Accidents will occur in the best regulated families; and new families, especially, are liable to then

We sent last week an article on a particular subject, as we supposed, for the first page; but lo! when the paper is issued, two others of a different character appear. How the mistake occurred, we don't know. We suppose, however, that it arose from the copy containing jets by law, and, by law slone, must these articles on the reverse side, or our neglect to dash the pen through them

#### sair Co.

Louisville, with her fine Southern boats, has broken up, almost, the passenger travel from ger room to good account. This is doing something. A like enterprize will enable us to comlike that

#### What Next?

We are charged with being hired by Clerks of Courts, &c., to prevent the Convention question being carried, by the publication of the Examiner. Verily, we shall hardly know what we are, or where we stand, if we credit our oppo-

We dare say they have heard of Bently. He was a wag, though a sot. But he would never drink in public, and was always sober at convivial feasts. His neighbors determined to "catch him"; so they concealed themselves in his room; and when he was pouring the liquor down his throat, seized him, with the spiteful taunt, "Ah! Bently, have we caught you at last." But he was not to be trapped. With the most impertarbable gravity, he replied: "Gentlemen, my name is not Bently."

What other alternative have we? We shall have soon to deny our name and vocation. Perhape, however, the safer plan would be to turn Banner and Pioneer!

### New Minvebolder

non-slaveholders in Kentucky.

The whole population of the State, in 1840 was 779,829; of these, 182,258 were slaves .-The free population-is, then, 597,528. Supposing 150,000 of these (and this we suppose to

Presidential election in 1844 was the hottest we one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes. These votes represent, what may be called, the active population of Kentucky. Suppose we est down twenty-five thousand of them, again a fair, if not a very large allowance, as slave-holders. We have, them, one hundred thousand voters in Kentucky who have no slaves.

Let us ask, with these general facts before us 1. Who are these non-slaveholders "

2. What is their interest ?

3. How can they best advance their interest We would say, before answering these questions, that we are obliged on these and kindred subsects to speak gonerally. We cannot stop to notice exceptions. We know that there are among our mechanics many day laborers, who escape, amid slavery, all its ills, as there are slaveholders who rise above the influence of class, and the institution itself. But for one who of the former who escapes these ills, hundreds fall or suffer, and for one of the latter who does his duty, hundreds say " let us alone, we are content as we ere." So again as to public opinion, as to Louisvibe it may be all right, or nearly so. Her voice is for labor, and for every encouragement to labor. Yet the whole effect of Slavery may be fatally injurious over the State, so injurious as to produce sad results here. All that we can do is to notice these general results ; the exceptions the intelligent reader will make for himself. We proceed.

1. Who are these non-slaveholders

They are laborers. They work for their daily bread. St. Paul said, "this we commanded you,-that if any man would not work, neither should be eat." This law they recognize and obey. Some of them are, doubtless, idiers; many of them, from causes they do not control, waste their energy, and squander their means But, generally, they labor; labor hard; look to labor as their only means of support ; are dependent upon it wholly for what they are, and what they hope to be and to get. This is the condition, of four hundred and forty-seven thoucand, five hundred and twenty-eight persons, out of five hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight, of our whole free population, or of one hundred thousand, out of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, of the ective men of Kentucky.

2. What is their interest There cannot be a doubt here. Make any Slaveholder judge, and take for this end the most nitra, and we shall have but one answer to this them as good clerks, engineers, pilots, &c., as question. It is to remove slavery. That fet- can be found on the river. Success be with ters them. That cramps their energy and them! As good success to the new Commoerashes their hopes. That makes labor disreputeble, and, in this one curse, involves home and all that is dear to them. No matter what their lot is, whether artisan day laborer, or hodcarriers, they know, as well as we,

'Tis Liberty alone that gives the flower Of fleeting life, its lustre and perfume,

They never can be, as a class, what they should be, without it. Yet, we may as well attempt to put a bar between the waves of the tal, or pecuniary, which does not appeal to them a severer lesson!" non-slaveholders against slavery, which does not erge them to oppose it in every legal form in its appeal to them in behalf of freedom.

3. How shall they answer this appeal? How advance their interest ?

There is a plain general answer to this ques-

Let them be true to themselves and to duty. let. They must learn to speak out : They do ment. Suppose any exhorbitant exaction were

And yet, not more, at farthest, than twenty five thousand of our voting citizens are intere ted either in the growth of hemp, or tobacco How comes it, then, that the one hundred thou rand caters of the State, in a matter which con cerns them so deeply, and directly, should cause scarce a ruffle upon the social stream-

break not a wave upon the political waters 'Tis their fault. Did they speak out, did they tell their grievances, did they proclaim what they endured,-the exaction forced upon them by law, would be, by law, declared void, and they left free to do, and to will, as interest and duty might dictate! 2d. They must learn to speak out mightly The wrongs they suffer are not ephemeral.

