

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 9, 1854.

The Education of Children.

There is no subject that claims and obtains a more liberal share of public attention to-day, than that of Education, not accepting politics. It is the grand theme of the age we live in, and especially of the men and women of America. Institutions of learning are multiplying with unexampled rapidity everywhere, and the Common School system is progressing to perfection.

It is pleasant to observe how gradually and certainly the different systems of education advocated by minds of diverse habits of thinking, upon this all-absorbing subject, are assimilating. It is another cheering evidence that the inevitable tendency of Mind when reaching after the same Good, is to seek it through similar means. One-sided systems are falling into merited disuse as the world progresses, and means once distrusted are now proving to be just what is needed to the attainment of the desired end.

With the progress of Mind, the scope of Education has become broader and more liberal—an inevitable result. While men dared not think audibly beyond a certain superstitious bound, the scope of Education was painfully narrow and exclusive—an inevitable result likewise.

To become an adept in the lore of books once bounded the student's ambition. The world, with its host of throbbing hearts—a mighty force, each heart a page, upon which a life history is written—this, lay open before him, but to him it was a sealed book; he peered over its monstrous bulk, intent on the acquirement of fame in a knowledge of the buried mysteries of a remote Past. He did not live in the Present—he was as he wished to be, an animal speck amid the dead rubbish of forgotten ages!

And so its good became fused into humanity, and was transmitted from generation to generation, and the good of succeeding ages in like manner had been transmitted, so that the student went back to grope among the ashes which Use had robbed of their virtue, because the world worshipped the profane in the mysteries of the Old.

The education of children should be such as to render them faithful and useful lives in the Present and for the Future. Why dig up the dusty relics of the Old to make garments for the New? Every age can take care of itself—at least, the New has no need of cast off garments.

Let no one misunderstand us: "What's'er of Good the old time had, Is living still!"

But there were many things then true, that now are no longer so. Had circumstances remained the same, in short, had the race continued to plod along the same dull level, what was true then, would be true now. But different men create different circumstances, and the good rule applied to the one, becomes an evil and a grievous outrage, applied to the other. Good is of two kinds: relative good, which is dependent upon the development of the social and religious faculties of a people, and absolute good, which, being the Divine Essence, is superior to all accidents. It is with these truths before us that we have spoken (as some may deem,) slightly of the Old.

As children are to act a part in the drama of To-Day and To-Morrow, so they should be instructed with an eye to the creditable discharge of the duties that will inevitably devolve upon them. This present age has been prophetically termed the morning of the longed for Harmonical Day. It needs not a prophet's eye to deny the signs of an approaching change, not only in the material, but in the intellectual and spiritual. Day by day, Man seems more obedient to his intuitions, which point him up to his Origin, wearing him from the grossness of the Material only to wed him to the Spiritual. We cannot better express our thought than in giving here an extract from an address delivered before the Teachers' Institute of Wayne County, by C. S. MILES, Esq., but recently. Speaking of the restraining forces employed in human government, and of the Past as an age in which brute force preponderated, he said:

"This state of things is passing away. The rule of brute force is drawing to an end. A milder reign—the empire of mind over mind has commenced. The child is a moralist as well as a philosopher, he would know the reason of the rule."

And this all seems true. The empire of mind over mind, every day, is steadily nearing the point of Absolutism, when its sway shall be acknowledged and loved by every created intelligence. Mind is beginning to walk alone, to exercise its functions and appreciate its faculties. Obedience to Intuition is becoming its fixed law, for through this it looks upward and catches a glimpse of the awful beauty of its Original.

Viewed from this stand-point, how immeasurably does the lore of the past fall short of the demands of this age, in which mind seems awaking into new life only to hunger and thirst. If we would become familiar with our, we do not retire to the hermit's cell, but seek them. So, mind must come in contact with mind, not only in books, but actually. If we would know man, we must study him. The child must be acquainted with the laws of his physical, moral and intellectual nature, else it continually sins against them. These things are too much hedged in by the restraints of a professional education; and the masses have thus been kept ignorant while those to whom Accident gave Opportunity have grown fat on their misfortunes. Surely he is a criminal who withholds that knowledge from his neighbor which he might afford bodily hurt; yet hundreds of thousands of parents suffer their offspring to grow up in utter ignorance of the laws of life and intellectual development, and behold them sinking into premature graves, or pursuing lives of shame and dishonor.

