will you learn what's proper? Go right and take it back this moment!"

Eva looked downcast and aggrieved, and turned slowly.

"I say, Marie, let the child alone; she shall do as she pleases," said St. Clare.

"St. Clare, how will she ever get along in the world?" said Marie.

"The Lord knows," said St. Clare; "but she'll get along in heaven better than you or I."

"Oh, papa, don't," said Eva, softly touching his elbow; "it troubles mother."

"Well, Cousin, are you ready to go to meeting?" said Miss Ophelia, turning square about on St. Clare.

"I'm not going, thank you."

"I do wish St. Clare ever would go to church," said Marie; "but he hasn't a particle of religion about him. It really isn't respectable."

"I know it," said St. Clare. "You ladies go to church to learn how to get along in the world, I suppose, and your piety sheds respectability on us. If I did go at all, I would go where Mammy goes—there's something to keep a fellow awake there, at least."

"What! those shouting Methodists? Horrible!" said Marie.

"Anything but the dead sea of your respectable churches, Marie. Positively it's too much to ask of a man. Eva, do you like to go? Come, stay at home and play with me."

"Thank you, papa, but I'd rather go to church."

"Isn't it dreadful tiresome?" said St. Clare.

"I think it is tiresome some," said Eva; and I am sleepy, too, but I try to keep awake."

"What do you go for, then?"

"Why, you know, papa," she said, in a whisper. "Cousin told me that God wants to have us; and he gives us everything, you know, and it isn't much to do it if he wants us to. It isn't so very tiresome, after all."

"You sweet little obliging soul," said St. Clare, kissing her, "go along, that's a good girl, and pray for me."

"Certainly, I always do," said the child, as she sprung after her mother into the carriage.

St. Clare stood on the steps and kissed his hand to her as the carriage drove away; large tears were in his eyes.

"Oh, Evangeline! rightly named," he said; "hath not God made thee an evangel to me?"

So he felt a moment, and then—he smoked a cigar and read the *Picayune*, and forgot his little gospel. Was he much unlike other folks?

"You see, Evangeline," said her mother, "it's always right and proper to be kind to servants, but it isn't proper to treat them *just* as we would our relations or people in our own class of life. Now, if Mammy was sick, you wouldn't want to put her in your own bed."

"I should feel just like it, mamma," said Eva, "because then it would be handier to take care of her, and because, you know, my bed is better than hers."

"You are very uncharitable," said Marie.

"Well," said St. Clare, "suppose that something should bring down the price of cotton once and forever, and make the whole slave property a drug in the market, don't you think we should soon have another version of the scripture doctrine? What a flood of light would pour into the church all at once, and how immediately it would be discovered that everything in the Bible and reason went the other way!"

"Well, at any rate," said Marie, as she reclined herself on a lounge, "I'm thankful I'm born where slavery exists, and I believe it's right; indeed, I feel it must be; and, at any rate, I'm sure I couldn't get along without it."

"I say, what do you think, Pussy?" said her father to Eva, who came in at this moment with a flower in her hand.

"What about, papa?"

"Why, which do you like the best, to live as they do at your uncle's up in Vermont, or to have a houseful of servants as we do?"

"Oh, of course our way is the pleasantest," said Eva?

"Why so?" said St. Clare, stroking her head.

"Why, it makes so many more round you to love, you know," said Eva, looking up earnestly.

"Now, that's just like Eva," said Marie—"just one of her odd speeches."

"Is it an odd speech, papa?" said Eva, whispringly, as she got upon his knee.

"Rather, as this world goes, Pussy," said St. Clare.

Marie was in utter despair at the entire want of moral perception evinced in this reply.

"What can I do to make this child understand me?" she said.

"Nothing," said Miss Ophelia, significantly.

Eva looked sorry and disconcerted for a moment; but children, luckily, do not keep to one impression long, and in a few moments she was merrily laughing at various things which she saw from the coach windows as it rattled along.

"Well, ladies," said St. Clare, as they were comfortably seated at the dinner table, "and what was the bill of fare at church to-day?"