They spring out of an institution acknowledged it. No violence done to overthrow it. It exterminated : terminated, too, without injury to master, or hart to man; terminated in a way to benefit both. And this may be done, if the non-slaveholders of the State, if the one hundred thousand voters speak out, and acr Cincinnati to New Orleans. The new steamers RIGHTLY! What is to prevent! They are in building at the Queen City are mainly for the majority. They have the power to say freight. It is useless now to compete, or to at- what shall, and what shall not be done, actempt it, with our splendid New Orleans pack- cording to law. Suppose, then, at the ballotets, and, therefore, they are turning the passen- box, they declare, that slavery must have an end, that masters shall suffer no harm, but that the evil which troubles all classes, and hurts, pete with our great and growing sister city in more or less, every single individual in each, many other ways. Let's try. There is nothing the evil which eats up our sustenance and vigor. shall die out-who can say, pay? Who successfully resist. If non-slaveholders choose t speak out, and to speak rightly, EMANCIPATION is and the entire singleness of purpose, we must as certain as that we tread the earth we live

> 3d. Emaccipation cannot be carried unle on-slaveholders do this-unless they act. It is all idle to flatter slaveholders, as a clasor to rely upon them.

Doth the wild ass bray in the midst of grass Or loweth the ox over his fodder'

Slaveholders enjoy ease, and possess station and will do nothing to disturb the one, or sacrifice the other. Brave and generous spirits mong them, the truly religious and patriotic, those who think and see the wrong, will forget any just man have us do less ! both, and sacrifice both, as a gossamer, to adrance the common weal, and add to the common happiness. Aye, as many will do this among criticisms and objections which are made to our slaveholders, as would be found in any class, in course. over all enquirers to the Editor of the Baptist in point of numbers, can accomplish nothing, to yield up for them, or for anybody else, prin-It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of holders of Kentucky? They must move. It is to their prejudices, seek to ward off all perils

be a fair, is not a very large allowance) to be in- classes as such. Providence, in our belief, min- fore, called upon to wink at wrong, to cease He emigrated, therefore; and his class emigraterested in Slavery, and we have left 417,548 gles in every interest, and so mixes up all gra- proving to the quick, error, to push cautiou and There is yet another, and safer test. The happy, none be degraded or elevated, without all what we say, but by what we do not say ! Far with unvarying certainty, that if no remedy be feeling it, and being injured, or benefitted there- from it. We are free, and feel all the readier provided, the State will lose thereby its political have had these many years. We polled then, say, by. If, therefore, it could be so ordered, as it and stronger to battle every evil and sin and power, until it becomes really insignificant may be, in the struggle for emancipation, that wrong from acting on this principle. slaveholders should lead, and non-slaveholders 2. It is objected, again, that we are apologists back them, as must be, if the latter do their du- of slavery. Strange this! It is surely a misty, or that non-slaveholders alone should accom- take. We may deceive ourselves ; perhaps do ; plish the glorious work-why, the blessings se- but such a purpose or thought has not even like it, warm and gladden every heart.

as much to say to non-slaveholders, as to slave- man should stand bareheaded before Southern hope for either without emancipation, to prove that slaveholders cannot truly flourish paratively, must be the doom of non-slaveholders, if liberty be not the common lot of all.

The Old Commedores and the New. We all remember what has been said of the man who added to agriculture a blade of new grass. Why should not they, who speed inter- ates, but never compromises. course between place and place and multiply to the same gratitude

youngermen. Thanks to them, say the united Peace and happiness be with the old commodores, and those who retire with them, as under gentle press of sail, and with abundance in the locker, they float down the stream of time. sharing, as they pass on, with the poor and needy, and helping up the worthy and enter-

prising ! And now for the new Commodores! The are well known to the public, and will do their duty by it. We have not a more enterprising set of men, or officers that will take more pains to ensure speed and safety. Capts. Rogers, Barker, Aushutz, Summons, &c. the new proprietors have skill and capacity, and they have under dores, as the old ever enjoyed !

# Algieria.

Marshal Bugeaud's course in this land seems to be marked by a savage forceity. In his -cursion to the Kabyi mountains, he ordered villages to be devastated, and their inhabitants to be put to the sword. At one town, containing over 6000 people, the work of murder was carried on with fiendish cruelty. Amid the shock and confusion of indiscriminate slaughter and see, and sever their fellowship, as endeavor to plunder, by the soldiery, a Kabyl chief rushed remove the ignominy which follows labor amid up to the French commander, and, with prayer, servitude. Slavery is the doom of the free- entreated him to stay his bloody hand. The worker, and darkens all his hopes. It is a liv- Marshal relented. Pillage was stopped, and the ing scowl upon labor. Nor can laboring men lives of the wild African spared. Bugeaud loves free themselves from it, or lift themselves above to glut his spirit in blood. He regretted, it is it, or be what the heart covets, without freedom. said, that the Kabyls had not offered a stouter There is no interest, then, religious, social, men- resistance, "that he might have inflicted upon

A NOBLE ACT .- Alderman Kelly, of N. York which is not earnest, eloquent heart-searching the Alms House, a box containing 1400 cakes, and 400 butter crackers, to be divided among the poor children in the nurseries on Black-well's Island. He says, in a note accompany-ing the present. "If the little I have sent should cause one happy thought to the fatherless and motherless boys and girls, I will thus add to my own happiness on the 4th of July."

