett; Mr. Everett's letter, of the 23d December, in reply thereto; and extracts from several letters of Mr. Everett to the Secretary of State.

I cannot forego the expression of regret, at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States, was precluded by the plain and well-weighted language in which it is expressed. The desire of both governments is to put an end, as speedily as possible, to the slave trade; and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strongly and sincerely felt by the United States, as it can be by Great Britain. Yet it must not be forgotten that the trade, though now universally reprobated, was, up to a late period, prosecuted by all who chose to engage in it; and there were, unfortunately, but very few christian powers whose subjects were not permitted, and even encouraged, to share in the profits of what was regarded as a perfectly legitimate commerce.

It is a period long before the United States had become independent, and was carried on within our borders, in opposition to the most earnest remonstrances and expostulations of some of the colonies in which it was most actively prosecuted. Its character, thus fixed by common consent and general practice, could only be changed by the positive assent of each and every nation, either in the form of municipal law, or conventional arrangement. The United States led the way, in efforts to suppress it. They claimed no right to dictate to others; but they resolved, without waiting for the co-operation of other powers, to prohibit it to their own citizens, and to visit its perpetration by them with condign punishment. I may safely affirm that it never occurred to any government that any new maritime right secured to it from the position that they assumed in regard to the slave trade, if, before our laws for its suppression, the flag of every nation might traverse the ocean unquestioned by our cruisers, this freedom was, in our opinion, in the most absolute and unqualified manner, to be maintained.

Any other doctrine, by which the system of maritime police, adopted at will by the great naval powers, in time being, the trade of the world in any places, in any articles, which such power might see fit to prohibit to its own subjects or citizens. A principle of this kind could scarcely be acknowledged, without subjecting commerce to the risk of constant and harassing vexations. The attempt to justify such a pretension, from the system of piracy, would be exposed to universal condemnation, would be an attempt to convert an established right of maritime law, incorporated as a principle into the international code, by the consent of all nations, into a rule and principle adopted by a single nation, and enforced only by its assumed authority. To seize and detain a ship, upon suspicion of piracy, just ground, either for complaint, or for the purpose of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and the common good requires, the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity. With this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, a right to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, for any pretext whatever, beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such, I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those communicated to the House. These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two governments is not rather one of definition than of principle. It is only the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right. In the despatch of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, of the 20th of December, 1841, it is made to Mr. Fox, the British minister in that city, that Mr. Fox, his lordship declares, that if, in spite of all the precautions which shall be used to prevent such occurrences, an American ship, by reason of any visit or detention by a British cruiser, should suffer loss and injury, it should be followed by prompt and ample remuneration. And in order to make more manifest her intentions in this respect, Lord Aberdeen, in the despatch of the 23d of December, directs to Mr. Everett the nature of the instructions given to the British cruisers. These are such as, if faithfully observed, would enable the British government to approximate the standard of a fair indemnity. That government has, in several cases, fulfilled her promise in this particular, by making adequate reparation for the damage done to our commerce. It seems obvious to remark, that a right which is to be exercised under such restrictions and precautions, and in case of any assignable damage, to be followed by the consequences of a trespass, can scarcely be considered anything more than a privilege asked for, and either conceded or withheld on the usual principles of international comity.

The principles laid down in Lord Aberdeen's despatch, are not a concession of an indemnity therein held out, although the utmost reliance was placed on the good faith of the British government, were regarded by the executive as a sufficient security against the abuses which Lord Aberdeen admitted might arise in even the most cautious and moderate exercise of their new maritime police. And therefore, in my message at the opening of the last session, I set down the assurances made by the executive on this subject, and submitted to the House, both our inclination and ability to enforce our own flag, to protect our flag from abuse, and acquit ourselves of all our duties and obligations on the high seas. In view of these assertions, the treaty of Washington was negotiated; and upon consultation with the British negotiator, as to the quantum of force necessary to be employed in order to attain these objects, the result was a deliberate and deliberate estimate, was embodied in the eighth article of the treaty.

Such were my views at the time of negotiating that treaty, and such, in my opinion, is its plain and fair interpretation. I regarded the eighth article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast, or to exercise any other right of search, by slave traders or other persons, who had taken upon themselves the burden of preventing any such abuse, by stipulating to furnish an armed force—regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object. Denying, as we did and do, all color of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretensions. Still less had we the least idea of yielding anything ourselves in this respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. The honor of the country called for it—the honor of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic. This government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not hesitate to do so.