"Oh, Dr. G—— preached a splendid sermon," said Marie. "It was just such a sermon as you ought to hear; it expressed all my views exactly."

"It must have been very improving," said St. Clare. "The subject must have been an extensive one."

"Well, I mean all my views about society and such things," said Marie. "The text was, 'He hath made everything beautiful in its season;' and he showed how all the orders and distinctions in society came from God; and that it was so appropriate, you know, and beautiful, that some should be high and some low, and that some were born to rule and some to serve, and all that, you know, and he applied it so well to all this ridiculous fuss that is made about slavery, and he proved distinctly that the Bible was on our side, and supported all our institutions so convincingly. I only wish you'd heard him."

"Oh, I didn't need it," said St. Clare. "I can learn what does me as much good as that from the Picayune any time, and smoke a cigar besides, which I can't do, you know, in a church."

"Why," said Miss Ophelia, "don't you believe in these views?"

"Who—I? You know I'm such a graceless dog that these religious aspects of such subjects don't edify me much. If I was to say anything on this slavery matter, I would say out fair and square, 'we're in for it—we've got 'em, and mean to keep 'em—it's for our convenience and our interest—for that's the long and short of it—that's just the whole of what all this sanctified stuff amounts to, after all; and I think that will be intelligible to everybody, everywhere."

"I do think, Augustine, you are so irreverent," said Marie. "I think it's shocking to hear you talk."

"Shocking! it's the truth. This religious talk on such matters—why don't they carry it a little farther, and show the beauty, in its season, of a fellow's taking a glass too much, and sitting a little too late over his cards, and various providential arrangements of that sort, which are pretty frequent among us young men—we'd like to hear that those are right and godly, too."

"Well," said Miss Ophelia, "do you think slavery right or wrong?"

"I'm not going to have any of your horrid New England directness, Cousin," said St. Clare, gaily. "If I answer that question, I know you'll be at me with half a dozen others, each one harder than the last, and I'm not a-going to define my position. I am one of the sort that lives by throwing stones at other people's glass houses, but I never mean to put up one for them to stone."

"That's just the way he's always talking," said Marie; "you can't get any satisfaction out of him. I believe it's just because he don't like religion, that he's always running out in this way he's been doing."

"Religion!" said St. Clare, in a tone that made both ladies look at him. "Religion! Is what you hear at church religion? Is that which can bend and turn, and descend and ascend, to fit every crooked phase of selfish, worldly society, religion? Is that religion which is less scrupulous, less generous, less just, less considerate for man, than even my own ungodly, worldly, blinded nature? No! When I look for a religion, I must look for something above me, and not something beneath."

"Then you don't believe that the Bible justifies slavery," said Miss Ophelia.

"The Bible was my *mother's* book," said St. Clare. "By it she lived and died, and I would be very sorry to think it did. I'd as soon desire to have it proved that my mother could drink brandy, chew tobacco, and swear, by way of satisfying me that I did right in doing the same. It wouldn't make me at all more satisfied with these things in myself, and it would take from me the comfort of respecting her; and it really is a comfort in this world to have anything one can respect. In short, you see," said he, suddenly resuming his gay tone, "all I want is that different things be kept in different boxes. The whole frame-work of society, both in Europe and America, is made up of various things which will not stand the scrutiny of any very ideal standard of morality. It's pretty generally understood that men don't aspire after the absolute right, but only to do about as well as the rest of the world. Now, when any one speaks up like a man, and says slavery is necessary to us; we can't get along without it; we should be beggared if we give it up, and, of course, we mean to hold on to it—this is strong, clear, well-defined language; it has the respectability of truth to it, and, if we may judge by their practice, the majority of the world will bear us out in it. But when he begins to put on a long face, and snuffle, and quote Scripture, I incline to think he isn't much better than he should be. But where has my little Eva been all dinner-time?"

"Oh, I've been up in Tom's room, hearing him sing, and Aunt Dinah gave me my dinner."

"Hearing Tom sing, hey?"

"Oh, yes! he sings such beautiful things about the New Jerusalem, and bright angels, and the land of Canaan."

"I dare say; it's better than the *opera*, isn't it?"

