Volume 11, Anmber 42

## Select Poetry

The Parting of Summer. BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,

Thou'rt singing thy last melodies in every wood and dell. But ere the golden sunset Of thy latest lingering day, Oh! tell me, o'er this choquered earth

How hast thou passed away, Brightly, sweet summer brightly Thine hours have floated by, To joyous birds of woodland boughs, The rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests.

To the wild deer wandering free
And brightly 'midst the garden flowers

To the happy humming bee.

But how to human bosoms. With all their hopes and fears. And tho'rs that make them eagle-wings, To pierce the unborn years!

Sweet Summer! to the captive Thou hast flown in burning dreams Of the woods with all their whispering leaves

And the blue rejoicing streams. To the wasted and the weary, On the bed of sickness bound, In swift delitious fantasies,

That changed with every sound. The sailor on the billows, Is longing wild and vair,
For the gushing founts and breezy hills
And the homes of earth again.

And unto me, glad Summer! How hast thou flowed to me! My chainless footsteps nought has kept From thy haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown in wayward visions In memories of the dead, In shadows, from a troubled heart, O'er thy sunny pathway shed.

In brief and sunny strivings To fling a weight aside-Midst these thy merodies have ceased And all thy roses died.

But Oh, thou gentle Summer! If I greet thy flowers once more, Bring me again the buoyancy Wherewith my soul should sout

Give me to hail thy sunshine, With song and spirit free. Or in a purer air than this. May that next meeting be!

## Miscellancous.

The Three Maxims. A rich gardener went one day into his garden with a cheerful and harny mind. As he He immediately took possession of the tiny creature, and was not a little surprised to hear it talk as follows:

"Set me at liberty, good man! What advantage would arise to you, if you should, shut me un in a cage? I have no gorgeous plamage to delight your eyes, nor can I sing, as other birds do, to please your ear. Thus you cannot any way amuse yourself with me. And as to my being useful for food, you see that I am far too small to satiate you. But if you will release me, I will teach you three wise rules that will be useful to you all your

The gardener scrutinized the little bird, and said: "If you do not sing, you certainly cannot delight me. But let me hear your wisdom, and if it will instruct me I will release

Thereupon the little bird said: "Do not be grieved at things that are pastnot that which you cannot obtain. Believe

not what is impossible" Then said the gardner: "You have, indeed, instructed me; your words are wise: there take your liberty, and with these words he released the bird, and was reflecting on the three maxims, when he heard a twittering like laughter from the branches above his head. He looked up and saw the bird he had just released. "Ah, do you laugh so

joyfully?" he said. Yes, at the liberty which I so easily gained, and I laugh still more at the folly of man. who ventures to affirm that he surpasses all other creatures in cunning. If you had been more prident, you would have been a fortunate man now, and there would have been none richer than you."

"How were this possible?" asked the gardener, astonished.

"If you had kept me, instead of setting me at liberty; for I carry in my body a diamond as large as a ben's egg."

When the gardner heard this, he stood as if thunderstruck. Despair seized upon him, and after he had recovered a little, he began thus, with flattering words: "You fancy yourself happy, because you are at liberty but behold! the summer is passing away, and will not find a drop of water to quench your thirst nor a grain upon the fields to satisfy your hunger. The biting frost of winter will kill you. But if you will come in my house, I will furnish for you a warm apartment Come down and you will be convinced that you will find better fare under my roof than under the free sky."

the little bird laughed louder than before, for the sake of the wise maxims which I taught you, and you are so silly as not to take them to heart. You thought me indeed

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. Intermittent Springs.

ded-who could show its correctness. Now, since this work is a text-book extensively used furthermore, passed through one or two revisions still retaining this theory, I want, thro' the medium of your paper, to ask some one which has any plausibility in relieving this any one who pleases to bestow thought up matter from inextricable difficulty. It might on the subject to tell us how the explana- be conjectured that the aggregate capacity tion alluded to, can be shown to be an expla- of the rills to admit water, should be greater

by which Dr. Comstock proposes to remove flow through the channel in its ordinary way all perplexity in understanding the cause of impelled simply by the attraction of gravitathe action of such springs. One word about this, and then to the subject.