AUTHORSHIP AND RELIGION.-The great Chanot do this. Perhaps they cannot. Certain it teaubrand is near his last day. In a letter to a poet who had addressed some verses to him, he their opposition to Slavery, as of serious mother opposition to Slavery oppositi ment. Suppose any exhorbitant exaction were reply to the questions contained in your closing made upon the growth of tebacco, or in the stanzas: if I could begin my life anew, I should cultivation of hemp, think you, we should hear not write a single line, and would wish to die unknown: but I shall ever be a Christian, as I always have been, and even more than I ever he as well as the lakes great complaints are making of the scarcity of tonnage. The number thing in life: Religion! It is religion that gives of steamers that cleared from St. Louis, since the stardy voice of defiance against this tyrany.

The Answer.

We occupy a difficult position. looking on, or sitting anugly in office or parlor may exclaim, "Oh, I could do this, or I should not do that-I would say so, or I should not say this advantage, and thus succeed." Let him try. He will soon know the reality of practice and the folly of theory. He will quickly find that he has responsibilities to meet which stagger his test his best wisdom and highest parity.

The truth is, a demand is made on poor mor tality when called to high and difficult duty. which only the complete man can rightly fulfil. We can tolerate no slip in one in this position We look to see him armed in proof-mail. He by the constitution of the land, and the laws of must bear a spotless shield. We all demand our State. No rude hand must be laid upon this, and nothing less will satisfy us. And if such e spirit could be found, if earth could produce one such man, uniting the firmness of Lu- the power of the State. ther, with the love of Melancthon, exhibiting the pluck of the brave old Taylor, when he said. "come and take me." or when resting on the battle-field, he exclaimed "we will feel their pulse in the morning," combined with the lofty whole power. and unswerving purity and mildness of Channing or a Grimke, what a summons he would him ! But where shall we find such a being ? Who unites, here and now, these great qualities | power of the State. Who can say, "I am ready for the summons !"

Looking over a budget of letters, which the publication of our paper has called forth, (some thousand two hundred and fifty one voters. Favof which come from the Carolinas and Georgia we have felt, more deeply than we can exprese, the immense difficulties we have to encounter, possess, or seek to possess, if we would do the duty set before us, faithfully. The most opposite views are suggested in them. Principles, as contradictory as may be, are pressed as the only principles which can gain our end, or give the meed we seek. We have only to say, with the kindliest feeling, to one and all, " We thank you deeply for your sympathy : we shall consider carefully your views; listen with respect to every suggestion made; but, at the same time, we must consult our own conscience, and abide its decree." Can we do more! Would

Passing from these general considerations le us notice, and answer, if we can, some of the

any section of the country, when called upon | 1. It is said, we make concessions to slave holdto surrender time-held power, or old admitted ers. Concessions! Wherein and how? We monopoly. But these, be they large or small, shall be just to them. But never do we mean comparatively, unless sustained;-and lose are ciple, right. True, we declared we should, in they to be sustained, except by the non-slave- all that we might do or say, pay a proper regard their work. They must stand by the cause, which might beset them, weigh their interests, This is their duty. Let who will faiter, they and be just, and violate no right in attempting to remove a wrong. But this we consider prin-Let us not be misunderstood. We go against ciple, right christian principle, and we shall alall class interests. We make no appeals to ways endeavor to act upon it. Are we, there- competition; his social desires no gratification

as an introductory, merely. We shall have full est form, of liberty of speech. No Southern of nothing but the heat. No sleep, no rest. cussing them. We shall continue to discuss the greatest number of masters and non-slave- town has transpired for some weeks past.

of gratitude we owe them. Let it be borne in mind (if it be we shall be saved some trouble, and much misapprehension) that we speak to and for Kentucky, and, as far s we can, to and for the South. This is our field. We know that those who occupy it, must plant themselves on the broad principle of right. We shall fry to do so. But we must not quit this field, and if we have the strength to carry out our plan, nothing shall force us from it. We see in naked reality the trial position we occupy. And we shudder at the responsibilities it involves; but we shall strive to forget these, to forget friendly cheer or hostile assault, to forget every thing, as we ask, how shall we win freedom for Kentucky-and struggle, with all the manhood God and Nature have given us, for this glorious consummation.

The flaow Storm.
Annuaced by all the trumpets of the sky Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields. Seems no where to light: the whited at-Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven And veils the farm-house at the garden's end. The steed and traveller stopped, the crowner's feet Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit Around the radiant fire place, enclosed In the tumultuous privacy of storm. -Come see the north-winds masonry. Out of an unseen quarry evermore Carves his white bastions with projected root Round every wind ward stake, or tree, or door Speeding, the myrlad-handed, his wild work So fanciful, so savage, nought cares he For number or proportion. Mockingly On coop or kennel he hangs Parlan wreaths Fills up the farmers lane from wall to wall. Mangra the farmers sighs : and at the gate. A tapering turret overtops the work. And when his hours are numbered, and the world Is all his own, retiring, as he were not. Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished Art To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone Built in an age, the mad wind's night work,

The frolie architecture of the snow VIRGINIA AND THE NORTH .- The emigration the Fairfax county, Va., from the northern States still continues. Several farms have lately been sold to the new comers, and the march improvement is onward. We trust the new settlers will carry with them that hatred to oppression of every kind, which should always have a home in the hearts of freemen.