"Yes, and he's going to teach them to me."

"Singing lessons, hey! you *are* coming on."

"Yes, he sings for me, and I read to him in my Bible, and he explains what it means, you know."

"On my word," said Marie, laughing, "that is the latest joke of the season."

"Tom isn't a bad hand, now, at explaining Scripture, I'll dare swear," said St. Clare. "Tom has a natural genius for religion. I wanted the horses out early this morning, and I stole up to Tom's cubiculum there, over the stables, and there I heard him holding a meeting by himself; and, in fact, I haven't heard anything quite so savory as Tom's prayer this some time. He put in for me with a zeal that was quite apostolic."

"Perhaps he guessed you were listening. I've heard of that trick before."

"If he did, he wasn't very politic, for he gave the Lord his opinion of me pretty freely. Tom seemed to think there was decidedly room for improvement in me, and seemed very earnest that I should be converted."

"I hope you'll lay it to heart," said Miss Ophelia.

"I suppose you are much of the same opinion," said St. Clare. "Well, we shall see, shan't we, Eva?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

DR. BAILEY has been necessarily absent on business during the past week, which will account for any deficiency which may appear in this paper. *

☞ Soldiers who *want* Bounty Lands, will do well to read the card of Mr. GANGEWER, in another column. In the prosecution of these claims, Mr. G. knows "no such word as fail." *

FREE TERRITORY LEAGUE.

A meeting was held at Bloomingville, Erie county, Ohio, of which WILLIAM PARRISH was chosen President, for the purpose of forming a League of all who are opposed to the abolition of Freedom in New Mexico. The meeting resolved, that no fact is more clearly established than the abolition of Slavery in New Mexico, Utah, and California, before the acquisition of those territories by the United States; they are consequently *free territories*. They appeal to the following testimony:

1. Before the annexation of Texas, Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, in his celebrated pamphlet advocating that measure, asserted the freedom of the Mexican provinces west of the Rio Grande in emphatic terms.

2. John McLean, of the Supreme Court, has published an elaborate opinion, in which he declares slavery to have no legal existence in any of our Mexican acquisitions.

3. The same opinion has been repeatedly expressed by the leading jurists and statesmen of the country.

4. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, has explained that "the North was quieted, with respect to the necessity of the Wilmot Proviso, by the production, in the Senate of the United States, of the Mexican laws, constitutional and statute, in the original Mexican books, showing the total abolition of slavery in the Mexican dominions, before we acquired the country, and the consequent non-existence of slavery in New Mexico, California, and Utah, at this time."

Lewis Cass, James Buchanan, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, Millard Fillmore, and a host of others, are solemnly pledged to the prediction, that the laws of God and man (soil, climate, and the will of the inhabitants) would unite to prevent the usurpation of those territories by slavery: but notwithstanding this declaration, information has been received which constrains the belief that emissaries of the slave trade are actively employed at Santa Fe to abolish freedom and extend slavery, and that the executive and judicial officers appointed by the Administration are parties to this infamous scheme. The Governor of New Mexico, James S. Calhoun, is a slaveholder from Georgia, and recommends in his first message that the Pueblo Indians should be deprived of the right of suffrage secured to them by treaty, so as to overcome their hostility to slavery by a public fraud, while the Chief Justice of the Territory, lately from Mississippi, is stationed at Santa Fe, and is another accomplice in the conspiracy. Our latest intelligence is that ministers of the Gospel are persecuted for urging the inhabitants to resist the encroachments of the slavers.

The crisis demands that something be done at once to resist these encroachments, and prevent the subjugation of free territory to the dominion of slavery. The hope of the requisite action of Congress in the premises is too remote and contingent to content the friends of freedom—consequently, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting propose to the Freedom Convention, now summoned at Cleveland on the 24th of September, to recommend a *Free Territory League*, membership of which shall be constituted by the payment of one dollar. That this association shall be composed of citizens of all political parties and creeds, and the sole object of the fund shall be to resist the extension of slavery by the following agencies:

1. To establish and support anti-slavery newspapers at Santa Fe and San Francisco, so edited as to persuade the people of New Mexico to insert the Jefferson Proviso in their territorial laws and State Constitution, and to dissuade the people of California from dividing their State with the view to erect a slave territory or State on the Southern border.