If a tube be bent in the form of an inverted u, and be filled with water, or in any way be exhausted of the air it contains, and if, in this condition, one end of the tube be placed sinhon emptying it. Suppose the ends of the in a vessel of water or other liquid, and the stream of water in the siphon to present one other end of the tube be depressed below the level of the surface of the fluid in the vessel, the siphon is made of a piece of inch pipe. the fluid will pass out through the tube, and Let the downward pressure produced by the the vessel be emptied of its contents. Such weight of the water, in the short leg of the a tube, so acting is called a siphon. The cause of this operation is simply this:

The atmosphere presses upon the surface

with a force equal to about 15 lbs. on every

a column of water some 33 feet. The air, and all fluids possess peculiar properties by same at the end without the vessel as at the not more heavily. so long as each exerted the same amount of

move along. Dr. Comstock supposes that within the hill or mountain near which an intermitting spring mittent spring? is found, there exists a crevice or open space which communicates, by fissures or otherwise. with the air above; and that into this cavity numerous little rills flow, thus making it a reservoir to supply the spring. From this reservoir to the spring a channel leads in the shape of a siphon; so that when the rills fill the reservoir and its siphonic outlet, the water begins to flow at the spring, and continit ceases entirely until the reservoir is again filled; thus at one moment there is a rapid influx of water, and at the next, none at all.

And now as to the difficulty in making this supposed cause account for its assumed

The aggregate capacity of the rills to admit water into the reservoir must be less than embrace the inmates of the rural cottages stopped to unhitch, he jumped off and cause the capacity of the channel to carry it to the from the gray-haired sire, whose tottering and stroped down and kissed both. Of their mit water into the reservoir must be less than spring, so that when the water is flowing into steps a staff supports, to the infant in its cra- life in doors, we know nothing, but one so the spring it must flow from the reservoir fasthe sick forgot his pains, the mourner affectionate to his children, must have been
ter or in larger quantity than the rills admit his sorrow, the poor his cares. All eyes were equally so to the mother who bore them. it, else the reservoir could never be emptied, olent angel again lay down by his sterner kind, good husband, when we saw the mar-secluded reliances for sympathy, are found to and the flow at the spring would be constant brother's side.—"When morning breaks ket basket upon his arm, or the slop bucket have been the closest linked with thoughts winter, with its howling storms, will soon be instead of intermittent. Well, if the capacities there. The brooks will be frozen, and you ty of the rills to admit water, be less than will bless me as their friend and benefactor. wood on his cart—all kindling the fires of after the cheerfulness of consumptive persons? It that of the siphonic channel to discharge it, Oh: what joy, thus to do good in secret and fection in the heart, as well as the household is because, with the senses kept under by inhow can the rills ever fill the channel so as to gers of the good spirit!—How beautiful is cooked and ate and slept. make the siphon begin to act? As soon as our quiet office." Thus spake the Angel of the water, in ascending from the reservoir Slumber. The Angel of Death gazed upon such industry could not bring a better re- is of it, is in the most exhibitanting balance where every comfort will be provided for you. through this imagined siphon-shaped passage, can barely pass over the vertex or highest point in that passage, what conceivable law Thus spoke the master of the garden. But would prevent it from descending to the foe and joy-destroyer." "Oh! my brother," spring in its ordinary course, just as fast as, answered the Angel of slumber, " will not and aggravated the grief of the gardener. At and no faster than it flows in by the rills!—
length it said: # Behold you gave me liberty
The first particles of water that should reach the culminating point in the siphonic passage, would pass over it and descend by the usual the Augel of Death shone with a gleam of gloriously drunk, shouting "what a glorious worthy to be released for those maxims, and action of gravity; succeeding particles would yet you have in a few moments forgotten follow them, and so continually, without ever them. "Do not be grieved at things that being able to fill the passage to a point below are past," and you are grieved because you the level of the water in the reservoir. It is you set me free. "Do not covet what you the level of the water in the reservoir. It is cannot obtain," and you desire that I should true, that if the head of the column of water go voluntarily into prison, when my whole as it rises through the first part of the suplife consists of liberty without which I could posed siphon were furnished with some kind not live. "Do not believe what is impossible," and you believe that I possess a diamond of the size of a hen's egg, when I myself am so as to resist that property of fluids by which age! Believe it and look, abroad upon the heart to hers, scarcely half as big as a hen's egg. Q, folly, their particles so easily glide over and among inheritance and get ready to enter upon your the particles are the present gentle child, heart to hers.

