SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor. Without Concealment.—Without Compromise. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Corresponding Editor.

VOLUME IX.—NO. 12. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1848. WHOLE NUMBER 428

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY,
Nº 142 Nassau Street, New-York.

☞All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Donations to the Treasury of the American Anti Slavery Society may be forwarded to FRANCIS JACKSON Treasurer, at Boston; or to S. H. GAY, Assistant Treasurer, at New-York.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum: Strictly in advance in all cases.

"The Peculiar Institution."

From the London Examiner.

THE AFRICAN BLOCKADE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The second report of evidence taken before the Slave Trade Committee is now published; and seldom has any report given a more conclusive and weight of testimony to the effect that the blockade system has not prevented and never can either prevent or lessen the slave trade, and that it has only greatly increased the horrors of the passage and the cruelties of its traffic. It is but another exemplification of the fearfulness of the wrestling with the smuggler, with the temptation of an enormous profit, attended with the shocking circumstance that the commodities thus smuggled can be packed in the smallest compass, is human flesh.

The effects of the blockade have been first to increase very largely the price of the captives, as some are sure to be intercepted, the calculation being that one cargo out of four or five will cover the loss of the rest, and yet still to leave a profit; that the difficulty of shipping the slaves on the blockaded coast has subjected them to new sufferings and privations in the deeper sides and barracoons, and in some instances, the shipment appearing impossible, to death, 2,000 having in one case been massacred by the owner, in despair of embarking them, to put an end to the cost of their maintenance; thirdly, an enormous augmentation of the miseries of the passage, from stowing the unhappy creatures more closely in small vessels, and from the scanty supply of water, to escape the legal evidence of equipment; lastly, a circuitous and longer voyage to avoid the cruisers, by protracting the passage increasing the sufferings and privations of the voyage.

Against more slaves, more sufferings and death, both on land and sea, what is the set off on the other hand? In Brazil no diminution of the supply; on the contrary, the significant fact of steadily declining prices for slaves, fallen in the market since the blockade has been in operation, from 75*l.* to 40*l.* a man.

At first the Brazilians were alarmed at the scheme of the naval blockade, having exaggerated notions of the power and capabilities of the British navy; but as the panic subsided, and their adventurers felt their way, they acquired confidence, and shaped their plans of evasion so as finally to form a complete system, and they now know perfectly well that, if the blockade shuts up certain points, it opens other issues for the traffic, and that the result is—no matter in what quarter there may be interruption and failure, and in what quarter the vent and success—a certain and copious supply of slaves to the market. We quoted for the year 47 the importation at 60,000. But to bring 60,000 to the coast of Brazil, the calculation is that 100,000 must have been taken from the shores of Africa, that, 40,000 must have perished at sea, not taking into account another portion that may have been destroyed before the shipment of their fellow-sufferers.

A most remarkable witness is Mr. Jose Cliffe, M.D., a native of the United States, settled in the Brazils, and for some time engaged in the slave trade.

Mr. Jose Cliffe, it seems, made large profits by the slave trade, and when he had sufficiently filled his pockets so affect disinterested zeal for the pugnance to the sufferings and destruction of life pertaining to the odious traffic that he abandoned it. Notwithstanding this profession of human morality, the postponement of his humanity to his fortunes, Mr. Jose Cliffe is a very shrewd and not an inadequate witness. What he has to say is very strikingly, and he has witnessed some of the most hideous and sickening barbarity.

At this moment he pronounces the slave trade the most lucrative one under the sun, and of the counteracting exertions of our gallant squadron, he says, "They are doing every thing that man can do with the mistaken view which they have of *attempting to do an impossibility.*"

Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the slaves on the passage is absolutely sickening.

In answer to the question whether, when packed like herrings in a barrel," they suffer from bruises, he states—

"When they are first put on board they do bruise; *but afterwards they become accustomed, and are so tight*, that the bruising is very trifling.'

In reply to a question put by Mr. Gladstone, as to the way of feeding the slaves, packed closely in the hold, they are, as he shelves, as it were, often only sixteen or eighteen inches deep, Mr. Jose Cliffe naively answered:

"*If I were to speak the truth*, it would be this: The vessels are so excessively offensive that it [serving out food] perhaps this the greatest punishment to which we can put the poor unfortunate dead. *There is some half-settled person* whom they generally have almost on purpose for it, to pass the food round to them; and he is in a state of feeding it doing it that those who are nearest to one of the hatchways are more likely to get a double portion of food *rather than that he should go upon the ridge of the vessel, which is so ill ventilated that it produces a sickening effect upon him.*'

The witness further explained that though 'the half-witted person, employed on this loathsome duty should help each singly, he does not do it, because of the nauseous smell.

'He has to get upon a mass of filth, and almost upon a mass of living bodies at the same time, because they roll out, and take up everything that they can.'

'The prisoners far from the hatchway frequently do not get any portion of the rations.'

The slaves on their arrival are often in so horribly filthy a state as to be abandoned, left to rot or to be taken by any who would or could compensate the deadly risk of the unfortunate convicts are compelled to clean them.

Mr. Cliffe thus describes the state of the prisoners at the end of the voyage:—"The knee bones appear almost like the head of a person; from the arm you may slip your finger and thumb up, the muscular part is gone, the skin is quite covered with a bit of skin; the abdomen is highly protuberant, it is much distended and very large. A man takes three steps, and he is quite worn out of the vessel; they are not capable of walking. They could not stand, even if they were not so emaciated. The muscular part of supporting the abdomen them. They are has lost its speculation; it has an idiotic appearance—a leaden appearance. It is almost like the skin of a boiled fish."

Of course the interest of the slaver is to take all care for the recovery of the poor creatures, but many are too far gone for any cure.

Their sufferings from thirst may be vagely inferred (imagined it can hardly be) from the fact that a negro will drink a bucket of water in a day in a natural condition, and when packed so closely that he cannot turn round unless all his fellow-sufferers turn too simultaneously, and with the temperature at 120 or 130, their allowance is so small that Mr. Cliffe shrieks from specifying it, '*It is too horrid almost to say.*' He has heard that a teacup-full once in three days will support life for twenty or thirty days!

The question is, whether we are suppressing or increasing these horrors. Mr. J. L. Hook, Government Superintendent of Emigration at Sierra Leone, answers the question. In the slave trade nearer extinction now than it was before the (blockade) force was stationed on the coast? 'I should say not.'

He was then asked whether the blockade had diminished the horrors of the trade. His reply is, '*I think, on the contrary, it has very much increased the horrors of the middle passage.*'

Captain Forsyth, long, Mr. Hook, acquainted with the African coast, states his opinion that the present system has not conduced to the suppression of the slave trade, and that it has increased the horrors, either slaves that it has not only failed of its object, but '*has aggravated the sufferings of the slaves to an enormous extent.*'

Captain Fosham, engaged in the African trade, states that the only effect of guarding one part of the coast is to force the slaves to be removed and carried off to another, and that the squadron cannot prevent the trade.

Captain Mansel, R. N., had for some time the command of the squadron; he has therefore bad practical experience of what it can do, and what it cannot do, and he cannot be suspected of any disposition to undervalue the service upon which he has been engaged. In answer to the question, Whether any naval force could suppress the trade so long as the demand for supply exists, he replied, '*I am perfectly convinced it would be impossible.*'

As to Captain Denman's project to blockade the coast by ships of war, certain to be defeated, Captain Mansel remarks, 'If you are to keep upon an extent of coast embracing upwards of 2,000 miles twenty vessels at anchor, I do not think you would do much of the coast they will leave unguarded.' Asked whether he had any hesitation in condemning the project of Denman for the purpose of the extinction of the slave trade, he declared he thought it impracticable, and agreed with Clarkson in his fears that an increase of the naval force be the only consequence.

As for the employment of our ships on this worse than abortive duty, Captain Mansel gives his opinion, founded on experience, that it is actually injurious to the service, as he words it 'the worst school that can be selected.' There are opportunities of weather in practice the men, it is either a tornado or moderate breezes,—for the tornado, of course, there is no opportunity, and which does not last more than three hours, all sail is taken in, and for usual weather a reef is never required. Thus it is all idle work. The men are not exposed to any hardship to get in the rigging, and by the time the men are on an equal footing with the officers, the best men, the older seamen suffer in health, and are lost to the service. Discipline, he says, is impaired, especially in the best work, which makes the only active part of duty.

Mr. T. B. Horsfall, an African merchant residing at Liverpool, is of opinion that the squadron will never suppress the slave trade, the coast being too extensive.

Mr. T. Thompson, surgeon in the Royal Navy, who has served for ten years on the coasts of South America and Africa, is of opinion that the adopted means of prevention tends to increase the trade, and mutating as it does the gambling spirit, which is a prominent characteristic of the African chiefs.

The evidence of Mr. J. Brown, chairman of the Brazilian Association of Liverpool is less positive than the preceding testimonies. He believes that to some extent the squadron interpose obstacles to the slave trade, but he adds that the supply must be almost equal to what it was formerly, and that the trade is still carried on with activity.

Obstacles, he says, the squadron interpose obstacles, but the obstacle is merely local, and the obstacle in one place is more than made up for by the ship being driven elsewhere to seek for it. The true remedy for the operation is the diversion of the slave trade. —The diversion of it from certain channels the most destructive to the sufferers, to one, so, the unhappy slaves being the sufferers by the change; so that it is a mere local diversion, with substantial aggravation. As he is a Liverpool merchant, he seems whether by her bulk being the line of flotation, so her presence on the African coast displaces a certain portion of the slave money, in the Brazilian, but in no more suppressing it than the ship suppresses a drop of the sea on which it floats.

We shall conclude with the evidence of Captain Stopford, of the royal navy, who lately commanded H. M. S. *Pearl* on Brazil station.

Captain Stopford is a clever naval officer, he is of opinion that the British squadron will ever extinguish the slave trade? His emphatic reply is 'No.'

Will the British squadron ever lessen the slave trade, he has learnt from the experience of brother officers the utter hopelessness of the attempt, he says, very little. Captain Stopford, if he depended on caused any of the cruelties practiced, his answer was in the affirmative, the vessel being more comfortable in consequence of the blockade system.

A moment's consideration will show, indeed, that this must be the effect. As one cargo out of four or five brought to port will cover the loss of the rest by seizure, it becomes the obvious policy of the slaver to divide his ventures as much as possible, and to multiply the number of vessels, instead of using one large ship, and he will then crowd as many prisoners as can be crammed together into each of the small craft. Mr. Cliffe says that one vessel of 57 tons cross crossed the Atlantic with thirty-nine slaves on board. A seven ton boat is about the size of the tops that sail matches on Hyde Park Pond. The tops that are distinctly foreseen by the Duke of Wellington, by Lord John Russel, by Mr. Charles, by Sir F. Buxton; and yet the system has been adopted and persevered in, notwithstanding its cruel miscarriage and enormous cost to the country.

We may be told that the system has been carried protective of our West Indies, as it raises the price of slaves in Cuba; but for the moment admitting this position, it is far from being true, it is far from admitted that a protection is to be compassed for the West Indies at the price of all the increased horrors practiced on the land and on the sea, and of many negro captives whose protection against the worst wrongs we profess to have so much at heart, and undoubtedly have so much at heart. Yet, if the slave trade legally would be less inhuman, than to augment all the barbarities of it in order to compass an indirect protection to our Colonies.

If the evidence to which we have referred that of nine witnesses out of fourteen examined by the Committee elicited merely that the blockade system had failed to put down or materially check the slave trade, the continuance of it as a charge on country is a crime, if it be attended with much suffering to those employed in the service, would be a very inconsiderate piece of Quixotism; but it becomes far worse and morally criminal, when it appears that our sanction of humanity is augmenting all the horrors it is intended to repress, that we are both enlarging the scale of the traffic, and doubling the intensity of its cruelties.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HERO CHARLES BROWN.

Charles stated to us that he was eighteen years old last spring; that from the fifteenth year of his life he was determined to have his liberty. A free negro persuaded him to go to Philadelphia where that he was about to run away. The first thing he knew of this was, that six men and his master came on him as he was sitting in a plank walk in a yard adjoining a bar by which looks that something was wrong. He continued to work until his master told him to come with him, that they had some fun, and he stopped down to lift it, his master clapped him and on the shoulder; he looked at his master and said, 'what have I done?' He thought then, that something here for a moment, even the whole six, but immediately concluding that it was imprudent, he resolved to submit. He was then tied up in irons, and put into the smoke house. He happened to have a knife in his pocket, and by it succeeded in cutting the ropes, and by looking through a crack in the wall he saw the window of his master's house, and discovering his master shaving himself, which he supposed was a sign that he was in a good humor, he ventured to call him. He then said to himself, 'now or never, something must be done for myself—liberty or death.' An old axe was laying in the smoke house, he took it up, and with it split the door post, drew the staple, and threw open the door, and took to his heels.

It being about noon and three of the men still there, so that he ran but a few rods till two men were after him, one on foot and one on horseback. He outran the footman and beat the horseman off with the axe. In this way he ran about two miles, when he came to woods into which he went, and his pursuers disappeared. He threw the axe into a river where he crossed, and on to a plantation where his little brother lived, met him in the middle of a field leading a horse by a halter; his brother had secreted him in a secret place in the bars; he then discovered his pursuers waiting for him, and wheeled, crossed the field, over the fence, and ran down the road, leading the horse; he rode for nine miles, when looking back he saw his two pursuers on horseback coming up, and his horse was jaded, he then left the horse, and after a time gaining on him, he sprang from the horse, took to the woods and got clear of his pursuers. Night came on, he was hungry, determined to see his wife, whom his half brother Garret Harris was. Never bad he been there, but knew on what side of the creek he lived, the distance being about twenty-six miles, took two or three nights to reach it, keeping along the creek. No shoes, no hat, no other clothes on him except his shirt and trowsers. Spent more than half his time taking thorns out of his feet, sometimes using one thorn to *dig out another.* He was going to his old master, who was now a frozen bad it not been for a pair of old gloves he drew on them. When he got to the place where his brother lived he was not known for seven years. His pursuers had been there two days before him, and hunted all the country round, and concluded that he had run off to the north, and gone by the North Star. Two weeks afterwards they came to Indiana, Pa. Our whole town and county were all on to them with the exception of a few heartless cyphers.

Many anecdotes are told by them as to the way they outwitted the slave catchers, concealment, taking chickens, pigs, and turkies. One night the owner of a spring house came into it when Charles was sitting in it, and he was obliged to stand as long as the *right colour* was not observed, and got somewhere to eat.