But, sooner than any foreign government, we have exercised the province of executing its laws, and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult, it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose, its whole naval power. The purpose of this government is faithfully to fulfill the treaty on its part; and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way, peace will be best preserved, and the most desirable relations maintained between the two countries.

JOHN TYLER.

DOCUMENT FROM MR. WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1843.

On going into the Clerk's room, and examining a large pile of documents that came with the message from the Secretary of State, which I have copied and sent you:

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d inst. requesting that the President of the

U. States be requested to communicate to that body, if not in his opinion improper, whatever correspondence or communication may have been received from the British government respecting the President's construction of the treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns the right to visit American vessels, has the honor to inform the President, that Mr. Fox, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, came to the Department of State on the 24th of February, and informed the Secretary of State that he had received from Lord Aberdeen, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a despatch under date of the 20th of December, which he was directed to read to the Secretary of State of the United States. The substance of that despatch was, that there was a statement in a paragraph in the President's message to Congress, at the opening of the present session, of serious import, which, in the opinion of the British government, would tend to create a misunderstanding as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States, which, in the opinion of the British government, would tend to create a misunderstanding as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States.

The President knew that the right of search, never formed the subject of discussion during the late negotiation, and that neither was any concession re- quired by the U. States government, nor made by Great Britain.

The agreement entered into by the parties to the treaty of Washington for suppressing the African slave trade, was unconditionally proposed and agreed to.

The British government saw in it an attempt, on the part of the government of the United States, to give a practical effect to their repeated declarations against the trade, and recognized, with satisfaction, an advance towards the humane and enlightened policy of all christian States, from which they anticipated much good. That Great Britain would scrupulously fulfill the conditions of this engagement; but that, from the principles which she has constantly asserted, and which are recorded in the correspondence between the Ministers of the U. States in England, and himself, in 1841, England has no intention to renew, at present, the discussion upon the subject. That the President has yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered. That the President might be yet unanswered.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Rights of Man.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1843.

DEAR BROTHERS.—The rights of man, as a general term, are but little understood, if they are at all understood. They are the rights of the human mind, which, if they are understood, they will be the most valuable inheritance that we possess. They are the rights of the human mind, which, if they are understood, they will be the most valuable inheritance that we possess. They are the rights of the human mind, which, if they are understood, they will be the most valuable inheritance that we possess.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the friends of humanity, throughout Massachusetts, are earnestly and affectionately invited to unite in circulating the following petition, to the Legislature of 1844.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery, as now sustained by the laws of the United States, is utterly repugnant to the natural rights of man, and to every principle of the christian religion.

Resolved, That the Compact which exists between the North and the South is a 'Covenant with Death, and an Agreement with Hell'...

Satan transformed into an Angel of Light.

The fact, that one sixth portion of the American people is held in unmitigated and unending slavery, has long since demonstrated to the world that the Republic and the politics of this country are utterly spurious.

From the religious developments which have been made since the agitation of the subject of negro emancipation, it has been an easy task to prove that the American Churches are the Bulwarks of Slavery.

The conclusion from this frightful fact has been readily drawn by all faithful abolitionists, that these bodies are essentially anti-Christian, and therefore deserving of execration and extinction.

That there are exceptions to a general rule, does not invalidate the correctness of that rule. This is a slaveholding nation, notwithstanding there are multitudes in it who are taking their intellectual and moral powers to the utmost for the abolition of slavery.

Of course, the religion of the Pulpit has been shown to be no better than that of the Church. An overwhelming majority of the clergy, up to this hour, continues to be either hostile or indifferent to the anti-slavery enterprise.

Whether the test be applied to the Church or the Pulpit, to Theological Institutions or General Associations, to religious Reviews, Magazines or Newspapers, to Præbiterian or Congregationalism, Unitarianism, Universalists, Methodists or Baptists, Episcopalians or Catholics, &c. &c. the result is the same.

The general truth is, that they are among the haughty and implacable foes of human rights, and in religious fellowship with the basest of all hypocrites, and the most despicable and ferocious of all tyrants—the American slaveholders.

For denying their claims to the christian name and character, many abolitionists have subjected themselves to the charge of being infidels, heretics, and enemies of Christianity! But it is as false as the allegation brought against Jesus, that he had a devil against his disciples, that they were pestilent and delinquent fellows.