We came by the particles are 19.

than the residue of the appliances. Or if the water contained some extraneous substances

MESSES. Epirons :- In Comstock's Natural which, at some point in the passage leading Philosophy there is a theory advanced to ex- from the reservoir, should collect and stop plain that curious phenomenon, the inter- the egress of the water until the pressure bemilling spring. The correctness of this the- bind should force it through, then the siphon ory I have never been able to see, and have might be made to operate; but if the action never found any experienced teachers inclu- of the siphon depended upon such obstruction, it would be extremely liable to render the intermissions in the flow of water at the spring, in our schools, and as it purports to inculcate very irregular in their occurrence; and besound principles in natural science, and to side it would as easily account for such inelucidate natural laws justly, and as it has, termission without as with the aid of the si-

I can conceive of but one supposition than that of the channel leading to the spring It is the supposed agency of the Siphon to discharge it, provided the water was to tion; but that the siphonic action would accelerate the discharge-would cause the water to flow more rapidly than it ordinarily would down the same declivity.

Let us return to the pail of water with the square inch surface, or in other words, that siphon or in that inclining towards the vessel, be 1 lb., and in the long-leg, 1 1-2 lbs. Taking this pressure of the water into considof the earth, and upon all bodies on the earth, enation, the relative upward pressure would be, in one direction 14 lbs and in the other square inch, or with a force sufficient to raise 13 1-2 lbs. But the atmospheric pressure which they transmit equally in all directions water in the longer leg of the siphon—the any pressure which they sustain; so that the 1-2 lb, weight-which gives motion to the air around the palm of ones hand when ex- ter to flow through the siphon is identical tended horizontally, is exerted upon the hand with that which impels it to descend under equally as much upward as downward; or ordinary circumstances. Retarding causes, pon one side as the other, when extended as friction and atmospheric resistance must

balance itself; so that if the end, outside the above the water in the reservoir must be sup- but a merry one twas childhood's happy vessel should be kept in the same plane with posed to be confined—that the cavity must hour. the surface of the water within the vessel, the communicate with the external air only when Our man was an early riser, up and away siphon would always remain full and inactive, the siphon has exhausted it of water, and often before we had dressed, but early as it was walking up and down the garden, he provided some means were employed to pre that the elasticity of the air, pent up as it bound up on the gray and cling to one she suddenly perceived a bird caught in a pet. vent the water at the end of the tube outside would be as soon as the water began to fill loved for one more kiss, and perchance a ride the vessel from leaving a plain surface and the first and lower portion of the siphon, to the pext corner, and then back at a doubassuming a convex one. But if the outer end would facilitate the filling of the siphon be- le quick step to the door, step of the house be made to fall below the level of the surface would lits vertex. But action and reaction next to "our alley," to datch a last look, and of the water within the vessel, a larger portion could only be equal in this case as in all othof the weight of water in the tube would in ers. The air could impart no pressure in this as he went round the corner and away to his cline toward that end. Consequently the way which the water did not first give it. - work down town. Often for two hours before water would move in that direction, while The effect would be that the water would sun down she would sit upon that door stone the water in the vessel would be forced in to reach the vertex sooner than it otherwise watching that same corner for the expected supply its place: just as two men pushing would and before the water in the reservoir against each other would remain stationary had reached the same height. But what dif- in her eyes, and more in his than all that eyference could it make whether the water was er was felt liv one who never heard the sweet strength, but if a third man should step up brought to the vertex of the siphon by the sound of "Ch! there comes papa." Someand pull back with a few pounds force upon pressure of air or of water behind it! Once times she had company; a tall, graceful, neat would follow the same laws one of the antagonists, the whole party would arrived there, it would follow the same laws in the one case as in the other. Who will It was a good place too, in the shade of some tell us low the siphon can produce an inter- dark green trees, whither she could come out

Brooklyn, Oct., 1854. Sleep and Death. FROM THE GERMAN.

