

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME III.

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For the Examiner.

As there is a strange effort to defend slavery from the Scriptures, we ought carefully to examine what the Scriptures, in their general tenor, teach. Let it be remembered that the word "servant," found in Scripture, or the fact of slavery, does not establish the point. If, so then, not only slavery but polygamy and monarchy, can be established.

If we look into the history of "servants" in Scripture, we shall find that the origin of servitude is not to be traced to divine authority, but to the poverty, imbecility, and despotism of human nature. Persons became "servants" in two ways. 1. By debt. 2. By captivity in war. The creditor could sell the debtor, or his sons and daughters for debt. This was an early custom, and then a law of nations. When the law was given on Mount Sinai, we find from the fourth and tenth commandments, that the children of Israel were in possession of "servants" though it was only about fifty days since they had been miraculously delivered from bondage in Egypt.

A person reading the twentieth chapter of Exodus, in which the moral law is given, and the case of Abraham, who had servants "born in his house and bought with money," and also, the judgment of God on Canaan, where in the two former cases, slavery is recognized and not expressly prohibited, and in the latter is inflicted as a punishment for sin, may find ailment for a diseased imagination; or something to allay the perturbations of conscience.

Well, though we are done at present with the twentieth chapter of Exodus, the sacred code is not finished. Let us turn over the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that chapter? The startling judgment or law of Emancipation. Look at it good. Is there any perpetual slavery there? Ah! what an interdict to the doctrine of "servants."

1. "If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve, and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing." "And if he came in by himself, he shall go out with him." "If his master have given him a wife, and she have borne him sons and daughters, the wife and her children shall be her master's, and he shall go out by himself."

2. "And if the servant shall plainly say: I love my master, my wife, and my children: I will not go out free. 3. Then his master shall bring him unto the judges; and he shall bring him unto the door, or unto the door-post; and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him forever."

4. "If a man sell his daughter to be a maid-servant, she shall not go out as the men-servants do." "If she please not her master who hath betrothed her to himself, then shall he let her be redeemed. To sell her unto a strange nation, she shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her."

5. "And if he hath betrothed her unto his son, she shall deal with her after the manner of a slave."

6. "If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he diminish."

7. "And if he do not these three unto her, she shall go out free without money." "Exodus xxi. 1-11."

Pro-slavery men contend that their arguments are founded on Scripture. The above quotation affords them no encouragement for perpetual slavery; nay, more, it seems to be an indirect admonition against it, notwithstanding the seeming connivance. If not, why this remedy of Emancipation? Here is a splendid parallel. It speaks a volume. Here is a monument of wise legislation. Emancipationists do not ask as much as is here required.

In the second verse of the above: "If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve, and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing." Slavery among the Jews was very different from our African slavery. Take it in its various specifications it was very dissimilar. But to the text: "If thou buy a Hebrew servant." Parents in infancy sold their children for debt. But if we revert to the history of Africa's wrongs, we see that many were kidnapped, stolen, bound in chains, carried across the Atlantic ocean, and sold to the highest bidder. The Hebrew servant was only bound to serve six years. In the seventh he went out free. What becomes of perpetual involuntary slavery? It is blotted from the sacred rolls.

In the fourth verse of the above: "If a servant have a wife and children, he may go out free; but the wife and her children shall be retained by the master. Take this law and the law of Jubilee, the implication is, that the wife and children were only to serve during the master's life, or at farthest, until the regular fiftieth year, or the year of Jubilee.

Pro-slavery men propose no remedy. Their conduct imports perpetual slavery. They even go on discussion. They call it agitation." Then we republicans must be talked to in aristocratic style.—Blood of the Anglo-Saxons! must we, ourselves, be slaves? If Luther, Malancton, Zuingli, Calvin, and Knox, had obeyed the behests of Rome, the American Republic never would have been founded. Judicious discussion never does harm. When people talk against discussion, it looks too much like the Quaker who, when hard pressed, exclaimed, "O, Argument! argument! the Lord rebuke thee!"

The next specification is embraced in the fifth and sixth verses above. Slavery was not forced in perpetuity, nor yet liberally, when the mind was so imbecile as to reject it. In that case, the servant was taken before "Judges," and his master bore this ear through with an awl, at the door-post, as a brand of disgrace for not accepting that liberty which the Lord had professed.

