

Slavery is not an
African or patriarchal institution.
IV. THE BIBLE DOES NOT PAVOR
THE SERVITUDE THAT WAS PRACTICED
IN EGYPT.

1. There was the case of Joseph.
Here is the first example of the slave
trade, or of a person being disposed of
against his own will. He was sold by
his brethren to the Ishmaelites, and by
these Arabs to Potiphar. But as it
was all involuntary, he insists, "I was
stolen away out of the land of the He-
brews." Then none could possess more
than a stolen right in him. I aver that
no man in this nation can show a better
title to his slave, than Potiphar had to
the bones and sinews of Joseph. Many
Josephs have been stolen away from Af-
rica. Will you maintain that they and
theirs shall forever remain in bondage?
Do the Oracles of God approve of it?
Where?

2. There was the oppression of the
Hebrews by the Egyptians.
This was so hateful to God, that he
gave Egypt as a ransom. In the plagues
on his hearted Pharaoh and his ill-fated
land, the tyrant masters of all ages may
read their doom. The bitter bondage of
the Israelites was milder in many respects
than that which prevails in the Southern
States. They were not slaves; but sub-
jected to a labor tax to the State. They
were not dispersed among the families of
Egypt, but formed a community by
themselves, in the best part of the land,
having their own form of government,
and preserving their tribes and family di-
visions. They lived in their own houses;
they enjoyed all their religious rites and
privileges; their food was varied and
abundant; they owned flocks and herds,
and very much cattle; they had the dis-
posal of a large portion of their own time,
they armed themselves when they chose;
and could all read and write. Yet notwith-
standing these ameliorating circumstan-
ces, who is there to stand up here and
plead for Pharaoh the oppressor?

V. GOD DID NOT INCORPORATE SLA-
VERY IN THE LAWS OF MOSES, OR GIVE
IT HIS SANCTION IN THE JEWISH NA-
TION.
There never was any divine authority
for this peculiar institution—peculiarly
evil—peculiarly infernal. This is shown
by various considerations.

1. Slavery is forbidden by the Moral
Law.
This requires supreme love to God, and
universal love to man. Love worketh
not ill to his neighbor. It teaches, "What-
soever ye would that men should do to
you, do ye even so to them." As you
cannot in conscience say that you would
like to be deprived of your natural liber-
ty, and be held as the property of another,
you cannot in conscience hold slaves
yourselves, or vote to sustain others in
the iniquity. How can you dare to do
it?

2. Hebrew servants were not slaves.
The law was this: "If thou buy a
Hebrew servant; if thy brother that
dwelleth by thee be waken poor, and be
sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel
him to serve as a bond-servant, (or ser-
vant from among the heathen); but as a
hired servant, and sojourner he shall be
with thee, and shall serve thee unto the
year of jubilee; and thou shalt let him
depart from thee, both he and his children.
If thy brother, an Hebrew man, or an
Hebrew woman, be sold unto thee (or
'sell himself,' as it is in another place),
and serve the six years; then in the
seventh year thou shalt let him go free
from thee, and when thou sendest him
out from thee, thou shalt not let him go
away empty; thou shalt furnish him liber-
ally out of thy flock, and out of thy
floor, and out of thy winepress." How
would our Southern nabobs like to ob-
serve such a law.

This service was entered into by a
voluntary contract on the part of the ser-
vant for a term not exceeding six years;
or it was judicially imposed for debt,
or theft. In case the servant chose to re-
main, he made a special contract before
the magistrate, had his ear bored with an
awl as standing evidence, and served the
family forever, or until the year of
jubilee.
The operation of Hebrew servitude
in our selfish world, was sometimes try-
ing; as in the following example.