He says the slaves think stealing food no crime, but they abhor robbery. After he had been here a good while, with some hesitation he told a story of robbing a woman of a loaf of bread and some pies, under the following circumstances: Being for a day or two in a state of starvation, and having a trifle of money, they thought they would venture one of the pies, and he went to a good looking farm, saw the men working in a field at a distance, observed the women go into the kitchen, went to the door and knocked, and on being asked who he was, he went to the door of the dining-room, and he saw a table set for dinner; a fine loaf of bread and a good many apples were on the table.

He sat down awhile, (still knocking) about half an hour; at last he rose, took up the loaf, filled his bosom full of apples, and left the house. He had gone a few rods, when a woman and three dogs followed him, and the dogs ran him clear to the woods where his companion was. The dogs did not bite him, but he was held on to the bread and apples until the scare was over; about three miles from the place where they had left their horses.

These three slaves remained in this county until after harvest, and spent their leisure hours in trying to learn to read. Two of them were now reading the Bible, and Charles can spell in four syllables, but Garret being twenty years old, despaired of learning. He was sometimes in Philadelphia and bad time, Charles appeared in town; and it was said that he was going back to Virginia. In the morning was seen in the market house, he was thinking and conversing with him on the subject, said that he ought not to go back for he was now free, and he would go back if he thought danger; he was sure they would destroy himself; that he would be caught, ironed, sold to the South, that he would be broken down, and worked to death. He had on a hat made of cotton-fields, with nothing on him but a breech-clout. Raising his arm, he said 'I have determined to do something for these people, (meaning the blacks,) and let them know what I can do.' He said he would rather be a slave myself for life than not try. After some silence he said: 'I know more about Slavery than any man in the state.' Some other slaves are be elevated, and if so, will have pretty good opinions of me. He said he had gone up to the word of command, I can be elevated.' He was then pretty well dressed, and he left here on Tuesday morning, his friends calculating that it was a boyish notion, and that he would not attempt to go to Virginia again. But on Thursday morning he came back, he said he had been working on the railroad, about twelve miles from Cumberland, and taken to the jail at that place. For four or five days he seemed to be in a free state, until he saw that all hopes of escape was gone, and he being heavily ironed, he told them that he was a slave of Van Meter, of Loudon county, Va. He, the negro was sent in his master, and in a few days he came there. Going into the prison he said, 'Well Charles how do you feel?' 'Very ironed, sir, with irons, I know.' 'Well, Charley, I feel very tired too, having rode very hard.' He then told his story about freedom, and that he was going back to his master, that he had caught him, and he was here, but if his master would take him back now, he would serve him and do what was right. Van Meter replied, 'Charley,' (his name was Charles) 'I may perhaps be a good boy, but I cannot trust you back, you know too much.' And in a few days he was sold to a Dr. Hardy, a tobacco planter in Hardy, who put fetters on him, and carried him into Virginia, about 25 or 30 miles from where he had been taken. He said he did not get a bed, but was in with his drove of slaves, but put him up in his garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, he was kept there for a long time under the fetters, but could not get off the band-cuffs; with the pole and some old harness lying in the garret, he made a rope, by twisting the harness into a twine (handcuffs on) to the ground, and escaped, running five miles that night, having no clothes, but his shirt and trowsers, and his feet bad been taken down stairs. Travelling at night in this condition he went on to Hardy county, near the residence of his master, and hid in a hay stack, and was in the top of a haystack, he lay in it watching the slaves at work around him, bad nothing to eat for two or three days but a few raw potatoes.

He then hid in the rocks two or three nights, and saw a number of his old comrade slaves. He went to see his mother one night, she would not let him come into the house, he had to stand by a window to him about 15 minutes, charging him to clear off, and never be seen in that country again, as he was sold to the Southern Slave Drivers. He (*triarcis*) were out to take or murder him. On the fourth night he took to the Allegheny mountains, those who, in the darkness of night, stood out for both sides of the river,' and so he cleared himself.

He returned to this county after an absence of about two years, and was taken sick at Mr. Gracey's, and almost naked, and suffering by a bowel complaint. Refitted a little by the humane poor among us, he went to West Chester, Chester county, and called to see his brother Garrett at the old cabin, occasionally trying to learn to read, and saying he was determined to go to school not winter.

The last of September bold, and a certain Joseph Pollock, son-in-law to one of the Van Meesters, came to town, and a neighbor called to Mr. Gracey and acknowledged that this story of the adventure of Charles was true; all about his imprisonment in the jail, his condition, his sufferings, and that he was sold him again into bondage. They are *dead and damned men according to the law of our Eternal God, only wanting* (unless they repent) *for the execution of his righteous vengeance.*—*Ex. Gazette.*

know what we are saying: See Exodus xxi, 16. Deuteronomy xxiv: 7. 1 Timothy, 1: 10.

Charles's soul was so imbued with the love of liberty, that he has often said that he would willingly spend the last drop of his blood for the liberty of the slaves.

One day when Charles and Garrett (half brothers) were together, a gentleman asked them if they had ever seen their fathers? They looked strangely upon the question, and answered that they had never seen, whoit was said were their fathers, but they had both run off some years ago.

These are the customs and manners of slave life.

Notwithstanding they have been raised in manity without being able to read a single verse of the Bible, notwithstanding they have been raised in a state in our streets, not one of them, it is said, have been known to blaspheme the name of their Maker or Redeemer since their arrival here.

The last we heard of this heroic child of nature was, that he passed through Strongstown, East 16 or 18 miles, in the custody of the mayor, and he rode on an old horse that would make good wall-bait, whistling along to keep his courage up. He told the mayor he was going to his old master, who was not a very bad sort of an infidel, but a very great coward. —*Clarion of Freedom.*

The following three advertisements are specimens of the condition in which that class is held at the South,—without regard to colour—which, according to Mr. Calhoun, were never 'created,' and most of whom would certainly have been fortunate had they never been born. The first two are from the St. Louis Republican, and the fourth from a Georgia paper:

BOARDERS WANTED AND BOARDED.

The highest cash price paid for young likely negroes. A large assortment on hand between Third and Fourth, adjoining Girard's stables.

N. B.—Our house will be well secured, and all the advantages of a *jail*,' surrounded by walls, and a basement cell in it.

jy 14 WHITE & TOOLY.

$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Mo. on Sunday, the 23d of July, a negro man named Ben, about 25 or 30 years old. Said boy is a bright mulatto, wears his hair long; had on when he left, black pants, green jeans coat, black glazed hat; no clothes with him except what he had on; no scars recollected; very one large scar in one of his hands, occasioned by his hand being caught in the machinery of a steam mill. The area is supposed to be in this town. He was raised in St. Louis by Mr. Gabriel Paul, and it is thought that he is making his way for that place. I will give the above reward for said Ben, if taken up out of the State, or fifty dollars if taken up out of the County, or twenty-five dollars if taken in the county, AND DELIVERED TO ME IN LEXINGTON, DEAD OR ALIVE.

mo2 3t

$25 REWARD—Ran away on the 11th of June, WASHINGTON, a bright mulatto, about 30 years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, has one or two of his upper front teeth, *blue* eyes, usually wears whiskers, and has a down-cast look when spoken to. *As he is of very bright complexion, he may attempt to pass for a white man.*

I will pay the above reward for his delivery at my plantation, or the above reward in confinement in jail in the State, and fifty dollars for evidence that will convict any white person, or persons, for harbouring him.

M. W. GRACEY.

MACON, MARENGO co. July 11, 1848. 15 4t

Pro-Slavery.

A VOICE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following letter, which we received yesterday morning, with the Charleston post mark, may be a gem of a negro sympathizer, if it is not. We are inclined to think that under all this appearance of idle banter, there is much of the real feeling of the slaveholding South, and therefore we give it a place in our columns, as a specimen of pro-slavery men, here and elsewhere.

We offer no apology for the language used by our correspondent, whatever it may be, we leave the responsibility of expression, which perhaps sound rather harsh to our more delicate readers, to the author. We desire the citizens of the South, helping materially to make up the particular small-talk of Southern society, to have full opportunity of "speaking for themselves."—*N. Y. Globe.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:

CHARLESTON, AUG. 5, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—In the midst of our hot weather, and off from progress in our peculiar institutions, do you not remember how you, as Democrats, have hitherto made use as a bulwark against your fanatical neighbours in their attacks on our rights to property in animals, although you are in the habit of holding your own fellow-creatures in infinitely inferior races? Although you have afforded us ninety-nine favours, will you deny us the one hundred? We have been assailed by the Abolitionists, of better growers of wool of a peculiar species, as though they had a right to complain of them about our domestic affairs. Although we of the South were kind to our negroes, high tariff to protect home industry, let as soon as we perceived that the Northern and Eastern manufacturing interests at our expense, we kicked at their insolence; and you Democrats of the North have sided with us. Now, we have not asked you to make your negroes property protection, having the Constitution all on our side. By our action among ourselves, and the assistance of our Northern Democrats, we have made our negroes property, proper with our home industry, and to extend our rights to our property in negroes, we have taken Texas, Mexico, and Texas; but, WE ARE ALARMED AT THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

It is true that we shall not be cramped for room for fifty years, yet it is useless, under the circumstances in which we are placed, to deny that we are deeply engaged in the growing of a peculiar kind of wool, and we secure an extensive sale for our productions, we claim the same right of our manufactured article for them as the Lackers claim for their cotton fabrics.

You will perhaps ask, 'what species of wool do you grow?'

Well, it is our menino! We grow mingo, congo, and several other species, but that mixed with straight, white, fine fibre does best. We are at present engaged in importing and hiring white backs from the North and from Europe, and we therefore hope that Congress will permit us to have free trade one hundred years, and we will ask other protection to our home industry. Now, as we of the South are tolerably minded to ask a great favour of you, as an inducement for you to assist us with your influence in Congress to permit us to trade with New Mexico and California, we will make a bargain with you, if there, we offer you an extra price for a few hundreds of pure white rams, bearing fine, long and strapping wools. Those rams are usually offered here as not of the best description for mixing and improving the black, rather said knotty fleeces of our black ewes. You will, of course, perceive that the fine, long, mixed breed will brine from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than the equivalent of our black specimens. In the principal growing districts, we are exceedingly anxious to have our rights secured on LET ALONE.

If you do not think the above reasonable demands, we will place CASS in the middle of the log, so that he can tilt Taylor off one end, and Van Buren off the other.

Your humble servant,

MANY PLANTERS AND GROWERS.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The editor of the 'Southerner,' a weekly political paper published in Richmond, Va. represents that slaveholders in the old Dominion are ready to unite on any *general plan* to abolish Slavery *on any terms?* Hear him.

It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery; and, after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be carried into effect, if they can be made to the South. We speak understandingly. We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than five hundred slaveholders of the South; and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory has done it. Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question. When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will also go, and North Carolina and Kentucky will follow suit. This will surround the extreme South with free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very long, we should just as leave own a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves. We may continue this subject in our next, certainly, we have another article.

Editors at the North and Northwest are copying the above article and exulting over it; but they are mistaken. Slavery, they are ignorant of the resolution of the editor of the 'Southerner' with the action of the Virginia General Assembly on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. The members of the Assembly came fresh from the people, and knew their sentiments on the subject much better than the editor of the Southerner, who has long ago ceased to regard Slavery as a thing only to be *tolerated*, and that *only* till it is possible to get rid of it. He has never, we believe, minded much with slaveholders out of Richmond. We have the best reasons to know that the great mass of slaveholders in Virginia are as uncompromising in regarding Slavery as any abolitionist in the 'extreme South.' We are sorry to see our young friend of the Southerner aiding to encourage Abolitionists, by such expressions as his, in their unholy crusade against Slavery. We fear his own spectacles are too deeply tinged with the Anti-Slavery hue. If so, this will account for the misleading he has given to the views of Virginia slaveholders. Like other political editors, he probably represents things as he wishes them to be. We have no disposition to be a medium to rid the South of Slavery '*on any terms.*' But if the Bible be true, (as we contend it is) Slavery is destined to exist to the end of the world, notwithstanding the combinations of false philanthropists. We express our views with the more freedom, as we have sided in circulating specimens of the 'Southerner' in Georgia.—(*Penfield, Geo.*) *Christian Index.*

NEW PLANS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF MEXICO AND CUBA.

We give in another part of to-day's paper, an article from the *National* part of yesterday, headed 'New Schemes of Conquest and Annexation of Territory,' in which it is said that a scheme is on foot to annex the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande to the United States, that General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general. We have seen a letter from Shields, a few days since, we published an article from a New Orleans paper, giving some particulars of a contemplated expedition to Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande, and having for its object the ultimate annexation of this beautiful island to the United States. Thus we expect to see, ere long, some more Mexican, and more increase of territory, and more expansion of the American system of Government, and its attendant blessings.

The *Intelligencer* makes a great 'pother' about the contemplated invasion and future annexation of the Mexican provinces, bordering on the Rio Grande, and declaims much about national honour and national justice—as if it were not in the nature of things impossible for a population, the republics of the North would overrun the whole of Mexico, and we may add, Cuba, too, before many years. If unhappily such a thing should be contemplated, we believe they are, that as an integral portion of the Mexican Confederacy, they will never be free from trouble, and disorder, but be subject, continually, to all the calamities that ensue from revolutions, insurrections, and *emeutes*, occasioned by military ambition, and the ever recurring necessity of the expense of the State, and believe that by annexing themselves to the United States, they would be more secure, more quiet, more free, and their property would be better protected, and that they would be at liberty to develope the great agricultural and mineral resources of their country, which they cannot do, as we conceive we see that they are not prepared to do so, and to secure all the assistance within their reach they can. If General Shields and his associates, have the ability, to sink or swim with the movement in which they have enlisted. Such being our views, we do not see any necessity for the alarm and fuss we see made about the matter. If those provinces succeed in establishing their independence, and their independence is acknowledged by the Government of the leading nations of the world, they will have a perfect right, as Texas had, to seek annexation to the United States, if such be their wishes and if such be well, in all probability, be the ultimate result. If we are in have the whole of Mexico, as appears to be probable, it would be as good a thing as good a method as any other, of getting her.

