THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME 14

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA TUESDAY MORNING JULY 5, 1853.

NUMBER 27.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the fol-

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Miscellancons.

From Whitaker's Magazine. Lights and Shadows of Slavery. "Light were the tasks enjoined him by his lord, To hold the stirrip, or to bear the sword."

"Liberty," said Miss Marion, "is a much-abused name, and stands as a watchword for every new scheme, and engenders much evil. The discussion of slavery is clothed with malignant zeal by some of our northern brethren ; I do not condemn them generally; I have good authority for not doing so; but there are some, who, under the guise of philanthropy for our slaves, seek to destroy the good feeling and confidence now subsisting between them and their owners. With the exception of the tie of consanguinity, there is none stropger than that which exists between the master and his slave. Is it not natural that we should love our own ? Do we not love and cherish those who look up to us for support and protection ? Should ignorance be a barrier to our kindly feelings ! It is the prerogative of a noble mind to commiserate at d support the helpless! Slavery has a tendency to soften, not brutalize, the master."

"I believe slavery an evil entailed upon slave-holders," said Dr. Charlton quietly. "I do not envy their position, in the moral view I take of it : I came here from my "Emerald Isle," predis-posed to look upon the shadows of slavery, believing there were ao lights to cheer the pieture.'

"If, in your sojourn in the northern cities, you allowed your judgment to be warned by those who are entirely ignorant of our institutions and conduct towards our slaves," continued his fair antagonist, "I trust that while you remain with us, you will be satisfied that slavery is peculiarly adapted to the capacity and temperament of the negro race. There is no plan the abolitionists can devise, to counteract the laws of their Maker."

"I do not understand, you, Miss Florence," said the doctor. "You would not, in your zeal for the cause, ascribe to Deity any command to enslave or degrade his subjects ?"

"Here," said she, "is a work on antiquities : it speaks of the sons of Noah : Shem was coppercolored, the color of the antedeluvians; Ham -was black, and Japheth was white. Noah cursed his son Ham-he looked upon him in his infancy with disgust and contempt ; he denounced him, and declared that all his descendants should be servants forever. Japheth was white, he clasped his hands with delight on perceiving the purity of his complexion : 'he shall be blessed

slavery; and, now I think of it, you shall witness the punishment of my maid, Aneca, who has committed a theft; and my brother is to make

"I really could not stay to witness any corporeal punishment; habit may have inured you to they all love to possess the confidence of their the propriety and necessity of such things; but owners; you doubtless are persuaded that their really. Miss Marion," continued the doctor, coldly, "I could not, without interference, remain, of their fallen nature." and I have no right to intercede."

"The good and safety of society require that slaves should be forced to obey the laws of their owners. Our learned Judge O'Neall says : 'Obedience is a first principle,' and it is a duty that parents should enjoin and enforce upon their chil-beings upon earth.' Liberty to this class of are many who are hired by the year, and those dren. A slave is in bondage; is he therefore to people is the most miserable boon conferred. who hire them are possessed of all the privibe exempted from punishment ?" "It is not according to the rules of wisdom to domincer over the ignorant. According to your own assertion you are desirous to commiscrate

all tenderness, and produces a greater desire to commit evil."

"The child, because of correction, does not cease to love his parent, neither is the brute estranged from its master."

"I am afraid, dear Miss Marion, that your 'laurels will turn to weeds.' I would not witness, willingly, the want of tenderness and compassion from one I so highly have considered." Chariton paused—he was troubled; he was

hurried on by the impulse of humanity, and had perhaps forfeited the esteem of her he so early loved. It is no light grief to see the altar of our our affections descerated. The expression of the countenance of Miss Marion puzzled him. She was evidently wounded at his speech, but, beneath assumed gravity, there issued a smile of archness that was irresistible. Recovering from this transient estrangement, he gayly continued: "after all, I believe you are joking, and will ac cept your invitation to prove it."