2. To publish and circulate in the Spanish and English languages a series of books and tracts exhibiting the disastrous influence of slavery upon the morals and industry of a community.

3. To despatch to Santa Fe the most eminent counsel, learned and skilful in the law, and, if possible, masters of the Spanish language, with ample resources to commence a prosecution, under the writ of *habeas corpus*, of every slaveholder, and conduct the same to final judgment before the Territorial Judges.

Resolved, That our belief is that a fund of $100,000 could be accumulated for such a purpose before the meeting of Congress in December; but, in order to inspire the requisite confidence in its fair application to the foregoing objects, and *no others*, we would further recommend to the Cleveland Convention to appoint Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, Joshua Leavitt of New York, William Elder of Pennsylvania, and Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, *Commissioners of the Free Territory Fund*.

Resolved, That the abolition of the British Corn Laws by the agency of a similar League encourages us to hope that the instrumentality would be no less effectual here.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this meeting be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the "Cleveland Freedom Convention" of the 24th inst., with a request that they be submitted for the consideration of that body.

Resolved, That the editors of the *National Era*, *Cleveland True Democrat*, and the *Mirror and Register* of Sandusky, be requested to publish these proceedings.

WM. PARRISH, *President*.
SAM. B. CARPENDER, Jr., *Sec'y*.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

President Fillmore and his Cabinet have been on another tour. Not content with their visits to New York and Virginia, they were last week at Boston to celebrate the completion of the great net work of railroads connecting Boston with the Canadas and the great West. The papers are filled with accounts of the ceremonies attending the occasion. Lord Elgin and suite were present from Canada. Speeches were made by Gov. Boutwell, Mr. Fillmore, Secretary Webster, Secretary Stuart, and Secretary Conrad. Mr. Stuart said:

"I must acknowledge that I did feel something like humiliation when I contrasted the condition of my own Commonwealth with that of Massachusetts. Sir, she has a climate superior to yours. She has a population, aye, many of their traits, your equals; but she has not understood the true lessons of practical economy. You have taught her a lesson—I will be the bearer of it to her when I return to my home."

It is suspected that this visit of the Cabinet was intended to influence the approaching election in Massachusetts, to encourage the wavering and strengthen the timid in support of the Compromise. If such was the intention, it may have that effect, and—it may not. *

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

PHILIP S. VAN VECHTEN, late a lieutenant in the Cuban Expedition under Lopez, has published a statement of facts and circumstances connected with it. On the 30th July, he was appointed first lieutenant of company B, in Colonel W. L. Crittenden's regiment, and left New Orleans on the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero. They remained in the river until the 6th, and left through the northeast pass for Key West. They reached Key West on the 10th. On sailing for the coast of Cuba, the steamer run aground on a coral reef near Bahia Honda. On landing at Cabanos, there being no means of transporting baggage, Lopez left Crittenden to protect the stores and ammunition, whilst he proceeded with Colonel Downman's regiment of infantry to Los Posas, intending to send transportation from thence, and would remain there until joined by Crittenden. At 11 o'clock at night, Crittenden started with two carts to join Lopez, but was attacked on the route the next morning, and compelled to retreat. Some of his command succeeded in reaching Lopez at Los Posas.

"At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy about 800 strong, under General Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded, and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downman and Lieutenant Labizan were killed, and General Pragay and Captains Brigham and Goutt were mortally wounded."

Several other battles were fought, but finally the invaders were dispersed, and Lopez was compelled to fly. Lieutenant V. says:

"On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez.

"We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, when, having but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would in the mountains. We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast.

"An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely, and inverted our pockets, considering the property lawful plunder. That day we reached San Christobal. Until we reached San Christobal, we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

"On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all *filibusteros* who were made prisoners or gave themselves up, in four days, except the traitor Lopez, after which, an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, 1850, (by which all foreigners found in the island were ordered to be put to death) was to continue in full force."