It may be possible that this expedition of General Shields may be soon suppressed, and he is about to be undertaken, in consequence of the difficulties in the midst of which Congress is placed, in reference to the extension, by non-extension, of Slavery into the new territories. Certain it is, that if successful, it would, in connection with the annexation of Cuba, bring about a complete revolution in the ideas, and rests on the Slavery matter, that would be set aside with good results. Our mechanics and labouring people are the slaves of a state of society which reduces them to a condition of servitude as low as that of the negroes of the South. They are not satisfied with the only, now, open to them out of employment, have they any source on which they can depend for assistance, or means with which to support themselves and their families. They are the victims of competition. When work or employment is abundant, they make out to get a scanty subsistence; when work is scarce, or employment is wanting, they are perfectly free to starve. Such is not the case with the coloured slaves of the South. They are identified with the interests of their masters, they have a claim upon it as well as their masters for their support; and they are not at liberty to procure a rapidly increasing family, as the free labourer of the North, which is a consideration of much consequence under the circumstances. They will not increase so much as to encroach on the means of subsistence.

Again, in Mexico, the institution of Slavery, or human servitude, which, in whatever light it may be viewed, is nothing but Slavery. We mean the system of Peonage, by which a creditor is allowed to hold a perpetual mortgage on the labour of the debtor, until the amount of his debt is paid. Under this system, which is sanctioned and recognized by the laws of that country, and is a municipal and peculiar institution, as lofty as the system of negro Slavery in the Southern States and the island of Cuba, a labourer who becomes indented to his master, is seldom or ever released from his Slavery. It is the interest of the master to keep the labourer in debt and in servitude he remains during the term of his natural life. It is mockery to call such a system by any other name than Slavery.

Slavery thus existing, in one form or another in the North, as well as in the South—in Mexico, as well as in the United States, and in the island of Cuba—if these states were annexed to the United States, the consequence might probably be a balance, or equilibrium between the advocates of Slavery, or servitude, which would be satisfactory to the advocates of each. There would in such case, be no cause of Slavery agitation in Congress or the Church, but the union in the treatment of slaves and in the progress of Emancipation, and as there is nothing in the arguments you employ, whether they involve any interpretation of the Scripture, or your impressions, with respect to the aspects of this institution as it exists in the Southern States, it is not because we shrink from any discussion on the question of Slavery, or as to its operation on the minds of the free. We trust that we are influenced neither by timidity nor by any apprehension that we cannot sustain the conclusions we have drawn from our premises. All that we mean to say, is, that as the subject in all its bearings is before our eyes, as we have anxiously examined the ground, and as we know whether they involve which it discloses, as we have endeavoured to pursue a course, which we believed to be not only strictly consistent with the principles and teaching of the Bible, but to have been approved of heaven, in the actual conditions of Slavery as it has been historically influenced by the uniform treatment of our Church, both

heard them spell and read, and it is no exaggeration to say that for the time and opportunity they have had, they would bear comparison in any school composed of a like number of whites I have ever witnessed. The school has been in operation a little over two months, and most of them are in the 1st and 2d reader of McGuffey. A little girl of but three years of age was spelling in two syllables, and in the 2d reader. Her pronunciation was good. This little coloured school is conducted by a young lady of the name of Miss Lucy Coates, a woman who regards not the slavish prejudices of the multitude, when the cause of justice and humanity are at stake. Here is an example for imitation to our timid Anti-Slavery men; there are hundreds, nay, thousands, scattered in every section of the country, whose heart judgment convinces them, that the friends of liberty are in the right, but are too timid to break loose from their old pro-slavery organizations.

The principle which actuates the first settlement of these slaves is almost subsided. Many of those, I am informed, who first resided there, are now acting a Christian part towards others.

There is one difficulty which I would here mention, and that is, the want of funds to conduct the school. It is the desire of the friends of the school, who first put the school into operation, to continue it, if possible; but funds are needed. Will not some of our Anti-Slavery friends be moved to purse strings, and contribute a little to secure the education of twenty-two coloured children? An opportunity is here presented, whereby the friends of humanity may convince those who are trying to shut the brutish dullness and incapacity of the negro character, that they are capable, by proper treatment, of attaining a high stage of mental culture.

Kind reader, if you have a small donation for the above purpose, direct it to Ely Coates, or Andrew Stevens, Wilton, Miami county, Ohio, and I doubt not it will be thankfully received.

One word on the state of public feeling, and I will close. If you do not, Messrs. Editors, any other means of ascertaining public sentiment in Darke county than through the medium of our county presses, you would be wofully deceived. The truth is, there is a perfect concentration in the public mind, and the free territory vote will astonish the Cass and Taylorites of our region.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HANWAY.

Trial of Drayton.

The *Baltimore Sun* gives a full report of the trial of Drayton in the U. S. Criminal Court at Washington.—We give so much of it as we have room for and is of general interest.

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was Andrew Hoover who identified the two witnesses testified that they were in his possession on Saturday, but were found the next day on board the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the river, in company with Drayton. The next witness H. S. Williams, stated the circumstances of the capture of the schooner, which are already generally known. He was followed by Thomas Orme, whose testimony was more in detail. The evidence given on the 28th of July, we copy in full.

Thomas Orme 1—I was on board the steamer; as we approached the Pearl we saw no other vessel; I did not navigate the steamer; we boarded the schooner; our men went all over the vessel, some to the hatches, which were down; we carried the white men and slaves on the steamer; Hoover was there, and his negroes; I availed myself of frequent opportunities to converse with Drayton, who appeared anxious to come ashore; I asked him to send for me; I told Mr. Drayton if he had anything to say to me, he must do it voluntarily, and of his own free will; I remarked to him, that I thought it foolish to undertake such a thing without the means of resistance.

He replied, substantially, that the opportunity was long enough, and he would not be instrumental in shedding blood. He said he was no Abolitionist, and that upon one occasion he was offered by a negro man $400 to convey him to the North, and he would not do it; also, that he was called a liar in Philadelphia, for saying that the condition of the negroes at the South was better than at the North. He repeated several times the declaration that he was not an Abolitionist. In reference to restitution, Drayton said that the negroes came to him and asked to the cabin several times, and asked him if they should flight, and he answered, no; it's of no use, we are taken. He said that his parents were slaves in Delaware, and he lost a vessel. When we got on board of the Pearl, and ascertained that the negroes were on board, we gave three cheers; there were thirty-five of us and we made the noise to induce them to believe there were more of us. I had thought they had a number of guns.

He said, 'it's no use, we are taken,' He said he was employed by others, that poverty had induced him to it, and he was no Abolitionist. He said that he had been sick since December, 1846, since which time he had done no work. He refused to give information as to who his employers were, as it would not benefit the government, and he expected to end his days in the penitentiary. He said that at twenty one years of age he had a good living, had lost it, and he expected to be a free man, if there was any justice, in this Providence, right save his soul. He spoke of his sickness and misfortunes, as if he thought of his latter end. He said he was not a slave or one of the smaller fry; that he had been employed by others. He said, in answer to a remark, that he had the people here wanted the principals; that he could give information that would lead to the principals, if the slave owners would let him go, or sign a petition for his release. He said that if they (his employers) let his family suffer, perhaps the matter would be different. He said, in answer of Sayres, that he had chartered the vessel of Sayres, in Philadelphia, for one hundred dollars. Sayres said he had nothing more to do with it than to charter the vessel.

Drayton said that Sayres knew nothing of the employers; that he (Sayres) only came down for the purpose of carrying negroes away. In answer to, that Sayres knew nothing more than that he was to convey negroes away. This conversation was all in the hearing of Sayres; said that he objected to English coming here from Philadelphia, but Sayres said that English had never been in Washington, and desired to see it. Sayres and Drayton both said at the supper table, that the first English knew of negroes coming on board was when Drayton told him, at sundown, that seven, or more, of them wanted to go down to the mouth of the river, and he was going to take them. On Drayton we found a watch, which belonged to a negro, which he delivered up; I thought that the guard or something belonged to Drayton, and said to him, if any part of the property belonged to you had better take it; he answered, it all belongs to me by right.

I asked if he had given any value for it—he refused to answer. He admitted that the watch was the negro's. He said that the condition of the slaves at the South was far better than it was to the North. I asked him that I knew some of the masters of the slaves, and it was in this connection he made the remark about the condition. I understood that he knew they were slaves; spoke of Mr. Carter's slaves. He did not say that he knew him Col. Carter's slaves were on board. Speaking of the slaves and the excitement, he remarked, he never great confidence in me, and said that sooner than he took to pieces by a mob, which he feared was the case, he would prefer to go up on deck and let me shoot him. He said the Pearl sailed about 10 o'clock at night, and if he thought yourself would be taken, he would have escaped. I think he said he sailed from the city wharf—Sayres or English might have said this.

I think it more likely that some other person on board might have said to Drayton that he would go to the penitentiary for life. I rebuked persons who spoke to the prisoners instalingly; I remember one person on board who said that he would hang them on the yard-arm. No other person uttered such language. There were no arms on board the schooner, except one double barrel gun, in hold; there were some clubs and axes that might have been used. When Drayton was in the cabin, before he was taken, I told him to come out; and when the door was opened I expected resistance, and kept him within the range of my gun, and I told him he must not get out of the range of the gun; have no recollection of saying, or having heard said to him, if you don't come out we'll blow a hole through you; I have the remark about hanging them on the yard arm was made out of the presence of Drayton. Drayton and I spoke of the large amount of property in the Pearl, and I suppose it was this fact, and his supposition that great excitement would ensue, that led him to speak of the mob.

W. H. Craig. I was board the steamer when she came up to the Pearl, &c. The witness repeated the circumstances of the arrest, &c., of the vessel, all of which I omit.)

Samuel Baker. I am a sea faring man, and was captain of the steamer Salem. The schooner Pearl lay in Cornfield harbor, above Point Lookout. It was 2 o'clock. I navigated the steamer. The Pearl was in condition to go up the bay, and nowhere else; she was not sea worthy. We passed the Pearl near Piney Point, and went in the steamboat to Cone river after sunset. Cone river is opposite Point Lookout. Saw an hermaphrodite brig lying under Point Lookout, about three miles from where we had captured the Pearl; the place where the brig lay was a place where vessels bound up the bay, or up the river, anchor when the wind is ahead; it is not a place of general anchorage; it is no place where water, &c., can be obtained.

The weather was not such as would compel any vessel put into such a place; I did not see the name of the brig; I can't say the brig was there when we captured the Pearl. The wind was northwest at the time of the capture; rather a sailing breeze for any vessel; it was a five knot breeze; this breeze was such that the brig could not have anchored there at all; she might have got up or down the bay, as she pleased.

Cross examination.—The witness here underwent a searching examination. If I were a vessel drawing three feet front and five back, with a head wind and tide, I would not have gone into the bay that night at all; but, if I were on such an expedition as the schooner was, I don't think I would sleep.

Did not spend the brig; can say if she had a cargo. Cornfield harbour is a common anchorage. Nothing unusual for a down-eastern vessel to anchor anywhere; they sometimes anchor in the Bay of Fundy. We had pleasant weather all the time; we had no such weather as to compel the brig to anchor where she did. After we passed Point Lookout, we had a fair breeze; I think the brig was gone; the line intervening was four hours. If she had sailed up the Potomac, I must have seen her. Did not spend the brig; can say if she had a cargo.

Cornfield harbour is a common anchorage. Nothing unusual for a down-eastern vessel to anchor anywhere; they sometimes anchor in the Bay of Fundy. We had pleasant weather all the time; we had no such weather as to compel the brig to anchor where she did. After we passed Point Lookout, we had a fair breeze; I think the brig was gone; the line intervening was four hours. If she had sailed up the Potomac, I must have seen her. I have been in Cone river; I was there last Saturday week; I was in the steamer in Cone river; I was there in December last; I was in the steamer at the time; I was in Cone river; I was there in December last; I was in the steamer at the time; I was in Cone river; I was there in December last; I was in the steamer at the time; I was

adopt as their own the previous nomination of the Independent Democrats, so, we presume, he will readily and gladly withdraw his name now that a nomination is made by a Convention whose platform covers the ground which he and his Hampshire friends have hitherto occupied. Notwithstanding the recent proclamation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, we have too much confidence in his good judgment, and honest purpose, to suppose that he will not give the weight of his influence, and his individual efforts to elect the Nominees of the Free-Land-Men.

We hope, next week, to lay before our readers some of the speeches made at Buffalo.

PRO SLAVERY HOT AT NEWARK.—We learn incidently that a riot occurred in Newark, a few evenings since at an Anti-Slavery meeting held in Clarkson Hall. The windows were broken, the benches destroyed, the office broken into, and a number of Anti-Slavery publications stolen. We hope the thieves will make a good use of them. No particulars have reached us, but we presume the disturbance is a continuance of the difficulty reported by a correspondent at Newark in the *Standard* some two or three weeks since. We regret that he has not sent a further report.

THE AMISTAD CASE.—The demand of Ruiz and Montes, the Cuban pirates, upon the Government of the United States for the payment of $50,000 for the noble felows of the Amistad, has been again rejected by the in Congress. The Senate, we believe, has not been lost in the House. The U. S. Congress, however, will yet pay the money for these men as slaves, whom a U. S. Court declared to be freemen, should we have a Cass or Taylor administration, and the claimants are persevering.

☞ Our neighbour Robinson has got out a new and very good political caricature, representing Van Buren astride a Buffalo wheel is leaping Salt river, tossing Taylor one way with his horns, and kicking Cass another way with his heels.

HON. J. CROWELL, M. C., from Ohio will accept our thanks for a copy of his sound and excellent speech on Slavery in the District of Columbia.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.—Perhaps we owe our reader an apology for the publication of the long communication on our 4th Page, which however well written, and sound it may be—on that point we have nothing to say—is foreign to the purpose of this journal. Having however, inadvertently published a communication stating certain facts of an opposite character, which we, supposed would trouble nobody, or call forth a rejoinder, we are bound in common fairness to permit a reply. The discussion ends here.

We need not, we presume, call attention to the article on our 1st Page from the *New York Herald* called forth by a rumor of a recent abortive attempt at revolution in Cuba. The Herald is good evidence that the slave power will not be contented with the extension of Slavery into California and New Mexico.

Congressional

Debate in the Senate—The Oregon Bill—Speech of Mr. Webster.