Among the religious sects which have breathed the wrong side of anti-slavery feeling and sentiment, and given a divine sanction to man-stealing, with all its progeny of horrors and impieties, the Episcopalians stand prominently. It has nothing of piety but the form, the rigid observance of which, in its estimation, is the end of the law for righteousness to every Episcopalian.

Its self-sufficiency, its obduracy, its hardness—its Pharisaical pretensions and displays of hypocritical conservatism, its insupportable exclusiveness, its spiritual pride—all proclaim it to be a vessel fitted for destruction—a lecherous daughter of the Mother of Harlots—God-forsaken and accursed.

The humanity which it recognizes, the morality which governs it, the religion which it possesses, are expiated in the article which occupies so large a portion of our first page, copied from the Episcopal Spirit of Missions, a publication of high authority.

Anything in the English language, can be found more unwholesome, more immoral, or more irreligious, according to its true meaning, just interpretation, and correct tendency, we have yet to peruse it. If ever Satan attempted to exhibit himself as an Angel of Light, he has done so in the present instance.

If there was an occasion for the free and faithful application of strong denunciatory language and scorching reproof, it is found in this particular case. Far as we are with all the saintly tricks and devices of alchemizing diabolism, we have seen nothing to compare the impudence and impudence embodied in the article under review.

What are the facts in the case? A man-thief, by the name of John McDonogh, residing opposite New-Edinburgh, publishes a self-glorifying letter in the Commercial Bulletin of that city, in which he claims to have emancipated eighty slaves last year, who were negroes; and he proceeds to state, with an air of great satisfaction, the modus operandi by which the manumission was accomplished.

Of his right to emmancipate them—work them without remuneration—to sell them to his own goods and chattels—he does not express a single doubt, nor does he once intimate that he has contrived his infernal ingenious scheme of manumission on account of any conscientious scruple that he felt in regard to slavery.

With more than Yankee astuteness to 'feather his own nest,' and to keep comfortably while he held his plundered negroes in bondage, he proposes to them a plan by which they could, in the course of a series of years, 'work-out' without the loss or cost of a cent to himself from sending them away.

This plan was for them to labor for him with great industry and exertion on their part during the usual hours of day labor, and then, for a boggary pittance, to perform extra hours of labor before day in the morning, and after night in the evening, which was to be retained in the hands of this inexhaustible black unit a sum of money should thus be accumulated to fully sufficient to enable him to purchase an equal number of slaves to take their places in the plantation! It appears so anxious were they to get out of his philanthropic clutches, and to have their freedom at any price and in any place, that they favored slaves, after cheerfully undergoing a grueling trial for nearly fifteen years, succeeded in manumitting themselves, on the atrocious conditions stated as above stated.

Now, let any man who claims to be his own—the case of his wife, his children, his friends—and then sit in judgment on the case of John McDonogh, any thing he can find in his heart to pronounce him any thing better than a slave, it must be because that heart is harder than flint.

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

What it is that he does? First, he wrests from the slave his inalienable rights, and puts them in his ledger as his property; next, he pretends by pretending to have a most pious regard to the temporal and eternal welfare; next, he sends the slave off for him without remuneration, and without any other consideration, and many a weary year of his life, he generally sets them free, after they have obtained by fifteen years of midnight toil, and at the same time, that he had made enough money to buy a gang of slaves nearly twice as many as he had sold, and he is content to let them go to walk in the love and fear of God, and to keep only the Sabbath day! And for this he claims to be considered a rare philanthropist and christian!

The Star-Led Fugitives.

The Report of the Rochester Committee on the condition and prospects of the Canada Mission, under the care of Hiram Wilson, (see first page) will be equally gratifying and satisfactory to all those whose sympathies and charities have been called forth toward the star-led fugitives from southern plantations to Upper Canada.

Some of our anti-slavery friends have thought that, pressed as is the anti-slavery cause for funds to carry on its operations, the money of abolitionists should not be, to any extent, absorbed in the Canada enterprise. On this point, we conceive there is no ground for dissatisfaction.

Of the British W. I. Colonies, it is said that the general good conduct of the emancipated slaves continues to be deserving of the highest praise, and that they are rapidly advancing in intelligence, moral excellence, and, in some instances, in wealth; and this, too, under the most adverse circumstances.

It should not be forgotten that, while the Canadian fugitives find protection for liberty and life on the soil to which they have fled, they are there met by as haughty a spirit of complacent caste as exists in any part of this country.