How it Works! Favette county is one of the richest con

n the State. In 1779 the first block house was built at La ngton. Let us trace its history from that tim to. I could easily avoid this difficulty, and use and see what effect slavery has had upon it. That year Kentucky had 9,814 voters; of these Favette county had 900

In 1798 the convention question was for. Favette gave then 2,245 votes. The Legcourage, and duties to perform which more than islature in 1796 was composed of twenty-five senators, and sixty representatives. The ratio was one representative to five hundred voters. Fayette had one Senator, and four repres tatives, or nearly one fifteenth of the power

> six hundred voters. The House had sixty three members. Fayette, then, had one senator and three representatives - or one treaty third of In 1816, the House had eighty one members

In 1813, the ratio was, one representative

The ratio, was, one member to seven hundred voters. Favette had one senator and three representatives, or one twenty seventh of In 1898, the House had one hundred mem

ratio, one representative to every eight hundred have, and how would the world meet and greet and thirty four. Payette had one senator and three representatives, or one thirty third of the In 1843, the House had one hundred mem bers. The ratio was one representative to one

> ette had two representatives, or one affieth o the power of the State. In '99, then, Favette had 2.247 voters: in '43, 2,600! Or to put down her history, and show

her gradual loss of influence we present her po litical progress thus: In 1796 Fayette had 1-15th of the power. In 1813 1-23d

1-334 And how has this happened?

At first a band of small farmers settled They grew, and the country grew with But slaves began to increase; these small farmers to diminish; the large families to multiply. Individuals grew wealthier, the country poorer, and in 1840 we have this result.

Whites. Slaves. Free, Colored. Males. 5,533 Males. 5,693 Males. 298 Females. 4,330 Females 5,017 Females. 301

Total 9.863 Total 10.710 Total 5.99 Thus the total of blacks, is eleven thousand seven hundred and nine, or a difference against the whites, and in favor of the blacks, of one THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED and FIFTY-SIX.

Nor can any other result happen according to the fixed law of God. No lands are more choice than the lands of Fayette. But they are owned by those who till them with slave labor The free laborer has been expelled, from this land. His energy could find no room amid such ted, as they will continue to do under similar abroad, and helpless at home.

## Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, JULY 14, 1847. Messas Entrons:-The weather here is so cured will be common, as the light of day, and crossed our mind. Apologists of Slavery ! No warm at present that you must excuse me if I freeman, North or South, should apologize to do not say any thing which shall interest either But enough, for the present. We mean this any human being for the assertion, in its broad- yourself or your readers. Every one complains Of course in such weather no one feels anyholders. Their interest is the same, in fact. men, and ask, as of superiors, whether he should thing like collecting local news, and it happens They do not always view it so. But it is, and discuss slavery. The wrong and wretchedness very luckily that we have nothing to relate. we shall seek to prove it, to prove that there is of the slave system are before us. We are dis- The usual amount of thieves, of course, have been detected and arrested. About so many them fearlessly. But we shall do it in a way to drunkards have been seen lying in the streets. without freedom, and that social death, com- gain the largest Southern audience; to reach but nothing that can be of interest out of the

holders : and this, too, not upon grounds of ex- | Such being the case, perhaps, I cannot do pediency, but of principle, of that principle better than to write upon the subject of the Arts which while it yields nothing, is careful to give Union recently established here, and the effect no just cause of offence or alarm, which concili- which it seems to have produced upon the pub lie taste. It has always seemed to me, despite 3. It is declared, besides, that we are opposed what may be said by some of our Utilitarian the means of quick transportation, be entitled to the anti-slavery movement. Not in any Philosophers, that the cultivation of Artistic form or shape! Why on this we rest all our skill and taste, was a thing both desirable and STRADER & GORMAN, these many years-ever hope. It is, as it has been, the true leaven of useful. Some one has well said, that it was a since—have had control of the steam packets be- liberty. God teaches us, through history, and sure sign of a happy family, when flowers and tween Louisville and Cincinnati. How they in all social movements, that even fanaticism in vines were to be seen in the yard, and clusterhave been managed, the public know full well. Its worst form is made productive of good-does ing over the house, in which they lived. We Not an accident, scarcely, happened to them, advance society, and elevate man. Who was are so constituted that the sight of beautiful and no traveller, that we have ever met, has hes- the Ana-Baptist ? A fanatic, yet he helped to things, and the hearing of sweet music has an itated about saying that they were well officered gain liberty for Europe. Who the Puritan !- effect to soften our hearts, to unbind our minds and well manned. And at last, the old Commo- A bigot, yet his bigotry enabled us to win our as it were, and amid all the dust and the noise of dores have sold out. Gorman, ever attentive to freedom. Be it, then, that the conduct of Anti- this battle of life, to produce flowers, and birdbusiness, quiet yet energetic, and Jacon Stra- | Savery men has been full of errors, still we songs in our heart's garden. So in society, when DER, resolute in enterprise, and full of a true should not be blind to their virtues, or the good we see in any society a love for the beautiful sailor's generosity, have yielded their places to they have done. We should never assail the things of art, we are assured that it is capable of spirit-movers of reform. We, certainly, could higher things than the mere strife for gain. It has traveling public, for the care, comfort, speed, not condemn the first full declarers of the rights arisen one step nearer perfection. It has often and safety which they have secured to it !- of man, even by implication. We trust the happened that this has been the only redeeming day may never be, when we shall deny the debt trait of an age otherwise unworthy, and utterly contemptible, but it has oftener been the case that the age which has seen the highest in art, has seen the greatest in religion and morals. The same age saw Michael Angelo and Luther The same age saw Phideas and Socrates, Shakspeare and Bacon were cotemporaries. It is for city, a new interest for art. Our Arts Union estabthe talent of the city, and has likewise called public attention to the state of the arts. The Arts Union are much frequented by all classes, ter than these, is generated in the bosoms of Believing in this theory. Mas. Howers in recasion, I will my comething more respecting Boys Books, &c., &c., says: our artists, and their peculiar styles, believing Singleness of heart, love, and just as much that if I shall in any way be instrumental in cultivating in any one a taste for these things, or in introducing to the public, to those who may be your readers, the names of some who may yet be famous. I shall have done good

