"Freedom and right against slavery and wrong."

CF. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

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HUMAN UNITY

Rights, Nature, Origin, and Destiny,

With respect to the old world, it cannot have escaped the notice of the most carcless and cursory reader of history, the general and uninterrupted migratory movement in a cotherly direction across the whole easterly d westerly breadth of the continent-of curse in connection with and in subordinain to the great primary westerly migration sheady adverted to-and the consequent great and incessant struggle of ages between the nation's and civilizations of the southern countries of Europe and Asia and the hordes and barbarism of the vast wild and rugged regions of the North. The fact, indeed, is peculiar to that continent, it depends upa universal law of Nature, that, prior to more sterile regions gravitate in masses toward warmer and more genial countries. fish ungrateful soils and inhospitable cliuses toward those richer and more luxuriand that is, of course, according to the relahemispheric situation of the land and water upon our globe, mainly from the north enthward: Of this great fact many evidences exist, traditional, monumental, and lingai, with respect to the aboriginal inhabiunis of this continent. But as hitherto the atem continent has been the great historic natre of the universe, more observably, of arse, there, in tradition, in the names and pellations of countries and places, (Eng-Thinese Tartary, &c., &c., in the lanunges of the countries of the south in the sales of the conditions of past uges, and and walling the whole breadth of the connect, generally not far from about the 15th parallel of latified. Witness the old wall of Britain, who by dividing the island con east to west; the ruins of the cordon lottresses, almost a cominuous wall, that bark the northern limit of the Roman Emre; the great Chinese wall, and numerous ther similar constructions. The evidence exists in these forms, but more fully and completely in written records. We know, can history, that the barbarians incessantly ruggled against the northern defences of the apore, generally unsuccessfully in its earliand better period, but at length frequentirrupting into it with storm and confusion, with havoe and devastation, until they pros-

led it is still, as it has been for ages, a "Lo, from the regions of the North,

earing down by clans, tribes, and nations,

on the South. With respect to that con-

at largely attests. The Factories and the rement are obliged to maintain, for footing there, a continual conflict with as northern pressure—a conflict which the pervated natives would be totally unable to mintain, which they never have been able maintain for any great length of time. Now, to this great age-long fact is 'doubty drawn above by Monsieur Guizot.ich is evidently the view which he himself listory of Civilization in Modern Europe" wents derived from other sources, (the church and empire,) he proceeds to say, "We have, w only to study the barbarians themselves tien were united and mixed together in the cralle of cur civilization ... A general notion of the state of society among the barbaviern civilization, is all that we require." is the pleasure of personal independence berly, all his powers in the various ups and lowns of fortune : the fondness for activity inout labor; for a life of enterprise and venture. Such was the prevailing characr and disposition of the barbarians; such were the moral wants which put these imnerse masses of men into motion. It is exremely difficult for us, in the regulated socity in which we move, to form anything like correct idea of this feeling, and of the inwence which it exercised upon the rude barturiens of the 4th and 5th centuries. There however, a history of the Norman conmest of England, written by M. Thierry, in which the character and disposition of the ger. In this admirable work, the motives, inclinations and impulses that stir men attention in a state of life bordering on the

Something of the same kind, but, in .my nion, much inferior, is found in the novels Mr. Cooper, in which he depicts the manas of the savages of America. In these enes, in the sentiments and social relations rests there is unquestionably something which to a certain point, calls up before us little poetical; the worst features in the the and manners of the barbarians are not merely to the evils which these manners and individual condition of the barbarian imself. There is in this passionate desire by personal independence something of a Tosser more material character than we ould suppose from the work of M. Thierry. degree of brutality, of headstrong passion, rutal and stupid selfishness, there is, if we

wage, have been felt and described in a tru-

masterly manner. There is no where else

be found so correct a likeness of what a

tharian was, or of his course of life.

to European civilization; it was unknown

all the civilisations of antiquity."