Who is to blame? Not the child, because it becomes an outcast from society, or a loathsome burden to its parents in the morning of life. Not the reckless young man, a victim of Dissipation and disease, but the parent, who knew the law, knew the terrible and certain penalty of its violation, but neglected to expound the law and disclose the fate that awaited the unfortunate who violated it. Grant that a vicious inclination may be hereditary; it only removes the responsibility a few generations back. If the child inherits the consequences of the wrong of its remote progenitor, then is it not of the utmost importance that every child be so taught that it may not entail misery upon those who come after it?

And when we remember how intimately the physical, intellectual and moral natures are connected; how much the well-being of each depends upon the uninterrupted health of the other, how is it that the study of the laws of our being are deemed of so little consequence in the education of children?

Education, as considered by the majority of educators, does not embrace the most important branches of knowledge. Properly viewed, the geography of the human system, (so to speak,) should be mastered by the child before the geography of the earth is placed in its hands. It is better that it should

know how many bones, muscles, nerves, veins and arteries help to make up its wonderful body, and the functions of each, than the number of seas, oceans, islands, continents, &c., that help to diversify the earth's surface, if but one can be mastered. Then, the natural laws of Man might be taken up, mastered by the pupil without the aid of a teacher other than his own already disciplined judgment. We cannot see how a thorough education can be had without encroaching upon the domains held sacred from the vulgar, by professional men; but it will have to be done, and the gopher's breach is made in the wall the better.

U. S. Senator.

We notice several prominent men put forward by the press in various sections of the State, as candidates for the post vacated by Hon. James Cooper Judge Wilcox, ex-Gov. Johnston, Wm. Larimer, Thaddeus Stevens, Judge Conrad, and others, are severally named: The Pittsburg Gazette takes the following sensible view of the matter:

"One thing we hope the Legislature will regard in the selection of a Senator, to wit: 'honesty.' If the candidate is thoroughly reliable on the slave question, and has 'backbone,' he possesses the first two qualifications. No man who has been tried and found wanting in these important respects will do for the present occasion. We want a man of anti-Slavery and American principles, and sufficiently stiff in the back to enforce them."

Exactly so; and for the honor of the State we hope the aggressions will not be forgotten. We are inclined to the opinion that no man in the State combines these requisites in so high a degree of excellence as does Judge Wilcox. As an opponent of Slavery extension he is indefatigable and uncompromising, and has done more to disgust Northern men with the pet monster of the South and disaffectedness, than any man in the State. His connection with the Proviso which bears his name ought to establish his claim to the steepest kind of a spinal column. He has never denied his principles in any Convention, to propitiate a coming Administration, as one of the above-named gentlemen did in '52. In the Senate, he would do more for the cause Freedom probably, than any of those named in connection with the trust. There is an honest fearlessness natural to the man, that eminently qualifies him to meet, and rebuke the shallow cant that has so long marked the speeches of pro-Slavery men in that not altogether august body.

Besides all this, he is just the man to truly represent the great Republican party at this crisis. It is pleasing to note that his claims are advocated by the press without reference to old party inclinations. The *Montrose Register* and the *Honesdale Democrat*—both urge his election strongly and ably; yet these have been ranked as Whig organs in the past. Extracts from those papers may be found in another column.

"The Herald of Freedom."

Such is the title of a large, beautifully printed sheet now before us, bearing date—W. Karus, Kansas Territory, Oct. 21. It is published by G. W. Brown, Esq., formerly of the Connecticut Courier, Crawford Co., Pa., and "devoted to Freedom and the interests of Kansas Territory." Its name sufficiently indicates its character, and, glancing over its editorial pages, we are encouraged to hope that Kansas will yet be free. Mr. Brown was selected by the Emigrant Aid Company to lead in the enterprise he has so energetically begun. He has the good wishes and prayers of thousands of freemen to cheer him onward in the good work. Besides these, he has the smiles of an approving conscience to sustain him in the wilderness of labor he has encountered. In the following extract from an article in which he apologizes for the absence of the literary assistance promised him, we catch a broad glimpse of the iron energy of character which marks the man:

"As we said when we commenced this article, all the assistance enumerated above has been denied us in the issue of this number; and we have been compelled to fill every page unaided, in editorial and mechanical departments, and write most of our editorials after the severe physical exertion of feeding a power press to work off the whole outside edition of over 20,000 copies, without any person to exchange places with us during the whole operation."