* * * * * * *

"At the time of my release from prison, which was at ten o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained, and confined in one large room, hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space, and not allowed to leave under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released on their arrival in Spain.

"Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garroted in the square adjoining the prison, at seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions for Cuba.

"Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind; and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown; the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men.

"Of these twenty-two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others besides myself have been pardoned. Those are Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, whom the Captain General pardoned, and sent home, unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Charles T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a Government tow boat and a pilot to take her out.

"Lopez was caught with bloodhounds in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

"Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the creoles throughout the island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States.

"He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba with about five hundred Americans; and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the Delta asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use.

"Instead of finding the creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, segars, bread, tobacco, and aguadente, freely, and from their own small means."

He then pays a compliment to Crittenden, and states that Lopez did not desert him, but committed an error in leaving him. He adds:

"Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred.

"Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, or judgment, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once he has neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avariec, not philanthropy, was the mainspring of this expedition.

"I now distinctly, openly assert, that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied through the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own ends. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join the revolution, and that eventually the island of Cuba would be rent from Spain, or were selling at from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left.

"Naturally they would increase in value, as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they demoninated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent of which would have been in the pockets of these would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf.

"At the expiration of the war, and if Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that Government. What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters, of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No; they feel the blood money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation."

This statement of Lieutenant V. will doubtless induce a counter-statement. We therefore refrain from comment. *

NEW YORK RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions passed by the recent Democratic State Convention at Syracuse:

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the aims and principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse last year—which resolutions were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of the State of New York, appreciating the value of Union and Fraternity, and standing upon their ancient principles, present their candidates with a confidential reliance upon the united and cordial support of all who desire the ascendency of its principles in the State and National Councils.

"[The third resolution deprecates the course of the Whig National Administration; and the fourth, the action of the Whig State Administration.]

"*Resolved*, That, devoted to the principles and forms of our Confederation, and regarding the rights of all sections of our country as members of a common brotherhood, we cherish the Union of the States as the rock of our political government, and deprecate all sectional agitation, either at the North or at the South, calculated to impair its sacred obligations or to threaten its perpetuity.

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of New York are proud to avow their fidelity and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party of the Union, as declared in the National Democratic Conventions held in 1840, 1844, and 1848; and that they look forward in hope and confidence to the complete triumph of that party in 1852.

"*Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement, by Congress, of the questions which have unfortunately divided the People of these States; and *Resolved, further*, That the Constitution of the United States is the only bond of union among us—alike obligatory upon the several States and the People thereof; and to preserve the Union unimpaired, every requirement of that Constitution, and especially every duty enjoined by it, must be strictly observed.

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of New York will meet their brethren of other States in National Convention, and will cordially support the candidates nominated thereat, according to the usages of the Democratic party.

"[The last resolution is one deprecating and condemning the Whig management of the canals, as lavish, reckless, and corrupt.]"

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Fowler, of Orange, but it was not passed:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party in the State of New York will faithfully adhere to the recent settlement, by Congress, of the questions which have unhappily divided the People of these States, and will neither countenance nor sanction any sectional agitation or legislation on the subjects embraced in that settlement."

These resolutions are very different in tone from the resolutions of the Barnburners in 1848, and may be regarded as a surrender. It is true that the resolutions do not, in terms, declare an adherence to the Compromise measures of the present Administration; but they pledge the party in advance to the nominee of the National Convention, and of course to the policy which may be marked out for them by that body. In retreating from their aggressive policy, they have retrograded, and this may be regarded as the natural result of their coalescing with the Hunkers. There is no such thing as a party triumphing upon negations. To be successful, they must lay down a positive and substantial platform, and adhere to it. The moment they waver or abandon the principles by which they professed to be governed, they in a great measure lose their influence. One of the most popular men this country ever produced, was General Jackson; and where was there a man more positive in support of his views, or more aggressive in his principles? He satisfied himself of the correctness of a course of action, and boldly appealed to the People to sustain him, and the People did sustain him with unexampled unanimity. In abandoning, for a temporary purpose, their aggressive character, the Barnburners of New York, as we conceive, committed an error, though we believe they were actuated by praiseworthy motives. The bitter fruits of that error will probably be seen after the meeting of the next National Convention. They have committed themselves in advance, to support the nominee of the Convention which denied them justice in 1848, and whose policy they cannot hope to control in 1852. The result will be, that whatever may be the policy of the Convention of 1852, and whoever the candidate nominated by it, the Democrats of New York must acquiesce in its decisions. If this is not a surrender, we do not know the meaning of the word. The *New New York Evening Post* remarks, that "what was not resolved by the Convention is of far graver significance than what was resolved." This may apply to the resolution in regard to the Compromise measures, but we do not think it can apply to the resolution of which we have spoken.