By the reports of the recent debates in the Senate, we we observe that Mr. Webster has at last thought it worth while to make himself heard on the great question, which, for all that he did about it might have been settled in favour of Slavery a month ago. The 'thunder' of the Great Daniel, however, in heard this time, luckily before the curtain falls, though without producing the effect that was intended. The amendment against which he contended, and for the soundest reasons as he shows in his speech, was passed by a large vote in its favour. It provides that the line of the Missouri Compromise shall be applied to Oregon as follows:

'That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise line, as defined by the eighth section of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories,' approved March 6, 1820, be, and the same is hereby declared to extend to the Pacific Ocean; and the said eighth section, together with the Compromise therein effected, is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the territories of Oregon and California, in connection with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted.

Mr. Webster exposed this new 'dodge' on the part of the slaveholders, as an attempt to obtain an acknowledgment of the right of establishing Slavery in all Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. He further said:—

I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, and under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitation of great interests, against all complaints, against all compromises.

The Bill was finally passed and sent back to the House with certain amendments, the most important of which was that referred to in the following debate. The House however rejected it by a vote of 121 nays to 85 yeas. So Oregon is far from having a Government as she was a month ago.

Since the above was in type the Yeas and Nays in the House on the Senate's Amendment have been received and the only yeas from the Free States—which was virtually to vote extend Slavery South of 36 deg. 30 min. were:

MEW YORK—A. Birdsall of Broome.
PENNSYLVANIA—R. Brodhead, C. Brown, C. J. Ingersoll.

And the only nay was that of J. W. HOUSTON of Delaware.

On the 12th inst, the Bill was returned to the Senate, and an interesting debate ensued on a motion of Mr. Benton that the Senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Calhoun declared that the question was one of vital importance to the South—far more so than the Union of the States. He concluded an excited speech, by declaring that he felt no solicitude regarding the Missouri Compromise; the Senate, he said, might do as they pleased with it; the South would act for herself.

The debate was participated in by several other Senators, and among them Gen. Houston of Texas, who advocated Mr. Beaton's motion, and declared that though he would defend the rights of the South, he 'would not carry a crumbe to Pugsel's sound for the extension of Slavery?' He was accused by Southern Senators with being a traitor to the South, which charge he repelled indignantly, though he gave an evasive answer to a question as to what his course would be in case of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to California and New Mexico. The honourable Senator from Texas is evidently not a Dissunionist. Mr. Benton's motion was rejected, and the Union would be endangered unless this Bill was passed in such a form as to satisfy the South, said:

Sir, it's all fustian! (laughter, sir) It is all sound and fury, signifying nothing. Philosophers tell us, sir, that a pebble, dropped in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, would agitate the waters on the shores of China. It would be a small agitation, it is true sir; but it would be a storm, a tornado, compared to the agitation now threatened to this Union. Considering all these threats of dissolution as pretty well blustering, I move, sir, that the Senate recede from its amendment.

While we are writing, the news has arrived that the Senate finally passed the Oregon Bill, on Sunday morning, as it came from the House,—that is by having out the Missouri Compromise amendment—a vote of 29 ayes to 25 nays. All of the Senators from the free States, who were present, and Sprunce of Delaware, Benton of Missouri, and Houston of Texas, voted to recede from the amendment, and pass the Bill. The negative vote was entirely from the slave States. So Oregon is to be Free Soil for Free men, and though in the nature of things it could be nothing else, yet it may be recorded as a triumph of the Free States that the assertion of a principle the right of the slaveholders to territory South of 36 deg. 30 min. for the extension of Slavery, was not admitted in the Bill." The debate was an excited one, and Mr. Webster is reported to have made a strong speech. During the final debate on the Bill in the Senate, a violent quarrel took place between Messrs. Benton and Butler, the latter having accused the former, as was supposed, of having violated the seal of secrecy when the Senate had been, on some former occasion, in session with closed doors. Mr. Benton gave the lie in return, in very offensive language, the parties were with difficulty kept from coming to blows.

Both Houses finally adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. President Polk signed the Oregon Bill but wrote a Message since Congress adjourned, giving his reasons for so doing. He did not feel at liberty to withhold his sanction to the Bill' inasmuch as the southern line of Oregon is some hundreds of miles North of 36 deg. 30 min. *'Had I,' he says, embraced Territorial Legislation with that Compromise, the question presented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions.'*

Domestic Correspondence.

Letter from Samuel J. May.—The Buffalo Convention.

BUFFALO, August 4th, 1848.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have been almost carried away by the enthusiasm of the thousands, from all parts of our country north of Mason & Dixon's line, by whom I have been surrounded the last three days. Could we have seen such a movement of the political world five or ten years after the Anti-Slavery agitation was commenced, we should have said 'it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.' Most of the time that I was able to be in the Convention, it seemed as if I were in an Anti-Slavery meeting; or would have so seemed had I not missed the faces, that I have been most accustomed to see on such occasions. A great deal of high Anti-Slavery thought, and deep Anti-Slavery feeling was expressed by many of the speakers; and I observed that the highest thought and the deepest feeling received the heartiest response from the Mass. I am persuaded that the people are far in advance of their leaders; and would espouse much more Anti-Slavery truth than they give them.

But the leaders spoke and acted like emancipated men. They had broken away from the thraldom of party and seemed to be rejoicing themselves in a true freedom of speech and an untrammeled regard for the rights of humanity. I shall send you herewith what is called a full report made by Mr. Oliver Dyer, who is an assistant. But it does not contain a tythe of what was said. Some of the best speeches were made at the informal meetings, of which no report was even attempted. So that no one who was not here, can ever know a tenth part of the good things that were said for Man and Liberty.

The report, though it purports to be phonographic, is far from accurate. If I may judge from the transcript it gives of the little, which I said, it is very far from correct. But it could hardly be otherwise. The crowd was so dense, especially upon and around the platform, that the reporters had scarcely room to move their limbs, and the heat was so intense that they were continually obliged to use their handkerchiefs to catch the perspiration from their brows, instead of their pens to record the words that were continually coming (often in copious streams) from the different speakers, that followed each other in quick succession. Frederick Douglass was repeatedly called for, both at the regular and informal meetings; but he was unable to speak, excepting a few sentences on account of the state of his voice.

The most important part of the doings of this Convention you have as accurately as we received it—the Report of the large Committee on Resolutions with a Brief Address to the Nations. This is to be taken as the platform of the new political party, now formed. It was received with uproarious, deafening applause. Three times three, three times three, and three times three again; hats and handkerchiefs whirling all over that was conspicuous, if attorned and happy faces, in concert with the huzzas that were coming, like the rush of many waters, from their united voices.

You and I, of course, shall miss from this *expose* of principles, many things that we deem essential to a just expression of principles. But it is the best of a very bad world. Still it seems to me a mighty stride beyond the position of either of the other political parties. And, as such, ought to be hailed by all lovers of humanity as an evidence of progression in the political world.

The nominations, you will see, were made by the Committee of Delegates, a body amounting to five hundred and twenty or thirty men, sent in a certain proportion, from all the States represented. None but themselves were admitted to their meeting; and no reporter was there to record the statements, appeals and arguments, by which that body was brought, as we are told, to make the nominations *with entire* unanimity. I have been assured by several of the members, that there was the utmost courtesy and fairness in the deportment of the different parties, that were brought together there to harmonize, if they could. Certainly these graces were very noticeable in the Mass Convention; and whenever I heard gentlemen of different parties conversing together, the only wish I heard expressed was to get a broad and deep platform; and then the best men that could be obtained to stand upon it before the nation, at the approaching crisis. The Committee seemed modest to themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by their Utica Convention. I am told a letter was read from him, in which he placed himself entirely at the disposal of this body; and exonerated his partizans from all obligations to press his claims.

Soon after the Convention had its minutes come together, I am told, the friends of Mr. McLean communicated a letter from him, declaring his determination not to be considered as a candidate for the nomination. Mr. Giddings, whose name had been frequently heard as a probable nominee, made known to those who wish not to be thought as an aspirant to that honour. Mr. Wilmot did the same. This relieved the Convention from the influence which their contending claims might otherwise have had upon the choice (and at the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received a majority of votes in his favour. It was then moved that he be nominated by acclamation; and this was done. The same course was pursued respecting the Vice President; and Mr. Charles F. Adams was placed in nomination with the same unanimity.

I have not yet heard what assurances were received from Mr. Van Buren, or were given by his political confederates, that he would be true to the principles avowed by this new Liberty Party; nor do I foresee how he can reconcile his old opinions and conduct with the doctrines which his new friends call upon him to avow and pursue. His letter to this Union Convention seems to me to imply a continued approval of his course, when in the presidential chair, not excepting (for he does not except) his declarations touching Slavery in the District of Columbia—his sanction given to a violation of the United States Mail—and the steps he took with reference to the Amistad Captives. If he still thinks that what he then did, or proposed to do in those several respects, was right in principle, or required by the Compromises of the Constitution, I see not how he can in good faith adopt all the principles announced in the fundamental Resolutions of this Convention, and govern himself accordingly. But we shall see what we shall see, and hear what we shall hear. He may satisfy many, that the conduct of his Administration, touching the enslaved in our country, was required by the Constitution as he then interpreted it; but he can never satisfy me that it was righteous or humane. And a man who could do as he did, cannot have my confidence.

Let not however, those Whigs who mean to vote for Gen. Taylor, taunt with inconsistency those who have given in their adhesion to the Nominee of this Convention; for there over was a set of men who so egregiously stultified themselves as those Whigs of the North will do, who vote for General Taylor.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

Letter from Harrisburg.—Meeting of the E. P. A. S. Society.

HARRISTOWN, 11th August, 1848.

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has just closed its session. It was held, in accordance with an arrangement entered into last year, in the Baptist church in this village. For the privilege of occupying this house, we pay the sum of forty-five dollars annually, or fifteen dollars a day—the occasions usually continuing in session three days. That there is no duty less grateful than the censuring of those with whom we are connected in any friendly way, in the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, none realize so fully as those who feel bound to inflict such censure, and it is with reluctance that I here express what I believe to be the sentiment of a great majority of the members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, that a truly Christian church would have been glad to grant the house in which it worshipped for an Anti-Slavery Convention, without price, under the conviction that in so doing, it would be laboring for the establishment of principles which are an integral and very important part of Christianity, and without the success of which, the religion of Christ can never triumph. The pastor of the congregation, Mr. Hutchins, attended our meetings throughout, and I believe, was thought an Abolitionist as a man can be who continues his connection with a Church that fellowships slaveholders, and who still consents to support a Government into the very essence of which the principle of Slavery is thoroughly incorporated.

This year, for the first time, the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania have had the pleasure of listening to Parker Pillsbury, who was invited by our Executive Committee to come on for the especial purpose of attending this Convention. I need not say to you that he was at once welcomed to all hearts. The opinion has been expressed by many of the oldest and staunchest Abolitionists in this region, that no speaker from abroad has ever entered this field whose sentiments met with a more candid response from the Anti-Slavery men and women of Pennsylvania. His calm earnestness and impressive energy united to the conscience of his hearers, certainly render him one of the most efficient speakers we have ever had among us. He remains a few days in this region, and we should only be too glad to keep him longer.

Much curiosity was felt to hear William W. Brown, and I can safely say that none were disappointed in to his ability. The testimony of men of the class to which he belongs is especially desirable, and is certainly more sought after by those who are not completely identified with the cause, than that of any others. His remarks on a resolution introduced on the last day of the Convention, deploring the attempt made to Southern Ministers to hear his many wrongs without resistance, in the hope, ill defined though it might be, that the Anti-Slavery agitation would ultimately effect his deliverance, were especially instructive, coming, as they did, from one who had had better opportunities than any individual present for forming a just opinion upon the subject. He expressed the decided opinion that, as a general thing, such influence was felt but faintly, and declared that it was altogether inadequate to such a result among a class like that of the slave population of the South, which generally, he believed, would rather turn against each other forever at the pleasure of their oppressors.

A resolution was introduced by the business committee, referring to the case of Drayton and Sayres, of the schooner Pearl, in which an allusion was made to the diabolical punishment of the whipping post to those who have entered suit against them. This resolution offered to our friend James N. Buffum an opportunity of laying before the meeting some interesting facts concerning the treatment those men are receiving in prison—facts elicited during a recent visit which he made to Washington. He stated that he found that the rations the prisoners are allowed but two meals daily, and have been not recently provided with beds of any kind whatever—that even their provision was made by their personal friends—and that it is an express condition imposed by the authorities, that all communications to them shall be made in a language not generally used by the inhabitants of the jailor of the national prison in which they are confined. Mr. Remond, who was present during the latter part of the Convention, also made a spirited and interesting speech on this resolution.

A resolution was also adopted, warmly recommending the Liberator, Standard and Freeman to our support. Mr. Pillsbury made an excellent speech on this resolution in which he was very severe on the National Eagles, Star Spangled Banners and all the tribe of literary periodicals so called. No one present could have refused to assent to the justice of the reproaches he heaped upon the literary character of what is termed our 'national literature' and the necessity for something more solid and substantial; and certainly that taste must be wretched indeed which could tolerate the sickly and unmanly sentimentality of our flimsy fiction and milk and water Monthlies, when for two dollars a year we can have the Liberator to fill the other excellent reading which you serve up to your subscribers every week), an occasional poem such as the magnificent ode to Lamartine in the last Standard.

James and Lucretia Mott who have just returned from their tour in Western New York and Canada, were present, as well as a great many other old friends of the cause in the country round about, and altogether, the meeting was one of the most interesting we have had for years. Some familiar faces, however, were wanting. Among the absent whom we always look for on such occasions, I miss the Gerrit Smiths, of whom he is aware, in the West. We have, you know, appropriated him almost exclusively to ourselves, for years, and regard him entirely as one of us. Thoroughly tried, and no less thoroughly esteemed by the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, we always feel his absence at such time to be no inconsiderable loss to us. His splendid eloquence and irresistible logic the cause owes at least as much as to any other lecturer who has ever entered the field of labour. Though illness and death prevented the attendance of others whom we are wont to greet on this occasion, and whose presence always adds to the interest of these annual reunions, the Convention could not, I think, have failed to give eminent satisfaction to all. It is thought by many to have been larger than that of last year, the sessions of which, you will recollect, were well attended throughout.

It was proposed to raise the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to meet the present contingencies of the enterprise. At the close of the last session, the Committee on Ways and Means reported that they had collected, in cash and pledges, more than six hundred dollars, showing a good degree of sympathy on the part of the members of the Society, in contributing of their means for the furtherance of the cause, taking all things into consideration.