"Callous as you may deem me," said Florence, "I am not proof against the feelings of humanity. But every well-regulated mind will acknowledge the imperative demand of duty. You will oberve, I shall not flinch when the trial comes." How like an arrow to his soul did these words

igonize! There was an unnatural gayety, mysterious to Dr. Charlton, which possessed both brother and sister, as they dispensed to him the palatable viands from their table. Col. Marion was as courteous as usual. It was evident that there was some secret plan contrived between them, and Charlton was very much pleased when the servants cleared the board. Suspense was nearly at an end, and the *auto da fe* was, for anglit he knew, to be visited upon the poor victim of slavery. It was a spacious apartment, that old dining-room ; ample as the heart of a southerner. Large windows admitted light and anshine; they were now thrown open, and the stars and young moon shone brightly in that extensive hall. Miss Marion arose from the ta-

ble, and her brother immediately left the apartment. "I trust implicitly to your discretion," said she

o the doctor, "and beg that you will place yourself in a quiet corner, where you may observe silently the scene that will follow; above all

this is the strangest request of all !" He now observed that the cloth had not been removed from the table. One plate was retained, and an infant's high-backed chair was placed at the table. The house blacks walked in, Indian file, in an orderly manner, the windows were thronged with the filed slaves. The table appeared to be the spot that attracted the most attention. Miss Marion withdrew to a retired part of the room. A change came over her beautiful countenance, that expressed intense anxiety.

"Willingly; my sister gave the key of the smoke house to her servant to 'give out dinner' to the cook, and as she had frequently trusted an example of her this evening, immediately af her, she did not for a moment anticipate the reter supper. So you must not plead a prior en- sult. The cook perceived Ancea secrete those gagement; your patients will not suffer for one links of sausages you have seen under her apron. evening's absence." discovering the 'fact to her young mistress,' for

> innate propensity will force its way, in evidence "Are your free blacks as much addicted to

theft as your slaves ?" "Mr. Clay never uttered greater truth," returned the colonel, "than when he said, 'as a class, they were the most corrupt, depraved case, nor is it altogether a general one. There The slaves are spared the responsibilities of self-government and subsistence. The free negro is regarded with contempt and fear by a slave. I can give you no plainer idea of this ferring correction from them alone. Northern the helpless. Punishment closes the heart to truth than by repeating an anecdote told by temporary masters are the most exacting, and ex-senator Preston-he who wears so grace- slaves are always reluctant to attend them. It fully the mantle of his eloquent ancestor, Pat- is by our northern overseers that the cruelties, rick Henry. Previous to his decision in favor so often harped upon by the abolition lecturer, of Harrison, he was questioned in regard to his are committed upon our slaves. We employ political views; he replied, that he 'once over- them because they are active, intelligent, inheard a quarrel between a free negro and a distrious men. They do not understand how slave; the slave ended the dispute by turning | to indulge the slaves, and do not sufficiently from the free-black with contempt, saying, account for their indolence through the effects what are you but a free nigger, and got no of a warm climate. They resort to coercion massa?' He conveyed the meaning that he as the most effectual mode of subduing their was in an unenviable position. The fear they innate repugnance to labor. I prefer appointexcite is in their depraved habits, and the evil accruing from companionship with our slaves. and instruct him in agriculture. The slaves There is no white person will hire a free negro, have an innate reverence for age. And you even for less wages, they are so miserably dishonest; you had ocular proof of the attachment existing between the slave and her mistress to-day. They understand each other perfectly. Congenial disposition and equality of mind and station do not always inspire af-

fection so enduring as this relation. It is not a rare occurrence to hear the slave offering her mistress advice, and even dictating to her. It is not indolence nor lack of dignity that causes tations of those philanthropic individuals who this want of discipline; it originates from her-have been instrumental in locating them in this want of discipline; it originates from hereditary indulgence. Habit makes a southern mistress tolerate their stupidity and want of neatness. It would require many slaves to perform the labor which one girl of 'all work' can accomplish in the northern states."

"The prejudice is stronger, in my opinion, as regards servants," said Dr. Charlton. "in the northern states than exists with you; they greatly prefer European paupers, and patronize them exclusively. I have often found myself to receive the radiments of instruction. Our making comparisons with regard to the suffering poor in our country and your slaves. I am constrained to admit that they are physically better portioned than the working classes, who are only considered as tools and machines to support the aristocracy : 'what's in a name,' sure enough ? More infants are crowded in pestilent mills, when they should breathe the est, if not his good will, to extend the sphere tresh air; they are stunted and blighted in of his slaves' employments, and to instil that body and mind; the children have no youth; ambition necessary to accomplish this elevathey are prematurely gray ; their parents feel tion. But, through the fanatical spirit existing, the pains of unsatisfied hunger, and are half this improvement is put down by positive leclothed; sick, without aid; sorrowful, without gi-lation, knowing that it would be impolitie hope : they piller occasionally, and teach their to enlighten them. When they are convinced

things exercise gravity." "Is the girl mad," thought her lover; "but children to lie and steal: the work-house or that non interference with our institutions and gallows frequently closes the scene. While individual security will cease to annoy, the de-

own, and give them an incentive to labor for fature time, to renew this interesting theme." themselves?"