The Angels of Sleep and Death, locked hrm in arm, wandered over the earth. It of the alley over the way was not alone in was evening. They laid themselves down her usual seat upon the door step. In her upon a lofty hill that overlooked the habelap lay a little sister, very young, small and tations of man. A mournful stillness reigned pale as her mother, with her mother's own ues to flow until the reservoir is emptied, when around, broken only by the evening bells sweet face. Every pleasant evening for whose sound came faintly from the distant months; that little girl brought the baby hamlet. Silent and speechless as is their down the court, out into the open street to wont, these beneficent guardian angels of feel the soft air of the sea breeze. She could manking, lay in close embrace, till the Angel not run to meet papa, but her eyes went of Sleep rose from his mossy couch, and scal- round the corner in sharp glandes, and she tered with noiseless hand the invisible seeds tried to direct the baby's the same way as she of slumber. The evening wind carried them said "there comes papa." So, as she could to the silent dwellings of the weary husband- not run to meet him, as soon as he turned old men. Soon sweet sleep enfolded in its gentle Dobbin about towards the pump, before he closed. His task being finished, this benev- We could have sworn it often, that he was a tals weep stood in his large, dark eyes .- 'Ah ' farm-house, how the color would come back every good man, upon awakening, recognize father?" So he spake.—The tearful eyes of day, and burn tuns of powder, while they get

more tenderly to his heart.

From the N. Y. Tribune. SHE IS COME.

Just opposite our house stop a minute here is music in those two last words-let us say them again. How sweet they sound -once more—there is a great hill opposite where we are sitting, repeating those two words and here they come back again. Echo is over there in the deep shades of the trees in the valley, and he says, our house. Well just opposite our house there is an alley or court, leading away up somewhere behind the houses, where there are other houses tenant houses-holes for human beings to suffocate in. We have never been up there, but we know that those who live by labor and have to labor to live, are up there; for often of an evening we see one of the tenants ome home with his dray, and he unhitches his horse by the pump outside, and then turns round and says come, and walks up the little court, with his faithful tired servant at his heels, and for a long time we wondered if they both lodged in the same house, or if not, where did he lodge his horse? So we went over one day as he was going up, and peered into the court, and there we saw the man open a little side-door, into which, after shedding off his harness-for there was not room enough for anything but his body—the horse crowded himself, and then the man opened another little door over his head, -no, the other extreme-and there, in a little cuddyhole, was some hay for which he whimiled his gratitude. Then the man went up to his own cuddy-hole, where under the bed he had a bag of outs-we know it was under the bed, for we saw the dust on his knees where he had knelt down to fill the little measure, for which he got more whinnied thanks from

ful animal, though it was a dumb beast. So day after day, for months and years we have seen the same man and same horsefeel his ago and hard work, and the man looks care worn tired of long toil that brings counterpoises itself. Hence, it is simply the him nothing but a lodging in that same hot action of gravity upon the preponderance of oven, near where he boxes up his horse to water in the longer leg of the sinhon—the sweat and stew all night—brings him only a a small loaf of bread—they are very small now a days for his whole family. Yes, it pressure of the superincumbent air upon the whole. So that the force which impels was brings him something else-did bring him something else-every night when he came home, it brought a little girl about ten years old, with the prettiest soft red hair-we have no fondness for red hair generally, but this was pretty-bounding like a fawn down the vertically. Hence the pressure on the body certainly bear as heavily upon siphonic he- court and up on the dray just before it got of water within the siphon would be the tion as the ordinary cases, if indeed they do to the pump, where it had to stop: it could not go by, for the old horse had stopt there end within, and thus would exactly counter— Possibly it might be claimed that the air so long he could not go beyond that certain balance itself; so that if the end outside the above the water in the reservoir range has a story ride,

