made it treason and rebellion for her devoted inhabitants to struggle longer to avert that destiny. Practically, the brutal ruffians who yesterday, at most of the polls throughout the free states jeered at "bleeding Kansas"—thus making sport of robbery, arson, rape, and murder—have been indorsed and commended by the vote of their fellow-citizens. Practically, the American people have reversed the policy of slavery restriction inaugurated by our revolutionary patriots, and decided that liberty and slavery are equal in merit and equally accordant with the genius of Democracy. Practically, the slave power has been bidden to take possession of the Federal Government, and ride rough-shod over all who manifest opposition to its pleasure, or repugnance to its sway. Practically, it is settled, that to loathe the debasement of man to brute chattelhood, and earnestly desire freedom for all, is a crime in free America, to be punished by exclusion from the national councils, and a denial of any voice in the direction of our public affairs.

Why have "the American people" behaved *so* monstrously? The answer is a plain one. Because they have been corrupted and debased by the slavery propagandist government. The union between freedom and slavery has produced its legitimate results. The truth is told in these few words, uttered by Cassius M. Clay: "Liberty and Slavery cannot co-exist, but one or the other must die."

What is to become of the Free Laborers and Mechanics.

[From the New York Herald, October 26.]

Slave Labor.—The President of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company has recommended that three hundred slaves be immediately purchased to work on the road. His calculation shows that the purchase money, interest, insurance and maintenance of a slave will be only about forty-six cents per day, or about $115 per year, (working days only counted.) Here is the calculation in full:

The report of the President of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company, in his annual report, advises the company to buy, with its surplus capital, three hundred slaves, some with families, (in order to propagate laborers,) and place them on the road, reserving some to occupy a farm, to be rented for the purpose, convenient to the road, where might be produced a portion of the provisions needed for the railroad laborers, and a nursery to be established for slaves and mules. The gain in using slave instead of free labor, in building the railroad, is demonstrated by figures as follows:

The average hire of negro men to work on internal improvements in this country is about $175. If the Company were to purchase at the present prices, (say $1,600,) the yearly cost to the Company, compared with the hirelings, will be as follows:

Interest on $1,000	$60
Insurance	15
Total	$75

Which is three-sevenths—less than half—for a hand to be employed in grading or excavating earth, besides the profit to the contractor. But upon mechanical work a still greater difference exists. Take masonry, for example, of which there will have to be a large amount done. A sprightly negro man will in six months make a tolerable mason, and in twelve months a good one; for it is a simple trade, easily learned. Generally, masons are scarce, and demand a high price; and a contractor offering for work hires his embellishments upon paying these high prices.

The cost to a company owning slaves who are masons, hire to contractors who hire them, will approximate to the following calculations:

Interest on $1,000	$60
Insurance on life	[illegible]
Clothing, &c.	[illegible]
500 lbs. of bacon	[illegible]
Three barrels of corn and vegetables	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The *Tribune* asks, "How do our northern fellow-citizens like the idea of this cheap labor being extended over the states and territories?"

Marriage and Divorce in California. Advice to Ladies.

[San Francisco Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

By reference to the law [illegible] will perceive that we are [illegible] every day. And what [illegible] that the application generally [illegible] [illegible]. Perhaps you will [illegible] nothing it, but I [illegible] is that women are naturally [illegible] [illegible] marriage. Here, in this city, we have [illegible] to one woman; and in the interior the disproportion is much larger. The consequence is that as in the case of all scarce commodities the article is made more than its intrinsic value. It is a good deal so here, after the operations consequent upon a run on a popular mixed stock.

The feminine is quickly caught. The bachelor, on an exchange for [illegible] a fortnight; but [illegible] exceeding two weeks. Her forty other offers, not easily finding another unappropriated piece of dimity to suit their disappointment, make friendly calls upon the most Plenipotentiary, and by exercising sympathy with her at the coolness of her lucky lover, [illegible] their attentions are so much more demonstrative than those of her lord, that the poor, weak creature finds she has committed a great error in her choice, especially if the new flame is rich and generous, and the old one rather plain and economical. An application for divorce is the result.