"I tried the experiment with a girl," continued the colonel; "I bade her go and seek wages, and I would share with her. She pouted, and said she could not suit poor buckra, and would rather stay at home; that they made 'um do too many tings---dat if she rock a cradle she couldn't set a table too!' I sent her off; the week ended, and she returned--'if I wanted money, I must go and collect it.' The fact I ascertained was this, there were no debts due--she had been harbored in a hut, and had slept her time out ! This is not an isolated

ing an aged slave to superintend my plantation, can readily perceive the difference of manner in our bond and our free negroes. The more deferential a slave appears, the greater liberties are allowed him; and, surely, courteous manners are an ornament to the most enlight-

ened and free." "As regard education, or religious instruction, colonization, and missionaries appointed to enlighten the blacks, do not meet the expec-Monrovia, the chief town of Liberia. A letter from a missionary states that there must be a great revolution in this colony before it can have a moral influence over the natives. Nothing has been done for the interior, with the exception of those who are servants in the families of colonists. I have only to refer to the black act in Connecticut, and the persecution those blacks underwent who were anxious country is not alone in its views to retard. the progress of education towards those who are physically organized against instruction, and where prejudice of color remains paramount. The abolitionists have retarded, and erected a barrier for advancing the slaves even in mechanical employment. It is the master's interchildren to lie and steal : the work-house or that non interference with our institutions and

travelling in the midland counties of England, sire to improve and clevate will again resume

"Were it not a better plan," said Charlton, the lights obliterate the shadows. I must now olson, who is a lawyer, to the Judge, Thompson. "to hire out those supernumerary blacks you bid you both good evening, and I hope, at some A case of assault and battery was in trial. A G.

Correspondence of the Temperance Advocale. WASHINGTON, June 18, 1853.

Dear brother Warren,-I have reached here this evening on my return, and am in good health.

Since I wrote to you last, I proceeded to Philadelphia, and on Thursday and Friday nights, met the friends of Temperance in Van Wagner's big tent, in West Philadelphia, and

made two Temperance Speeches. The first night, I guess there must have "been from 1500 to 2000 persons. The next night, owing to a most acceptable shower, from 2 o'clock to nearly night, there were not so many, though a large audience.

I was received, much as I am at home, with rapturous applause! Whether the speeches were good or not, it is not for me to say ; the people seemed pleased, and by an unanimous vote returned thanks to me for my addresses. But you ask, what do you mean by Van Wagner's big tent? I will explain.

Mr. Van Wagner is a Blacksmith, who has become a Temperance Lecturer, and a noble one he is ! He has a pavilion capable of containing 2000 people. This he pitches, like a Circus tent, in an open space, fixes seats rising as an amphitheatre, and a stage-then he is ready for operations! He is now employed for four months by the State Central Committee for \$2500. The first night a banner was presented to him hy the ladies of Maneyyounk, one of the small towns in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. It was presented for the ladies by Mr. Koffman, who made a capital speech to the audience on the necessity of Prohibition. Mr. Van Wagner, in accepting, beautifully responded, and then, in a short address, most powerfully presented the claims of a Prohibitory law.

He was followed by the able Corresponding Secretary of the State Central Committee, the Rev. Mr. Jackson. I was then called out, and being pretty much roused by what had gone before, made one of my short, but pretty offective speeches.

Last night I was preceded by our brother Nicholson, the G. S. of the Sons of Temp. of Pennsylvania; he made a capital, short speech, on the necessity of law.

"I then took hold of the audience for an hour and a half, and strange to say, they held on 100 !