The language of Mr. Alison is to the same import. Having remarked, Vol. 1, page 21, of his History of Modern Europe, "There is no instance in the history of the world of the pensantry in a level country, who are solely employed in the labors of agriculture, emancipating themselves without external aid from this state of dependence on their su-periors. Attached to the soil, weighed down by the labor of cultivation, separated from each other, and limited in the sphere of their observation, ignorant from want of mutual intercourse, and yet destitute of the energy of savage life, they have everywhere remained, from generation to generation, unable to combine against violence or to escape from oppression. Having made this remark, he proceeds a little farther on, (page 22) to ob-

"The barbarland who overthrew the Ro man Empire, brought with them from their desetts the freedom and energy of savage life.

bin liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pattoral frection:
In their customs is to be found the source of the laws and institutions of modern times; in their settlements. the origin of the peculiar character by which the different European nations are distinguished. Their conquests were not, in the end, a mere change of government, or the substitution of one race of monarchs for another, but, a total subversion of the property, customs, and institutions of the vanquisa

It is, then, this infusion of barbarian freedom, independence and energy, that has givento European civilization its experior char- er orders; men whom poverty has inured to acter. These barbarians were just what any men would be, formed under the same influences. Accustomed to active exertion in a rugged country and a bracing climate. they were mencof robust strength. Free, to the fullest extent, in a wild and romantic region, they were men of untamed spirit; they had never known subjection to the will of another. It their chief skillfully conducted the operations of their predatory and irregular warfare: if he supplied them with objects of rapine and plunder, they followed his standard; The pine and plunder, they followed his standard; If not, or if guilty of any act of oppression, tory of the varying phases of this strug- "his-subjects had it always in their power to In Asia, too, from the earliest historic depart with their families and herds, and bes, we observe the same state of things; fore a few hours had elapsed all trace of their there North eternally in commotion, the steppes." Strong of limb, of a wild, free, most every national disaster except independent, energetic, and adventurous spirit, they were, from their habits and manners of life, just the men to break the torpor of an old worn-out civilization. It is commonly the ascending spirit and increasing energy of said that the barbarians ruined Rome. No. the history of the British dominion in the of the Empire, and arrested the decay of Ro. and this "pressure from below" is wholly to has been the course of things upon that conman civilization: but for them that decay

had been hopeless and irremediable. Now, by its geographic situation Africa is entirely separated from this influence and the operation of these causes. We mean of course, that part of the continent south of the great Lybian Desert, inhabited by the African race proper. The northern part of that cons entirely due the stirring and stormy tinent, together with the western countries of atacter of European civilization, so graph- Asia, bordering on the Black and Mediterra- tacle of ruined and mouldering cities and nean seas, are more properly included and wasted and desolated provinces, in order to are intended to be included, with reference prevent society from collapsing. Nor is that the of it. On page 55 of his "General to the subjects of this discussion—under the terms Europe and European: their charac--after having enumerated the various ele-ter and destinies have been-with some exceptions-rather European than otherwise. Africa proper is entirely removed from these geographic and climatic influences .order to be acquainted with the elements Lying as she does almost wholly within the tropics, her climate is not only oppressive, and her soil rich and spontaneous, are of course extremely undiversified. And rians, such, at least, as will enable us to here, again, the primary consideration which aige of what they have contributed towards, we have endeavored to impress, forcibly recurs upon us. Except the mere objectless There is one sentingent, one in particular, roving of pomadic tribes—emigration—unwhich it is necessary to understand before der whatever forms, or from whatever mocan form a true picture of a barbarian; tives it takes place, always tends not to barbarism but to civilization, and generally the pleasure of enjoying, in full-force and strongly so-e-migration, re-migration, immigration, com-migration, inter-migration, whatever migratory movements by the effect which they have to counteract stagnation and keep life astir, by supplying a degree of incitement and pabulum to the moral and its influence over it—just in that proportion material man. But the dead sameness and has it been prosperous and progressive in inlast incentive to action by which men in a ry. Monsieur-Guizot says, in modern Eurude state of nature are moved, and she continues torpid and unhopeful to a degree of to master the others and take sole possession

which indeed there is no other example.— Yet, if we will but give them their due weight, there is, in these separate and partial considerations operating through the ages, sufficient potency to account for the predicament in its extremest length and breadth .-Who can tell what the streams of northern spirit and vigor might have done for Africa? Had she been accessible to them, the condition of her people would doubtless have been very different from what we behold there at present. There is, in mountainous districts and un-

on a limited scale, another illustration of the great fact which we are discussing here.-Say's Mr. Alison-after having enumerated several other causes by which the rudiments of civil freedom have been preserved among which these savages hold in the midst of their | mankind-"The last source of freedom is to be found in the sequestered situation and independent habits of mountaineers. Amid necessity for exertion, and independence preven in all their naked coarseness. I allude may add, by the wild and stormy grandeur ed into the social condition, but to the in- ence is by no means to be overlooked. "The apathy, which we do not discover in his the same free and independent habits are etails. Still notwithstanding this alloy of perpetuated in the mountain tribes of the world; and while the vigor of conquerors

which again; in its turn, yields to another and another in perpetual succession; just as upon the larger scale, the Northmen in the softer and richer countries of the South, grow enervated and continually yield to successive emigrations of their brethren.