a good servant, a faithful friend, and grate-

one, for sometimes he came at an early hour; and then she ran to meet him with more joy stood by her, looking in the same direction. of that cul-de-sac of a court, where she breathed hot hir all day, and carbonic gas all night, to get a little snuff of the evening breeze coming up from the lower bay. That breeze is a blessed inheritance of the New York poor, which they should enjoy, but are cheated out

of by every one who builds their houses.
One evening we noticed that our little girl

Oh what a pity, we often thought, that said he' would that I, like you could rejoice to that mother's cheek-for it was there that in cheerful thanks; but the world calls me its she was born-and those two children would grow up to healthy womanhood. A few days ago we went out of the City

-oue of those burning days of that bot in thee his friend, and gratefully bless thee! | month of July-it was that very day that all Are we not brothers, and children of one the world of Americans turn into all fool's pleasure, while he pressed his gentle brother independence."

Out in the country-in shady groves and in deep nooks, by cool springs gushing out of

near just such a spring as we had sat by two days before, with one of the dearest little girls, more inclined to play, were enjoying life with high glee all around.

We were almost sure our surmise was true because the cart stood idle in the street; but t only stood so two days, and then we saw old Dobbin backing out of his oven and coming down the alley, and walking in between the shafts of the cart by the pump. It was an old, familiar sight, and we really felt comfortable to see it again. We had just taken a cold bath, as we always do at 6 o'clock every morning, and that made us in a mood o be comfortable with all outside influence. There was one thing, though, that detracted a little from our comfort. We thought the carman's eyes looked a little unusually red, and there was less vigor in his step than ought to follow two days' recreation in the country; and we could not help thinking that he had done what a million others of his countrymen had done upon the same occasion, just "in honor of the day" got drunk. How we did wrong that man. After he was all ready to start, he got down and lie started away, looking back as he went around the corner; but no loving glance met his; no kiss flew from a waving What like an electric flash to his heart. could it mean ! Ah, thought we, he has left! them in the country. Grandpa fell so in nive her stay a while with him, and grandma thinks it must be too hot for the baby in

better for a week there. All true, yet all false. It was so true it erved for a luft of any anxiety in our mind until Saturday, and then somebody at our house wanted a cart, and called him of the poposite alley. While he was waiting, we d, " we supposed he went to the country to

enjoy the Fourth of July."
No, it was a day of little enjoyment to

"Werd you sick?"
"No."

There was a strange suspicion coming over We dreaded to ask for fear it was true, but could not turn away, and so we said:
"And your little girl?"

"She is gone sir." "To the country ?"

We breathed freer, until he added:

Greenwood." "And the little one?"

"It went with her. We could not part them. Her last words were, "Oh, take good care of the baby till I come, for it. It won't be long. Good bye!" She died at avoning -she came for her " pet" at dawn, and we laid it upon her breast, and carried them both way together. You have missed her too. have often noticed you looking at us. But she is gone now."

"And the mother ?" "She will soon follow, I fear, and then I shall be alone." He turned to wipe away manly, honest tears, and we well no matter. We went and sat down at our desk, took up a sheet and wrote those three words that were ringing in our brain and burning in our lieart-

She is gone"—and then—well, we did not write what followed-we only held the pen, while we were only conscious of one thing-had but one thought—all else was absorbed in those words-"She is gone."