I refer you to the official account of the proceedings, which the Secretary will doubtless have ready for the next number of the Freeman, for a particular account of the doings of the Society during the present year, consisting with the Church and with the Government, and also concerning the Free Soil movement.

Yours as ever,

H. W. G.

We publish the following letter at the request of the writer. It is perhaps, hardly necessary to state, in view of all that we have heretofore published, that the writer has—wilfully it would seem—misrepresented us. We favour theoretically and practically the use of free-labour products, safar as it is convenient, and we know of nobody who does more than this. The difference between us and those who find fault with us is, that we practise what we decline to profess as a duty, while they profess as a duty what they cannot, and do not mean to practise.

Letter from William Griffith.

NEW GARDEN, Ohio, 7th mo: 21, 1848.

FRIEND GAY:—Enclosed is, a sheet of cotton, sleeveless paper of course, I send you two dollars; and when the time is up for which that will pay, I wish thee to stop sending me the *Standard*. I wish to be a consumer as far as practicable from everything that supports Slavery, and I believe there is no one way in which Slavery can be more effectually sustained than by the purchase of slave-grown produce. Some of your great Carolina lecturers, when out here, denounced James K. Polk as a thief, asserted that he had not eaten a meal for ten years that was not stolen, that even the coat on his back was stolen; and does any Anti Slavery man deny that the slaveholder is a thief and a robber of the very worst cast? that not the produce only but the producer also is stolen? How then does the character of goods become changed? If we buy of a robber can we be any other than a robber's right? In regard to petty robbers common sense answers no, and the receiver is held to be equally guilty and punishable with the thief; how then this difference in favour of the most stupendous system of robbery and wrong that is at present extant on the earth? Are not slaveholders and the consumers of slave produce as much a brotherhood of thieves as S. S. Foster proved the American Church to be? It requires more charity rithan I am at all times possessed of to keep me from suspecting that many, even of the leading Abolitionists, are not acting hypocritically, and that the loaves and fishes, though they appear small, have not more to do in dictating their course, than love for the down trodden.

Thee will probably say by this as thee did by friend Grew's letter, that it is characterized rather by a lack of faith than by a lack of love of the cause. So be it. Again finding must necessarily precede fault-mending. Is it not a large portion of the business of the *A. S. Standard* to find fault with the United States Government? the State Governments? various functionaries of Government? the Democratic Party? the Whig Party? the Liberty Party? the Church and the Clergy? with Henry Grew and everybody else that holds and disseminates sentiments opposite to its own? Or thee may say, as William L. Garrison did to a correspondent on the same subject, that I am bound to use correct language. So be it again. But I claim as great a right to use the pronoun instead of a pronoun instead of a nominative, as an editor has to use the plural instead of the singular when speaking of himself.

I understand the *Standard* to justify the indiscriminate use of slave grown produce, and to the extent I consider it pro-slavery. Such appears to be the leading influence in the A. S. Society, and we can hardly expect the organ of a Society to be better than the best. After expressing so much I dismiss the subject, hoping for the regeneration of both.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

Notes on New Books.

The Writings of Cassius Marcellus Clay, including Speeches and Addresses. Edited, with a Preface and Memoir, by Horace Greeley. New York, Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1848;

Captain Cassius Marcellus Clay is one of those comfortable people who never, for a moment, suspect that they are not very great men. It would not be easy to persuade him that the world can go quietly about its usual avocations, unless kept constantly informed of all his movements. He doubts if the mass of his countrymen venture to form an opinion upon any given subject until his own has been announced. Of older men than himself have imprudently come to any conclusions before the world knew that he was to come as its guide and teacher, he, at least, is sure, that they will modify their opinions, by his own, or that supposed truths will become axioms by the light which his genius will throw upon them. 'If I have advanced,' he says, in the Dedication of the Volume before us, 'nothing very new, I flatter myself that I have placed old truths in a striking light, and in a new words. . . . . In touching the serious subjects of Religion, Morals, and Government I have looked conscience full in the face, and have spoken what I saw.' The innocent reader who knows nothing of Mr. Clay and expects to find that in this self-announced Saviour the 'Coming Man' has already arrived, will be surprised when he turns to the oracles, to discover that they are no better than the ordinary productions of mortals, holy one, or the crude thoughts of an aspiring Sophomore. We have certainly heard many a college youngster, fresh from recitation in Blair or Paley, talk much more to the purpose.

History opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Cassius Marcellus Clay—we love to give his whole name;' Mrs Skeggs' own was not more emphonious—was never intended by nature for a great man. 'No one ever threw away more rashly a chance for greatness' is sometimes said of him, but we think he never had it. One would not blame a cabbage for not becoming a cauliflower, or even a turnip for not being a Ruta Baga in the forest, though the ignorant gardner, or woodman might mistaking the one for the other, expect such a result. There are certain phyly proverbs touching the folly of attempting impossible things with the ears or tails of donkeys, which we think might be applied to this disrespectful. The more elegant aphorism of *Poeta nascitur, non fit*, is no less true of great men than of poets. Mr. Clay has lost no chance of being a great man, simply because to be great is not his nature. Whatever opportunity might do for him, he has not the genius to understand, and avail himself of its gifts. The accident of the times, and a fervid temperament placed him in a position in which greatness was thrust upon him, but it would not stay because there were no qualities in him which could nurture it, and give it growth. That which might have been a chance for greatness to another man, was to him only a chance to show how little he was worthy of it. In the dedication to this volume of his Writings, Speeches, and Addresses, he avows himself ambitious, and in its publication he has made a desperate effort to maintain that notoriety which has accidentally attended his movements for several years, and which has been by mistakes for a noble ambition. No doubt if he will accomplish even so poor a purpose. Few, we presume, will read it, and those few will only tarry over its pages, as we have done, not to learn from one who so modestly announces his coming 'not to destroy, but to save,' new forms of truth, or old ones, in Morals, Religion, and Government, but to measure again the deeds of the Pro-slavery Captain, by the words of the Anti-Slavery editor. To any one fond of striking exhibitions of human absurdity and inconsistency, we commend the work for the amusement of an idle hour.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connection between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the proper names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. New York, Harper and Brothers, 82 Cliff street.

No Theologian should be without a copy of this very valuable work upon his study table, and the mere student of the New Testament will find it such an assistant in his labours as he can procure in no other volume ever published. Its plan is at once simple and comprehensive, and its completeness and method make it not only perfect as a Concordance, but a full and thorough Index to the New Testament. It does not even require that the student should be a Greek scholar, but is adapted for those who cannot tell one letter of the Greek alphabet from another, and thus easily and effectually opens the Scriptures of the New Testament, in the original, to every one capable of reading the English language. Every word in the Greek Testament is given in alphabetical succession, with the series of passages annexed in which each such word occurs; the passages being quoted from the English translation, and the word or words exhibiting the Greek word under consideration being printed in Italic letters. A doubtful or obscure meaning to any passage may thus be cleared up at a glance by comparison with every other passage where similar words occur, and the beauty or force of any sentence, which may have been lost in the translation, can not fail to be made apparent by such new rendering of the passage in question as may be obvious to the reader. Schmid's Concordance is made the basis of the work, but every word in that was carefully copied and compared with the original Greek, and the Translation, that this might be free from any of the errors into which the author of that had fallen. The work has cost its compiler, George V. Wigram, and his assistants, years of labour and research, and is a most important addition to Biblical literature.

The Diplomatic and Official Papers of Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State. New York, Harper and Brothers.

Mr. Webster's most enduring monument, probably, will be this book. It is in itself a complete history of the important events which transpired during his term of office, and comprises his Correspondence relative to the Right of Search, and the Foreign Slave Trade, will make him name no less honoured by future Statesmen than it is by his contemporaries. However much he may be wanting to himself, and to his Time, on the great question of Slavery, he has paid great attention to it, and which must in its immediate and future results be the one which will be studied by posterity with the greatest interest, it should not, and will not be forgotten that in the settlement of all difficulties and disputes relating to our Northern boundaries, Mr. Webster probably saved the country from a war. The volume is a most valuable one of State Papers, and is accompanied with an Introduction, said to be written by a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts, remarkable as a compact and lucid history of the various Treaties, and the Diplomatic Correspondence of the work. The book also contains a fine portrait of Mr. Webster, and an excellent map of the various boundary lines between the United States and the British Provinces.

Life in Baltimore, or Mysteries of the Monumental City. By Paul Pry, Jr. Baltimore: S. E. Smith, Baltimore, Berford & Co. Astor House.

Since Sue's 'Mysteries of Paris,' the Mysteries of almost every large city in the known world have been told with various degrees of success. The author of Life in Baltimore aims higher than many of his brethren who have chosen similar titles, and inculcates a better morality than is usually found in works of this class. We observe that he advocates the Temperance cause, and devotes a chapter to Slavery in such plain-spoken terms, that we wonder his book was not indicted as an Incendiary Publication. It clearly comes within the meaning of the statute of Maryland, and might also be construed into a libel upon Hope H. Slaughter.

The Battle of Buena Vista, with the Operations of the 'Army of Occupation' for the Month: By James Henry Carleton, Captain of the first Regiment of Dragoons. Harpes & Brothers, 82 Cliff St. 1848.

Those interested in the minute history of the Battle of Buena Vista, and surely all Taylor men ought to be, for his only known qualification for the Presidency is the skill, rapidity and certainty, with which he and his 'grape' killed the Mexicans—will be certain to find it in this volume. It contains 238 pages, and might, one would suppose, give in that space the particular manner of the slaying of each individual on both sides. It does we believe everything but that.

Holden's Dollar Magazine. Charles W. Holden, 109 Nassau St., New York. Frederick Rasly Cincinnati, Ohio. Redding & Co. State St. Boston.

Mr. Holden has struck into a new path in Monthly Magazine Literature His is not only the cheapest publication of the kind for the number of its pages, but it compares favourably with other Monthlies in the character of its articles. Its illustrations are always good, its Literary Notices judicious, and the Topics of the Month piquant and various. We refer to the Advertisement in another column.

Gowrie, or the King's Plot, by G. P. R. James. Harper and Brothers.

Mr. James's novels certainly have readers on this side the Atlantic, as well as on the other, or he would not find a publisher in the Messrs. Harpur. We are not familiar with his works, but we observe that this one opens on the 14th of August, 1600, with a young man dressed in the costume of the times who was seen standing on one of the little bridges in the town of Padua. We presume he is the same young gentleman, who has been seen by Mr. James' readers, for lady knows how many years before, in every conceivable difficult format pash, and in various other striking situations. His adventures will be followed with interest in 'Gowrie, or the King's Plot,' by the author's many admirers.

The London Quarterly Review, July. A. Scott & Co. Boston St.—A very Tory Review, in the pay of Prince and England, and another upon the Revolutions in Italy, will meet the warm approval of the opponents of progress in this Country, as it has no doubt, met that of the Tories of England. Those who are not satisfied with our views of Politics and Revolutions, will find enough to be pleased with in the other subjects treated of in this No. Among them are Painting, Modern Chivalry—an interesting article—the Jesuits, Walpole's Letters to the Contess of Ossory, Entrails of Land, and Sir Fowell Buxton's Memoir—of especial value and interest to all engaged in the Anti Slavery enterprise in this country.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday last, but the news she brings is of less interest than we are accustomed to look for now from Europe.

There is as yet, no outbreak in Ireland, though the excitement continues to increase, and there seems little probability that a collision with the Government can be much longer avoided. The *Habeas Corpus* Act has been suspended and some new arrests have been made.

Order continues in Paris, the majority of a National Assembly of Dissenters in the Assembly. The Minister of Finance stated that a loan of from 175 millions to 200 millions, would be sufficient for present exigencies. The Lyons Hall Road has been purchased by the Government.

A corps of 5000 Austrians had crossed the Po, and marched upon Ferrara and Commachio. It had retired, however on the appearance of a division of 9,000 Piedmontese sent by Charles Albert. The Pope's troops in Ferrara and Ancona were defeated in an engagement near Governolo. Ferrara is within the Papal dominions, and great excitement was caused at Rome by the movements of the Austrians. The Pope solemnly protested against it, and the Assembly passed an unanimous vote in favour of a General League of all the Italian States against Austria.

The Duke of Genoa, the second son of Charles Albert, has been elected to the throne of Sicily. King Ferdinand, of Naples, has consequently determined to invade Sicily with an army of 30,000 men. The King of Sardinia will endeavour to obtain a portion of his troops to the aid of the Sicilians and his son.

A severe battle has been fought between the Carlists under Carrera, and the troops of Queen Isabella, in which the latter were defeated. The Carlists are in great force and the Queen have inspired the Carlists with new hopes.

Died.

At Germantown, Pensylvania, on the 13th instant, THOMAS R. ROBINSON, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, aged 32 years.

In Syracuse, on the morning of the 27th of July, Mrs. ELIZABETH O., wife of Hiram Putnam Esq., aged 60.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard—from July 15, to July. 14, 1848.

474 George Sharpe, Abington Ct.	$ 2 00
467 George Atwood, Marston Mills Mass.	2 00
468 Benjamin Coffin do do	2 00
472 Joseph Savage. Syracuse N. Y.	2 00
438 J S. Treat, Voluntown, Ct.	1 00
470 Dr. Cadwallader Ct.	2 00
469 Daniel Clapp, Shrewsbury, Mass.	2 00
406 D. Reed, West Killingly Ct.	50
478 John Russell, Salem, Mass.	2 00
419 Stephen Barker, Methuen "	2 00
416 R. R. Crosby, Boston	25
488 Sohn C. Smith, "	1 00
421 Jan. Reynolds, Pembroke, Me.	2 00
432 Silas Pepson, Painsville, O. "	1 00
374 Wm. M. Folger, Nawenna "	2 00
477 Wm. Fraser, "	56
426 Gideon Blanchard, Cortsville "	5 00
416 Jonathan Pierce, South Charleston, O.	2 00
417 E. Ollerod, Wooster "	60
478 B. Rodgers, Randolph O. "	2 00
478 Oliver Barr Rootstown "	1 00
440 Wm. Taylor, W. Brookfield, Mass.	1 00
436 Erra Clarke Twinsburgh "	62
427 Wm. B. Storer, Akron, O.	1 00
444 Lambert and Plumby, Somerton	2 00
464 I. S. Smith, Dorchester Mass.	2 00
419 Sarah A. Allen, Boston	2 00
439 Amos Ballou Lonsdale R. I.	50
468 Rufus Reynolds, Purchase N. Y.	2 00
442 J. S. Clark, Hampton, Ct.	1 00
432 O. M. Dewing, Westminster, Mass.	1 00
504 A. Weller, Skaneateles, N. Y.	1 00
504 Mrs. J. Whittlemore, Boston, Ms.	1 00
476 Jesse Wright, Penn, Ind.	1 00
501 Daniel Carmichael, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
476 B. P. Foster, Flint, Michigan	1 00
471 Calvin Carmichael South Middletown, N. Y.	1 00
499 Samuel Clarke New Vernon, N. Y.	1 00
512 Ambrose Cook, Charleston, Michigan	1 00
469 Rachel Carmichael, Highland "	1 00
480 David E. Dodge, Syracuse, N. Y.	1 00
480 Rev. Mr. Kyle, Barryville "	1 00
840 S. W. Erray, Monroe "	1 00
469 James Batchelor Marlboro, N. H.	2 00

DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

Wendell Phillips, Boston, Pledge, (Paid in June.) $ 250 00

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas.