There is another illustration of this fact then a graph of it: but this could never be the case so

upon a grand scale, or, at least, of some of its plasses and effect. We quote again from Mr. Alison, a witness who will not be suspected of any undue partiality for liberalism -his afistociditie proclivities indeed, are en-

deserts the freedom and energy of savage life. Amid the expiring embers of civilized institutions they spread the liathes the barbarian independence; on the decayed stock of urbain liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pastoral freedom:

"Universally the emet spring of prosperity is to be found in the lower classes; it is a nascent civilization existed in southern Asthe ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its the spring of prosperity is to be found in the lower classes; it is
the ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its theres, prior,
the ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its theres, prior,
the ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its theres, prior,
the ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its theres, prior,
the ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its theres, prior,
the authority of government and the industrial increasing energy of it, upon its theres, prior,
it is entirely probable, to the Egyptian civiltation; perhaps even before any of the hushoots of pastoral freedom:

"Universally the emet spring of prosperity is to be found in the lower classes; it is
a nascent civilization existed in southern Asan ascent civilization existed in southern Asit, upon its there is, upon its the second in the power classes; it is
the ascending spirit and increasing energy of it, upon its the second in the probable, to the Egyptian civiltation; perhaps even before any of the man race in their dispersion over the earth
shoots of pastoral freedom:

"Universally the emet spring of prosperity is to be found in the lower classes; it is
a nascent civilization existed in southern Asan ascent civ foundation of national wealth, and secures arrived upon the banks of the Nile. But the the progress of national glory. Ask the pro-fessional man what occasions the difference so generally experienced in struggling through the world, or even in maintaining his ground against his numerous competitors; he will immediately answer that it is the pressure from below which occasions all his dimcult; his equals he can withstand; his superiors overcome; it is the efforts of his inferiors which are chieff formidable. Those, in general, who rise to eminence in every protession, are the sons of the middling or lowhardship; or necessity compelled to exertion, and who have acquired, if the early school of difficulty, habits more valuable than all

the gifts which fortune has bestowed upon their superiors. "So universal is the influence of this principle, so important its effects upon the prog-ress and prospects of society, that it may be considered as the grand distinction between founded upon authentic monuments—are uncient and modern times; all others sink originally entirely so—as much Asiatic as arising from their own licentiousness."

Yes, true it is, the chief spring of prosperthe ascending spirit and increasing energy of down comes another deluge of harbarism, the poor a spiring of activity and vigor is in and sets everything affoat again; and another deed provided in the humble stations of life; or and another, in perpetual series. Such take the place of that other great northern thent, from immemorial time; and such, in pressure. This regular infusion of energy our opinion, will continue to be the course, from the laboring classes, is to be instead of for sometime to come.\* The germs of civthe infusion of wild barbaric passions. It is ilization and christianity now springing there not necessary—thanks to the Democratic under the protection of the British Power: an opportunity to demonstrate themselves principle of government-it is not necessary that the earth should be eternally deluged with blood—that it should be forever a theatre of havoc and slaughter, a sickening speceternal grinding together of opposing forces so forcibly described above by M. Guizot, the natural and normal' state of society; it is altogether unnatural and abnormal-merely transitional. Under the undisturbed operation of the Democratic principle, atl the necessary motive power, to the fullest extent, may be steadily and regularly supplied out of the unruffled bosom of society, without jarring or commotion, and without the introduction into it of destructive barbaric passions. It is not due to the balance and contest of those forces, the superiority of European civilization: it is entirely owing to the degree of prevalence-despite their opposition-of the Democratic element, from the operation of the natural causes which have been noticed: for if we will observe it, both in the general and with respect to particular periods and countries, other things being equal-just in proportion as this has controlled society—has advanced or receded in monotony of African scenery deprive the telligence, wealth, and power, or the contrarope none of these elements have been sole

of society, but, assuredly, the Democratic element will master the others and claim exclusive possession throughout the world and for all time, as is its clear and certain destiny, and its indefeasible right. We have now reached a point in our in-

vestigation at which we may be prepared more fully to appreciate the difference between European and Asiatic civilization, and the causes of the superiority of the former. "Conquered Greece brought in her captive arts, And triumphed o'er her conqueror's hearts:"

Or, as it is otherwise rendered. "Conquered Greece subdued her conquering foe, And taught rude Rome the arts of peace to know," So Rome, too in her turn and in her extremity subdued her conquering foes, and taught the much ruder Northmen the arts of peace to know.