Now there cried a certain woman of
the wives of the sons of the prophets un-
to Elisha, saying, Thy servant my hus-
band is dead; and thou knowest that thy
servant did fear th Lord; and the cred-
itor is come to take unto him my two
sons to be bondmen." To labor for him
until the demand was satisfied. You
remember that the prophet multiplied
the poor widows oil to pay the debt;
Roman law in the time of our Savior was

still more severe. For as much as he
(the servant) had not to pay, his lord
commanded him to be sold, and his wife
and children, and all that he had, and
payment to be made.
Here is a complaint that was brought
to Nehemiah.
"We have mortgaged our lands, vine-
yards, and houses, that we might buy
corn, because of the dearth. We have
borrowed money for the King's tribute,
and that upon our lands and vineyards;
yet now our flesh is as the flesh of our
brethren, our children as their children:
(just as dear) and lo, we bring into
bondage our sons, and our daughters to
be servants, and some of our daughters
are brought into bondage already; neither
is it in our power to redeem them; for
other men have our lands and vine-
yards."
[Concluded next week.]

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.
Thursday Morning, Oct. 15, 1857.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

During the week ending Thurs-
day, Oct 8th inst., there were one hun-
dred and twenty-three failures, assign-
ments, &c. in the United States and
Canada, according to the list published
in the N. Y. Independent.

We commence on our first page
this week a most complete exposition of
the Anti-Slavery theology of the Bible.
We invite every reader of our paper to
read it and reflect upon it. It is a com-
plete refutation of the arguments of the
slave drivers that the Bible sustains them
in their barbarous system.

The Rockford (Ill) Register puts in
a claim for Winnebago as the banner
wheat-growing county in the State. One
township alone raises 150,000 bushels.
It is estimated that 60,000 acres of
wheat were put in in that county, pro-
ducing at the least calculation 1,600,000
bushels!

Sorghum.—The editor of the *Shan-
necottan Illinoisian*, who has been cul-
tivating the Chinese sugar cane, estimates
that one acre of ground will produce \$37,
50 worth of molasses, seed and fodder, at
a cost of \$32 50, leaving a profit of \$5
an acre. He says he has placed the cost
at the very highest figure, probably too
high by \$10.

Next December Kansas is to have
an illustrated weekly, called the *Crusa-
der of Freedom*, owned and edited by
Mr. James Redpath, the well-known cor-
respondent of the *St. Louis Democrat*,
and published at Doniphan. Among the
regular contributors named in its pro-
spectus are Gen. Lane, Mayor Adams,
Judges Conway and Hunt and Mr. Wm.
H. Phillips. It will contain portraits
of Kansas celebrities, from Gov. Reeder
to Col. Titus and Eli Thayer, inclusive,
as well as a history of Gen. Lane's car-
eer in Kansas, prepared by himself.—
The *Crusader of Freedom* is designed to
be preeminently the organ of the Free-
State party, and an accurate guide to the
emigrant.

The Election.
Which came off on Tuesday resulted,
as usual, in the success of the Republi-
can ticket. We have the returns of only
about one half of the towns—three only
of the largest towns—by which we are
led to believe that there is a falling off
of about two hundred from the vote of
last fall; but the majorities are propor-
tionately the same wherever there has
been any Democratic candidates in the
field, they having no regular ticket aside
from the State, except for Assembly.
They, however, supported three inde-
pendent candidates for county offices.
The independents run a little ahead of
the regular Democratic ticket thus far.
There being no arrangement made for
getting the returns in immediately, we
are unable to give all the vote as we de-
sired; we however give in our table the
correct returns of such towns as we have
heard from, which can be distinguished
by their difference from the general no-
tometry of the figures in the table. Next
week we will give the official vote. The
probable majority of the State ticket is
about 450. The vote in favor of the
amendment is unanimous as far as it
goes—but will be very small as the tickets
were not distributed in time to have a
full vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1857.
George Washington Park Custis, the
last member of Washington's family, died
at his residence, Arlington, Alexandria
County, Va.
FOURTEEN of the women saved from
the Central America had husbands on
board, of whom only four survived.
FLOUR is selling in Cincinnati at \$4,
25 to \$4, 50, and large lots could not be
sold except at a lower figure.