Yesterday, conducted by my worthy broth-ers, Jackson and Nicholson, I visited Independence Hall! As I entered the room, it seemed as if I stood in some holy place. Here the Declaration of Independence was read, by Jefferson, at the head of his Committee, (Franklin, Adams, Livingston and Sherman,) men never surpassed for wisdom, patriotism, and Republican simplicity. Shades of the mighty dead, seem still to present here. Would that our countrymen, one and all, would visit Independence Hall, and renew their feelings of love and devotion to their United country. No man standing in Independence Hall, would breathe a word, or harbor a thought about disunion ! As you enter, a beautiful wooden Statue of

place where the President of Congress once sat! see the condition of the country and people to On the right of the statue hangs a portrait of Washington in full uniform, taken when he was a Colonel in the service of Va. In his youthful fave, you can hardly trace a line of the grave, commanding face which commanded at Trenton, Monmouth and Yorktown, and which after wards graced the new government under the Federal Constitution. Immediately below this picture is the wooden seat occupied in Christ Church by Washington, La Fayette and Bishop White. Just beyond Col. Washington's portrait hangs a life-like print of Bishop White. Underneath is the high backed red morocco lined chair, occupied by Charles Thomson, Esq., the never enough admired, self-sacrificing, Secretary of the Continental Congress. On the left of Washington's is the portrait of the gallant son of the stormy deep, Stephen Decatur. The spectator, as he looks at it, drops a tear over the sacrifice of so much worth to that modern Idol, red with the blood of many victims-Duelling ! Un demeath is the chair of the President of the old Congress,-it is exactly like that of Secretary Thomson. It carries with it the venerable and glorious association of Hancock and Laurens -And they recall, that Massachusetts and South Carolina were then as twin sisters, in the glorious cause of liberty. Why are they now cs- innocent heart, in the spring-time of my life; or tranged ? On the right of the room as you enter, is a beautiful portrait of William Penn. It among the flowers of Bethlehem. A blessed life looked as if painted yesterday. His costume is hast thou lived in Paradise : why did I not die the plain garb of Friends. His features are radiant with maniy beauty, and benevolence. In his hand is his treaty with the Indians : they appear in the foreground. One, feeling and think- thee father of an everlasting kingdom. I saw ing as I do, of the immortal founder of Pennsyl- thy work and thy woes, and I have waited for vania, would never tire in looking at it. On the thee here." Then he led him to a stream in Paleft of the room is a fine portrait of Gen. La radise. "Drink," said he, "of this well, and all Favette, painted in 1824. It is exactly like the thy cares shall be forgotten. Wash in this great Apostle of Liberty of the New and the stream, and thou shall become young and fairer Old World ; but looks younger than he did than thou wert in thy youth when I won thy when I saw him in Columbia, in 1825, worn love, and we swore fidelity to one another. But down by travelling, feasting, and civic honors. dip deep into it; it flows like silver, and must pu-In this fittest of all places, rested the bodies rify thee with fire." David drank from the well of the great men, worthy to be the successors of and washed in the crystal stream. The drought the sages of Inependence-John Quincy Adams | washed away the cares of earth ; but the waves and Henry Clay-on their transit from Wash-ington home ! If I dared, I could fancy, on the separate nights when they lay in the Hall, that the spirits of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Livingston, Sherman, Hancock, Laurens, Henry, Lee and their associates, descended to welcome and bless the spirits of the newly dead ; and said "Arise, flee away and with us Lighter than eagles, swifter than the roe upon mount, mount in a chariot of fire to everlasting life and glory !" From this venerable place, we passed to the Court rooms; they are poor, and small apartments for the administration of justice. The Orphan's Court we first visited. Judges Kelley moss. Nature's God is not confined to hewn and Allison were presiding. They are both to stone and mortar, nor subject to the arts of their honor, and the good of the cause, efficient man! The immortal soul can be quite as well working total abstinencemen. They dispatched rapidly the business, which is usually done by our Ordinary, Master in Chancery, and the "Dear Miss Marion," said Charlton, gravely, "I am truly indebted to you for your kind ex-District Court, (the Court of Sessions then beplanations of slavery, and can but perceive that ing in session.) I was introduced by brother Nich. York last Saturday.

negro woman was indicted by a negro girl. The celebrated David Paul Brown defended the case. The prosecutrix was sworn, examined; and crossexamined, neither of the counsel rising from their seats. The Judge, along side of whom I was sitting, talked to me, and I am sure heard nothing of the case. Indeed; he told me that at the beginning of the term the laws applicable to such cases was fully explained to the jury; and afterwards, without note or comment from the Judges, they were allowed to dispose of the CASOS.