Of Agriculture, he justly remarks—It admits of improvement. Its improvement depends on the intelligence and skill which are brought to bear upon it. There is no art or pursuit where intelligence and skill find more scope for exercise, or more occasion to skill them out, and to tax them to the extent of their power.

Mr. Colman is shortly to embark for Europe, on an agricultural tour, for which he is eminently qualified by his powers of observation, his great intelligence, and his long and intimate acquaintance with the science, and the promotion of which he has devoted so many years of his useful life.

It is stated that the foreign slave-trade, so far as its movements can be traced in official and other authentic documents, is but little diminished in extent; and its ravages extend to the eastern as well as to the western coast of Africa.

It appears that nearly one million of slaves have been introduced into the Brazilian empire during a period of little more than seven years.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1843. There are many, I presume, in the Bay State, who will wish to know the fate of the Great Lumber Petition.

I have had many proofs and illustrations of the great and continual service, which men who really love the abolition cause, and are always vigilant and prompt to do their best for it, can render on unexpected, and to most men, unperceived occasions.

At a meeting of the City Anti-Slavery Society, held in Lowell on Wednesday evening, March 7, it was voted, That this Society become auxiliary to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Earthquake at Guadaloupe. Captain Knowles, of sch. Elion, from St. Thomas, states that before he left, news had been received from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, that by the great earthquake of the middle of February, every building was thrown down, and from ten to fifteen thousand persons killed.

Mr. Ridgely, a comedian from Philadelphia, was on the floor of a hotel, and sprang into the street. On all sides he saw men throwing themselves upon their faces on the ground.

WHITE SLAVERY IN HAVANA.—The following extract of a letter, received by one of the editors of this paper, from a scientific traveller, who recently lectured in this city, gives the following account of white slavery in Havana.

THE PIONEER. The following is the table of contents of this elegant and independent magazine for March: A Vision; A Lament; by W. W. Story; Notes on English Verse, by E. A. Poe; The Maiden's Death; by Elizabeth B. Barrett; The Birth-Mark; by Nathaniel Hawthorne; A Love Thought; by T. W. Parsons; Dream-Love; by I. B. Wright; Sonnets; The American's Daughter; by W. W. Story; James R. Lowell; John Flaxman; by W. W. Story. Literary Notices.

Another fine steam ship has been added to the Liverpool, Halifax and Boston line, called the Hibernia, and is commanded by Capt. Jenkins, recently of the Col. and has 1300 men on board, and has engines of 300 horse power each. Her saloon on deck is 40 by 16.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

Anti-Slavery Conventions. Abolitionists of Massachusetts, awake! You are earnestly invited to co-operate with the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society to get up and sustain the Conventions, to be held in the following places, and at the time specified below.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, AT AMORY HALL. The next lecture of the series will be delivered on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Subject—What the North has to do with Slavery.

CONVENTION AT WEYMOUTH. The friends of the slave will receive the advocates of universal and impartial freedom, on Monday, 20th inst., with open arms and warm hearts. The Convention will be held at the Weymouth Meeting-house. Earnestly it is hoped that there will be a large gathering of our friends from Boston, and all the adjoining towns.

PROPERTY CONVENTION. The undersigned, who were appointed a committee, at the Convention recently held in Lynn, to call another Convention for the purpose of examining more at length the rights of property, and the best means of reorganizing society, would affectionately invite the friends of reform, far and near, to meet in Worcester, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 22nd and 23rd.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING. Of the Society of Universal Inquiry and Reform, the Constitution of which was recently published in the Herald of Freedom, Liberator, Vermont Telegraph, Practical Christian, and the New-York Morning Chronicle, will be held in the city of New-York, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D. HAVING commenced the practice of Medicine in this city, respectfully solicits the favor of his friends and fellow-citizens who require professional services. He may, at present, be found at Mr. Fuller's boarding-house, No. 34, Franklin Place.

SITUATION WANTED. A SITUATION wanted, for a colored girl, fourteen years of age, in a family in the country, where her education and character will receive attention. WM. C. NELL.

NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Conventions. Abolitionists of Massachusetts, awake! You are earnestly invited to co-operate with the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society to get up and sustain the Conventions, to be held in the following places, and at the time specified below.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES, AT AMORY HALL. The next lecture of the series will be delivered on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Subject—What the North has to do with Slavery.