The paper is \$2 a year, and with such a spirit at its head, we need no more.

Those Lectures.—We are glad to say that the lecture enterprise is going ahead finely. An Association has been formed, and a large number of the most noted lecturers of the day have been addressed. As some of those written to cannot fail to return favorable answers, we may confidently announce to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that a course of Lectures for the coming winter is among the "probables." We hope to give the names of those who may be expected, next week.

Our third page is rich with new advertisements. See D. P. & W. Roberts' rare bargains in Stoves & Tin Ware, J. Hoyt's fine Grocery and Oyster Saloon, American Artists' Union's magnificent offers to lovers of fine pictures, also, Sheriff's Sales and Auctions' Notices.

We have been obliged to continue over one or two advertisements until next week.

The Weather.—is as miserable as weather can be. Slippy, slippy, slippy, slippy; misty, misty, misty, misty, misty, misty; misty, misty, misty, misty, misty, misty. The clouds look vinegary, and the folks have caught the infection and look as sour as a tart pie.

We have received an obituary notice of Mrs. Elizabeth PARKER, but too late for this paper. It shall appear next week.

The extraordinary rush of new advertisements will account for the lacunae of our editorial columns this week.

An Exciting Scene.—A raffle took place recently in San Francisco, the grand prize in which—\$10,000—was won by a young man named Kelley. A little girl, named Anna Maria Quinn, was selected to draw the numbers from the wheel. The excitement at the drawing is described as having been intense. All eyes were fixed on the wheel, and all began to clamor for the commencement of operation. Slowly the wheel began to turn, and every revolution sent the hot blood coursing through the veins of those who had invested their money in tickets, and stood among the ranks of those who worshipped at the shrine of the "fickle goddess." Quicker and quicker revolved the wheel, and more intense became the excitement, and when it stopped, every tongue was hushed, every breath was drawn, and even the falling of a pin could be distinctly heard in the vast multitude assembled. The little girl put in her hand, took out a ticket and handed it to the president, who in a clear and distinct tone, slowly uttered the words "68,650," which fell with icy coldness upon the heart of everybody present but one man, who, on the extreme verge of the crowd, jumped wildly forward, exclaiming at the top of his voice, "That's me!"

Put not your trust in—political friendship.

Southern Press on Slavery.

But again, it is the interest of the entire South that Slavery should be introduced. The right of slaveholders to occupy the Territories with their property is inherent and constitutional, and has been announced by legislation. Any unfair attempt to exclude their emigration, would be an unfair and dangerous as if the right had been by the act of the Federal Legislature. The effect of a refusal to open the new Territories to slavery is simply to block it up in the States which now recognize it, and by imposing the supply and diminishing the demand, to render it useless as a source of labor, and dangerous as an internal institution. The effect of thus enlarging the area in which it may exist, is to increase the demand, and thereby to enhance the value of slaves as property. Is it not obvious, then, that it is a question of practical importance, not only to the emigrant, but to every individual slaveholder, that his property should be introduced and recognized in Kansas? This plain view of the question should set at rest the doubts and complaints of those who do not see anything practical in the great issue which is now agitating the country. When, in addition, it is remembered that the existence of another free State on the borders of the Mississippi and Kansas, will render slave property more precarious in its tenure, it is particularly the interest of those States to promote its introduction.—Washington Sentinel.