The Governor's Message.
We print in another column the Mes-
sage of Governor Pollock to the Special
Session of the Legislature, in regard to
the Monetary troubles. We also give the
telegraphic report of the latest action of
that body in regard to the matter. It
will be seen that the Legislature is dis-
posed to adopt the Relief Measures sug-
gested in the Governor's address, though
the House is very backward in its action.
The following is a brief summary of the
main points of the proposed law to legal-
ize the suspension of the Pennsylvania
Banks:

"The special correspondent of the
NORTH AMERICAN states that the Com-
mittee of 13 appointed by the House,
have agreed upon a relief bill, as follows:
—Legalize suspension until the 1st of
March, 1858—extend stay of execution
six months longer than is now allowed by
law—compel all the Banks to receive
the notes of other banks; no bank shall
have power to discredit the notes of other
banks, save upon a statement sworn to
by the President and Cashier, and for-
warded to the Governor, and filed in the
Secretary's office; bank notes are to be re-
deemable in payment for revenue by tax
collectors; banks must redeem in specie
their notes when paid for tolls or taxes."

Should the above bill pass, it will re-
lieve the Banks from their present straight-
ened, but we think will ultimately result to
the great advantage of the New York bank-
ers, as they will doubtless purchase the
notes at a heavy discount from face, pay-
ing in their own currency; and at the
time of the legalized suspension of the
banks will present a large quantity of
their notes for redemption in specie, thus
transferring a large proportion of the spe-
cie capital of Pennsylvania to New York.
The rivalry and jealousy existing between
the cities of Philadelphia and New York
will add much to the discomfiture of the
Pennsylvania Banks in general.

Business throughout the country is
prostrated, and a general crash seems to
be inevitable. When such houses as
Harper & Brothers, Genio, Bowen, Mc-
Namee & Co., Choteau & Co., are obliged
to suspend, even temporarily, there is evi-
dently real cause to fear a complete prostra-
tion of American business energy. It
shows at once that a large amount of false
capital is in use with us, and that when
a business concern of any respectability
fails, it is felt in business circles gener-
ally.

The worst feature of this crisis is the
great destitution it will produce among
the working classes of the cities. Thou-
sands are thrown out of employment, in
the face of a probably severe winter, with-
out a dollar to rely upon, and a chance of
employment soon, beyond a possibility.
Among the most recent bank failures
we notice those of the Grocer's Bank of
New York, Pratt Bank of Buffalo and
East River Bank New York, and some
12 other New York City banks have sus-
pended.

Western Banks are not yet much af-
fected by the failures—indeed we do not
see how they can be, as they have all the
specie in their control. The following is
a list of discredited Illinois Banks: Bell-
ville Bank, Bank of Chester, Cook Securi-
ty Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bank
of Pike County, Bank of Virginia. The Il-
linois Central Railroad has suspended
payment.

The N. Y. & Erie Railroad has also
suspended, and the Directors call upon the
Stockholders for aid to prevent the road
from being sold. The State of New York
has also failed to meet its estimates for
September and October, which have been
protested.

A Correction.
ED. JOURNAL.—The letter of Mr.
Win. Perry, in your last issue contains a
statement which shows that he is not so
well acquainted with the political history
of Potter county as he might be, and I
claim the indulgence of your columns to
correct this statement, simply as an act
of justice to Mr. Henry J. Olmsted.
Mr. Perry's statement is as follows:—
"My friend, Henry J. Olmsted, after sub-
mitting his name to a Democratic Can-
didate and getting a taste of its fruits
announced himself as an independent
candidate in opposition to his party,
and here the parallel between Mr. Olm-
sted and myself ends—he renounced his
"democracy, and we the Free Soilers em-
braced him, advocated the independent
candidate, voted the independent tick-
et, and glorified the independent sys-
tem."

Now the facts in the case are simply
these: Mr. Olmsted was a candidate for
the office of Sheriff before a Democratic
Convention in 1850. He was defeated in
that convention by D. P. Ellsworth,
who was nominated. Mr. G. did not an-
nounce himself as an independent candi-
date for Sheriff, but supported the non-

The following year, long before any con-
vention was held in the county by either
party—the *People's Journal* of Aug. 29,
1851, announced under its editorial head
as follows:—
"We are authorized to announce to the
electors of this county that Henry J. Olm-
sted will be a candidate for Prothonotary
at the coming election, subject only to the
will of the people."