CONVENTION AT WEYMOUTH. The friends of the slave will receive the advocates of universal and impartial freedom, on Monday, 20th inst., with open arms and warm hearts. The Convention will be held at the Weymouth Meeting-house.

PROPERTY CONVENTION. The undersigned, who were appointed a committee, at the Convention recently held in Lynn, to call another Convention for the purpose of examining more at length the rights of property, and the best means of reorganizing society, would affectionately invite the friends of reform, far and near, to meet in Worcester, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 22nd and 23rd.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING. Of the Society of Universal Inquiry and Reform, the Constitution of which was recently published in the Herald of Freedom, Liberator, Vermont Telegraph, Practical Christian, and the New-York Morning Chronicle, will be held in the city of New-York, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D. HAVING commenced the practice of Medicine in this city, respectfully solicits the favor of his friends and fellow-citizens who require professional services. He may, at present, be found at Mr. Fuller's boarding-house, No. 34, Franklin Place.

SITUATION WANTED. A SITUATION wanted, for a colored girl, fourteen years of age, in a family in the country, where her education and character will receive attention. WM. C. NELL.

POETRY.

From the Democratic Review. THE BALLAD OF CASSANDRA SOUTH-WICK, 1659.

In the following ballad, the author has endeavored to display the strong enthusiasm of the early Quaker, the short-sighted intolerance of the clergy and magistrates, and that sympathy with the oppressed, which the common people, when not directly under the control of spiritual despotism, have ever evinced. He is not blind to the extravagance of language and action which characterized some of the pioneers of Quakerism in New-England, and which furnished persecution with its solitary but most inadequate excuse. The ballad has its foundation upon a somewhat remarkable event in the history of Puritan intolerance. Two young persons, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick, of Salem, who had been himself imprisoned, and deprived of all his property for having entertained two Quakers at his house, were fined ten pounds each for non-attendance at the church, which they were unable to pay. The case being represented to the General Court at Boston, that body, in obedience to the suggestions of its ghostly advisers and conscience-keepers, issued an order, which may still be seen on the court records, bearing the signature of Edward Rawson, Secretary, by which the treasurer of the County was fully empowered to sell the said persons to any of the English nation at Virginia or Barbadoes, to answer said fines. An attempt was made to carry this barbarous order into execution, but the ship-master was found willing to convey them to the West Indies.—Vide Sewall's History, pp. 255-6. G. Bishop.

MISCELLANY.