☞ NOTICE.—By the post-office law now in force, publishers of newspapers are permitted to send, in their papers to subscribers, bills unreceipted; but a receipted bill subjects the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, therefore, will find a bill, unreceipted of course, in their papers at the expiration of the time to which they have paid. The amount received for subscription is acknowledged above, and the whole number of the paper to which the subscriber has paid precedes his name.

NOTICES.

A STATED MEETING OF THE CLARKSON ANTI-SLAVERY FREEMEN

will be held in New Garden Lyceum House, Chester county Pennsylvania, on Saturday, August 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

COATES PRESTON, *Rec. Sec.*

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLOURED FREEMEN

of the United States, will be held in CLEVELAND, OHIO commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September next.

Let the Coloured Freemen all rally to this important gathering. This is a CRISIS, and something we MUST and WILL DO!

We hope to see the East, North, South and West, come up in one mighty, unbroken phalanx, to do battle for God and humanity!

Signed, by request of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, the Western parts of New York and Pennsylvania being ready.)

M. R. DELANY.

HAMILTON, OHIO, June 6, 1848.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-NIC AT WEST-WINFIELD, ON SEPTEMBER 6th, 1848.

The friends of the slave will hold a Pic-Nic at the time above mentioned, where a variety of useful and ornamental articles will be exhibited for sale. The Pic-Nic will commence at 10 A. M. and continue through the day. The friends of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in the region of Central New York, are respectfully invited to attend. Three millions of our brothers and sisters in chains and Slavery, the slaveholder triumphant in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, will soon make further aggressions on the slumbering North is awakened. Come all that have a wish to do something for our oppressed brethren, let no act falter, come to the rescue.

The following well-known advocates of human rights are expected to be in attendance and address the people, ADIN BALLOU and Dr. D. Ripley of Massachusetts.

There will also be an Anti-Slavery meeting on the 7th of September, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARANDA A. E. GREEN, DOLLY TUCKMAN,
SARAH GREEN, LAURA KLUPED,
HANNAH BUCKLIN, PHEBE BACKUS,
EMELINE MERRICK, JULIA ANN EATON,
HENRIETTA BIRDT, LAURA TENNER,
EVELINE HINES, SOPHRONIA TUCKMAN,
SUSAN BROWN, LAURA COLEBRE,
AMANDA HINES.

West Winfield, August 3d, 1848.

Advertisements.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE.

Holden's Dollar Magazine offers unusual attractions to subscribers and is placed by the unqualified approbation of the Press on a par with the best Monthlies in the country. It offers features for the literary, scientific and religious reader in its "Sketches of American Authors" and "Pulpit Portraits or Sketches of Eminent Living American Divines." Reviews are in every number of the work. Reviews and not puffs. It is only by a circulation unparalleled in amount by any in the country that the Magazine can be kept conducted in the style which has made it emphatically the "Magazine of the Million." The success with which it has been conducted by Editors speak more in its favour than self praise can do. Each Number contains from 96 to 112 pages and from 12 to 28 illustrations, making in a volume of a year 768 pages and upwards of 150 Engravings! Its price is $1 per annum. Reviews (post paid) Charles W. Holden 109 Nassau street N. Y. 5 copies for $4; 13 copies for $14; 24 copies for $18.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAINS' DRATTON AND SATRES: *Or the way Americans are treated for aiding the cause of Liberty at Home.* A Pictorial Tract. Orders will be received at the Office, at 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, or 21 Cornhill, Boston.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY HARP: *A Collection of Songs. By William H. Brown.* For sale at this Office.

New Goods,
AT THE
FREE PRODUCE STORE,
JUST RECEIVED.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Miscellany.

For the Anti-Slavery Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3rd, 1848.

MR. A. WILDER, SIR:—I have read your article on Bible Chronology published in the Anti-Slavery Standard of July 27th, I am pained at your conclusions, and fear their natural effect to be infidelity, impiety, irreligion, and then demoralization and decay. You think that your 'demonstration' does not deny the Bible, but others regard that as its legitimate consequence. You say 'the credence' which we bestow on ascertained facts is at complete antipodes to infidelity.' Is this not to say, 'I believe one set of facts and yet am perfectly opposed to all disbelief of the controversy? You think the first chapters of Genesis of no value whatever as an account &c.' and yet do not 'deny the divinity of their inspiration.' Does your advance in philosophy conceive the Divine character exalted by giving us a revelation what you in effect pronounce to be *all poetry* and 'very similar to the *theogonies of the East?*' No sir, the common sense of men when satisfied of what you call 'this demonstration' will proceed to that consequence from which you seem to shrink. My object is to show that the demonstration fails, and without any great pretensions, I hope to throw on the subject some light which you either we not, or closed.

1. The proofs from astronomical observation.

a. Such observations preteended to have been made among the Chinese have been long since produced, examined, and condemned.

b. Taking for granted that the universe always existed as now, it is perfectly possible to calculate the eclipses, and positions of heavenly bodies for any instance of time backwards. Hence there was no difficulty to prevent the priests of Egypt from adding to the points of time of a fabulous genealogy, a heavenly position. But this would not prove the genealogy, any more than to calculate the eclipses which should have occurred in the first of the ten thousand years during which the Sun is said to have reigned in Egypt, will prove that the Sun did reign in Egypt.

c. It seems entirely natural to expect that the Egyptian priests and kings who wished their immense genealogies to be received, would endeavour in committing to great national monuments, such as the pyramids, their list of kings to assign dates to them.

d. The Arabian author. Why are his name and date withheld? The inscription is said to have been found in the reign of Ammanun (A. D. 831.) Who at that date was qualified to translate that inscription? We want proof of its *possibility*. The Arabians were learned in Greek and in natural science to which Greek authors led them, but their knowledge of Egyptian inscriptions is a new thing.

e. If the inscription were a late one, it lacks authority; if early, how shall the constellation Lyra and the sign Cancer be identified? Had they at 4500 B. C. the same constellations? The names disprove an Egyptian origin both of these constellations and of the constellations generally. The least deficiency of proof at this point is fatal.

The hieroglyph deciphered by M. Thirolier.

"Two texts which *agree. thanks to the* elaboration which their *author* has *made* them *undergo!*" In this way many other texts may be made to agree. But 'the Academy has undertaken to verify the calculations.' If they had done so, should we not have heard of it before seven years had passed. If the Academy undertook to examine the truth of his results, and have not found them true, why should you and I build on a foundation which is not made good, and therefore virtually rejected by the Academy? As you have reproduced it after seven years without verification, so from this Standard in years to come we shall hear of it by your statements. Just so Gibbon, Paine, and Volney often answered, when their arguments even stultified, are dished up in hash wherever an answer is not at hand; in my observation they have been found in the railroad car, at the phrenological lecture, the phonographic lecture, and at the humable table of a country inn. On whom does God lay the responsibility?

II. Historical proofs, under which come the records of a. The Chinese. But why did you not tell us that they claim the annals of 280,000 years, yet that marriage, family government and agriculture were only introduced under Fo—hi B. C. 2207. Many critics reject all that 'preceedes the third century B. C. But 280,000 years! And when was this committed to writing? I believe that the Chinese have nothing older than the fragments of Confucius said to have been born at 550 B. C.

b. The Welsh. I have not seen other notice of their pretensions than your allusion, but I may inform you that their earliest writers lived between 508 and 600 A. D. Writers of that date can prove nothing to your purpose, and other monuments the nation has not.

c. The Egyptians. Herodotus gives an account of three hundred and odd kings and priests who ruled successively, but he only gives it *as the account of the priests*, and there is just *the same authority* for the reign of an *extended line of gods* in *Egypt* before the time of these kings. But the inscriptions and hieroglyphics—why they make good the maxim 'omne ignotum pro mirifico' and the more we learn about them the less important they are found to be. Before Champollion's time it was supposed and universally believed 'that the arts, writing, and ancient religion of Egypt had ceased from the time of the Persian invasion 525 B. C.' Instead of this before true, there figure in the inscription Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, and *fourteen Roman Emperors*, so that the use of hieroglyphics is brought down to 180 *A. D.* a distance of 705 years. So we may expect with patience what further revelations may be gained by this difficult and often uncertain study. I do not know whether I should not here mention the uniform of a golden age. Yes; there was a golden age, and the history of it, is to be found in the beginning of Genesis, and it ended with the fall, and from dim and distorted traditions of this may have come the dreams of the poets, but nothing else becomes 'perceptible' to my mind about it, nor have you any proof of its existence other than this.

III. SPECIMENS OF ART, ARCHITECTURE &c.,

a. Asserted of Britain. Not true. Proof, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the frequent discovery of the rudest implements, and even these not assignable to any very ancient date.

b. Of the East. With the dates of these mankind is not yet fully acquainted. Some architecture may be found earlier than the historic compositions of the same nation, but not so far beyond them as to prove any novel consequence, and in general the older the ruder they are, e. g. the cyclopean structures in Greece. In Egypt this is doubted, but it is just in Egypt that dates are most uncertain.—What is to be learned of the unknown or doubtful may be surmised by what has been discovered.—The temple at Eneeh or Esnè was long supposed to have been constructed in an age more remote than is reached by any of our histories. But, lo, it is found to have been erected under the Roman

IV. GEOLOGY:—Geologists have decided that the process of condensation and development of vegetable, animal and human life, required a space of time far exceeding that which is popularly supposed.'

UNDOUBTEDLY. *Only grant* the world to have formed by 'condensation' and it is plain that a very considerable space of time must have been required. But we do not admit the world to have been formed in this manner. 'Development?'—Only grant man to have been developed from an animal, the animal from a vegetable and that from a stone, and as before we must wish that grant admit also a very great space of time requisite for these developements. How long a period would be requisite? Perhaps, we might begin gently by calculating in what interval the monkey's tail would be worn off by sitting on it. But we no more grant development than condensation, in the use of the term condensation. It may be that you refer to the nebular hypothesis of La Place, which the author of 'Vestiges of Creation' with little discernment took for a certainty. This hypothesis had two postulates: the existence of irresolvable nebulæ spare the only support to the first postulate which was that the matter of all the heavenly bodies was originally diffused through space; the second postulate, the existence of certain centres of attraction, was unsupported. Such a hypothesis never needed refutation, but I may remind you that Lord Rossa's telescope has resolved the nebulæ which gave occasion to it, so that the hypothesis has now no place at all. Development also is a great favourite with the author of the 'Vestiges of Creation' but as Professor Aggasiz, thinks him not scientific, as most Christians think him irreligious, and as the Reviewer of the Biblical Repertory proves him 'sadly to seek' in logic, you should hardly take 'development for granted.

'The principles of causation and effect required such a development' &c. I. e. we must acknowledge it if we admit the establishment of the universe to have been effected by causes within our cognizance. But I cannot admit this. Bodies are causes and produce effects by means of their qualities or powers and if they had a creator, it was he that gave them those qualities and powers. To say that causes produce effects are true *ex termino* rm alone, but to assume any given relation of cause and effect with which we are unacquainted, in reasoning about creation, is either great confusion of thought, for it is to reason in a very plain circle, or it is to deny a creation at all. In your case, it seems to be the latter, for immediately follows the idea that 'the universe was formed from nothing is preposterous.' So that while you believe 'ascertained facts' without disbelieving 'the divinity of the inspiration' of the Bible, when speaking of the first chapter of Genesis, the first verse of the Bible can only accord with your belief when you have passed a 'not' into it. A sad result, sir, but if you treat the Scriptures thus what opinion can you have of their great Author? 'God is not a man that he should lie' is at variance with your views of Genesis and quite as widely do your following sentences stand apart from that other great and antecedent truth 'God is a *spirit*.

'And the creation—the spiritual essence from which all matter proceeded—[Scripture says: 'all things are formed out of God,'—i. Cor. xi. 12,]—that primal something required according to all known laws of developement, a space of time, to which the six days of Moses were totally inadequate.'

1. Scripture does not say what you make it to say. The word 'formed' is introduced by an unknown hand to elaborate. There is no verb in the original, and the context gives no right to put in any more than the verb of existence. To be—to have existence from—God the first cause of our being is intelligible, and suits the passage: to be 'formed' out of God as a pan from a lump of clay, is the expression of a materialist, not only shocking to piety but a variance with the whole Scriptural account of God.

2. The idea of matter being formed out of spirit is absurd. The sentience quoted involves this absurdity but a very little disguised by flitting from 'spiritual essence' to 'primal something' and intended to be enforced by a falsified quotation.

3. But if it were not so: there are 'no laws of developement' from spiritual to material. If the disputed point, creation, were such a development, which I maintain it was not, still there has been no such development of spiritual from material to material, and yet you tell of the 'known laws of development.' This is assuming what there is not the slightest ground to assume, that what are laws for matter are laws for matter and spirit also. Do you really believe in the existence of spirit at all? I ask this, because I see not what else than the erroneous notion that spirit is merely some very fine, delicate, and attenuated matter, could have led you so to confound, as to *think* of the known laws of material development, as then *speak* of the known laws of development of *spirit into matter*.

4. But—suppose the heavens and the earth created in the beginning by the eternal spirit, God, it may yet be thought that certain appearances of the strata are the result of changes which could not have happened in six days.