ago presented with a nursery kitten saved from the nopade that awaited the birth of its brothers mamma added two members to the family circle, child praises him in its single-minded joyoussaid: "I think we will keep this one, papa!"

The American Union is now composed of The Hon. HENRY CLAY was baptized on the

the Episcopal Church, but demanded immersion.

B. B. FRENCH, Clerk of the House of Repre-

We bear from all parts of Kentucky that there more or less of "emancipation by will," go ing on, in almost every county in the State. In stated to be thus set free. Will some one conversant with the subject, or friends in the different counties, inform us fully and in detail, as to this kind of setion, in their neighborhoods, or

We are satisfied that few dream of the num ber of slaves emancipated by will over the South. slavery wrong, and who are unwilling to meet their God without first making, according to selves, or hide it from the world. heir view, their souls guiltless therein. But

It is made in all. Even in those where the laws and see its tall spires looming up towards heaforbid it, a method is devised, practically, to ven, as if pointing the way thither, or hear the give the bond freedom. True, the free blacks toll of their bells, as they fall sweetly upon the are lessening in numbers in the more ultra pro- ear, inviting all to come to the house of prayer. slavery States; but this arises from the severe that we do not feel an abiding faith in the safe laws which have been passed against them. No progress of the human family. The Bible is Western improvements! Too sudden free negro, for instance, that leaves South Caro- there held up as the only standard. Good men hot! But I am for church to-day, and ina, can return, without being sold as a slave.

"Extra Sitting of May 28, 1847 "EMANCIPATION-FIRST READING. The following petitions were read, and rred to the Judiciary Committee: Amenaide Carrere, f. w. c., praying mancipation of her slaves Maria Joseph, alias

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 1.

lules, aged nine years, and Pauline. "Henry Leaumont, testamentary executor of he late Marie Michelle Françoise Legras, widow eaumont, praying for the emancipation of the lave Cora, about thirty-five years of age. "Louise Etienne Jamet, f. w. c., widow

slave Erline, aged forty-two years. "Mary Anderson, f. w. c., praying for mancipation of her slave Eady, aged about for-

of his slave Jeanne, aged about thirty-five years, nd her child Pierre, six months old "Paul Lecroix, praying for the emancipation f his slave Margaret. "Jacques Bastien, to emancipate his slave Ann Marguerite, aged about forty-five years. "Jean Descrimes, agent for François Seign

et, to emancipate the slaves Pauline, aged about ifty years, and Mary, aged about forty years, ad her child, aged about five years. "Eugenie Lacrosse, f. w. c., to emancipa her slave Frederick, aged about 27 years. Marie Rose Arcueil, f. w. c., to emancipa ier slave Rosalie, aged about forty-six years.

"Julie Marianne Bonant, f. c. l., to emanci ate her slave Josephine, aged about twenty-"C. Tiblier, to emancipate his slave Henriette ulattress, aged about twenty-eight years. "Joseph Vigo, to emancipate his slave Suzette.

out thirty-five years of age. Mister Jeremiah, f. w. c., to emancipate her ulatto slave Eliza, aged about forty-two years. T. R. Hyde, to emancipate his slave Jordan. aged fifty years. Mrs. Patsy Haynes, widow of George

Margaret, aged thirty-one years.

liam, aged about thirty-three years." Children's Blooks Parents

Books, and songs for the Nursery. We like done by, believe slavery to be all right. this. It is a good sign when the demand for liftle affairs for little folks is active and increasing. the community, than most of us suppose. The When the boy and girl love to read, the man and woman will be sure to think.