Hundreds have no other excuse to offer in making the application, than "uncongenial dispositions," and dislike. The process is the simplest imaginable. A lawyer with an easy conscience is engaged—most San Francisco lawyers have *easy* consciences when they have *any*—who receives the fee from the new lover. A referee is then hunted up by the lawyer, who agrees to decide according to the lady's wishes for a portion of the fee. The judge of course refers the application as requested. The referee hands his report into court, where it is often passed upon without a word of open testimony—and, in nine cases out of ten, favorably. The lady is then ready to be married again—and, having lost all delicacy by the process she has gone through, is ready to run away with the next lover *without* a divorce.

My advice to weak-headed ladies in the Atlantic States is, not to come to California to get married—and not to come after they are married; if they are pretty "and interesting," they are much safer anchored in some snug harbor in the Atlantic than in the open roadsteads among the shoals and breakers of the Pacific.

But for the encouragement of those who have determined to come, I will quote from the *Bulletin* the following advertisement. If a *plain* cook, thirty-five years of age, has to give bonds not to marry within six months, it stands to reason that a tender little chicken of about half that age would stand no chance at all of pining away for lack of a husband up at Rabbit Creek:

"WANTED.—A single female, from twenty to thirty-five years of age, to go to Rabbit Creek, Sierra county, to do plain cooking and general housework in a genteel family, and agrees *not to marry* within six months. Wages $50 per month. Expenses paid. None need apply unless well qualified. Address A. C., at this office, or 117 Merchant street."

N.B.—Your correspondent is a married man, but his wife doesn't live in California.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANISM.

[From the London Times, October 28.]

All friends of liberty must receive the most painful impression from the Saturnalia now in progress in the United States of North America. No itinerant scribbler, no aristocratic collector of notes carefully culled to prove the necessity of himself and his class, no half-crazy friend of dynastic power, has ever written or said one tithe of the evil against the Americans which they are now uttering against themselves. Hitherto, men who were no advocates of disorder, no revolutionary propagandists—men who were content in all human affairs to await the slow action of time, the chief and necessary ingredient in all real changes for the better, were in the habit of looking to the United States of America as to one of the most striking scenes in the history of the human race. There, at last, in the freer and kreater air of those new countries beyond the Atlantic Sea, the great problem had been solved. In that great country men were no longer deluded with the idle mummery of Courts, they were no longer the slaves of dynastic power, nor the servants of fashion. No [illegible] [illegible] The vast territories of the North American continent—or, at least, the more [illegible] portion of it—was open to their grasping [illegible]. There venture was [illegible] with the powers of nature; it was not to [illegible] [illegible] war. They were [illegible] Europe, and the European mongrels [illegible] [illegible] regard to the old [illegible] produce the end for which we [illegible] [illegible] to work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Plea upon which American Politics have turned for the last Thirty-Five Years.

[From the London Times, October 29.]

It could hardly be too much to say that for the last twenty-five years American politics have turned mainly on the question of preserving the balance of power between the North and the South, and to decide for every free State admitted into the Union a slave State, lest one might seriously counterbalance it.

In these struggles the South had the advantage of a better cause, a larger and more intelligent population, and a more rapid national increase. Advantages, however, which the South found means to counterbalance by a greater unity of design, more perfect discipline, greater political spirit in its leaders, and that advantage which it derived from the direction of the social movement in the mind of a community, of manners and [illegible]. The matter was apparently settled once for all in the Missouri Compromise, which admitted that State, and moreover, modified in its favour and practice the treaty, into the Union as a Slave State, on the express condition that thereby [illegible] should be allowed to penetrate higher than what is called the second tier of the corresponding parallel north, to the Bay, [illegible] degrees of north latitude. It is [illegible] that the arrangement, which subsisted unbroken for thirty years, [illegible] been perpetual, had it not been for the [illegible] and duplicity of the leaders of the South and more particularly of the late much praised Mr. Webster. [illegible] the effect of the Slave [illegible] had been direct and [illegible] destructive, both of the Bay, [illegible] pose of Missouri, rather than to [illegible] the line [illegible] and boundary. [illegible] taking a [illegible] to be [illegible] full, [illegible] in the Senate the [illegible] of the [illegible] England that [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the Union.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Bill for [illegible] the [illegible] of the Union [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]