But, ignominious as was this infliction, it only referred to the seventh year law; but when the trumpets of Jubilee sounded throughout the length and breadth of Canaan, in thrilling and sweetest notes of melody, servant and master, and master and servant, rejoiced—universal joy burst from every heart—Liberty and Emancipation.

tion, if not written on banners, was pictured on bright faces—when every debtor returned to his "possession," and every servant to his family.

But, ye noble sons and daughters of Kentucky, whose hearts are warm with the chivalric and heroic spirits of your fathers and mothers, who settled this "dark and bloody ground"—listen! while I read you the law of Jubilee:

"And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years, unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years."

"Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement, shall ye make a trumpet sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a Jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his family;—Lev. xxv. viii.-12."

Archimedes said: "Give me something to stand upon, and I will turn the world over." We have here something to stand upon. An act of divine legislation. Liberty proclaimed, amid the shrill clangor of silver trumpets. The separation of husband and wife, parents and children, annihilated. So would be glad to anticipate a Jubilee of Emancipation and Colonization, when "Ethiops untrammelled," shall stretch out her hands unto God." Not yet done with the Old Testament.

ISAAC BARD.

A Russian Camp in the Caucasus.

A work by Dr. Wagner, a German traveller in the Caucasian mountains and the country of the Cossacks, from 1843 to 1846, has the subject impressive sketch of the appearance of a Russian camp and the life of a soldier:

"Until I had become accustomed to it, this mournful stillness was indeliberately oppressive to me, especially when I remembered the scenes I had witnessed in the camps and bivouacs of the Atlas. Where were the gay recruits, who celebrated with music and dancing the day on which the lot of the conscription fell upon them? Where were the bivouac orators, the droll story-tellers, the punsters and blagueurs, who used to keep their comrades laughing half the night through, around the watch-fires?"

"Of all those animated ever-moving pictures presented in the French camp, where the spectator is every moment surprised and amused by the quick inventive spirit and lively imagination of the soldier, whether it express itself in witty inscriptions stuck over the tents, or the erection, by unlearned but not unskilful architects, of a classic monument, a pantheon, or perhaps a memorial to Abelard and Heloise, made out of the boughs of trees, or in the incessant fire of jokes kept up by a party of grenadiers round a hissing frying-pan—of all these ebullitions of spontaneous mirth, there is not a trace in the camps of the Russians; and the only consideration by which I at all console myself for their loss, was in the freedom from the impertinence of which the French soldiers are so often guilty towards the civilian. Even the inspiring influence of the Wodka seldom makes a Russian forget the respect due to a superior, and when completely drunk they will carry their hands to their caps, and stagger on one side to allow any one to pass whose dress implies his claim to a respectable rank in society."

"What most surprised me in the camps of the Caucasus was, however, that at a certain hour all was changed as if by magic, and the deep oppressive silence suddenly gave way to music, song and dance. At Jalta it appeared to me very remarkable that the soldiers employed at the works in the harbor, every evening went back singing to their tents, and had I not seen these gloomy faces, I might have mistaken their songs for the expressions of genuine cheerfulness. But when I noticed that no smile ever lit up their withered faces as they sang, I inquired how it happened that they were seized every evening with this extraordinary musical humor, and received answer, that it was a standing order that they should sing every evening when they had done their work. More than once I have met with men bawling with the utmost power of their lungs, whom I knew to have been "singing out" in different style a few hours before, under the vigorous application of the stick."

"Ineffaceable was the impression I received from what I had witnessed at a great review at Vladikavkaz. It was on the 27th of March, that the whole garrison of this important place (situated close to the foot of the Caucasus, on the farther side) marched out to the inspiring sound of martial music, to a great open place where the review was to be held. The day was cold and gloomy, the earth covered with snow, and the mountains wrapped in clouds and fog. Each grey coat carried on his back a linen bag, which appeared well filled; and at length they all halted, shoulder to shoulder like a wall—strong boy figures, broad snub-noses, coarse sun-burnt faces looking out stolidly between the lines of glittering bayonets. Suddenly, at the word of command, they all threw themselves down in the snow, and remained on this cold couch for some time, while the music was playing, and the General Baldwin, galloping about among the recumbent ranks. Then there was another word of command, and as if seized by a sudden impulse of mirth, up sprung about twenty men and began to sing, one snatched from his pocket a little pipe, on which he played, and then the whole body joined in tumultuous chorus. The Russian spectators were amazingly delighted at this sight; but some Circassians who were present, and looking on with great interest, showed plainly enough, in their eagle-eyes, their scorn of the whole display; and when all the Russians present offered their caps to the General, these proud mountaineers gave no sign of salutation."