We have noticed some of the facts connected with the rise and progress of the Roman the solitude of the Alps, or the fastnesses of civilization, as it is predominantly called; the these pietures are a little imaginative, the Himalaya, vigor is called forth by the how, naturally, it diffused itself around the shores of the Mediterranean, how, naturally, served by security from insult." And we too, the country around that inland sea and the communicating waters, coalesced into of the scenery; for the direct moral influ- one great and magnificent system of governence is by no means to be overlooked. "The oppressors of mankind pass unheeding by these cradles of intrepid courage, and, attracted by the spoils of more opulent States, leave in their native obscurity the poor and hardy inhabitants of mountainous regions.—

From generation to generation, accordingly, the symplectic property of the symplectic property of the symplectic property of the symplectic property of the continued with the symplectic property of the symplectic property of the continued with reacting the continued with react leave in their native obscurity the poor and upon it, though it seemed for a time to indeed overwhelmed the Empire; but in Italy, the seat and centre of Roman magnificence, art, and literature, the night of barbarism was of brief duration—like the night of an arctic summer, the last rays of the evening the summer, the last rays of the evening triplication and capacities are produced to a limited extent, tending greatly to the general advantage and improvement—To a limited extent: The influences are only moderately variant to what they might be at least intermediate to what they might be at least intermediate. his more profoundly into the matter, some melts in the plains, as Alpine snows under an arctic summer, the last rays of the evenin the spower from our moral nature. It is the service of human spontaneity of Winter."

It is described to produce diversities only to a limited decrease of the mountains is preserved, like their glasses for independence, which seems to derive of the mountains is preserved, like their glasses from our moral nature. It is the ciers in virgin purity, amid the blasts and ciers in virgin purity, amid the blasts and severity of Winter."

It is the seems to derive of the mountains is preserved, like their glasses of longer continuance; but at length these also yielded to the same instance the severity of Winter. It is described to the same instance the severity of which it had been dispelled in It fluences by which it had been dispelled in It addition to the examples in this quotable to the most destructive and fatal all the provinces it was of longer continuance; but at length these also yielded to the same instance the severity of which it had been dispelled in It allows of the mountains is preserved, like their glasses. In the gree: care being taken apparently to prevent the top of the mountains is preserved, like their glasses. In the gree: care being taken apparently to prevent the instance it down began to be visible. In the gree: care being taken apparently to prevent the instance it was of longer continuance; but at length these also yielded to the same instance (for such undoubly is) of a general unity of nights which the day of the mountains is preserved, like their glasses. In the gree: care being taken apparently to prevent the time of the dawn began to be visible. In the gree: care being taken apparently to prevent the time. ing twilight had scarcely ceased to glimmer

"It was the rude barbarians of Germany ers and the wild Isaurians of the Roman ric of the Empire fell, had civilization acquire human agencies and instrumentalities and sufficient or probable reason for rejecting the America." "Nat. Nis. Society," vol. II. I the operation of natural causes: and of course commonly received doctrine of the unity of 133." who introduced this sentiment of personal independence, this love of individual liberty in. of it, were yet during the whole period of torce to "subdue" the emigrating barbarians, the operation of natural causes; and of course, the course of individual liberty in. to European civilization; it was miknown in the among the Romans, it was unknown in the Christian Church, it was unknown in nearly refuges of freedom in all ages. But when it mind of any considerable movement or efficiency and success, by the concurring oprefuges of freedom in all ages. But when, in mindof any considerable movement or efficiency and success, by the concurring operation of those causes—just where, indeed, was able to stem the tide of barbarism to its ish and enjoy the softer and lowurious life ancient scats in the North and extirpute it iterranean, the very spot, of all places upon there; at length it had acquired sufficient the richites of the valleys and plains, until they, in their turn, fall a prey in the did civilization make any permanent which are in its trend of mountain spirit and vigor, which again in its turn, viable to another and the contract of the contract o which again, in its turn, xields to another and | progress in Europe-never, at least, so as to