Consumption. Consumption, mourned over as it is seems to me a gentle untying of the knot of life, instead of the sudden and harsh tearing asunder of its threads by other disease—a tender ness in the destroying angel, as it were, which greatly softens, for some, his inevitable errand to all. It is a decay with little or no pain, insensible almost in its progress, delayed. sometimes, year after year, in its more fatal approaches. And it is not alone in its indulgent prolonging and deferring, that cont first loosens are coarser ones most confining to the mind. The weight of the material senses is gradually taken from the soul with the lightening of their food, with the lessening of their strength. Probably, till he owns himself an invalid, no man has ever given the wings of his spirit room enough-a few, if any, have thought to adjust the ministerings to body and soul as to subdue the senses to their secondary place and play. With illness enough for this, and not enough to distress or weaken-with consumption, in other words, as most commonly experienced -the mind becomes conscious of a most wonderfully new freedom and predominance. Things around alter their value. Estimates of persons and pursuits strangely change. Nature seems as newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affections, the simpler motives, the humbler and more unseen. How happy are we, invisible messen- fire in that one room, where all lived and valid treatment, there is no "depression of spirits." With careful regimen and the sys-

tem purified and disciplined, life, what there in silent sadness, while tears such as immor- ward. Out in the country, in some snug of its varied proportions. Death is not iread. ed, where there, is, thus, such a conscious breaking through of the wings of another life freer and higher .- N. P. Willia A celebrated clergyman, who paid particular attention to the conversation of

pretty females one evening at a "meeting" (a revival) was going the round as usual whispering words of consolation and advice to all, in his peculiarly affectionate manner, when his attention was attracted by a female dressed in deep mourning apparently in deep suffering. He could not perceive her features, her ear, how sweetly he spoke. Sob after were other considerations con

Silas Wright on Slavery.

As a useful reminiscence of the opinions of Silas Wright on the question of slavery, the fugitive slave law &c., we copy from an oration of his delivered at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 4th of July, 1839, the following eloquent and practical passages They deserve the careful reflection of northern

"Another difficulty of equal magnitude and superior delicacy met our venerable fathers in the convention of 1787, at the threshold of their most responsible labors. One of the carliest features in the policy adopted by Great Britain towards her American colonies was the firm and extensive establishment within them of the institution of domestic slavery. At the time of which we speak, the institution existed in a large majority of the northern and middle States, and, from the circumstances of climate, pursuits, habits, and various other accidents of established and settled society, was much more extensively and firmly incorporated with the existence and prosperity of the southern States. Hitherto, the and went back and looked up the court, as slavery existing in the colonies had been a though lie had forgotten something, or ex- subject over which colonists had had no conpected to see somebody running down. Why trol, and for which they could be held in no did not somebody come? But she did not, way responsible. The policy of the mother country was marked and settled, and its pursuit was determined and unyielding. Every attempt on the part of any one of the colonies to check the growth or ameliorate the condition of the institution, or even to remonstrate against the policy, met the stern rebuke and love with the little city girl that he must the indignant frown of power at home. This state of things had continued for more than a ma thinks it must be too hot for the baby in the city, and mama's health will be all the war of the revolution made the colonies free and independent. Then, for the first time, it devolved upon them to manage and direct-this fasily-rooted, firmly-established, and widely-disseminated evil. A forced inheritance from an unkind mother, it was upon

their hands-was incorporated with the very organization of their society, habits, and pursuits. It was thus placed as much beyond the reach of sudden and violent remedies as is that disease of the human body which has its seat in the heart and is diffused, with the blood, over every portion of the system. The idea of a republic, therefore, must be entirely ibandoned, or the seeming anomaly must be confederacy with the extensive existence of slavery within the States which should compose it. This was the alternative presented to the convention of 1787. Could the patriotic delegates who compose that body-men "Yes, she has gone to the country—to whose devotion to liberty had made them the principle and prominent advocates of the war of the revolution and the independence of the colonies-most of whom had devoted themselves to, and encountered the perils of the public service throughout that protracted truggle-and many of whom, with their il-Instrious President at their head, had followed the fortunes of the war, and freely offered their lives as the price of the liberty they contended for-could such men doubt what was their duty? what choice they should make? The fact of the slavery, or the extent of its exstence in the country, was not to be affected -certainly not strengthened or magnifiedby the plain course of right and reason. The opposite alternative an utter abandonment of all effort to organize a republic—might, indeed, have avoided the apparent contradiction of a free government with the toleration | due. of domestic slavery, by continuing the white race in an endless subjection to that despotic

unendurable to them than is that to the African which holds him in involuntary servi-tude. Then, too, might African slavery have preserved its existence, in its full extent and Never! The delegates assembled in convenpy institutions of government are the result of their choice. The present greatly increased try, her institutions, and her prosperity-betheir descendants of the present generation? that they were less pure and patriotic and ment for the free citizens of their free coun-

They did compromise it; and how.