CRUELTY.—A negro boy aged 10, belonging to a mulatto woman, was discovered in New Orleans in a shocking condition. Large shackles confined his legs in such a manner that at every step the iron entered into the flesh, and barely allowed him to move two or three inches at a time. His back was a mass of bruises and wounds, the blood soaking through his heavy check shirt! The boy was led by his mother, also a slave, and whose condition was a miserable one. Steps were taken to have the cruel mistress punished.—Nashville American.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

War in Africa.

A disposition or necessity for battle and bloodshed really seems to be epidemic throughout the world. Fighting for one cause or another is going on in almost every quarter, and all sorts of people are taking part in it. Even Africa comes in for her share of the general movement, hostilities being waged there simultaneously, or nearly so, by several parties. We have seen, for instance, that the young and feeble republic of Liberia has recently sent a hostile expedition into some of the adjacent slave-trading regions; it is but a little while since we had a partial record of the deeds done by a combined French and Belgian force, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Rio Nunez; and now we have, in our latest English papers, an account of a pretty sharp "skirmishing" up the Gambia river, between an English detachment and a considerable body of natives; the provocation to the former, it seems, being "a gross insult offered to the British flag in the person of the Governor of the Gambia," Mr. R. G. Macdonnell. What the nature of this insult was, however, we have not been able to ascertain.

The result of the expedition is described in a letter from an officer engaged in it, dated Bathurst, May 15, part of which we find in the London Times of July 15; the other part having been carried over to a supplement, which has not reached us. We make the following extracts from the letter, showing that the blacks fought with courage and constancy:

"A rascally native King, presuming that her Majesty's troops would not be able to march into the interior, offered violence to our Governor, who paid him a friendly visit, and his Excellency had a narrow escape of losing his life. The Governor, for the honor of the British flag, determined on having satisfaction, and therefore, Major Hill, of the 2d West India regiment, having arrived, a consultation was held, and an expedition was determined upon. Application was made to Sierra Leone for troops, and to the squadron for assistance, but none could be obtained, and we were left to our own resources—about 200 regular troops, and what volunteers could be procured from the old pensioners and militia. With great efforts and persuasion 33 pensioners set to march and 32 militiamen joined the regular troops, and these formed the whole brigade, out of which 30 men were allotted to man one howitzer, two six pounder field guns, and three rocket guns—the native ponies being trained to draw the guns and ammunition wagons."

"Having procured some laborers to carry water, under Major Hill, we embarked on board the Dover and Albert steamers, (the latter a hulk, towed by the Dover), and proceeded about seventy miles up the Gambia, where the troops disembarked and commenced their march next morning (May 6) for the interior. About midday we arrived at the first of the enemy's fortified towns, (Bambaco), and the skirmishers commenced the play by exchanging shots with the enemy through their stockade. The town was then invested and the batteries were placed in position, and at it we went, endeavoring to make a breach, but without effect. Major Hill then sent a storming party to try and force the stockade; but, although the men were boldly led, and went right up to it, they could not force it, and were obliged to retire. The fire was then renewed from the battery, when at length the rockets set the town in a blaze. It burnt in all directions, and our enemies had to bolt for it, when immense numbers were killed, both by the grape discharged from the battery and the fire and bayonets of the skirmishers. We reduced the town to a heap of ashes, destroying every portion of the stockade and houses."

"We found, on examining the means of defence, that we had a very cunning enemy to deal with. The stockade was about ten feet high, with triple rows of timber, and there was an exterior fence, of well camouflaged iron, about ten feet from the interior stockade; the fellows waited, sitting in trenches, in this stockade, until our men were cutting away the outer fence, and then deliberately delivered their fire. Had we not been able to burn the town our loss must have been very great."