John Tyler and the Slave Trade. The following article is a very clever satire on the slave-breeding, slave-trading, and other savage and practices of this eminently christian and republican country. It is by a German correspondent of 'Die Alte und Neue Welt,' 'The Old and New World,' (a German paper published in Philadelphia,) and has been translated for the Liberator by an accomplished friend in this vicinity. Your letter reached me on the 12th. No one, you may be assured, can enjoy my communications so well as myself. I have not reckoned upon any praise of them from any other quarter. The hours I devote to leisure are becoming daily fewer. As a slave-dealer and slave-breeder, I have an extensive business. The study of the races, particularly those that came from the lowlands, and those that originate in the mountains of Africa, and those that are raised here, has led me into deep calculations and classifications, with regard to their pedigrees. You know that, hitherto, we have continued to import slaves clandestinely, over land and sea. By the new treaty, in which the United States agree to station a fleet off the coast of Africa, in order to suppress this detestable traffic, as the order of Congress and the message of the President, John Tyler, calls it, this traffic over the sea will be very expensive. I do not comprehend the fact that John Tyler, who himself carries on at home no better a trade than I, how this slave-breeder and slave-dealer can call this traffic infamous. Does he wish to make himself acceptable to the abolitionists? Very well. Then, however, let him be consistent—let him be a thoroughly true and honorable man, and let him give up his abominable business—and let his words and his acts be in harmony. I am so thorough a democrat that I can believe in a true republicanism. As such, I can, as the Greeks and Romans did, keep slaves; but I dare not, with my principles, make an ostentatious pretence that I think the slave-trade is detestable. True, Sir, a slave-dealer is a more rude and vulgar person than any other man in the country. But slave-dealers, such as President Tyler and myself, have a noble occupation. The English nobility devote themselves to the former, and the whole body of Virginian gentlemen and their noble offspring, in both the Carolinas, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and so on, have followed that profession of raising horses. But they have found out that this business is more expensive than raising men for the same purpose. They themselves have taken to the raising of slaves, and I have no doubt, from what I see around me, that the union of the African with the Anglo-American race is a very profitable business. The small light mulatto girl will sell for more money; the noble pedigree will be always transmitted, as is the case with horses. All the great men of the South have illustrated this principle. The late Mr. Theobald, of the late Mr. Clay-ites, the Calhoun-ites, the Marshall-ites, &c. &c. all bred for the market. You would be astonished if I were to tell you all that is true of this, on this anniversary of the death of your great Washington. But it is so here, and is not much about it. Brood horses eat up the South; gentlemen's sons are good for nothing, and only eat up the country. A profitable investment in a good traffic is run by the raising of tobacco. But this is a beggarly poverty. A true cavalier, a Virginian landholder, thinks that he ennobles every occupation. He remembers that, in Europe, the cavalier plays the part of procurer, and his own wife and daughter are infamously prostituted for money. Why should it be infamous for an American gentleman to sell his black sons and daughters? A left hand marriage is nothing less than this; and may any man be the child of a virtuous man, who disposes of those by the left hand? A Virginian cavalier is a sovereign; then he is also an integral part of the sovereign people; consequently he may manage in the same way with his half breeds as do the European princes, who can manly place them in the army, where they answer very well in the death-gamble. This black lumber does well enough to pay the tax and destroy the country. Restrain your disgust, Sir. Say not, 'Fie! shame! you offend me!' I intend, either here or in Louisiana, to establish a breeding-place for slaves among the Germans. The pure German blood is better than the Anglo-Saxon, in which so much miserable Irish blood is mingled, that for one drop of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, perhaps we must reckon three of the inferior blood. The German cavalier, as he is laying the foundation of a German-American colony in Virginia, will have a favorable opportunity to carry on his business; and in twenty years we shall find in this place a Virginia city, with all its rudeness and vulgar mode of thinking, where no stand innocent green trees. Do not tell me, that the establishment of German life, through such means, will prosper. It will prosper, because all the virtuous and all the vicious, the perseverant, and the superficialness of the so-called self-made men. It is then not worth while to favor or support such an enterprise—it is of no value for a German. If any one would establish a German community, first of all things he must set upon principles by which the German life is distinguished, and which are continued and maintained even among the poor, the wretched, and the wretched, even for a hundred years. But this community must be isolated, and must carry out with energy great free principles in the education of youth. The American molasses-education must be wholly proscribed. In this German community the manners of the tobacco-chewers, this dry frigidity, must give place to an innocent joyousness among the fair sex, and the wisdom of the tea-table must give place to a life without a stultic, and a life of a healthy and plain, but well-prepared fare. But surely all these American tendencies rest on a great historical fact. For molasses and tea, men have bled at Freedom's call. I will not be so malicious as to assert that, without them, the enthusiasm for freedom had not been kindled and cherished. It is truly an awful trick of Congress, from time to time, to turn the whole thing, and to make the slave-holding farmers and merchants had an interest in this question. A Boston molasses merchant is a boon friend of the slaveholders, for by the slaves the molasses is produced and made dear. Molasses and tea go hand in hand. We must not, however, confound the American freedom with the freedom which the dealers in molasses and tea, and the slaveholders desire. The American freedom has existed in all nations. The enthusiasm for it has every where led to blood-shed; the political arithmetic looks down on the noble souls as blackheads whom men call heroes, and make whistles of reeds for themselves. I have a catarrh, Sir, and you will excuse me for quarrelling with the world. Here in Pensacola, we live like the heathens, although we are to be found on Sunday. We have, as every where in America, various intemperances. Every one belongs to a particular sect, and is entered a member of some association. There are also Americans among us who are wiser than Christ, and who say that he would have been another sort of person if he had been born in America. What art thou pleased to permit, O Lord God! I would like to know who the Yankees would have been, had they not appeared in this country. A wagger life and soul that they would have been only Jews; now they are three times as bad—all are party, roguery, cheating, counterfeiting bills, false accounts, vile writings, false oaths. You may be beaten, you may be flogged, you may be thrown into prison, but become rich, Moses. The Yankee wants, however, the kind-heartedness of the Jew. The gentleman who furnished me with the above, is a stranger, a Jew. For his rights, as one of the people, he has here in America lost all his peculiarities; he becomes like a Yankee, like any other honest man. In his place stands the poor wanderer from Africa, the poor captive with the black skin. I assure you, however, there is something under that black skin, and if I carry on my trade for ten years more, the whole South is mine. Bright flames shall blaze through the whole land, and the swelling of the sold brethren shall revenge itself on their oppressors. All those races that have sprung from the good families of the South, shall be imbued by me with the poison of freedom. Nothing easier than this. I have sold fellows who would keep a secret for a hundred years. On the day of wrath they will burst forth like a storm. No man will know from whence it comes; the unknown stranger, the man who has been here a year, will be the savior of the world. The blacks who run away now from Georgia, know not of my establishment. My brethren swear, all of them, to keep the secret till ten thousand brothers are sworn in. The ten-thousandth will be the messenger on the appointed day. The time no one knows; but all my slaves recommend to others to buy slaves at Pensacola. I am not cruel by nature. I however see no cruelty in raising men to revenge the wrongs of mankind. Whosoever reads on humanity, by humanity shall be trampled upon. I have unmasked myself to you—do not betray me. Let me now cast an eye on Texas and Mexico. I am too well instructed about the arrangements made in the Southern States to suppose them all established on a basis of safety; one might as well expect the golly Daniel of making himself essential to the government by urging a union with Texas against Mexico. Do not allow yourself to be deceived; it is neither the non-slaveholding States, nor the molasses dealer, nor Webster; it is the slave States and the slave-breeder who desire this interference. The cards, however, have become so dirty, that Webster must be the game, or he who takes the contents out of his. He thinks so highly of himself, that he may be deceived. Believe me, that we are so exercised here at the South in trickery, that a Yankee must be very ill indeed to see all of them. I could sell a thousand slaves yearly in Texas, and so do many of the slave-breeder in Virginia. The President speculates also with his own funds when he consents to the admission of Texas. The Texas speculator is a general gambler. I will also disclose to you, that the vindictive establishment in Virginia, who escaped from Gray's establishment in Virginia, by the renowned and inspired John Pierpont of Boston, circulated here in the form of a sermon. I have read it; the gentleman has been a lawyer. I hear—so he has another string to his fine harp. Judge Story, with his scandalous interpretation of the known law of the Constitution, in which he puts the slave upon the footing of an apprentice, is so contemptible for a jurist, that no one can say whether the stupidity of the interpretation, or the common application of the law, is the most astonishing. Since he has relinquished the hope of being Chief Justice of the United States, he always appears to be sick when slavery is spoken of, that he may avoid a contradiction with himself. We always break up the interpretation. Let them compensate us for our business, and with joy we will give it up. If they do not pay us—wait ten years, and I am a bad prophet if the South be not a black republic. This is the only way—that of the abolitionists is good for nothing—it only makes mischief, without doing any good. When John Quincy Adams has obtained the right of petition, then we are nothing gained; the only way against abolition for the old man is only a stubborn diapant, and contradicts himself. Yours, KASLDARF.