The foregoing is the concluding paragraph of a long article in the *Sentinel*, in which the Nebraska, Kansas, and other questions, are elaborately discussed. Some of the assumptions of our Washington cotemporary have a common sense basis for a foundation, while we imagine he would find it difficult to substantiate others, according to the standard prescribed by common sense. While no intelligent slaveholder will dispute the validity of the proposition that all citizens of the United States have an inalienable right to emigrate to territories belonging to the same, and to carry with them whatever property they may rightfully possess, no matter of what description, there are thousands who emphatically deny that it is the interest of the entire South that slavery should be introduced; either into Kansas or Nebraska; thousands who look upon the introduction of Douglas' territorial bill as mischievous and demagogic to the last degree; tens of thousands who will mark such their Representatives as had not the nerve to oppose it, or who had not sense of patriotism enough to see that aspiring demagogues were seeking to use them for purposes of personal aggrandizement, utterly reckless of the consequences that might follow; and, we may say with entire truth, hundreds of thousands, who regard the author and his chief abettors and supporters with unqualified abhorrence. The main principle of the bill is a good and constitutional one, but good principles may be perverted, and most awfully prostituted, and it has been the case in this particular instance. Fire is an indispensable agent in the transaction of the ordinary concerns of life, and is perfectly safe when used by honest and attentive hands. But under the control of an incendiary it may be made to assist in the consummation of the unholy and most diabolical purposes. So with a good principle, in the hands of a conscienceless demagogue, as exemplified by the results brought about by the introduction and passage of the Nebraska bill. Every fruit that has flowed from it has been evil, without a single extenuating or redeeming qualification.

Many of the intelligent, reflecting planters of the South, are of opinion that a concentration, instead of a diffusion, of slavery, is most needed. Scatter it over a vast extent of territory, much of it uncongenial and unproductive, and it will necessarily impair the available power of the institution. It will operate like the beating out of a bar of iron, which no mortal hand can break, until it becomes so thin, and extends over so large a surface that an infant's hand could tear it like paper! At least, such are the arguments used on innumerable occasions, and which are continually brought forward by the best informed and largest slaveholders in the South. They maintain that unnatural expansion will lead to weakness, while judicious concentration must necessarily produce strength. There is strength and power in their propositions and arguments, worthy at least some small consideration.

As to obtaining equal political power with the North by the introduction of new slave States, that is entirely out of the question. It never can be done. The man who thinks so is a fool, and incapable of sensible argument. Our main dependence is upon the Constitution and Laws of the land, and upon the productions, almost exclusive to the slave regions—especially on the latter. The world cannot clothe itself without Southern slave grown cotton, and the world labors under this necessity, Southern Slavery is a sure of protection as the seasons are to roll round—no matter how many free, or how few slave States, come into the confederacy. And as soon as the world can manage without Southern slave-grown cotton, we opine there will be little objection to the abolition of slavery.

Here are plain, common sense, practical remarks, which will be appreciated by intelligent men. England, the great abolition navy of the earth, would not abolish Southern slavery to-morrow, were she vested with absolute power! Why? That abolition would involve the destruction of the cotton crop, and without cotton, she would be ruined, at once and irrevocably. Massachusetts is the great abolition State of the North, and Massachusetts would not abolish Southern slavery, were the question submitted to her decision! Why? The untold millions she would lose in manufactures, shipping, commerce, ruin of profitable stocks, and depreciation of property, would act as an effectual damper upon the mock philanthropy that is so wretchedly rampant in the once glorious old Bay State. No, no. As long as slavery is especially profitable to English and Northern philanthropists they are not going to inflict material injury upon it. Their love for dollars and cents is too great for that!—N. O. Bulletin.

MATTHEW AGNEW jumped from the cars near Pileston, Luzerne co., and had his leg so shattered that amputation was necessary.

Making Law in Connecticut.

New Haven, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1854. Upon a few salubrious facts, I ask the readers of the *Tribune* to judge for themselves whether our Liquor Law is a curse or blessing to Connecticut.

"This law is more stringent than the original 'Maine Law,' it prohibits the operation of the first of August. At that time more than one million of dollars was invested in the wholesale and retail liquor traffic in this city; and the retail sales amounted to more than six hundred thousand dollars annually!

Previous to August first, a census taken to ascertain the number of grog-shops, showed the number to be two hundred and ninety, besides some that the committee could not ascertain, though suspected of selling, but thought it three hundred—a low estimation.