"The nature of the institution was such as Who will wantonly trample upon the faith required that its police should be left, unconlitionally, with the States where it existed, the other States upon entering the confeder, It was so left. Its continuance or abolition was nev, as a means of moulding them to a more purely a matter of State interest, when the yielding disposition in some future compact ! police was devolved upon their local govern. Who will boldly strike at the Union itself. ments, and when all questions of private and stake its fate against his sympathics for A Word to the Boys, did you the rocks, we saw scores of city children, that for her face was veiled, but her beautiful property were, of course, questions between the slave? the rocks, we saw scores of city children, that for her face was veiled, but her beautiful property were, of course, questions between the slave? the rocks, we saw scores of city children, that for her face was veiled, but her beautiful property were, of course, questions between the slave? Look, fellow-citizens, at the pivot upon wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains and mo tains, its oceans, seas, rivers, steamboats and so happy, and gave life such a healthy joy, ctly he came to her to asshage her grief, genof property in all the States, to be left to the ed. One State was entirely unsepresented in
ships, railroads and steam printing presses, that we wish she too could have been there. thy he leaned over the pew—oh, he was such
that we wish she too could have been there. inagnetic telegraphs, &c., will soon be given Strange though we had never spoken to this a good man—stealthly lie passed his arm only duty of the convention was not to interest class, and them both slave States, over to the hands of the boys of the present gentle child, what a cord went from our around her neck, he breathed soft words into the largest class, and them both slave States. We came back the next day, but we did sob, and the clergyman grew more loguscious. delicate and troublesome subject which could by the convention. A merely equal portion

resentation which was established upon population alone, without reference to property, A recognition, too, of the institution, in its anomalous form, in the provisions of the federal compact, was a matter of vital interest with the States of the South, where slavery existed most broadly, and was most deeply interwoven with the existing organization of society. The basis of federal popular representation and taxation adopted in the constitution is the compromise of the convention upon these points; and it will not to be re-marked that, while the free States may feel the rule of representation is unfavorable to them, the sleve States cannot forget that the

pay for any advantage they receive in the rule of taxation. The terms of the provision are: " Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-

fifths of all other persons.' "A further concession was yielded by the convention to this great interest for a most aluable equivalent. It was vitally essential that the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations' should be conferred upon the national government, as neither internal peace and harmony, nor external quiet and prosperty, could be reasonably hoped to be secured ithout this grant. The apprehensions of the slaveholding interest formed a strong impediment to success, and a compromise of that interest was effected in the following pro-

or The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposted on such importation, not according be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

"Here, again, it will be seen that the power of taxation, to a limited extent, was given for the temporary privilege conferred, limiting the force and effect of the clause to the strict letters of its terms. But it is now matter of history, and universally conceded, that the fair construction of the provision gave to Congress the power, after the time limited. (1808,) to prohibit the importation of persons. and thus to cut up the foreign slave-trade alabandoned, or the seeming anomaly must be together, without being compelled to resort encountered of organizing a free republican for that important power to the general grant of power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The practice of our government under the clause has been, since the expirawith the construction here declared, and it is gratifying to be able to state that this practice has been no more strongly seconded by the representatives of any portion of the American people than by the representatives of the slaveholding States. Was not here a compromise entered into upon sufficient equivalents? and has it not already resulted in an immense alleviation of that evil in favor of which it purported to be made?