On the 12th of September following,
the Democrats held their Convention, at
which Samuel Haven was nominated by
27 majority over E. O. Austin the only
other candidate before the convention.—
on the 17th of September the Free Soil-
ers held a convention, to elect delegates
to the Pittsburg Convention, but adjourn-
ed without making a nomination.

Now with this record before me, I can-
not discover any parallel between Mr.
Olmsted and Mr. Perry, because Mr. O.
never ran "as an independent candidate
in opposition to his party." He was a
candidate subject only to the will of the
people. He "renounced his Democracy"
before any convention met; and had he
submitted his name to the Hunker Con-
vention of 1851, and having failed to se-
cure a nomination, had afterwards an-
nounced himself as an independent candi-
date, he could not have received the
vote of either party.

As Mr. Perry's letter was written for
the campaign it would be useless to reply
to its other points now that the election
is over; and this correction is made not
as a matter of controversy, but as an act
of justice.

And now, Mr. Editor, a word with
yourself. You say in your reply to Mr.
Perry, that you had "full knowledge of
the fact that the JOURNAL had always
favored the Independent system before it
came into your hands." Now I have been
a constant reader of the JOURNAL for sev-
en years, and I know that after the party
whose organ it was had broke down and
scattered the Hunker party, it did not
advocate the volunteer system, because
the exigency which makes such a system
potent had passed away. The JOURNAL
did always advocate a true expression of
the will of the people, and to be the or-
gan of a Republican party it always ought
to do so.

What you mean by the "Reputation
System" I am at a loss to know. You
seem to think it was potent in overthrew-
ing party organization, and in building up
the Republican party in this county.—
Now if you mean that the repudiation of
Sham Democracy has been potent in
building up Republicanism I agree with
you; but if you mean that the repudia-
tion of their own party action by Demo-
crats as such has been potent in build-
ing up Republicanism, you are entirely at
fault, because no Democrat as such has
ever been supported by Free Soilers in
this county.

But if the Reputation System—what-
ever that may be—is potent, why is it
not potent for Hunkers too? They re-
pudiate us as much as we do them. The
Republican party in this county was
built up, not by Repudiation or any other
system, but by appeals and arguments
addressed to the minds and consciences
of all good intelligent men.

Very Respectfully,
H. Y.
COUDERSPORT, Oct. 14, 1857.

BY TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS ELECTION.
ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857.
From a gentleman just arrived from
Kansas, it has been learned that Jefferson
County is large Republican, and Callow
County doubtful. The following precincts
of Leavenworth County give Republican
majorities: Easton, 45; Wyanot, 50
Leavenworth, 200. Delaware and Kick-
apoo give Democratic majorities of 50 and
450. In the latter precinct the troops
voted, at the instance of Gov. Walker,
Johnson County is conceded to the Demo-
crats, but it is thought that Douglas Coun-
ty will give a sufficiently large Republican
majority to carry the District.

ANOTHER REPORT.
ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857.
Advices from Leavenworth to the 8th
inst., state that Leavenworth County is
the only one thus far heard from giving
a Democratic majority. Doniphan Coun-
ty gives a Republican majority of 23,
Atchison, a Republican majority of 44,
and Douglas a Republican majority of
1,600.

These returns are given as authentic.
Tecumseh Township gives 160 Republi-
can majority, Topeka 190 and Callow
159.

VERY LATEST.
ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.
No official returns from Kansas have
yet been received, but we have addition-
al reports of the majorities in various
counties, which place beyond a doubt the
success of the Free State Party in the
late election.
Parrott is elected to Congress, and the
Free-State men have a majority of both
branches of the Legislature.

THE HOUSE AGREED TO TAKE UP THE
RELIEF BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.
It dispensed with the going into Commit-
tee of the Whole, and placed the bill on
the second reading.