1. The laws of nature were imposed by the Author of nature. He might have have impressed different laws; e. g. the attraction of gravitation might be inversely as the distance, or as the cube of the distance. He was under no necessity to give the law at the moment of the creation of each thing. Achamist making oxygen finds its affinities act, if other substances be present, as soon as it is disengaged. Were he the giver of the affinities he might withold them till the most convenient stage of the experiment

2. From the fact that a certain effect now follows from a certain cause, we cannot infer with regard to every such effect apparent in nature that a similar cause had produced it. For example, you are acquainted with algebra, no one doubts that you were born in 1; you are master of some languages; instruction and initiation into the causes of your knowledge; you are of a man's stature, fixed, and growth during a number of years have brought, about that effect. Now from this we cannot infer anything with regard to Adam; he was created a man, not an infant, with bodily and mental powers and in possession of spoken language. We have no more reason to doubt this than to doubt that he was created, for an infinite series of years is equally impossible and absurd. Compare with this examples some geological facts. Here a river has swept a stratum of sand over a portion of its bed, and other men besides yourself learn, other rivers besides this may do the like, but there may be sand which occupies the place which God gave it and if so its position can no more be accounted for by second causes than Adam's stature. Convulsions have heaved the crust in some places above the general level. But it does not follow that wherever the crust is rain order of strata may appear to indicate certain natural powers operating so to arrange them, but is it not quiet as possible for some of these, as for Adam's knowledge to be the direct result of God's original appointment?

If, sir, we seriously believe in God, we shall not be likely to reject his word. Difficulties will no doubt be still found, it may *perhaps* be so, that six days, mean 'six periods of time of great extent' but while we are assured that the Bible is the truth of God we need be under no alarm. New truth, still half seen often wears to men the appearance of falsehood or seems to contradict other truth, but the word from God are all his works from the beginning.' Philosophy has many times seen such a phase of truth as being taken for its true and whole figure, has led its votaries to unbelief, but as the partial truth has come, like the moon, to its full they have learned the error of their haste. In this error however many individuals have perished. May it be your happiness never to find in the Bible any cause of trouble than history, and being enlightened by the spirit of God which leads into all truth, may we feel the value of its internal evidence, and in his grace live lives of faith, love and obedience, that we may forever dwell with him 'at whose right hand are treasures of knowledge for ever more.'

Sir, your weblier.

H. D. GREGORY.

PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGY.

From recent work of Prof. Agassiz by Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln, Boston.

It is law of nature that animals as well as plants are preceded only by individuals of the same species, and that they are not made up of them can produce species different from themselves. Reproduction in animals is almost universally accomplished by the association of individuals of two kinds, *males* and *females*, living commonly in pairs of flocks, and each of them characterized by peculiarities of structure and of external appearance.

As this distinction prevails throughout the animal kingdom, it is always necessary for obtaining a correct and complete idea of a species, to bear in mind the distinction of sexes in the species. Every one is familiar with the differences between the cock and the hen, the lion and the lioness. Among Articulata, the difference is less striking, the male being often of a different shape or colour, as in crabs; or having even more complete organs, as in many insects, where the males have wings, while the females are deprived of them.

Even higher than specific distinctions are based upon peculiarities of the sexes; for example, the whole plan of Mollusca is formed by the fact that the female is furnished with organs for nourishing her young with a peculiar liquid, the milk, secreted by the mammary glands, the Mammalia, to which the opossum belongs, is distinguished by the circumstances of the female having no pouch in which the young are received after birth.

That all animals are produced from eggs (*Omne vivum ex ovo*) is an old adage in Zoology, which modern researches have fully confirmed. In tracing back the phases of animal life, we invariably arrive at an epoch when the incipient animal is enclosed within an egg. It is then called an *embryo*, and the period passed in this condition is called the *embryonic period*.

Before the various classes of the animal kingdom have been sufficiently distinguished during the embryonic period, all animals were divided into two great divisions: the *oviparous*, comprising those which lay eggs, such as birds, reptiles, insects, mollusks, &c., and the *viviparous*, which bring forth their young alive, namely, the mammalia. This distinction lost much of its importance when it was shown that viviparous animals are produced from eggs, as well as the oviparous; only that their eggs, instead of being laid before the development of the embryo commences, undergo no changes in the body of the mother. Production from eggs should therefore be considered as a universal characteristic of the Animal Kingdom.

The formation and development of the young animal within the egg is a most mysterious phenomenon. From a hen's egg, for example, surrounded by a shell, and containing, as we have seen, of the albumen and the yolk, with a little vesicle in the middle, there is produced, at the end of a certain time, a living animal, composed of an part of totally different elements; endowed with organs perfectly adapted to the exercise of all the function for which they are intended, such as a pulsating heart and intestines fitted for digestion, organs of sense for the reception of outward impressions, and having, moreover, the faculty of performing voluntary motions, and of experiencing pain and pleasure. To learn how this takes place is certainly sufficient to excite the curiosity of every intelligent man.

By opening eggs which have been subjected to incubation for different periods of time, we may easily satisfy ourselves that these offsprings are effected by degrees. We find that those animals have undergone but a short incubation exhibit only faint indications of the future animal; while those which have been left for a longer period begin to include an embryo chicken proportionally more developed. Modern researches have taught us that these gradual changes, although complicated, and at first sight so mysterious, are yet subject to laws which render them a subject for each department of the Animal Kingdom.

The study of these changes constitutes that peculiar branch of Physiology called EMBRYOLOGY; and as there are distinctions of the four great departments of the Animal Kingdom, it is required to a early stage of embryonic life, quite as positive as those found at maturity; as also, the phases of embryonic development indicate still other grounds for natural classification, we propose to give the outlines of Embryology, so far as it is concerned in zoological arrangement.

In order to understand the successive steps of embryonic development, we must bear in mind that the whole animal body is composed of tissues, which are composed of minute cells of nearly the same form and consistence. These cells originate within the yolk, and constantly undergo new changes under the influence of life. New cells are formed, while others disappear, or are modified so as to become blood, bones, muscles, nerves, &c.

We may form some idea of this singular process, by considering how, in healing of a wound, new substance and a new skin is supplied by the transformations of the blood. Similar changes take place in the embryo, but instead of being limited to a part of the body, they pervade the whole animal.

The most important consequences, in most animals, soon after the eggs are laid; in others, the birds for example, they are delayed till the commencement of incubation. The yolk, which before was a mass of uniform appearance, now begins to present a diversified aspect. Some portions become more opaque, and others more transparent; and the germinal vesicle, which was left in the midst of the yolk, is seen at the upper part of it, where the germ is to be formed. These early changes are accompanied by a movement, in some instances, of the yolk inside of the egg, as may be distinctly seen in the eggs of some of the mollusks, especially of the snails.

At the same time the yolk divides itself into two spheres, which are again regularly subdivided into smaller spheres, and so on, until the yolk assumes the form of a mulberry, each of the spheres composing the mulberry having in its interior a transparent vesicle. In many animals, however, these divisions are accomplished in a very irregular manner, and seem to be merely a peculiar mode of transformation common to all inverebrate animals, and also to fishes, naked reptiles, and amphibia, and not yet observed in birds and the higher reptiles.

In the next place, there appears upon the yolk of the fertilized egg, a transparent membrane, composed of little cells, which has been variously designated under the names of germinative disc, proligerous disc, blastoderm, animal membrane, or simply the *germ*. This disc gradually extends itself, until it embraces the whole, or nearly the whole, of the yolk.

At this early epoch, namely, a few days, and in some animals, a few hours after development has begun, the germ consists of a single layer composed of very minute cells, all of them having the same appearance and the same form. But soon after, as the germ increases in thickness, some of the cells in the middle of the germ, which are subsequently formed the organs of animal life, namely, the nervous system, the muscles, the skeleton, &c., has received the name of *serous or nervous layer*. The lower layer, which gives origin to the organs of vegetative life, and especially to the intestines, is called the *mucous or vegetative layer*, and is generally composed of larger cells than those of the upper or serous layer. Finally, in the embryos of vertebrated animals, there is a third layer, interposed between the two others, and giving rise to the organs of circulation and to the blood; whence it has been called *blood layer*, or *vascular layer*.

Even before this epoch, we can generally distinguish, from the manner in which the germ is modelled, to what department of the animal kingdom the individual belongs. In the Articulata, the germ is divided into segments, indicating the rings of the body, as for example, in the embryo of the crab. The germ of the vertebrated animals, on the other hand, displays a longitudinal furrow, which marks the position the future back-bone is to occupy.

The development of this furrow is highly important in indicating the plan of structure of vertebrated animals in general. At first the furrow is very shallow, and a little transparent narrow band appears under it, called the *primitive stripe*. The walls of the furrow consist of two raised edges which are the rudiments of the great back-bone, or of the primitive stripe. Gradually, these walls grow higher, and we perceive that their summits have a tendency to approach each other, and at length meet and unite completely, so that the furrow is now changed into a closed canal. This canal is soon filled with a peculiar liquid from which the spinal marrow and its envelopes are formed.

The primitive stripe is gradually obliterated by a peculiar organ of a cartilaginous nature, the *dorsal cord*, formed in the middle of the dorsal canal. This is found in the embryos of all vertebrates, and is the representative of the back-bone. In the fishes, this cord is the only back-bone, and it extends further and further over the yolk, so as finally to enclose it entirely, and form another cavity in the abdomen, in which the organs of life are to be developed. Thus the embryo of vertebrates has two cavities, namely, a superior, very small one, for the nervous system, and an inferior, much larger one, for the vital organs.

In all classes of the animal Kingdom, the embryo rests upon the yolk, and covers it like a cap. But the divisions of the yolk into its stages approach each other, and unite to form the cavity of the body, is very unlike in different animals; and these several modes are of high importance in classification. Among the Vertebrates, the embryo lies with its face or ventral surface towards the yolk, and thus the suture, or line at which the edges of the germ unite over the yolk, and which in the mammalian forms the navel, is found at the belly. Another suture is found along the back, arising from the actual folding of the germ, and upper surface of the germ, to form the dorsal cavity.

The embryo in the Articulata, on the contrary, lies with its back towards the yolk; consequently the yolk enters the body from the opposite direction; and the suture, which in the vertebrates is found on the belly, is here found on the back. In the Mollusks there is this peculiarity, that the whole yolk is changed into the substance of the embryo; whilst in Vertebrates, a part of it is reserved, till a later period, to be used by the embryo. Among Radiata the germ is formed around the yolk, and seems to surround the whole of it, from the first.—*Literary World.*

For the Standard.

TO MY CONTRITRY.

Land of my sires! lo, dimmed waves,
Its flaming torch 'ner Europe's lands,
And sad nation wildly raves,
And slaughter blood-red dyes her hands;
And down-trod millions, long oppressed,
Struggle, to break their rosy chains,
Or bound o'er injurer's breast,
Where might as yet the will restrains.

See! the proud cities of the Gaul,
Are purple with the reeking steam;
Go barricade, and loop-holed wall
The sound of lash, and musket gleam;
The thunder of artillery shakes
The Palace gates, and tottering throne;
A faithless monarch hears, and quakes,—
His courage fails—and he is gone.

Hark! freemen shout, the echo thrills
Along Germania's wide domains;
Over Italia's vine clad hills,
And crush'd Sarmatia's tear soak'd Plains;
Albino's white cliffs repeat the sound,
And Scotia's mountains, bleak and bare;
Erin's green valleys echo round
But dies away in murmure there.

Land of my sires, hast thou not eyes,
The signs of coming times to see?
Shall each generation rise
Yet every one be lost on thee?
Thy liberty with blood was bought;—
Wilt thou not heed the warnings given?
Nor know! till by experience taught
Despair may be to madness driven?

What if thou hast a giants strength,
And manhood's prime in infant years,
And on the earth's whole breadth and length,
None other like to thee appears;
Tho' huge thy limbs, gigantic thy shaft
May taint thy life blood in its flow,
Some hand at which thy pride has laugh'd,
Sufficient be to lay thee low.

Lo! as the distant echoes sound,
From eastern lands oppression's knell,
Tolling of fettered serfs unbound,
And how the long fear'd despots fell;
Thy answering shouts responsive rise,
Yet how like mockery it seems,
To hail a light to other skies,
But strive at home to hide its beams.

Land of my sires! twere wise to fear
The consequence of servile strife;
For who can tell the hour—how near,—
Of home—the mortal strife
When suffering will madly dare,
Frantic, and furious, reckless growing,
And borrowing courage from despair
No mercy grant, nor wish it shown?

How dim is now that heaven light
Which first in thee its radiance shed,
Bursting on the inglorious night,
And thy illustrious Patriots led!
O could they martyr'd hosts return,
And see thy country's deep disgrace,
Justly indignant they would spurn,
As spurious their degenerate race.

Exalted to the highest steep
Of happiness and honour, thou
Hast in thyself the Power to keep
That station, or to lose it, now;
To bid thy tarnish'd glory shine
Again refulgent as before,
Or see its last faint beams decline,
In blackness lost for evermore.

Tis thine to bid that structure fall,
Vile Slavery in thy midst has rear'd,
Or wait till by the hopeless thrall
Thy vengeance is no longer fear'd.
Haste to be just,—to do the right—
To freely, soulfully, and proudly dare,
The perils of that fearful fight
Where pow'r contendeth with despair.

JAMES STILLMAN.

August 1st 1848.

The rock known by the name of Dent de Naye, which was 7 000 feet high, fell on the 3d last. into the valley of Bonneville, in Savoy, and covered a space of more than a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. The upper layer, in which are subsequently formed the organs of animal life, namely, the nervous system, the muscles, the skeleton, &c., has received the name of *serous or nervous layer*. The lower layer, which gives origin to the organs of vegetative life, and especially to the intestines, is called the *mucous or vegetative layer*, and is generally composed of larger cells than those of the upper or serous layer. Finally, in the embryos of vertebrated animals, there is a third layer, interposed between the two others, and giving rise to the organs of circulation and to the blood; whence it has been called *blood layer*, or *vascular layer*.

Even before this epoch, we can generally distinguish, from the manner in which the germ is modelled, to what department of the animal kingdom the individual belongs. In the Articulata, the germ is divided into segments, indicating the rings of the body, as for example, in the embryo of the crab. The germ of the vertebrated animals, on the other hand, displays a longitudinal furrow, which marks the position the future back-bone is to occupy.

The development of this furrow is highly important in indicating the plan of structure of vertebrated animals in general. At first the furrow is very shallow, and a little transparent narrow band appears under it, called the *primitive stripe*. The walls of the furrow consist of two raised edges which are the rudiments of the great back-bone, or of the primitive stripe. Gradually, these walls grow higher, and we perceive that their summits have a tendency to approach each other, and at length meet and unite completely, so that the furrow is now changed into a closed canal. This canal is soon filled with a peculiar liquid from which the spinal marrow and its envelopes are formed.