"A single other provision of the constitution touches this delicate question, and its justice shall be plainly submitted. It is in these words:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be

"That this clause of the constitution is applicable to the fugitive slave is unquestionaand arbitrary power, similar to that from bly true, as he is held to service in the slave which they had just discharged themselves State under the laws thereof; and that it is by the force of arms and an immense expen-diture of blood and treasure; by making and servant of the free States is equally plain them the enduring objects of the oppressions, and true. Does the fact that the provision is exactions, and contumely of such a power, broad enough to embrace the slave vitiate it, and thus constituting for them a slavery, not, and make wrong its insertion as a part of the perhaps as perfect, but, considering the con-dition of the two races, far more galling and er in itself, and ought not the friendly relation to exist and be perpetual among the States of the Union? As applicable to the slave is it not due to the previous provisions, which recognize and tolerate the institution vigor, to this day, in all the States where it was instituted. Were our revolutionary fathers to be the authors of superadded evils like fair faith implied by these previsions be carthese to our country and their fellow-citizens? be available, in the true spirit of the compact tion did choose, and our present free and hap- between the States, without a faithful obser-

vance of this covenant also? "Are there any who will blame our venerand rapidly increasing population and wealth able fathers, the delegates in the convention and power of these States are the fruits of of 1787, for giving their assent to this clause able fathers, the delegates in the convention that choice. And does any one who hears of our constitution! All the old thirteen me-does any American who loves his coun- States assented to it, and to all the other concessions and compromises which have been ieve, or feel, that the choice thus made was mentioned as connected with the subject of unwise or unpatriotic? Can any one make domestic slavery. The people of all the simself believe that the venerable framers of States assented to them; and fifty years of the constitution of the United States were internal peace and abundant prosperity have less lovers of ther country and of liberty than attested the wisdom of the convention, the patriotism and devotion of the States to the federal Union, and the intelligence and jusconscientious than we are? And yet, under tice and faith of the people. What Ameriselves placed, they did not consider it a fatal purer than Washington, the president of that impeachment of their republican principles, or convention—purer and more patriotic than a violent outrage upon their consciences, to the sages who supported him in the great tolerate domestic slavery, when it became es-sential to the establishment of a free govern-had previously in the achievment of our independence—will cost the first stone at that temple of human liberty which they erected? Who that loves his country will open again manding interest in the States of the confed- the delicate and troublesome compromises erney. Our own proud and powerful, and thus soldmily formed, once with the hope of now free, State was then an extensive holder reaching better results from the present temof domestic slaves. Such, at that period, was per and feeling of the country? Who will the fact with many other of the present free cast upon the ocean of time and chance the States. The interest, therefore, was one to be invaluable blessings we have gained compromised by the convention, or their la- umph to human liberty we have secured, for bors must come to a iseless termination. the dark and stormy prospect which presents itself of more perfect success in a new effort ! we have solemaly pledged to dur brethren of

thy name is man?"

Cach other, until the acme of the passage was barely passed, then the siphon would instant the displaced shell of an overgrown tortoise, badly punched.

We same back the next day, but we did not see her. Morning and evening passed, then the siphon would instant the convention. A merely equal portion of the delegates from two others of the States and one there is and then we thought a voice came forth. "that'll do John—that's and to require their action. The laws of the passage was bare in and she was not there; and then we thought a voice came forth. "that'll do John—that's and one there cannot be provided and one the second the passage was been the convention. A merely equal portion of the delegates from two others of the States and one the second the passage was been the sie had one there; and then we still to be pressed upon the convention. A merely equal portion of the delegates from two others of the States and one the second the voice came forth. "that'll do John—that's and to require their action. The laws of the convention. A merely equal portion of the delegates from two others of the States and one the second the voice came forth. "that'll do John—that's and to require their action. The laws of the convention. A merely equal portion of the delegates from two others of the States and one the reconvention. The laws of the convention. The laws of the convention of the delegates from two others of the States and one the count of the delegates from two others on the convention. The laws of the convention of the delegates from two others on the convention. The laws of the convention of the delegates from two others on the convention. The laws of the states are the convention. The laws of the convention of the delegates from two others on the convention. The laws of the convention of the delegates from two others on the convention. The laws of the convention of the delegates from two others on the convention of the delegates from two others on the convention of the delegates from two other