But in this connection we saw something for the Fathers and Mothers. It was in the Scottish dilaect, in part, yet intelligible enough for the English reader. And it is so good that we cannot help printing it. Who the piece is written

better, if they have a spare moment, than study LET precept and example Ave hand in hand be seen. For gude advice is plenty. And unco easy gi'en : And bairnies in the uptak' Ye ken are seldom slow. So aye, whate'er advice ye gi'e. A gude example show. They're gleg at imitation. The lassies a' would women be-The laddies would be men : So lead them kindly by the hand The road that they should go, And ave, whate'er advice ye gi'e, A gude example show And should you promise aught to them.

> For truth a precious lesson is That they maun learn frae you: And ne'er reprove a naughty word Wi' hasty word or blow. But ave, whate'er advise ve gi'e. A gude example show And so to home-born-truth and love Ye'll win ilk bonnie bairn, For as they hear the old cock craw. The young are sure to learn: They'll spurn at mean hypocrisy, Wi' honest pride they'll glow,

Aye keep your promise true.

And bless the parents' watchfu' care, Wha gude example show. But on looking close, we saw something more which we thought worth noticing. It was a it. But then it will be rare, indeed, in a comdissertation on managing children. These little munity like ours, where men are disposed to Convention. imps puzzle us. They are all of them phrenolo- reverence hely places, and to hear patiently and this reason that we have been glad to see in this gists, mesmerizers, sharp discerners. "A gude consider calmly, the word faithfully spoken in example show." There is no other alternative. them, that such self-sacrifice will be required. lished some six months ago, has brought out all If we pretend to be very wise, they will make Honesty wears a winning look. Truth, when us feel our folly; if we affect to be one of them, spoken rightly, falls upon the ear and heart, as first; his subject, the relation of Puritanism to they will be sure to unmask our hypocrisy; if we be a friendly voice, even if it startle and shock. It the prosperity of the West. Queer this, when public taste is improving. The rooms of the aught else than truthful, natural beings, we can will not do, then, for minister or congregation, the Convention was for Rivers and Harbors: but not escape their exposure. This is the wisdom of when they err thus, to speak of danger, or plead let a Yankee alone. We had a strong speech; and amongst all the hurry of business, and the heart. They judge by some sort of instinct in their defence, their loss of influence. This smid all the efforts consequent upon the creed as to what we are, and what we are about, and cannot shield them, or save the multitude they of gain, a thought of something higher and bet- what we mean to do, and they judge rightly, have led astray, even if there were threatenings exactly, the manner of it. many. In my future letter, as I may have oc- viewing Nursery Rhymes, Children's Books,

learning as will keep you in advance of the child, while you go hand in hand with it, are the true requisites in writing for children; and if Above all things, in a child's book, do we chew too much talk about religion; a child is not a sectarian, nor a polemic-at the same time An exchange paper states that a pretty child no human beings are so fitted to receive and untwenty-nine States. The number of delegates disguised falsehood, many a petty weakness, and many a master vice, should so soon sully the of glory, from God which is its home.
But, however, to return to our books; the tru-

modore Biddle.

The new and extensive Flouring Mill and Distillery of Mr. Ezra W. Smith, at Terre Haute, Ia., was destroyed by fire on the moraing of the 4th inst. Loss \$10 or \$12,000—no have a pure, loving, healthy spirit, for then they are full of the spirit of the child,-and fear not. anxious mother, who wouldst that thy child

The Bellgions Boiris.

There is no one, whatever may be his specu lative belief, who will not admit, that nothing can make a man truly great, or a nation truly one direction, as many as twelve hundred are happy, unless possessed of a religious spirit. It lies at the root of all durable success. It is

only basis of an enduring social growth. And yet there are few, very few, even those who profess religion, who act out this spirit, in their daily walk and life. In trade, politics, and business of life, it is measurably forgotten or trodden under foot; and in the It is chiefly done by religious men who think higher concerns of the soul, it is too often used as a cloak to shield our selfishness from

Were we asked, therefore, what it was, emancipation is not confined to them. Very most created skepticism or unbelief, we should pencil for a pen, I take broath to tell you I am many moral and kind-hearted people, from a say, unhesitatingly, the practical infidelity of variety of motives, but still through fear that those who profess to be religious men. It is he holding of human beings may involve them their faltering which causes so many to stumin misery hereafter, set their slaves free, before ble. It is their impiety in doing, or not doing, which makes the giddy throng impious.

We never look upon a city from the distance are appointed to explain its truths, and enforce The following, taken from a New Orleans them. And if this be done, how can the hupaper, will show that the emageipation spirit man heart full to receive, or the human family forget to practice them?