> long as the civilized #as considerably the smaller portion, and continually pressed by the tempest northward and eastward upon an exposed and exterided fine of frontier. And herein—in this state of facts as compared tirely apparent in the passage ilself which with a partially corresponding state of things we quote-nevertheless he is compelled to in Asia consists mainly the difference between European and Aziatic sivilization. There acknowledge that—
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> Universally the chief spring of prospercan be no doubt that at a very early period

character of the climate and the soil were uitpropitious, and from this fact and from the comparatively unfavorable maritime situation of the countries, they could never be new brilliancy, begins to penetrate the combined to a sufficient extent under a permanent and efficient system of gutethiment, to sovet and protect the springing civilization there, until it was sufficiently developed and confirmed—had acquired sufficient force to protect itself and "subdue" the continent, as t had done in Europe-a greater force would

difference in the two cases in its inceplicatnot fundamental or genial, merely accidental and the whole of it: if it is not this, we are entirely at a loss the know what it is: it cannot be any diversity of rate-se have seen that within historic memory the inhabit ants of Europe have been mainly derived from Asia, and probably-a probability founded upon authentic monuments-are against the more recent and more vigorous isy is to be found in the lower classes; "In progress has been made in arts and civility,

necessarily depend upon the continuance of before making them a prey : rowdy pugilist that power, unless protected from some other will be in almost-certain danger of being swept away. But it is altogether improbable that it will continue; and whether it Heaven upon civilized man." For Justice's does or not, in any case, the dwellers upon the banks of the Ganges and along the coasts of India, and the enervated and mindless into the God-hated slave-trader "hands off;" habitants of her soft and sunny plains, will be poor instruments with which to effect the that you mean it "hands off"—put men at civilization of a great continent; nor do we the helm of Government who are not in believe it ever will be effected by their league with him. Send out the Light of civmeans. No, the day spring will not arise ilization and Religion and if at the end of the upon that continent from the south, but from first century She progresses well through the north. Tartary is the country in which izing it. Whatever sentiments take hold upon that region will pass naturally and spontaneously into the very structure of Asiatic society. From which general review, and from the advancing civilization and increasing importance and influence of the Russian Empire, and especially its crescent condition eastwardly, it is not difficult to see that that Power holds the key to the future destinies of Asia; at least the immediately future: the fatal period of the English dominion in the east to our view evidently approaches; and the catastrophe will come, not in any na-

tive rebellion-except perhaps concurrently -but in the tempests of the north, controlled and directed by European genius and skill. There remains yet to be noticed the principal and final point in this argument. refer to the influence of the Christian Religion. At first view, it may appear surprising to some that such a topic should be introduced into this discussion ; but it forms a legitimate and important part of the argument,-Christianity has never been preached to the nations of Africa, or of Asia proper. They have never had the proffer of it and its incalculable blessings; for how shall they believe who have not heard, and how shall they hear affairs of our earth after the counsel of his own will, working out his stupendous purposes in the slow revolutions of ages, has seen fit, in the revelation of Himself to our race, and in the diffusion of that Revelation among the children of men, to commit the

work to earthern vessels-to make use of \* And herein, too, in these successive conquests we apprehend may be traced the origin of the institu-tion of easts in the east. A sort of analogue to the manner in which it originated there may perhaps be seen in Mr. Alison's view of the Norman conquest in England and its effects upon the classes and state of

society there.

+ We may remark here to better advantage something of the manner in which moral effects are designed and secured in the general geodetic plan of the Universe. How, by the variety of land and waadapted to produce diversities only to a limited de.

would be most likely to propagate and dif-fuse itself, indeed, probably the only locality from which, humanly, it could be diffused over our world at all. Does any one supof the land of Egypt and planted there upon the shores of the Mediterranean, would have struck root smid the snows of Siberia or the blasts of Scandinavia, upon the argent plains of Africa, or even the southern coast of Asia? Humanly speaking, it was impossible, in the primitive age of the world. As yet, therefore, from the nature of the case, those agencies and instrumentalities have necessarily diffused themselves and their influence almost exclusively over Europe, and the European race. When the Jewish pale was broken down. Christianity spread itself around

the shores of the Mediterranean, and over the immediately accessible parts, by the same means and influences by which civilizatien had been before originated and diffused there: and the way was farther prepared for the alone altar of Judes, is seen to gather of heatherish darkness which had surrounded it, and pours, at length, its rising splendors on the gentile world. But mark, it blazed along the track which Nature and pagan science and literature had prepared for it, and has consequently become the almost exclusive inheritance of Europeans, up to the be regislite from the superior breadth of the present hour: thus has one blessing prepar-continent. And this we collected to be the ed the way for another and mother until we ate exalted to Heaven in point of privilege : and under enell circumstances, does it become us to taunt the unfortunate Africans with their inferiority—us who have not only been the especially favored children of Na-

been the especially involved children of 143.