"We encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picket, who exchanged shots at intervals during the night with the rascals in the woods."

"Next day, the 7th instant, we marched for the King's town of Keeming. After some hours, on approaching the town, we found the enemy drawn out in great numbers, horse and foot, in our front, and the bush on our right flank was lined by their men. Major Hill halted the advance guard, and sent a few rockets among the horsemen, which sent them off, but the foot stood their ground, and we had to open on them with grape and canister, which they stood, showing great courage. The commander, finding that he must drive them from the wood, reinforced the advance, and supported them, we went right at the fellows, and under a very spirited fire, forced them to retire at the point of the bayonet, and drove them down on the brow of a hill, within twenty yards of their stockade. On making a reconnaissance we found the place most difficult to attack, lying in a deep gorge, and defended with double rows of triple stockades, the roofs taken off the houses, and every preparation made for an obstinate defence."

"The guns were put in the best position we could find, and we fired shell, round-shot, and rockets into it, bringing all to bear on one point, in the hope of making a breach, but without effect. We succeeded, however, in setting fire to both ends of the town and burning the greater part of it, together with all the provision stores; but we could not fire the centre, and as our ammunition was then nearly all expended, we tried to take it by storm, a gun being ordered up within ten yards of the stockade, and one hundred men to force it, but it was found impracticable. The gun and men were then ordered to retire, and a consultation was held with the Governor, who served as a captain of volunteers. He considered that burning one town and nearly destroying the whole of another was enough; and we had wounded men to carry, and a very small force to fight our way back with the next day, perhaps he was right."

At the same time there was little doubt that next morning, with fusics and powder bags we could have burnt or breached the stockades and destroyed the walls within."

"The slaughter of the enemy was very great, as they engaged us on every point of our position during the whole time we were attacking the town, and we had to fight them in front, flank, and rear at the same moment."

Here the continuation in the supplement begins, and we do not know what else was done; but it is presumable that the rest of the letter only describes the return of the army.

KALOLAHI.—It is gratifying to meet, while the thermometer is in the nineties, with something decidedly cool, whether a sherry cobbler, the gentleman in nankeen on the omnibus, or—a specimen like the following:—Dr. Mayo's romance of "Kalolah," it is known, has made a decided hit. No traveling portmanteau is complete without it. It is everywhere, and among other places, it seems, in the hands of the Newburgh Excelsior, which parallel with the progress of a complete transfer of its original American copyright production to its columns, writes thus:—"Kalolah is receiving from the press the encomiums it deserves. It is one of the most interesting works of the day; and when the writer, in a subsequent chapter, arrives among an African nation hitherto unknown to travelers, and marrying the beautiful Kalolah, becomes chief officer of her father's kingdom, it acquires a fascination which is not suspended until the close of the book. Although Kalolah has been out of the press but a fortnight, and has been sold at a high price, a second edition was called for more than a week ago. Our readers will get the work in our columns for more than one-half of the publisher's price for the book, besides receiving all other matters we publish gratis." We have heard much before of the beauties of reprinting foreign authors, but this is a literary compliment which we fear Dr. Mayo or Mr. Putnam will be slow to comprehend. It reminds us of a story told of a distinguished English novelist and a gentleman of the press, who, upon his introduction, remarked—"Sir, you are under great obligations to me." "Indeed, I was hardly aware of the fact. How is it?" "Why, sir, I have extended your reputation pretty extensively in this vicinity. You are indebted to me, sir, for your distinguished reception—I have received your works regularly, and printed you for a cent!"—Literary World.

HULWER AND EUGENE ARAM.—If it were possible to banish novel reading and criticism at the same instant, Hulwer Lytton would, we think, accomplish the feat by the intolerably egotistical prefaces which he persists in putting before his works, in successive editions, which seem written to convince the public how much literature is a mere sleight of hand, and how good a manager of the hocuspocus is the book manufacturer. If there were any profit to be got by any of these writings it would be effectually dissipated by one of these prefaces. They are, however, at least candid in their exhibition of the literary trickster, and may serve to put the reader on his guard against the pretentious efforts, the rapid declamations, the melancholy distortions, through which Sir Lytton by a desperate volition would make himself a wit, a poet, and philosopher. The last of these prefaces is not the least "of a specimen."

