...With many faults of style and matter, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is no ordinary work. As a collection of false facts and possible untruths it is unrivaled; but the falsehoods are generally well told, and are certainly well stung to preface from conclusion. It has too much literary merit to deserve to be hastily read, and carelessly thrown aside, and forgotten as soon as read. The story is told with dramatic effect. The persons speak for themselves, and, with the exception of some odd expressions put in the mouths of educated people, speak pretty much as such people, if they could ever exist any where--might be expected to do, if they could live where the author has located them, or be placed in the position in which she has placed them.

The sketches of Uncle Tom and Aunt Chloe will be read with pleasure by slaveholders. They will carry them back to their childhood and remind them to what were really, in some degree, the relations of master and slave before Garrison & Co. became famous and influential, and it will be indubitably denied that such a servant is ever so sold by his owner.

Mrs. STOWE does not inform us clearly why Uncle Tom is sold by his Kentucky master. A slave-dealer has bought up the notes of a gentleman of fortune and position to the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars. This places Mr. Shelby so completely in Haley's power that he can force him to do things which his soul abhors. To part with a faithful servant, to tear a tried friend from his family, and hand him over body and soul to a negro-trader, to part a young mother from her infant, to send a young child, in whose plays and gambols he takes delight, to be put up in a slave-market—not only to harrow up his own feelings by such a course as this, but also to inflict needless distress upon a wife whom he respects and loves. This would seem enough; but it is not all. The proud, high-toned gentleman degrades himself to the level of the vulgar ruffian. He is actually made to introduce the negro-buyer to his table, to his wife and family. He permits familislies which gentlemen do not often endure even from their equals and intimates—and all this because he owes him a debt which he could easily pay over and over again. So palty a debt can never, under any code of laws, bring a debtor so completely under a creditor's control, certainly not when he has property enough to pay the debt ten times over. This is the leading absurdity in the book, and it is a fair sample of the way in which Mrs. STOWE surrounds her characters by circumstances.

Of course, one never meets with such high-toned, self-sacrificing gentlemen, such humble and devout christians, as Uncle Tom, anywhere, of any shade of complexion, white or black. Whatever christian virtues are in the process of developement or in the negro and polier aggrandizement, America, if she be proud of this as a new stage of perfection. Still slaveholders will love Uncle Tom and thank Mrs. STOWE for such a creation of her fancy. His fidelity and love, his gratitude to his master for favors conferred, and confidence reposed in him will make him unpopular in certain circles in the free States alone. In those circles, for instance, where it is the fashion to exalt a fugitive slave into a hero, and where a fighting Quaker is applauded for dropping his peaceful and honest principles, for setting law at defiance, and fighting and stealing in the cause of philanthropy....

We are constrained to admit much of what Mrs. STOWE says about the separation of negro families. The truth of this is everywhere felt and deplored—quite as much in the slave as in the free States. This evil is held up by Mrs. STOWE in most glowing colors. But while we think it of much less frequent occurrence than she would have us believe, we admit that there is enough of it to cause much distress. With the fullest admissions upon this point, Uncle Tom's Cabin still remains a most unjust and exaggerated picture of southern manners and society as affected by the institution of slavery, and also of the state of the slaves themselves.

We come now to the object of the work. Mrs. STOWE's concluding chapter informs us that, until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, she had refused to think or read upon the subject of slavery. This, however, aroused her energies, and we have their first fruits in the shape of this novel. Its design is to bring this law into contempt, and to excite a feeling, if possible, which shall prevent its execution. We shall merely show what plan of attack is pursued, and will leave it to Mrs. STOWE herself to count the cost of success in case she should succeed....

It is not surprising that Mrs. STOWE should call upon the fugitive slave himself to resist capture to the death; but she certainly knows that when white men—whether Quakers or no—countenance them in doing so, they are accessories in a murder, when an owner or his agent is killed. In this book she assumes a most heavy responsibility; she not only advises the fugitive slave to take the life of his owner to avoid capture, but also to destroy the officer whom the local authorities may send to arrest him. More even than this; she calls upon the people of the free States to aid him in doing so. She will find very few readers to applaud her object when nakedly stated.

Be the law right or wrong, no such resistance as this should be encouraged. We have peaceful and constitutional modes of repealing obnoxious laws. Let writers use their efforts to have these resolved to. They will then be doing their whole duty. We think the fugitive slave law necessary and right; but if we agreed with Mrs. STOWE concerning it, we should still protest against her way of defeating its provisions. In the first place she strikes at that respect due the constituted authorities upon which society everywhere rests; in the next place the course which she advises would lead to civil war. Heaven save us from philanthropy like this!

We do not think that these heavy faults are at all redeemed by any great literary merit in the work; but there is enough of this to give rise to a wish that Mrs. STOWE had employed her time and talent in some way more creditable to herself as an author and patriot. She misrepresents and exaggerates until her sketches not only lose all likeeness to their proposed originals; but also whatever form or comeliness they might otherwise possess. She recommends robbery and murder on the part of the slave, and on the part of the white; she indulges the whites in every injustice, and而对于 the whites; she indulges the whites in every injustice, and while many southern politicians were busily seeking out feasible schemes for the emancipation of slaves, it was written before Abolitionism became noisy, and while many southern politicians were busily seeking out feasible schemes for the emancipation of slaves.

After alluding to the two classes of population in the southern States, Professor Dew says:

"Upon the contemplation of a population framed like this, a curious and interesting question readily suggests itself to the inquiring mind: Can these two distinct races of people, now living together as master and servant, be ever separated? Can the black be sent back to his African home, or will the day ever arrive when he can be liberated from his situation and mount upwards in the scale of civilization and rights, to an equality with the white? This is a question of truly momentous character; it involves the whole framework of society, contemplates a separation of its elements, or a radical change in their relation, and requires for its adequate investigation the most acute and abstruse contemplation. It involves a profound knowledge of the nature and sources, and a profound knowledge of the causes which invigorate or paralyze its energies, together with a clear perception of the varying rights of man amid all the changing circumstances by which he may be surrounded, and a profound knowledge of the principles, passions and susceptibilities, which make up the moral nature of our species, and according as they are acted upon by adventitious circumstances, alter our condition, and produce all that wonderful variety of character which so strongly marks and characterizes the human family. Well, then, does it not behove even the wisest statesman to approach this august subject with the utmost circumspection and difidence; its wanton agitation is pregnant with mischief."

We respectfully commend the above extract to a careful consideration of all ambitious scribblers and declaimers upon this subject.