ture 143 of fortune but "whose souls have been lighted will vision from on high," upon whose pathway the Blessed Light of Heaven has shined for ages, and that from no merit of our own—they yield to us not into insignificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. The balthe Asiatics themselves; and there is certificance in comparison. tered in consequence of the predigious addi- plain all the predicaments. Every success- that Light with their inferiority? Isn't there dall trace of their and vigor is provided in the number stations solution. Asia, but they are the locality, —for ages for the foulest purposes of greed the vegetation of of life, which proves a rapid remedy for all yield to the enervating effect of the locality, —for ages for the foulest purposes of greed Northmen; and thus as soon as a little of the most odious and grinding oppressionin addition to the effect of their unifortunate situation further—stupefying and imbruting them and then—naving first used our superior advantages to degrade and debase them -then taunt them with that baseness which s really more our own. Isn't there something essentially and intensely mean in itadding the bitterest insult to the grossest in-We ought at least first to give them

jury. pot-house honor would concede as much as this "Oh! Atrica, Africa, ill-fated annappy region how long shall thy savage inhabitants have reason to imprecate the vengeance of and Humanity's sake give Her one poor cenand in a manner that he shall understand selves that our superiority is not far more decided and emphatic than it is. It never

superior to any other, no never. be impracticable to us from its difficulty and extent: any formal attempt would far exceed our limits and our ability. We don't propose to argue the point; but we may observe, in dismissing it, that to the Church we are entirely indebted for the idea of Representative Government. At the time of the general and final irruption of barbarism into the Empire, an extensive and well settled Representative System had been formed in the Church, and this the barbarians copied bly no general scheme of Bepresentative or perial Rome. Says Dr. Taylorinto their civil polity, without which probain the world to the present day. Represent the overseers and masters of slaves has been without a preacher? He who disposeth the Republican government would have existed ation, in any general sense, was unknown in already noticed. Isainh dwells estrongly on were mere municipalities -- without this ides, could be nothing else.

> lation it seems entirely supercrogatory, any of the new Lights pretend to reconcile ty," vol. II, p. 66. And again, their theory with the Bible, we are ignorant "The invasions of Alaric and Attila were their theory with the Bible, we are ignorant of their arguments; and how any sophistries, sy for us to conceive.

be independent of the authority of scrip a brigade of the West India regiments efture, and upon these collateral grounds, any fecting a landing in the Southern States of who keep just on the verge of truth.

the race? Difficulties there are, no doubt; Such as to the results with variations in we do not pretend, nobody pretends, the subject is free from difficulties; we do not pretend to be able to trace the gradual and the ancient world," says Mr. Alison, "expirpretend to be able to trace the gradual and progressive changes from the original type: ed in process of time, from the limited number of history; the argument, of course is entirely presumptive. But, upon the whole, that comes up to us from buried Empires, whose stupendous wrecks lie scattered along the one side of the quarties? ate to one side of the question?

inevitable course of all things human; but years. the means and influences it is often very difficult fully to comprehend, even upon a limand in one age of very similar manuers; character, pursuits, habits, and condition, and apparently living under similar influences, in bility; and the great modern facts of steams. the next age become strikingly diverse; or perhaps in the one period of disimilar characteristics, and in the next those disimilarities mutually and entirely reversed. The tree mutually and entirely reversed. The people of Spain and England Control of Control of Spain and England Control of Contro people of Spain and England are confessedyears ago, Spain was the leading power in ithere: and the way was lartner prepared for the full less of the former counting, the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and material respect such that the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and the light which had burned dimly upon try in every moral and the light which had burned dimly upon the light which had burned dimly upon the light which had been the light which the light which th perior to the people of the latter. To day, England is the leading power, and Spain has become comparatively a cipher in the balance of Europe. The one people have sunk almost to the abjectness of slaves; the other have risen nearly to the dignity of Republican freemen. But to trace the elements and influences which have passed into the result to measure, estimate, and discriminate them and the mode and process of their operation, would be an undertaking worthy of the gen ins and the pen of a Robertson or a Macau lay; and when we come to enlarge the view. comprehend all nations and races, and all nges, thus multiplying the elements a thousand fold, and vastly diversifying the force of the influences, the difficulties of the subject must be immensely augmented. But how strong is the presumption arising thence. It must be admitted, it would seem—upon the principle that the best evidence in the case rules it-that existing varieties might have been thus produced—that the causes are ca-