MISCELLANY.

The Beautiful Slave. A gentleman of fortune in this city, has lately received a letter from his brother, who is President of one of the Mobile banks, who mentions, among other matters relative to the present distressing times, some interesting incidents touching the sale of the effects of a late merchant of that city, a Mr. N. This gentleman was possessed of a beautiful slave, about eighteen years of age, and of the most beautiful complexion, and of a fine figure, and was like the French Creole as a person. Indeed, it was said that she had not a drop of French, and but precious little African blood in her veins. Nevertheless, she was a slave at the time of her master's failure, and as such, became the property of his creditors. An individual, a broker, to whom he owed some \$10,000, determined to possess himself of the girl, if possible, and it was, therefore, the intention of the broker, to redeem her at all hazards. All the creditors, except the broker, agreed that N. might retain his slave on giving a good endorsed twelve months' note for \$1500, with interest. He also demanded the sale of the girl under the hammer, and the unfortunate merchant was compelled to submit—determining, however, to have some of his friends buy her for him. The day of sale arrived, Mr. N. was unable to appear, and a provision had been made to retain her for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to him at \$4500. It was utterly out of the power of the broken merchant to raise money even for the last bid he had made upon his Martha, but he succeeded in purchasing her, and his creditor would doubtless have still over-bid him, had he gone higher. He must, therefore, lose her or pay the full amount of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do. What was the result? The girl was sold to the broker for something less than \$2000, and he had made arrangements to meet that sum in full, and commissioned one of his friends to make the purchase for him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see his refractory creditor make the first bid \$2500! He was not thus to be balked, and his friend bid \$2600. The creditor, however, persisted in over-bidding, until