The amount of money received, or number of regular customers, at each grog-shop, could not be correctly ascertained; but, at a very low estimate, we will suppose each shop had only five customers; that will give one thousand five hundred regular customers of the dram-shop, in a population of 30,000. Of these fifteen hundred, at least twelve hundred were spending money for liquor, which was really needed by their families for the common necessities of life—money that ought to have been spent for bread for hungry, half-starved children. About six hundred of this number annually found their way to the Alms-House or the County Jail, helping to pay taxes already burdensome, and leaving helpless families to be supported by charitable and benevolent persons or societies.

Of the \$600,000 spent here for intoxicating drinks, last year, at least \$400,000 were spent by the poorest classes, who could ill afford to spend a farthing for such a useless stimulus. Of the three hundred liquor shops, just two hundred and twenty were kept and frequented by the lowest class in community, showing that the poorest people are the principal supporters of the liquor traffic.

On the first day of August last, every dram-shop was closed, and there was not a place in New Haven where a glass of liquor could be bought for any price.

Wholesale and retail liquor-dealers voluntarily stopped the traffic, knowing it would be useless to resist the law. The question may be asked, how the fifteen hundred customers of the New Haven grog-shops got their liquor? The wealthier class of dram-drinkers got their supplies from New York, by a sort of "liquor express," but the poor fellows, sans money, sans credit, could not drink because they could not get it. What a blessing to themselves and families!

A great change was visible soon after this law went into operation in New Haven. The noisy gangs of rowdies disappeared, and their midnight brawls ceased; and our streets were quiet night and day; and the most violent opponents of the law said, "If such are the effects of the law, we will oppose it no longer." A few persons got intoxicated upon liquor from New York, and were promptly arrested and fined \$20 and cost, which they paid or went to jail. The following list of commitments to the Watch House show conclusively that there was less drunkenness than formerly, and these statistics contain unanswerable arguments:

Commitments in July, 1854 . . . 75
Commitments in August, 1854 . . . 13

Balance in favor of prohibition . . . 58
The commitments to the County Jail for the month before and the month after the law went into operation, show the same cheering results. Committed to Jail for drunkenness and offenses caused directly thereby:

In July, 1854 . . . 10
In August, 1854 . . . 18

In favor of prohibition . . . 34
The Jails and Alms House in various parts of the State of Connecticut are getting empty. The Windham County Jail at Brooklyn, has only a solitary occupant, and there is much speculation about the use of keeping up a jail there any longer; the good people of that town talk of converting it into a hotel, or some kind of a school, or a female seminary!

A large number of our most desperate villains who formerly kept grog-shops and gambling-houses, have emigrated, finding business so bad in New Haven. Several that kept gambling-saloons and houses of ill-fame, in defiance of law, have declared that neither one nor the other can be supported without liquor, and have moved to New York; where, they say, they can enjoy their liberty, (to get drunk and make others so,) and where they can continue their infamous business, and be as much respected as anybody.

N. Y. Tribune.

THE DOUGLASSES IN THE FIELD.—The Chicago papers state that Senator Douglas was announced to address the people of Aurora, in Illinois, on the 19th inst., and arrived there in the forenoon. In the same train came Fred. Douglas, the celebrated colored orator, who it was expected would reply to the speech of his white namesake. But the Senator did not speak. He was taken with the chills and retired to his room, where he staid until five o'clock, when he took the cars for Chicago. It appears that while the Senator had the chills his namesake was in his room sick of a fever. A large number of persons were in town, and great desire was expressed that the black Douglass should speak, which he finally consented to do.—The people gathered in the church, and Fred made a speech of half an hour long, when he had to stop on account of illness. This certainly is a new phase in American politics, when a colored man is brought forward by white people, to answer the arguments of a United States Senator, before his own people, and in his own State.—Cin. Gas.

THE BOSTON TELEGRAPH says, we learn that Mrs. Sarah E. Nowell, the well known Postmistress of Chelsea, has received official information that her services in that capacity will not be needed after to-day. Her successor is Mr. Gideon W. Young, formerly of Scituate, Mass., who was appointed to a place in the Boston Custom-House by President Polk, which he held for eight years.—Mrs. Nowell is a widow, a lady of talent and amiability, and a general favorite with the town's people. We presume the Administration is so weak now it can make war only upon women.