The Whig State Convention endorsed the basis of settlement agreed on by the Whig State Committees, which we have heretofore noticed. The resolution is in this language:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the respective State Committees and of the Legislative State Committee, in their action at Albany, was the result of honorable and patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the best interests of the whole People, and that it is approved and adopted by this Convention."

The basis of that settlement awarded to the Whigs the acknowledgment that "freedom of discusssion" is a Whig principle, but endorsed the measures of the National Administration. If resolutions are to be considered as indicating the faith of parties, it may be set down as a "fixed fact," that both parties in New York, as regards National politics, occupy substantially one platform—a tacit adherence to the Compromise, acquiescence in the Fugitive Slave Law, and a disposition to disturb nobody's opinions in relation to these questions, if nobody will disturb theirs.

The next election in New York, therefore, will settle nothing in regard to National politics. Notwithstanding the resolutions of these Conventions, however, we believe the great body of both Whigs and Democrats in New York to be inflexibly opposed to the increase of slave territory and to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. *

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for October, 1851. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue.

Graham is embellished this month with a fine engraving entitled "The Dawning Light," and a colored plate of the fashions. Its literary articles are of the usual excellence, and the leading article on "Habit" is from the pen of Dr. Elder, whose writings are not unfamiliar to to the readers of the *Era*. *

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September, 1851.

This Magazine is on our table. The table of contents is—A Campaign in Taka; My Novel, by Bulwer, which improves as it progresses; Disfranchisement of the Boroughs, a political article; Paris in 1851; Mr. Ruskin's Works, a discriminating review; Portuguese Politics; and the Congress and the Agapedome. Taylor & Maury are the agents. Terms, $3 per year. *

MICHIGAN WHIG CONVENTION.

This body met at Jackson, Michigan, on the 10th instant, and nominated TOWNSEND E. GIDLEY for Governor and GEORGE H. HAZLETON for Lieutenant Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That while we concede the right of each State of the independent States of the Union to legislate, without interference, with regard to its own peculiar institutions, and hold it to be the duty of every citizen to abide by and support all the provisions of the Constitution, and all laws of Congress, constitutionally passed, on the subject of slavery, we are, nevertheless, now, as we always have been, opposed to the extension of slavery over Territories now free, or the enactment of any laws imposing involuntary servitude, except for crime.

"*Resolved*, That the Whig party, while it is a liberty-loving is also a law-abiding party; and that, while we deem it the unquestionable right of every citizen to canvass the merits of all legal enactments, and to advocate, upon all proper occasions, and by all constitutional means, the amendment or repeal of any law, we yet hold it to be our imperative duty to abide by and support all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and all laws declared constitutional by the judicial tribunal of the country."

Resolutions were also adopted in favor of the present Whig Administration, "for the ability and patriotism with which it has been conducted"—an economical Administration—the protection of American industry by discriminating duties—the improvement of rivers and harbors—a thorough reform of the State Administration, &c.

Daniel Smart, of Detroit, and H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, were appointed delegates at large to the National Convention, and district delegates were also appointed, as follows: J. M. Edwards, of Washtenaw; H. R. Williams, Grand Rapids; Geo. E. Pomeroy, Lenawee; and Wm. M. Thompson, Pontiac.

The Detroit Advertiser says that four out of six of these delegates are old-fashioned Clay men, and will vote for "Old Kentuck" through thick and thin, if he shall be in the field. Gen. Scott, it adds, is their last choice. On the other hand, the *Northwestern Advocate* says that "the six delegates appointed for the National Convention are all pledged to go for Scott." *

HOW IT WAS PASSED.