prehensive survey, and so far as they afford the spirit of Purity and Truth, and inasmuch any light upon the subject, seem to conspire as insight, Intuition, Instinct, are greater than to this result; and in the complete evolution Reason, as the Dynamical is greater than the the argument, the combined effect, the forces marched upon all these lines, we are may not be accomplished by a race thus situpersuaded, must amount to an irresistible ated, once awakened, and wielding the exupresumption, and cannot be inconsiderable as berant wealth of the torrid zone? Africa absolute cumulative independent demonstra- may yet,—if her magnanimity does not withtion. We presume, therefore, that few will hold her, -take a terrible revenge for her inbe disposed to discard the old doctrine of the Adamic and Noachian unity, to adopt a grainterested in this consummation. tuitous hypothesis, for the accommodation of nothing of the far higher moral considerations tyrants, aristocrats, and the slaveholding gen. \_\_it would greatly enure to the general matry; for it is mainly in the interest of slav-ery that this effort to break the human race of the whole human kind. Egypt—the narinto clanships, from its source, is made. The row valley of the Nile-was the granary of pretence is the mean and miserable subter- the ancient world, and when thus, the people fuge behind which the monater seeks to hide of Africa shall have been reclaimed to reguhis grisly front; and the success of it would lar industry, and the vast African tropics witness a dark day for the world, and for the such miraculous fertility, to scientific agriculhopes of human progress: it would be a ture, how immensely will it add to the comlong stride backwards toward parbarism. forts of the poor, and multiply the luxuries Tyrants and oppressors have been but too and elegancies of the rich of every country successful in playing off, for the advancement | beneath the sun. of their own purposes, the passions of men "Come bright Improvement! on the car of Time, against each other—in persuading the easy simplicity of the multitudes that the inhabitants upon the other side of the mountains, ants upon the other side of the mountains, the river, or of an imaginary line, are their your philanthropy then I am no seer. These ments, and to confound the ideas of alien, stead of pluming ourselves upon our superi- tion of an original and constitutional diversiority we ought immediately to repent us in dust and ashes of our abominations and take a hundred fold. Moreover, it would imunspeakable shame and confusion to our mensely increase the virulence of the old aristocratic venden. Of all the forms of aristocracy, that which takes on the character of again shall be said that the European race is caste, is the most baleful and disastrous.

But we have no fears of its succeeding. It is too late. Christian charity, aided by the erence to the fact of exclusiveness—we don't great modern inventions of atcam-navigation, propose to argue it: it is unnecessary to railroads and telegraphs, is fast uniting, and remarks have assumed, and besides would universal brotherhood, all the tribes, peoples, family-sprung from a common parentage, they are evidently appointed to one destiny. Our argument is ended; but we cannot furbear remarking, in conclusion, a fact which has pressed itself upon our attention at every step of this investigation-we mean the fluence of slavery upon the nations and eivilizations of antiquity. It was the ruin of them all; at least, the proximate cause of their ruin. Carthage, Phenecia, Athens, Sparta, the Grecian States all, and, finally, of Im-"The demoralizing influence of slavery of

the Republics of antiquity, and might have the profligucy and licentiousness of the Tyricontinued so but for this example. They ans, comparing their city to a harlot; indeed slavery everywhere produces a striking corruption of morals, and more especially supplies incentives to the early and premature deprayity of youth. Slavery is twice curs-Thus we have passed rapidly and cursoried; "it curses him that yields, and him that y over some of the leading topics of this rules," and the degradation of the ruler is very extensive subject, so far as it fell within both the more deep and the more permanent, the limits of our design to consider it. We Among the Tyriaus slavery was carried to purposely omit the direct consideration of the worst excess, and it provoked one of the the argument from Scripture, for the reason most fearful retributions recorded in history that we have supposed its authority would Justin informs us that the slaves in Tyre be of little avail with the advocates of the formed a conspiracy against their masters, new theory, and for the further reason that to murdered them all in one night, married those who do admit the authority of Revertheir mistresses, and slew all males that did lation it seems entirely supererogatory. If not belong to their race. "Nat. His. Socie-