Sir John Franklin.

Additional particulars concerning the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. Boston, Oct. 23, 1854.

Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party, obtained by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows:

"In the Spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen traveling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island, named Keliktaq, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one chief officer, looked thin, they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives. At a later date during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island near it. About a long day's journey, say thirty-five or forty miles, to the north-west of Back's Great Fish River, as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back—some of the bodies had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barreled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource, "cannibalism," as a means of prolonging life.—There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs of cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. Rae saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks, as many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relics found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London."

Plumb's Portable Mortising Machine.

A very light and efficient machine, equally well adapted to mortising, gannng or tenoning, in either cut or hand work, has been recently patented by Messrs. I. & S. H. Plumb, of Honesdale, Pa. The inventors appear to have stepped boldly out from the beaten track, and to have produced a device novel in several very important respects, and worthy of admiration on account not less of its obvious convenience than of its smooth, accurate and rapid performance. The machine, when driven by hand-power, is readily moved to any desired point on the timber—a quality which of itself sufficiently commends it to the favor of practical workers in heavy lumber. Unlike the ordinary varieties of mortising-machines, this is capable of cutting very close to the edge or end of a stick, the great distinguishing feature of the invention consisting of the employment of a species of miniature plane-iron, to shave rather than chip down the material. Two chisels of proper width play vertically at proper distances apart to make the ends, while a stout arm projects downward and travels to and from between them. This arm, which receives by very simple mechanism a motion precisely adapted to its purpose, dovetails into a small steel cutter, or double lip chisel, which planes in either direction with each movement of the slide. The machine proves itself adapted to every kind of heavy work, being capable of sinking mortises from two to ten inches long, to a depth of eight inches, and of any breadth from three-eighths of an inch to three inches, according to the chisels and cut employed. Ganes or rectangular cavities on the corners of stuff are executed with equal facility, the fixing of the machine in any required position being readily effected by the aid of a simple clamp.

—N. Y. Tribune.

The Next U. S. Senator.

The Honesdale Democrat, among other things, has the following upon the choice of a U. S. Senator in the next Legislature:

"Of all the persons named, or likely to be named, we prefer Mr. Wilcox; 1st, because by his course in the recent canvass, as well as in times past, he has wrought out a title to that honorable distinction; 2d, because his election to the Senate, at the present time, would add to the signality of the stroke which the people have just administered to the National Administration; and 3d, because the election of Mr. Wilcox would strongly tend to consolidate and impact the forces by which the late triumph was achieved.

In the crowded state of our columns to-day we have not space to say more on this important subject, but shall recur to it again."

And the *Montrose Register* pays the following just compliment to Judge Wilcox's merits:

"We should glory more in the election of Judge Wilcox to the Senate now, than in that of any Whig in the State. It would demonstrate that the maintenance of principles, and not the resurrection of a party, is our object; and it would tend to cement together the Free Soil men into a great and invincible Freedom party, with the power and the will to place Pennsylvania in such a position that hereafter it can never be a question with the slavery conspirators whether they may count on our aid or our opposition. With Pollock for our Governor and Wilcox in the Senate, they would know where to find us; and should another occasion arise like that of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it would then be demonstrated whether or not Pennsylvania's voice can be heard and her influence felt as far as Washington."

CHERRY trees are in bloom near Pittsburgh.

an enormous wrong, which of course Christianity is designed to destroy.

The church of Christ, we have no doubt, should take and maintain toward this practice a position of open and avowed hostility, and should boldly proclaim her determination to labor with unintermitting perseverance for its utter extinction.

And this position has been taken by our church. The end at which she aims is clearly stated; and now the inquiry is, "what shall be done" for the attainment of this end? It may just as well be understood by all whom it may concern, whether North or South, whether friend or foe, that whatever measures may be taken, or however these measures may be varied, this one object shall be kept steadily in view, and that the Methodist Episcopal church will never cease to seek the extinction of this evil, until the last manacle is broken off and the last slave is free.