Governor JOHNSTON, at the Whig meeting in Philadelphia, on the 15th instant, thus relates the history of the bill for the repeal of the 6th section of the act of 1847, denying the use of the jails of Pennsylvania to fugitives from slavery:

"On the 3d of March, 1847, an act was passed containing, among other provisions, one which prohibited the use of our jails for the custody of fugitives from labor. This act passed through the House of Representatives by nearly a unanimous vote, and in the Senate without a dissenting voice, and subsequently received the signature of the late Governor Shunk. It remained on the records for a period of four years. On the 27th of March, 1851, the Senate passed an act repealing the section I have referred to. This bill was sent to the House on the same day, and in that House, controlled by a majority of some 18 or 20 holding adverse political opinions to mine, it remained on their table untouched, until within about one hour of the final adjournment; and, if you will examine the records, it will appear that this was the last public matter they attended to. Before its passage they appointed a committee to wait on the Executive, inform him that they were entirely through with their business, and were ready to adjourn, and to ask if he had any further communications to make to them. They were informed that he had none. They appointed a committee to wait on the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, the Senate, to communicate similar information to them. They voted a resolution of thanks to the presiding officer, to the clergy who had opened their sessions with prayer, to the clerks and messengers, and, I believe, to their doorkeeper. Everybody supposed that they had concluded their entire labors. Acting upon this impression, one of the dominant party moved the House should take a recess to terminate a short time before the period fixed for the final adjournment, 12 o'clock. The motion was voted down, and, in violation of their joint rules—although their attention had been directed to those rules—they took up the Senate bill, at that late hour, repealing the 6th section of the act of March, 1847, and passed it.

"The bill was sent to the Governor so shortly before the termination of that session, as to prevent a message, under any circumstances, from being prepared and returned to the Legislature.

Under these circumstances he retained the bill. *

EBONY SCHOOLS.—Under this title, the *Daily Appeal*, a Democratic paper published at Memphis, Tennessee, has an article against the continuance of Sabbath Schools in which slaves are taught to read the Bible. It cannot consider these schools in any other light than "as striking a direct blow at the institution [of slavery] itself, as well as at the peace and security of Southern society;" and adds, that "history and philosophy attest the truth that enlightened men cannot be enslaved." We fear we have been laboring under an error. Some of the "lower law" divines have been teaching that slavery is in accordance with Christianity; but the editor of the *Appeal* has dispelled the illusion. "Search the Scriptures" is a divine command which none may disregard, but this editor fears the consequences which may ensue from obedience to this injunction. In our simplicity, we thought that men were made better by reading the Bible, but the editor of the *Appeal* thinks that teaching slaves to read the Scriptures is "striking a direct blow at the peace and security of Southern society." The question arises, whether there is not something radically wrong in a state of society which forbids the reading of the Bible to any of its members? If the peace of society is to be attained only by a prohibition of this sort, is it not paying too high for such a boon? We leave the question for Southern Christians to ponder on. *

THE LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION met in Buffalo on the 15th inst., and organized by appointing Wm. L. Chaplin President. They nominated Gerrit Smith for President, and Charles Durkee for Vice President. They adopted a platform which embraces the creeds of the extremest Abolitionists, the most ultra of all the opposers of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Temperance men, Peace men, Land Reformers, Women's Rights men, and Free Traders; and it calls upon all these different Reformers to come and join their party, and thus unite all the great reforms of the day on a broad basis. They denounce the Colonization Society and both the old political parties in the strongest terms, and call the President, and the members of the late Congress who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, pirates and murderers.

THE METHODIST CLERGY.—The following resolutions, among others, were passed at the recent meeting of the Michigan Annual Conference in session at Monroe, Michigan, September 9. The vote was 61 to 30, the minority favoring resolutions couched in stronger language: *

"1. *Resolved*, We believe it to be the duty of every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian—and especially of the Christian pulpit and religious press—to express clear, constant, decisive opposition to slavery and its aggressive features, yet in mild, Christian language.