It is prefixed to a cheap edition of Eugene Aram. Mark its eager ecstasies:—"In point of composition Eugene Aram is, I think, entitled to rank among the best of my fictions. It somewhat humiliates me to acknowledge, that neither practice nor study has enabled me to surpass a work written at a very early age, in the skillful construction and patient development of plot; and though I have since sought to call forth higher and more subtle passions, I doubt if I have ever excited the two elementary passions of tragedy, viz: pity and terror, to the same degree. In mere style, too, Eugene Aram, in spite of certain verbal oversights, and defects in youthful taste, appears to me unexcelled by any of my late writings, at least in what I have always studied as the main essential of style in narrative, viz: its harmony with the subject selected, and the passions to be moved,—while it exceeds them all in the minuteness and fidelity of its descriptions of external nature." &c. These are good things, but they are to be felt, not talked about.—Literary World.

DEATH OF AN ARAB SOLDIER ON A FAR-OFF EXPEDITION.—We halt at eleven o'clock because an Arabian soldier has just cried himself to death before our cabin! He wept at having to die in a foreign land, and not seeing his mother any more.—Nearly all these people lose their courage directly they are attacked by any illness, the nature of which they cannot visibly perceive as they can a wound, &c. He died with a piece of bread in his mouth, because the Arabs believe, and with justice, that so long as you can chew bread you will not die.—Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile.

A TURKISH CUSTOM.—The Turks have one magnanimous custom, despotic as they are in other respects. If the master call the servant answer boldly, "I am eating," he need not come; so if the former say, "Call me such a one," and his messenger comes back with the report that the man he wants is asleep, the master lets him quietly take his siesta whatever hour of the day it may be.—J.B.

BRUTAL HOMICIDE.—We learn that two men, named Alexander Moore and James Whitfield, of Franklin County, one day last week, tied and whipped to death a negro man belonging to W. E. Person, near Frankfort. The circumstances, as related to us, were exceedingly shocking, but we forbear detail.—Raleigh (N. C.) Times.

LETTERS FROM SANTA FE.—A letter from Santa Fe, dated the 9th of July, to a gentleman in this city, from a well known merchant, says:—"The Indians have committed numerous depredations upon the Americans and Mexicans. They killed two Americans and two Mexicans, day before yesterday, within 25 miles of Santa Fe."

A report reached this city, this evening, that Lieut. Thomas had encountered the Camanches near the place (new) and killed seventeen of them. Mr. Kelly arrived in Santa Fe a few days previous, and would leave in a few days for Chihuahua. There had been no cholera in Santa Fe up to that time. St. Louis Republic.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

Boston, Aug. 12.

The Hibernian's news commenced coming at 12 o'clock last night. The express was detained 20 hours on the road, and while receiving the news the steamer arrived at Boston about midnight. The Queen having quitted the Osborne House for the first time, Parliament was proclaimed by commission. The Hibernian's news is a most interesting and valuable one. Political feelings are almost forgotten. The Hibernian's news commenced coming at 12 o'clock last night. The express was detained 20 hours on the road, and while receiving the news the steamer arrived at Boston about midnight. The Queen having quitted the Osborne House for the first time, Parliament was proclaimed by commission. The Hibernian's news is a most interesting and valuable one. Political feelings are almost forgotten.

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of the 2d inst. into question. It may not be improper here to remark, that the instructions from Washington received by the steamer "Panama," since the leaving of that proclamation, fully confirm the views there set forth, and it is distinctly laid in these instructions, that "the Hibernian's news is a most interesting and valuable one. Political feelings are almost forgotten."

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LETTERS FROM TEXAS AND THE RIO GRANDE.—The news that a Potomac steamer at New Orleans on the 6th from Brazos Santiago, 20 miles above the 3d inst. Her news is thus contained in the Potomac papers:

The Potomac papers of the 6th inst. contain the following account of the capture of the steamer "Panama," which was captured by the Mexicans on the 2d inst. Her news is thus contained in the Potomac papers:

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