greatly facilitated by the inultitude of slaves any wrestings, or perversions, can make it appear so as to mislead any believer in revelation—that the human family were not one less than forty thousand slaves once joined in Adam and one again in Noah, it is not ea- Alaric in a body, and they became the most desperate and sanguinary portion of his ar-We have taken a rapid and cursory sur- my. A slaveholding country must ever be We have taken a rapid and cursory and at the mercy of invaders; it would be a thou mayst get justly, use soberly, distribsubject; and now, upon the general estimate fearful contemplation; to speculate on the and review, we submit, does there seem to consequences of the Royal African corps, or

down the track of time. Slavery stinks in Fluctuation, vicissitude, mutation, are the the nostrils of history these thousands of

We may observe, too, in the light of our subject, some of the grounds of hope for the ited scale. It is a common observation of future. The Democratic principle now makhistory that nations and communities posi-lively known to have sprung from one source, is adapted to keep alive the spirit of activity ties, the activity and vigor of the barbarain ly principally of one origin; the climates mind, by extending its range of vision, and are but slightly diverse, comparatively, and greatly multiplying upon it the objects of inthe soil and productions. They are both terest and curiosity. There are, besides, maritime countries. They had very similar | with respect to some countries, certain spesystems and institutions of government, and cial grounds of hope. It is a fact that the one religion; and yet three or four hundred night of barbarism has hung thickest over nearly all the richest and fairest portions of our globe, where nature has been most prodigal of her bounties and her glories, where she multiplies in fantastic profusion her charms and enchantments; and when once by the force off extrinsic causes, the inhabitants have been awakened to the appreciation of the beauty and the glory in the midst of which they dwell-warm and impassionedthey may be expected to outstrip in the career of improvement, the people of less favored regions. Says the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom," in reference to the future prospects of the Continent of Africa:

"If ever Africa shall show an elevated and her turn to figure in the great drama of human improvement,-life will awake there with a gorgeousness and splendor of which our cold western tribes faintly have conceived. In that far off mystic land of gold, and gems, and spices, and waying palms, and wondrous flowers, and miraculous fertility, will awake new forms of art, new styles of splendor; and the negro race, no longer despised and trodden down, will, perhaps, show forth some of the latest and most magnificent pable of producing them, and that they have revelations of human life." Yes, for the spiproduced them. History, reason, science, rit of Beauty is far greater than the Genius nature, philology, archaiology, upon a com- of Philosophy, as it is more nearly allied to

Yes, come! who does not from his inmost natural and implacable enemies; and the heart say come? who is not willing to labor multitude have ever been too ready to act for such a consummation? If men could be to begin the work of civilizing and christianif She don't happily disapppoint the hopes of upon their interested suggestions and inciteincited brought to a recognition of this great Truth would be works meet for repentance and in stranger, and enemy. And if once the no the duties and obligations arising out of it, it material era; the old world with its' abuses and abominations would soon pass away, and there would be a new Heaven, and a new Earth wherein should dwell Righteousness, and Peace, and Plenty forever more.

SHARP CUTS AT THE DOCTORS.—At the recent medical convention holden at Lewistown. the clergy and members of the bar were invited to the repast given at the DaWit House by the followers of Galen, and after the cloth was removed; during the interchange of sentiments, the Rev. Mr. B ..., while alluding to the intimate relations between the clergy and the physician, in all seriousness remarked that it was a somewhat singular fact that when the doctor was called the minister was sure to fullow! The doctors gave him three

cheers .- Portland Transcript. The above reminds us of a hard hit at the doctors, which may be found in the Bible.in the 16th Chapter of the second book of Chronicles is the following — And Asa, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, and his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not the Lord, but the Physicians .- And Asa slept with his fathers, and died in the one-and-fortieth year of his reign .- Lynn News.

A harder hit at the medical fraternity is given in Mark's Gospel (v. 28) relating to a certain woman," who "had suffered many things of many Physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered but rather grew worse !- Exch.

THE COMET.-What very bad practice is the comet constantly guilty of ? Tale-bear-

Why have we reason to suppose that it lacks refinement of manners ? Because it is constantly seen in the company of a great

What was the earth's faconic and dignified reply, when the comet threatened to run afoul of it, and burn it up? You can't come't

Boy, did you let off that gun P' exclaimed an enraged school master. "Yes, master." "Well, what do you think I will do to you?? "Why let me off."

Seek not proud riches, but such as ute cheerfully, and leave contentedly.

The most mischievous liars are those