We next proceeded to the Mint, and saw the whole process of making money, from the smelting until it was ready to be issued: Every thing, is done separately. The chemical preparation of silver makes it, in the first place-as lifted from the boiling cauldrons-look "like sordid dust ;" it is then cast into ingots--these are made into bars: these are rolled, and pass under the ma chines, which cut them into the different circulating coins; they are then milled and stamped: In these latter operations of the smaller coin; women are employed. The whole operation of milling and stamping is done by machinery, and every second a piece is completed and drops into the vessel which is placed underneath to receive

it. All pass into the counting room, which is also done by machinery. There seems to be an immense coinage going on. In cabinets, are kept specimen coins of the Ancient and the New World. A piece of silver like those paid to Judas for his Master's blood, is there to be seen

In the afternoon, with my brother Nicholson, visited the house in which William Penn fived: It is low down near the River; was built front-ing it ; a row of houses is now between it and the Delaware. It is a low, old fashioned brick house. Pennsylvania ought to buy it, and fit it up and furnish it : write over the door, "Here" lived our worthy father, Wm. Penn," and keep some one constantly there to show it.

We then went to the Arch Street Quaker Meeting House-found it open; and a friend, Thomas Evans, with whom I had some acquaintance : he shewed us the spacious accommodations, and then took us into the graveyard .----There is not a stone to mark a single sepulture; and said "the dead are buried at least four tier, deep," all under the present house. The paved yard, and half the street, he said, are occupied by the penceful dead. Such is the fate of man : The place which once knew him, shall know im no more forever !"

We passed next to the Christ Church yard, and stood for a moment over the grave of Franklin. It is covered by a single slab marked Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 1790. It covers too, the graves of John Read, the father of Mrs. Franklin, and the son of Dr. and Mrs. Franklin. The head stones of these graves stand again st the wall. Along side of them (the Dr. and his wife.) lie their daughter, Mrs. Bache, and her husbar d.

As I stood looking on the unconscious mar-ble, I thought of Dr. Franklin's wish, when ou drinking a bottle of wine, he found a fly immersed in it--took it out apparently dead, but on laying it on the table, it soon revived, and he said, "Oh that I could be bottled up, as this fly has been, and after fifty years have come and Gen. Washington is before you, and occupies the gone, could be recalled to life, so that I might hich, and whom I have aided in giving liberty !" The wish was vain ; but if he could now be permitted on an angels' wing to fly over this broad and happy land, how would he rejoice, at, the great good which have resulted from his labors! I am done! My tour will in a few days, I hope, take me to my home; and some one else will write, and then I will read. Your's, in L. P. & F.

and multiply, he and his generation forever.' Can you affirm that Deity did not sanction this curse on Ham ? Slavery is not confined to our country. The Africans brought to us were chiefly slaves in their own country ; they only changed masters. God works by mysteries; how know we, but that this very traffic was ordered by him to eivilize this degraded race ?"

"It were a mercy to annihilate the race at once, rather than pay such a price for civilization.

"I am not an advocate for eruelty," continued Florence; "the boon of life is not a curse, as refined philosophy would make it; and as equality can never be enforced, association is the dernier resort to elevate slavery ; by this means the slave will emerge from savage life, and, although in bondage, from which he can never extricate mercifully spared sensitive feelings for their himself, his condition will be morally benefitted."

"Very plausible, Miss Marion. Your reasons and experiment would have little effect upon modern reformers. They consider, according to your declaration of independence, that all men are 'born free and equal.'

"All nations do not labor under a curse; besides, with deep reverence I say it, in expressing my opinion contrary to that invaluable document, all men are dependant beings from their infancy up to manhood. However elevated in the scale of human existence they may be, there are none who can look down with indifference upon the state below. From necessity there must excuse the lack of other provisions. You employments, from the most eminent and intellectual, to the most servile and laborious. My experiment will be found to stand pre eminent, when that of colonization shall have failed."

"You are too sanguine. Freedom is an in spiriting feeling, and your slaves, once free, might not exhibit that rooted aversion to labor and learning which you award them."

"It is physically impos ible," said Florence ; might give me a phrenological delineation of their character, to substantiate my argument."