Up to this point there seems no room for difference among us. But when we proceed a step further, and inquire how the object may be met with certainty and speedily accomplished, there is ground for diversity of sentiment. And when we recollect that the wisest heads and the purest hearts have been sorely puzzled by this inquiry, we feel that we should approach it with becoming modesty. At the Christmas Conference held in 1784, it seemed quite clear to our fathers of that period that all slave holders should be excluded from the Church, and a rule to that effect was accordingly enacted. Six months observation, and reflection, however, awakened doubts in their minds, and the rule was at first suspended for a time, and finally abandoned. Whether they acted wisely or unwisely in this retrograde movement, let the past and future history of the Church determine.

For fifty years, the standing inquiry of the Church has been, "What shall be done?" And practically the answer has been, "Nothing"; for it cannot be denied that instead of anything toward the extinction of this evil being effected by the Church, slavery has made large encroachments upon the Church and upon the country. At first it humbly asked for toleration, and this was granted. It then demanded the sanction of the Church, and has obtained it. Finally, it covered more territory, and took possession of it. Last year we complained of a most iniquitous law, enacted for the purpose of compelling us to catch our brother as he fled from the oppressor, and sent him back to his unrequited toil—to his worse than Egyptian bondage. This year another and a bolder step is taken, and vast regions of territory heretofore considered sacred to Liberty have been thrown open to slavery.

And now the question again comes up, "What shall be done for the extinction of the evil of Slavery?"

Your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend our people to memorialize Congress, asking the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the re-enactment of so much of the late law known as the Missouri Compromise as excludes slavery from Kansas and Nebraska and other territory of the United States.

Resolved, That persons holding slaves for gain, or for their own convenience in any way, or with the intention of perpetuation of the bondage of the slave, should not be received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, nor suffered to continue therein.

There was much unanimity in regard to the subject. Dr. Elliott, however, objected to the assertion in the report that the church had done nothing. He thought she had done much in endeavoring to rid the country of Slavery. He was opposed, too, to the question coming up year after year, for it only resulted in agitation. Several preachers took very strong grounds against the Fugitive Slave Law and the Douglas Nebraska Bill, and their views seemed to meet with general favor.

One old gentleman, Rev. Mr. Finley, said that he formerly held conservative ideas in regard to Slavery, but since its late encroachments upon Freedom, he had changed his mind, and now would do all in his power to throttle the monster. He said, if all the bishops were to tell him to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, he would not do it. He hoped Conference would take high ground. His father was wounded at Brandywine, and all his mother's brothers were killed in the Revolution which gave us the glorious liberty we enjoy; and he had written to Mr. Stephen Douglas, the demagogue, that some of that same blood coursing in his veins, which he was willing to spill, if need, in the preservation of this great boon.

The resolutions passed almost unanimously.

European News.

The news brought by the Arabia contains nothing of great moment from the seat of war. The bombardment of Sevastopol commenced on the 13 ult. with 200 pieces of heavy artillery, and was expected to be brought to a crisis in three or four days.—The Cunard steamer of past week will probably bring the particulars of the storming of the town. The Russian reinforcements have not yet been heard of, nor are there any indications as to when they will be on the spot, but unless the siege is at once pressed to a successful conclusion, the allies will have to fight another battle in the field before they can become masters of the town. The land defenses, however, appear to be much more imperfect than we had previously supposed. It is inconceivable that the Russians should be so ill-prepared to defend a place of such importance, not merely as regards the numerical force of their armies in the Crimea, but also in respect of their fortifications. From the Danube we hear that the Russians have renounced the Dobrodja.—In Germany a good deal of excitement is said to exist as to an apprehended rupture between Austria and Prussia; the danger of such a rupture is small. The French fleet has returned from the Baltic, and most of the English ships will come home also. Alas, with what a scarcity of laurels compared to the boasts with which they set out! From the various countries of the European continent there is no news of moment. From Japan we hear of the friendly reception of the *Lady Pierce*, a clipper-yeacht, belonging to Silas E. Burroughs of Sap Francisco.

N. Y. Tribune.

Yellow Fever is abating at Key West.