"2. *Resolved*, We believe it to be the duty of every Christian, and especially of every Christian minister, to bear the case of the slave with great faith and fervor in prayer before the God of nations, who is the friend of the oppressed and the judge of the oppressor and the father of all our mercies."

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN objects to the remark of the *Era*, that "there is nothing in it [Senator Chase's letter to Mr. Donaldson] of which Mr. Chase should be ashamed," and seems to imply that Senator Chase is laboring for the nomination of General Houston for the Presidency. The *Free Presbyterian* has entirely mistaken Mr. Chase's position. What he did say was this:

"I entertain for General Houston a very sincere regard. His kindness and courtesy towards me during our association in the Senate could not fail to win it. Should he be nominated for the Presidency, I should wish to support him. Whether I should do so or not, however, would depend upon the position which he and the Convention making the nomination should think proper to take."

There is nothing in this "of which Mr. Chase should be ashamed." He does not pledge himself to support General H., but says explicitly that whether he should do so or not "*would depend upon the position which he and the Convention making the nomination should think proper to take*." Mr. Chase has not abated a jot in his devotion to the principles laid down by the National Convention at Buffalo in 1848, and we do not believe he will support any man who denies those principles. *

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Congressional election in this State takes place on the first of October. The following is the list of nominations so far:

First district—R. J. Bowie, Whig; Thomas F. Bowie, Independent. Second—William T. Hamilton, Democrat; J. P. Roman, Whig. Third—Edward Hammond, Democrat, (no Whig nomination.) Fourth—William Pinkney Whyte, Democrat; Thomas Yates Walsh, Whig. Fifth—Hiram McCollough, Democrat; Alexander Evans, Whig. Sixth—Daniel M. Henry, Whig.

POLITICAL PORTENTS.—The Hartford *Republican*, after reviewing the position of the Whig and Democratic parties, and demonstrating that they both occupy the same ground, and urge adherence to the Compromise as the measure by which they hope to triumph, says:

"In this state of things, the Free Democracy of the country have a plain path before them. And they are beginning to move. The preparations for the Convention at Cleveland show their spirit at the West. They are organizing. They will be strong. Our party is extending into the Slave States. Our friends hold the balance of power in Kentucky. They will organize in North Carolina, and perhaps in Virginia. As Donaldson says, our vote next summer will be 'most formidable.' What we need most, at the present time, is *efficient organization*. Let us, here in Connecticut, be effectively organized in every town and county. As to policy, let us go into the next elections, entirely independent of the two Hunker parties. Here in Connecticut, it has no good effect on the Hunkers to do anything to aid them. They only become more intolerant and overbearing. Let us stand squarely on our own platform, defeat rampant Hunkerism wherever we can, and make it understood that we will keep our places and fight out the battle to the end. It is the destiny of Right to prevail. The battle may be long, but the victory is sure. The outrageous domination of Slavery in the politics of this Republic cannot endure much longer. No faithful friend of Freedom will falter now."

FOR NORTHERN HUNKERS.—The *Southern Press*, speaking for the "Southern Democracy," of which it is now the faithful organ at Washington, says:

"The Washington *Union* has lately been insisting, in several numbers, on the union of the Southern Democracy with the Northern in support of the Compromise, or, as the new phrase is, 'the finality of the Compromise.' One would suppose that the *Union* really entertained some hope that such a thing would happen. Now, we are quite positive that nothing is more chimerical. There are things possible, things probable things contingent, and things uncertain; but if there is anything certain in politics, it is that in no event, or under any circumstances, will the Southern Democracy *ever* support the Compromise. Why, the simple suggestion of such a thing is the most protuberant case of organic infatuation that we ever knew."

A Mass State Convention of "men opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law and the further extension of Slavery," has been called in Wisconsin, to be held at Watertown, on the 17th of September, to nominate candidates for State officers. More than two columns of names are signed to the call. It is a strong movement. We suppose it will embody the Anti-Slavery party of that State, and be a substitute for any other organization. *

THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES is the title of a new penny paper just started in New York city. It is edited by Henry Raymond, who was lately connected with the