After a long debate, the proposition to
lengthen the time for resumption from
April to the third Monday in January
was lost by a vote of 75 to 69.
A motion to shorten the time to Janu-
ary, 1858, was made, when a substitute
was offered fixing the time for July next.
The amendment was lost by 53 to 59.

In the Senate a political discussion
arose from a resolution declaring that
the whole financial difficulties resulted
from the tariff of 1844 and its modifica-
tions by the last Congress.
The subject was finally postponed.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg,
October 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Represent-
atives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv-
vania, in General Assembly met.
Gentlemen: By virtue of the power con-
ferred upon me by the constitution, I
have deemed it my imperative duty to con-
vene the General Assembly at this time.
An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as
contemplated by the constitution, has arisen,
and accordingly you have been called
together to take into consideration, and
adopt such measures of relief as the past
exigencies may seem, in your wisdom,
to demand.

A sudden and severe financial revulsion
has occurred, inducing a suspension of
specie payments by the banks of this
Commonwealth and in some of our sister
States. This was unavoidable, having be-
come, from the operation of causes un-
necessary now to be enumerated, a stern
necessity. Thus circumstanced, the com-
pany are suffering from the want of a
currency, the destruction of confidence,
and the numerous evils consequent on fi-
nancial embarrassment. Every depart-
ment of industry has felt and been disas-
trously affected by the shock; trade and
commerce have been paralyzed, the mer-
chant, the manufacturer, the mechanic,
have seen their bright prospects suddenly
blasted, and many have been involved in
a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or fore-
sight could avert.

Many of our furnaces, rolling-mills and
factories have been closed, extensive and
valuable coal operations have been sus-
pended or abandoned, and thousands of
workmen are out of employment, oppress-
ed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed
with gloomy apprehensions of the future.
It is not my intention to discuss in this
communication the cause of the present
financial difficulties and commercial em-
barrassment. The evil is upon us, trou-
bles surround us, and to relieve the com-
munity, restore confidence, and bring back
the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which,
it is hoped, is but temporarily interrup-
ted, prompt and harmonious action, wise
and generous legislation will be required.
The present exigency requires, and every
consideration of the present and future
interest to the Commonwealth and the
people would seem to demand that the
banks should be released from the pen-
alties and forfeitures incurred, and a sus-
pension should be authorized for such
reasonable period as will enable them safely
to resume the payment of their liabilities
in specie.

To force the banks into a too early li-
quidation would compel them to require
immediate payment from their debtors,
and would entail upon the community the
miseries of wide-spread bankruptcy and
ruin; while, on the other hand, an unrea-
sonable extension of the unnatural state
of suspension, would greatly increase the
evils of an irredeemable paper currency.
The resumption of specie payments should
not be postponed longer than is clearly
necessary, and the best interests of the
community may require.

The general embarrassment and de-
pression of the trade and commerce, and
the consequent depreciation of the value
of real and personal property, if per-
mitted to continue, will seriously affect
the revenue of the Commonwealth, the cred-
it of the State, now so well sustained and
so honorable to her character, may be en-
dangered, not by any inability to pay, but
from the difficulty if not the impossibility
of procuring a medium in which payment
can be made.

The faith of the State must be preserv-
ed intact. I therefore recommend that
the banks, which may be relieved from
the penalties upon such suspension by
existing laws, shall be required to make
a satisfactory arrangement with the State
Treasurer, by which it will be enabled to
convert the current funds in the Treas-

and business standing to the benefit
of the solvent banks of the Common-
wealth into specie, as soon as the same
shall become necessary for the payment
of the interest on the funded debt.

And as a further relief to the com-
munity, and as a condition of the release of
the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it
is respectfully recommended that the sol-
vent banks of the Commonwealth, which
paid specie for all their liabilities, imme-
diately prior to their late general suspen-
sion, shall be required (under such limi-
tations and restrictions as may be deemed
expedient) to receive the notes of each
other, continuing solvent, at par, in pay-
ment of all debts due or to become due to
them respectively during their suspen-
sion; the bank or banks resuming specie
payments to be relieved from this condi-
tion.