"Really," Miss Marion, "you are too cruel to cause me to commit myself in this manner. I shall have to brush up my erudition to please you. It were a scandal upon a Milesian to deny the request of a lady, so 'I'll e'en make the best of it :' His lips are thick and pouting, his muscles large and full, his jaws large and pro jecting, his chin retreating, his forehead low, flat and slanting, and, as a consequence of this latter feature, his eye-balls are very prominent, ap parently larger than those of the white man. The most remarkable feature in his face is his proboscis; it is disagreeably flat, and, being very large, distends his nostrils. All of these peculiarities contribute to reduce his facial angle almost to a level with the brute. If, then, it is consistent with science to believe that the mind will be great in proportion to the size and figure of the bran, it is equally reasonable to suppose that the acknowledged meanness of the negro's intellect coincides with the shape of his head. Will this description free me from further persecution ?"

not despan of converting you to my view of act."

"She will fail at last," thought Charlton, "in her good resolutions." But what astonished him most was, the broad grin of delight that pervaded the countenances of the slaves. "Hardened wretches," thought he, "habit inures them to this, and in their benighted state they are kind."

The actors now appeared. Colonel Marion was arrayed in a bib apron ; a napkin was gracefully thrown upon his left shoulder, in walked onward to the table, and placed opposite the plate a large dish of sausages. He then made a sign to Aneca to sit in the chair. Her eyes were downcast and swollen with weeping; she could with difficulty obey; as the school boy would say, she had to "scrouge" into this unenviable eminence.

"I was not aware of this honor," said the colonel, gravity written upon his brow, "and you must be an infinite variety of conditions and must therefore supply the deficiency by feasting upon nothing but sausages. They are tempting, and I am truly giad that I have it in my power to gratify you.

He now helped her to a heavy link, bade her cat and be merry,' and hoped she would not be bashful before so many spectators. There was a suppressed titter that convulsed the blacks who were in the room. The mimic waiter was inimitable ! The field slaves were to be restrained "and if you were not bigoted in your belief, you no longer, but gave vent, like a pent-up volcano -with a yah! yah! yah! whoo! The tears of the poor girl flowed afresh. Miss Marion was pale and tearful. The sarcasm of the colonel was uninterrupted : the slave endeavored to eat. but in vain, and straining her eves about her. she saw compassion and sympathy evidently exhibited upon the countenance of her mistress .---Human nature could bear no more, and she exlaimed, "Pray for me, Miss Florence-beg for me-Inebber will steal again !" Miss Marion was at her side in a moment, she gave an imploring look at her brother, and Aneca bounded from her tormentors like a young fawn. Miss Marion followed. The colonel doffed his menial attire, and ordered the siaves to their huts. He then joined the doctor in the drawing room. "It is said, by one of our learned Judges," said Col. Marion, "that theft in a freeman is a crime. in a slave a vice. It is a traism. It however requires punishment, and it is a master's privilege to make it as light as the nature of the offence may admit."

"Do enlighten me," said Charlton, who had been greatly amused at the ridiculous scene in ation ?" spite of all his philanthropy, "as to the detection "Admirable," said Florence, laughing. "I do of the thief, and the probable incentive to the

I was struck at the sight of bands of white wo men working the soil under the surveillance of one man. On inquiring the meaning of this, I was told they were bondagers ! Here was a rural serfdom in free England !"

"How gladly then," returned the colonel, would they accede to this proposal: 'come with me, and you shall be spared the torturing anxiety concerning your future support ; you must labor, but not excessively; in sickness you shall be cared for; and in old age you hall not resort to beggary.' And yet this is slavery !"

"The mere support of existence does not compensate for the loss of freedom. Those baneful auctions separate kindred, and gall the feelings of human beings."

"Are the laborious poor never separated from their families by stern necessity? With us the employer cannot dismiss his laborer with out providing him with another employer .--The slave is never homeless! Besides, it is a mistaken idea that the planter, or slaveholder, sells his slaves on speculation ; I know of no greater insult to his pride, than to ask him to lispose of them. It is a sign of poverty, and, when one is taken, the whole soon follow .-

The slaveholder considers his slaves as an heirboom decended from his forefathers, and he will resort to any means to save them. The planter's property can never be truly estimated, and there is often a doubt as to the rightful owner. The aristocracy will, through a bond of security, save the property from a sheriff's sale until death reveals the true state a southern slave; he prides himself upon his master's wealth as much as a Frenchman does upon his monuments. Bonaparte's encourageng word to his army was--'another victory and another monument.' Some years ago there was a case in court which will amuse you. A them,

widow, to save her dissolute son from the precincts of a jail, and to secure her slaves from the sheriff's hammer, gave a bond to a neigh bor for the amount of \$1,505. Two, out of a dozen of her negroes, would have freed her from debt. He paid the son's debts, which was the amount already stated, and took the negroes to work out the mortgage ! This neighbor kept them for years; the son and mother were impoverished by this state of things .-When asked to return the slaves, he invariably answered, 'they did not pay for the keeping! The son became desperate. One morning the neighbor blew his horn to collect his laborers, and they came up, like the Dutchman's chickens, "a missing !" Rumor told him that the son had driven them home. Preposterous tale?