But enter that house of God, and listen, day after day, to those who teach there. You hear of wars around you. He who died to save, gave this, meet the River and Harbor Convents as his command, love we one another. And do they who fill our pulpits, or they who occupy of seize every opportunity by which they may per- But suade men, as their master did, to love each other? A few brave preachers may do this. few brave congregations may demand of their Henri Pinta, praying for the emancipation of her ministers this fidelity. But, wherever war is popular, and the shout goes up from the multitude for victories won in it, the pulpit is too often silent, and its religious supporters too often Pierre Pujos, praying for the emancipation faithless. They dare not grapple with the mighty vice, because it seems so mighty. They dare not wrestle with it, because they fear they will be overthrown. The war, consequently,

careers onward in triumphant success, and the

very boys upon our knees are taught to look

upon human butchery as a great display of hu-

Again, you know that slavery, an evil treadful magnitude, and fearful complexion, i fastened upon us with an iron grip, needing the religious might and wisdom of all to snap it asunder, and rid us of it. In the church, if any where, you would naturally look for the existence and exertion of this combined power. But as you wait day after day, and, listen for the word of counsel, strong in its spirit, or the word of reproof, made keener by its kindness. you will find, only as exceptions, a few ministers with the courage to speak, or meet only a this counsel or this reproof. The evil is wide-"J. B. Kathbone, to emancipate his slave Wil-spread. It is fixed in every household. And there it is rooted deeper, and stronger, because the men of God dare not open their lips; and On opening the Peoples' Journal the other day, hence our very children, as we teach them the we saw lots of notices of school books, Boys doctrine of doing unto others as they would be

But there is a truer feeling, at the bottom, it

religious spirit of the country has enlightened men's consciences. They know the right, whether they pursue it or not. Imagine, then, a B. CHAMBERS, of St. Louis, and HANS CROCKERS. young man, ingenuous, earnest, true, attending of Wisconsin, appointed Secretaries. After nothing is said of popular sins-imagine one of maturer age, and stronger intellect, yet alike by, we don't know. That don't matter. It gives good, sitting thus under God's altar and hearing of the names of all the delegates. parents good advice, under the head of "Precept not a word uttered against the monster evils of 2. The appointment of a Committee of one and Example," and we don't think they can do the day, and ask, thou lover of religion, what from each State and Territory, to report a plan must be their feelings, thoughts, determinations? Go one step further, and look at those by States, according to their ratio of Federal who throng holy places, because they fear to Representation giving four votes to such terstay away, and would be, yet know not how to that the delegation from each State and become, religious. They see the minister falter Territory, appoint a Committee of one of itwhen he should speak out; they know his con- number, to respond for it upon all divisions gregation sympathize with him, because they tion separately, when the first two passed unanproclaimed by both, that God's law is irrevoca- An amendment to the third was offered by bic, and must be obeyed by all. What must Mr. Field, of New York, to the effect that the they think, say, do ' This want of fidelity to and the majority given, in order to ascertain truth, more than any thing else, we fear, turns more accurately. away these classes from the gospel, and makes was adopted with but few dissenstients. doubters, skeptics, unbelievers. And who is at fault? Before the bar of Heaven, who will be held blameless? We judge not. Our prayer is ces of delegates in attendance. for the fallen, in or out of the church. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not

> ciation, or violence of any kind. We ask from Thomas Butler King, by Georgia; Albert Jackit simply, fidelity to truth. Does any one say, it cannot always be practised? Then cast away sey; John C. Spencer, by New York; Robert the Bible! For that book tells us that he who C. Schenek; by Ohio; A. G. Railston, Pennputs his trust in God cannot fall or fail. It may sylvania; Edward C. Graves, by Rhode Island be hard to practice this fidelity; it may require North Carolina; Abraham Lincoln, by Illinois self-sacrifice; but what of that? He is no A. L. Stout, by Iowa; Artemas Lee, by Mas christian warrior who does not stand ready, sachusetts; as representatives of their respective whenever called upon, for truth's sake, to make delegations. The Convention then adjourned so angry as to bode their destruction.

We trust no one will suppose that we wish to essen ministerial influence, or weaken the binding force of the religious spirit upon the land. der peal, Conwin! Conwin!! He We would extend the one, and deepen the other, held back. But no denial would be taken. when faithfully exerted, or religiously acted And out he came, amid the deafening shout of upon, until it should sway every heart. For welcome! His speech, who could describe it this reason, we speak plainly. Suppose that Funny, witty, queer, comical, logical: Think every pulpit in our land uttered truly the word his allegiance to man in his fealty to God, relaxed the iron features of Mr. Calhoun. His should, plainly, but in love, inform his congreago presented with a nursery kitten saved from ligion as little children. The beautiful, thinkthe noyade that awaited the birth of its brothers ing-no-evil life of a loving, innocent, happy sins, and how, as christians, they should act party sound a truce here!" with reference to them. Suppose paster and people, quitting vague generalizations, and a favorite, evidently, with the Convention. All in the shape of twins. On being taken into the ness, in the flowers it plants in its little garden, people, quitting vague generalizations, and nursery to see them, she looked from one to the in the birds it feeds with the crumbs that fall empty common place, should make religion viother with much curiosity. Then, patting one from the table, in its ready pity for the poor and tal by doing what it taught, and acting out od, in the confidence and faith it has what they believe-can they, can any one doubt, in the word of its mother, and in its tenderness what they believe—can they, can any one doubt, for its younger brothers and sisters. Alas that as to the results? Will not our very unregenfor its younger brothers and sisters. And that the environment of ill-regulated tempers, thinly-crate hearts tell us, that, under this christian farmer near me, called him the "honest-hearted" conduct, man would love his neighbor as himbrightness of the young spirit which comes to self; and so banish wars from the earth; that he 22d of June, in one of the beautiful ponds on his own estate, near Lexington. He united with comes to us, as Wordsworth says, trailing clouds to him; and thus make human freedom universal? Are we not sure, as if informed by uner-The Pittsburgh papers announce the death of the Hon. Richard Biddle, and of Com- was a brother of Nicholas Biddle, and of Com-