For the relief of the debtors, provision
should be made for an extension of the
time in which executions on judgments
may increase the period now provided by
law, for the stay of executions.

The issue of relief or bank notes of a
less denomination than five dollars should
not now be authorized, nor should the
banks, during their suspension be per-
mitted to declare dividends exceeding 6
per cent. per annum.

The moneyed institutions of the Com-
monwealth, it is believed, are generally
in a sound solvent condition, and if the
measures suggested be adopted, the banks
will be enabled to meet all their liabil-
ities, supply a currency adequate to the
demands of legitimate trade and the or-
dinary business of life, regain public con-
fidence, aid and revive every branch of
industry, and save their creditors and the
community from the bankruptcy and ru-
in, inevitably consequent on the intense
pressure of the present financial crisis.

The questions submitted for your de-
termination are important and numerous.
They rise far above all partisan or polit-
ical considerations or calculations. A suf-
fering community in the hour of their
anxiety and peril expect at your hands
prompt and patriotic action for their re-
lief.

Influenced by no other consideration
than the public good, prompted by no
other than honest and honorable curi-
osity of a public and private duty, may
the result of your deliberations meet the
expectations, relieve the wants, and har-
monize with the true interests of the
people.
JAMES POLLOCK.

Letter from Senator Sumner.

The following extract from a recent
letter of Charles Sumner indicates the in-
terest which he feels in the pending po-
litical struggle in this country:

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 11, 1857.

"My dear —: Weeks have now passed
since I have seen a letter or a news-
paper from home. During this time I
have been traveling away from New
York, and I am now fatigued. On my arrival
at Antwerp I trust to find letters at last.
"I have been ransacking Switzerland;
I have visited most of its lakes, and have
crossed several of its mountains on mule-
back. My strength has not allowed me
to venture upon any of those foot-expedi-
tions which are the charm of Swiss travel,
and by which you reach places out of
the way; but I have seen much, and have
gained health constantly."

"I have crossed the Alps by the St.
Gothard, and then re-crossed by the
Grand St. Bernard, passing a night with
the monks and dogs; I have passed a day
at the foot of Mont Blanc, and another
day on the wonderful Lake Lemana. I
have been in the Pyrenees, in the Alps,
in the Channel Isles. You will next hear
of me in the Highlands of Scotland."

"I see our politics now in distant per-
spective; and I am more than ever satis-
fied that our course is right. It is slav-
ery which degrades our country and pre-
vents its example from being all-conquer-
ing. In fighting our battle at home we
are fighting the battle of freedom every-
where. Be assured I shall return, not
only with renewed strength, but with re-
newed determination to give myself to
our great cause."

Ever sincerely yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

A MINISTER INVOLVED INTO BET-
TING STOCK.—Dr. Wm. W. Hall, No. 42
Irving Place, was arrested on Saturday,
on complaint of Rev. Charles Jones, of
Tuckahoe, by whom Hall stands charged
with having beguiled Jones into loaning
him \$2000 to purchase stock to his cred-
it in a Coal Mining Company, and caus-
ing him to come out loser to just that
amount. According to the complaint,
Dr. Hall represented the Peach Mill Col-
liery, in Pennsylvania, as a paying intitu-
tion, and urged him to purchase a one-
sixth share for \$6000. The reverend
gentleman gave up Erie Railroad stock
enough to cover the amount, and transfer-
red them to the Doctor to negotiate the
purchase. Subsequently, Dr. Hall, on
being requested to hand over the newly
purchased stock, said he had not pur-
chased it, and offered to give his note
for the \$2000. He affirmed his respon-
sibility, saying that he owned the house
and lot where he lived. Rev. Mr. Jones
took the note, but soon discovered, as he
alleges, that Dr. Hall possessed no real
estate or other property. Dr. Hall was
locked up by Justice Flandreau in de-
fault of \$1000 bail, to answer the charge
preferred against him.