herealean blacks to be driven by a boy ! The mi-tress questioned her slaves how they dared to come to her--inquired if the neighbor did not treat them well? They answered, the clothed and fed them pleutifully, but they were tired of working for poor buckra ? (This is the name slaves bestow on all illiterate poor

white people.) The son protected them from being taken, by his double barrelled gun, until the law had decided the case.'

its power. Miss Marion entered the apartment, and,

overhearing the closing remark, observed, "The bulb must root--the stalk must acquire strength, before the bud can blossom. Emancipation would only serve to extend and strengthen the curse against this nation of backs. Should fanaticism inspire our slaves to deeds of blood, the horrors of St. Domingo would be repeated, and a people, formed to be ruled by the whites, would sink into desolation and ruin. "St. Domingo is struck out of the map of civilized existence, and the British West Indies may soon follow." Spain and Portugal are degenerate, and their rapid progress is down-

ward. Greece is still in a barbarous condiion, and scantily peopled. Italy is in ruins. Nothing has contributed to this downfall more than the loss of domestic slavery. Severe laws are found in all countries, disposed to promote civilization. The French, by the false sound of liberty, deluged their country in blood; and, after all, they are a people constituted to be governed by despotic power. Their pride does not consist in individual prosperity; their boast is in public edifices, and to show off the splendor and luxury surrounding their rulers."

"Excuse me," said Charlton, "for persevering in asking answers to my previous questions, for really we have wandered widely from our subject."

"If I remember rightly, the next consideration is, religious instruction. This department has no connection with the laws of man, save as respects a moral view of the subject. Our of things. There is no greater aristocrat than Saviour's object was, to bring 'peace and good will to men.' Our slaves are not debarred the privilege of attending divine worship in any church they feel disposed. Those living in cities and villages often atten 1 with their own ers. The galleries of churches are reserved for

> "You forget," said Dr. Charlton, "that your ities and villages contain but a small portion of your slaves; are those condemned to plantation residences doomed to a heathen's portion ?"

"By no means," said Florence quickly; there are missionaries who have plantation appointments, and they welcome them with joy to hear the glad tidings; they ride, from day to day, through cotton plantations, rice fields, and swamps, preaching salvation, enduring the scorelung heat of the summer's sun, and during the autumnal miasma, and the storms of winter. They have no comfortable churches, no cushoned planks, formed for luxuriant ease, no shelter save that of nature's growth, under the umbrageous branches of a wide-spreading tree, interspersed with luxuriant vines or hanging

elevated to religious feeling while contemplaing the Creator's wonderful works."

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL:

David and Jonathan. From the German of Herder.

When the son of Jesse, worn out with the cares of his kingdom and anxiety about his children, slept on his death bed, lo, there came, first to meet him in the dark walls of death, Jonathan, the friend of his youth. "Our bond is for ever," said he to the shade of the old king, but I cannot reach forth to thee my right hand, for thou art spotted with blood-with the blood of my father's house, and even laden with the sighs of my own son: follow me."

And David followed the heavenly youth .--"Ah !" said he to himself, "a hard lot is the life of men, and a harder still the life of kings, would I had fallen as thou didst. O Jonathan, with an would that I had remained a shepherd, singing with thee ?"

"Murmur not," said Jonathan, "against him who gave thee the crown of his people, and made of the stream passed deeply through him; they glowed within him till he became radiant with purity like his heavenly friend.

Jonathan reached a harp to the newborn routh, and under the Tree of Life, he sang more wcefly than here below. "David and Jonathan, lovely in their lives, in death are not divided. the hills. Ye daughters of Israel, weep for us no more; we are clad in the glory of our youth .---My joy is in thee, my brother Jonathan; when below, I had joy and delight in thee; and here, still in thy love, I find the love of our youth."---They kissed one another, and now indivisible, they renewed their covenant for ever .- Balt .mere Protestant.

The Earl of Ellesmere, it is said, went to Washington upon diplomatic business, with which he was expressly charged by his government. He was expected to return to New