The primitive stripe is gradually obliterated by a peculiar organ of a cartilaginous nature, the *dorsal cord*, formed in the middle of the dorsal canal. This is found in the embryos of all vertebrates, and is the representative of the back-bone. In the fishes, this cord is the only back-bone, and it extends further and further over the yolk, so as finally to enclose it entirely, and form another cavity in the abdomen, in which the organs of life are to be developed. Thus the embryo of vertebrates has two cavities, namely, a superior, very small one, for the nervous system, and an inferior, much larger one, for the vital organs.

In all classes of the animal Kingdom, the embryo rests upon the yolk, and covers it like a cap. But the divisions of the yolk into its stages approach each other, and unite to form the cavity of the body, is very unlike in different animals; and these several modes are of high importance in classification. Among the Vertebrates, the embryo lies with its face or ventral surface towards the yolk, and thus the suture, or line at which the edges of the germ unite over the yolk, and which in the mammalian forms the navel, is found at the belly. Another suture is found along the back, arising from the actual folding of the germ, and upper surface of the germ, to form the dorsal cavity.

The embryo in the Articulata, on the contrary, lies with its back towards the yolk; consequently the yolk enters the body from the opposite direction; and the suture, which in the vertebrates is found on the belly, is here found on the back. In the Mollusks there is this peculiarity, that the whole yolk is changed into the substance of the embryo; whilst in Vertebrates, a part of it is reserved, till a later period, to be used by the embryo. Among Radiata the germ is formed around the yolk, and seems to surround the whole of it, from the first.—*Literary World.*

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

BORING FOR WATER:—If you please, Sir, the man has called again for the water-pipe.'—*Punch.*

A PARLIAMENTARY return, printed last week, shows that on the 28th of March there were in the union workhouses throughout England and Wales, 51,237 children, no less than 20,000 of whom were certainly illegitimate.

The *Manchester Examiner* mentions an argument advanced by a Dissenter against the Bill, that it was not inhabited—no Scotchman had been known to visit it.

The bust of Luther has been admitted into the Bavaria, or Walhalla, (Munich), from which its absence existed many comments in Germany. It is placed between those of Melanchton and Copernicus.

OUT OF DANGER.—A French convict, doomed to die, attempted suicide by poison and the knife, and was handed over to a medical man. 'He is now,' says a French newspaper, 'out of danger, and will be executed to-morrow.'

'Dublin,' observes the *Times*, 'is almost the only capital in Europe where there has not been so much as a broken head or a broken window since the February revolutions.'

The *Démocratie Pacifique* says that the marble statuette of Chateaubriand is to be placed in the *Académie Française* on the same side as those of Corneille, Racine, and Montesquieu.

CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND.—Chartism seems to be defunct throughout all Scotland except Glasgow, where it manifests itself in the fining of a flying stationer for singing a doggerel lament for John Mitchel: through the streets of Glasgow.—*Daily News.*

Referring to the threat of the King of Hanover to dissolve the Chamber if the Frankfort Assembly went beyond certain limits, the *Bremer Zeitung* of the 13th remarks that 'if his Majesty can do without his domestic Chamber, it is quite certain that he can do without him.'

ANGELS IN MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Campsie Latter-day Saints, a brother stated that the saints in Manchester had become so perfect, that angelic visitors had to be content 'about among them like butterflies.'—*Glasgow Examiner.*

The *Times* says of the present crisis (it crisis it be) in Ireland: 'Prevention is mercy. A rebellion might cost a million of money and a million more to quell, by the crimes it would commit and the horror it would excite. But the bloom of even a rebel is precious.'

M. D'Arpentigny (*Moniteur Times*) says:—'To order a coat from Cavaignac is to order a coat which neither lies nor truth beyond the limits of theory, and of the agreed on, or the suitable; these are the qualities of the hand with squared fingers. It loves similitudes and homogeneities, as the conical-fingered hand loves contrasts.'

Mr. Prentice, writing to the *Manchester Times*, describes a porter who came on board the steamer at Southampton, 'with a long pipe in his mouth, a stout six feet two, well-dressed, but with his coat off and apron on, who took his cigar from his mouth, and, with a touch of his cap, said, 'Now, gentlemen, I am quite ready to take your luggage.'

The *Carlow Sentinel* says that there is no authority for the rumour that Gen. Cavaignac is of Irish descent as it would finally prove to be a little distant relation of the vanaghs ever settled in France, but we know that some of the junior branches entered the Austrian service, and Bilfinger, occupied offices in the state during the early part of the past century.'

The *Glasgow Examiner* states that the Latter-day female Saints at Campsie speak in tongues unknown even to themselves. Not unknown to the Scotch, and to others. Such a brother interpreted the melodious gibberish of a pretty sister to mean that Providence had willed that she should be married immediately. The sister was very ugly, besides, her affections were placed elsewhere, and the sister returned that very day to the wicked world.

OPERATIONS WITH CHLOROFORM ON HORSES.—A valuable horse cut from Liverpool by Mr. William Harrison to Ferguson's Veterinary Institution, was a few days ago submitted to the action of chloroform with perfect success, in consequence of the horse's nervous state, and some of the leading members of the medical profession in the city; and an operation, which, under ordinary circumstances, is one of the most painful and difficult in veterinary surgery, success-fully performed by Mr. Ferguson, without the most convincing the slightest symptom of pain.—*Manchester Times.*

WEST INDIA AND SLAVE-GROWN SUGARS.—The *Economist* of Saturday last quotes a variety of evidence which has lately been adduced, showing that the cost of growing sugar in Brazil and Cuba is so much less than it actually lens under a system of free labour in the British West Indies than it was when the work was done by slaves. In 1832, the British West Indies, Brazil, Cuba, Cwt, for the British West Indies, while the cost of Cuba, or slave-grown sugars, free on board, was, for clayed sugar 17s. 3d. and for muscovado 14s. 3d." It is from the conclusion, therefore, that 'there are no good grounds for entertaining any fear for the British colonies."

THE COST OF WAR.—From a very timely and able pamphlet, just published, we learn that it has been the capacity of the Prince of Darkness, which stripped the Christians (?) country, in a series of wars, or royal occupations for whose benefit, which cost the lives of People of England £1,876,130,999. This calculation reaches no lower than the close of the reign of George III. During that sanguinary reign alone, our wars incurred the monstrous expenditure of £1,700,000,000. The amount of human lives sacrificed as last purchase of all this perverted wealth, cannot be exactly ascertained, but at least from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of our fellow subjects were sacrificed, a tribute to the Moloch, or rather accursed Moloch, beneath whose crushing chariot wheels our 'mighty men of valour' have ruthlessly flung their drilled slaves, in reeking hecatombs to slaughter.'

A person who had been very civil to us, complained grievously that he was ruined by the conduct of his trade 'of Pitebury. 'I have no objection,' he said, 'to low dodies, but the home manufacturers of the country ought not to deceive us.' The manufacturer, he said, told him he ought to be ashamed to ask protection with coal and iron so cheap and abundant. He said if we opened our ports to foreign produce, he would have no object to our manufactures being received on a moderate duty. Tremblad him that our corn laws were repealed and that there was no duty on foreign produce, such as cotton. 'Do thanks to you for that,' he said; 'You cannot do without our corn and cotton. It is a matter of necessity to us to have our cotton, and a matter of necessity to us to take your cut nails.' 'How many makers of cut nails have you?' I asked. 'Oh, not a great many.' 'How many persons are there in the trade?' 'Why almost everybody.' 'Then,' said I, 'you tax almost everybody for the benefit of some half dozen makers.' He could not see that this was a grievance.—*Letter of Archibald Prentice in the Manchester Times.*

PASSIONS OF INSECTS.—Insects exhibit various *passions*, and these are not only manifested to their actions, but expressed by sounds, which the ancients have attributed to themselves. Thus, numerous beetles, when alarmed, utter a shrill cry, which has been compared to the feeble cries of the infant; the hornet, when irritated, will give vent to the harsh tones of anger; and the hive bee, under the same circumstances, emits a shrill and peevish sound, which bees understand to mean it is time to an enemy or intruder. A number of these insects being once smoked out of their hive, the queen, with many of her retinue, fled to a tree, upon the bee hive, which remained behind immediately set forth a most plaintive cry, which was succeeded by a cheerful hum, being which as their queen had returned in safety. The passion of *love*, too, as well as fear, anger, and rejoicing, seems, in insects, as in birds, to be displayed in song. The grasshopper, for instance, is celebrated for these amorous ditties, which are so often so loud, monotonous, and delicacing in warm countries during the merridian heat, as to produce a very opposite pleasure. These sounds, however, proceed only from the males; the females, fortunately, not being provided with the necessary apparatus for producing them.—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

HUMAN SKIN NAILED TO CHURCH DOORS.—Mr. Albert Way communicated the result of a correspondence relating to the mutilated human skins in several instances, that the doors of certain churches had been covered with human skin as a punishment of sacrilege. Sir Harry Englefield had written the author of the Society of Antiquaries to the existence of such a tradition, regarding the churches of Hadstock and Copford, in Essex; and the Hon. Richard Neville, in his 'Antiqua Experimenta,' had again stated the record preserved in parochial records in those parishes. It appeared that a similar tale was known at Worcester, in relation to the great north door of the cathedral—supposed to have been covered with the skin of a person who had robbed the high altar. These doors had been removed late years, and the old wood-work deposited in the crypt; but by the assistance of Mr. John Allies, a portion of the supposed human skin had been obtained, which remained under the iron skin from the church doors at Hadstock and Copford, and these had proved also, on scientific examination, a human skin.—*Minutes of the Archæological Institute.*

THE IRISH TUTOR FOR LADIES.—We have seen heard or read of a Club, rejoicing in the appellation of 'Devil's own.' Such a title, we should think, be highly appropriate to the Society alluded to in the following paragraph by the *Dublin Constitution*:—'AT a meeting of the Ladies Repeal Club on Thursday evening, among city, it which a vest of 'base, brutal, and bloody' language was utter, needless to observe, received with cheers that 'patriot Irishwomen' MADAME LE BLANC, who confessed that she had cut off the heads of four of the Guards during the late insurrection.'

SO MADAME LE BLANC is to supersede KATE MORE and NORAH CREINA, as the type of Irish Heroes. Kate and Norah, we believe, are but, but blood. The Corn Confederation Club has posed MADAME LE BLANC as a heroine for their by wonder what distinguished personage they wont for their own. The great BORES, we presume—the friend of HARE, and the friend of Burke.

The Irish tutor in the Irish female character, is to the Confederacy review of its perfections, is not exclusive. Education is equally bestowed on all virtues. 'Therefore,' says our contemporary,

'It is proposed to establish clubs for women, they are to be formed on the model of the Irish, and assume capable of being effectively carried out by 'daughters of Erin.'

By way of preliminary training to actual 'I we should recommend a quiet course of pis-ba the tender novitiates. But we doubt if any so Dublin would be found to be equal to the prize Thuggee. We suspect that no instruction in the assassination would render the 'fair damsels' more killing than the fine ladies at present—*Punch.*

THE FRENCH LAW OF DIVORCE.—We deem deserving of notice, as indicating the improved domestic Society in France, that, when the original proposal for the restoration of the old facilities, no extensive desire is manifested for increfacilities of divorce. Socialism itself could a directly tended to the demoralization of the law of 1793 on this subject. 'Divorce,' it is justly remarked, 'is Communism in families,' and it is well known that in the Commune de Paris, divorces were pronounced in the commune of Pa 2,124 in the demand of the husbands, and 2,87 instance of the wives. Of this number 1,767 were ed upon incompatibility of temper, 559 on mut sent, 752 on an absence of five years without in 812 on cruelty, 63 on mutual consent, 1 on the 521 on grave injuries, 162 on immoral conduct, 1 subjection of one of the parties to the penalties separation from bed and board, and 151 in six months absence.) The population of Paris 500,000 souls, and it is stated that there is no one divorce for every hundred inhabitants. The fol results excited so much apprehension, than. The Revolution of 1848 at once repealed the ob gent law of 1792. Another change was intro the Civil Code under the Empire, which is said worked well, but which, in the reaction, the reh man Catholic law was re-established, which consequent efforts have thus failed to disturb. Were ing the Church so carefully to preserve the sacr ties of conduct which create a desire for enjoy gation, as they are to insist upon their rigorous like manifestations of the spirit of Christian tion, public morality in most countries of Euro be greatly the gainer by their exertions. The ment of the Revolution of 1848 is the best step hope the movement in Italy will lead to that rest *trist.*

DEPARTED CHIVALRY.—Fearful is the regret Chamber, the death of the faithful sentinel, th ces in the palace of the King's body-guard; the and expulsion of the Swiss guards, in terms he laments the departure of the age of chiv those poetic illusions by which rank and po consecrated, the ancient loyalty of the Swiss Philippe and his consort, no such bloody venge exacted; there was no such *prestige* to deth Citizen-King and his family, no such Queen Co woman, and the whole apparatus of Govern become degraded by its application to mere instead of national sentiment, and to the ba dynasty and the advancement of the royal fam world, instead of appropriated to the glory an of France. Yet, in a like degree, the last illu poetic, the English Parliament, consequent events passed a bill putting treason and felony on thereby doing away with the corrupt prerogative sterrying its simplicity,' and making 'the mi king, or a queen, or a bishop, or a father, onl homicide.' Yet, we fear, it is not the sentimen seditionist, who has reason to exclaim that 'c chivalry is gone!' But, by whomsoever utterec of sentiment, it is a false one. The Revolution lished, and returns not!' Yet is it note-worth to occasion the regret of the Swiss. On the wa the rebellious people who stripped the Swiss of its clothing on the present, it is a vindictive action. The latter—action. The latter—action. And thus it has proved. During the few days Ensay has been in process of composition, it which has been published, and which, it has be come law, but been put in operation, to re physical force Repealers of the Union in Irela English Government, the Swiss Regiment, ha unless sanctioned by a jury. It has been impo two cases out of three, to procure verdicts, and Irish Government, and the Swiss Regiment, ha spleen and span for the occasion, were already, i discontented have allayed for a pocked panel, a will anything to do with a jury. Mr. Arch-weapon break in the quaker's hands—but by the m abuses, can sedition and rebellion be repres will anything to do with a jury to convict.