SHERIDAN once declined to walk with a lady sentatives, has been elected President of the New York and Washington Telegraphic Company, in place of the Hon. Amos Kendall, resident of the trucher will be in the books, though neither thou nor the child may be at the moment aware of it.

anxious moder, who wouldst that the consecution of unpleasant weather. The lady spirit of the trucher will be in the books, though neither thou nor the child may be at the moment aware of it.

Chicago Conv

CHICAGO, JULY 3, 1842. Here I am. But where I am to sleep, or how can't say. I wish I was a horse for the ponce -then I could nap it standing.

Chicago is a jam. You can't get a room any where, and as for quiet it is out of the question 'hatter! chatter! tramp! tramp! Men's tongue. are going like a mill-race, and horses are dashing about as if in a fret, and steamers puffing! Why, I have been trying for the last hour or two to find pen, ink and paper, and a place to write upon, so that I might dot down events as they pass. But it's no go. I can't get any thing-so, using my hat for a desk, and my

I'll try to-morrow and "arrange." I'll try the "siller," if all else fails. But it looks now as if one-half the people here could not be accommodated. Good night. I wish I had your snug bed at Louisville.

July 4.-The cry is, still they come. battle hosts they look, certainly - that through a poetic vision. Every State repo sented, in fact, at this Convention, away one corner of the Union! Hot life the matters of duty and holy thought. So I write no more. Good bye.

JULY 5 .- Now we are in State! Inc. under the canopy of an overspreading tent. vided with every convenience for the Car tion, and pitched in a public square! Ben

ways affect. I can't see a mighty throng the pews around them, seek to enforce this men, without being moved; the heart-throb of command ! Are ministers and people quick to the multitude acts upon me like electricity.

"Fee, Faw, Fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." That is to say, I smell politicians all around me and know them at a glance. Rare sport ahead! Rivers will be cleaned out for men to swim in. if they can effect it. But this is a big crowd: too big for business; too big even for your sleek, well poised politician to manage we shall see!

Whew! what a sight of Editors! Gazzte the New York Tribune, Croswers of the Albany Argus, THURLOW WEED of the Alba ny Evening Journal, TREAT, St. Louis Union Beckingham, Boston Courier, and a host of of ers! And then, as to members of Congress, and ex-members, judges and ex-judges, little great men and great little men, why, they are thick as blackberries in a blackberry patch! But then this shows what the people think about improve ing Western waters, and this mighty body will settle forever the question, whether they shall be improved. The North-West is now united The East and mid-East are with us. The South-West gives us her hand. Who shall say Nay !- who oppose

The Whigs overtoo Democrats in number Neither Beston, WRIGHT, Cass, HANNEURS BREESE, nor other distinguished leaders are her

But it is 12, A. M., and the Convention is assembling in the Convention tent. So, silence for a look! Away with fun while I listen! 12 o'clock, and Half Past.-The delegates fill the mighty tent! The outside mass stand and sweat, and no help for it. Mr. James CCRTIS, mayor of the city, welcomed the delegates in a neat address, to the hospitalities of Chicago. Well said, and well intended. But they had not be is enough to do that. I was ! prayer, the organization of the Convention was

1. That each delegation furnish a wrater list

of permanent organization and action. 3. That the votes in the Convention, he cast

Secretary alphabetically for names and residen-

John A. Rockwell was selected by the Connecticut delegation; John G. Camp, by that of wish to hear from the pulpit invective, denun- Chandler, by Meine; John Biddle, by Michigan Florida; Samuel C. Sample, by Indiana; until 4 o'clock, P. M., in order to give time to prepare for the permanent organization of the

MONDAY, 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Speaking! speaking! Americans have the gift of gab; they must talk, or be talked to The Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, spoke good speech; one that had matter in it; and the delegates thought so, though they did not like

Dr. Atten set the ball in motion. It could not be stopped. So the concentrated voice of Convention and multitude rang out, like a thunof a dissertation on the relations of the constisuppose each minister, in our State, sinking tution to fresh and salt water. He would have

HORACE GREELLY was called out next. He was ranks were anxious to see him, and from all he ward in manner; a poor speaker; but vouthful man." "He ain't," said he, "so glib as Corwin, but Corwin can't dig on paper like Gree-

The fever was over. To business: To busi ness! The boys had seen the lions, and heard them roar, and "now, let's to work!" was the general cry. So the Convention was organized. by adopting the report of the appropriate committee, offered through Major Broons, of Michi-

gan-which report declared : For President. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. For Vice Presidents. Joun H. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, John G. Camp, of Florida, T. Betten King, of Georgia, Elliot Carsson, of Pennsylvan