

cation of an acquired habit, or one dollar for every man, woman, and child, upon the earth!

This sum would build two railroads around the earth, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile, or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific! It would build one hundred thousand churches, costing \$10,000 each; or half a million of school houses, costing \$2,000 each; or one million of dwellings, costing \$1,000 each! It would employ one million of preachers and one million of teachers, giving each a salary of \$500! It would support three and one third millions of young men at college, giving each \$300 per annum for expenses!

Friendly reader, consider the above basis of this calculation in some measure imaginary—call it conjecture, extravagance, just what you please! Cut these figures down one-half—cut them down to suit your own notions. Even then, if you are a Christian or Patriot, a friend of God or man, you will not trifle with this stupendous iniquity; but in some manly way do your part to arrest its destructive power around you.

(From the National Era.)

A FEW SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

Using the terms free and slave States in their popular acceptance, their relative progress in representative power in Congress is shown by the following table:—

	Free State Reps.	Slave State Reps.
1790	55	46
1800	77	65
1810	104	79
1820	123	90
1830	142	100
1840	135	83
1850	144	90

And under the new apportionment they will probably stand, in 1860, 148 free State representatives, to 85 slave State representatives.

Free State majority in	1790	9
Do.	1800	12
Do.	1810	25
Do.	1820	38
Do.	1830	42
Do.	1840	47
Do.	1850	54
Do.	1860	63

To check the power of this representative majority has always been the struggle of the slave interest, which saw in its steady growth an invincible barrier ultimately to its scheme of universal domination. True, it represented the danger to be one that threatened the independence of the South; but this is a mere *ad captandum* appeal to Southern pride. New England is constantly losing relatively in political power in the House of Representatives; but what statesman in that section apprehends peril to its independence? No matter what the representation may be in the House of Representatives, the sovereignty of each State and each section is pledged for the sovereignty of every other State and section. Delaware, with its one representative, is as secure against despotism in the United States House of Representatives, as New York, with its thirty-three representatives.

Not danger to the independence of the South, or its institutions, do the champions of the slave interest apprehend from the growth of the Northern majority in the House, but danger to their audacious schemes of conquest and domination, of filibustering and annexation. Hence their desperate efforts to maintain in the Senate what they are pleased to call an equilibrium between the free and slave States,

and to control the nomination to the Presidency.—They got us into a war with Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining a nursery of slave States, to prepare for entrance into the Union, *pari passu* with the new free States. Failing in their calculation in that adventure, they repealed the Missouri Compromise, so as to convert a portion at least of territory consecrated to freedom by it into a slave State. If they can but drag Kansas in with slavery, the equilibrium, as they call it, will be restored in the Senate. There will be thirty two slave State and thirty-two free State Senators. This, they hope, will give them enough power to interpose a check to the admission of any more free States, till the new slave State of Nicaragua is ready for annexation, or something favorable to their views "turn up" in Cuba or Texas, both regarded as nurseries of slaveholding States.

The next four years will witness a tremendous struggle on the part of the Disunionists or Slavery Propagandists of the South, for final and absolute supremacy, which can be defented only by the continued organization and most determined action of the Republican Party.

THE MISSIONARIES.—SOCIAL REFORMS.

The missionaries have gone up to the central government (Calcutta) with a petition for a commission of inquiry into the social condition of the people of Bengal. The paper has been signed by every missionary of influence in Calcutta. It derives a peculiar importance from the fact that the body of this country are not Radicals. As a rule, they adhere strongly to the government, assist it in the matter of education, and contend earnestly and warmly for measures which, in Europe, would be called somewhat high-handed. Some of them have a *primo* acquaintance with the people, and they are the only class to whom the peasantry will speak openly. They have arrived, I believe, at the conviction that the time has come for them to express political as well as religious ideas, and they are beginning to stir actively in many social questions. Nothing perhaps ever expressed their views better than their address to Lord Dalhousie. They stood by him throughout his reign, and at his departure expressed an unqualified approval of his career. But they pointed out then, as they point out now, that not one effort has been made, for the century during which we have ruled Bengal, to improve, or even to understand, the position of the masses. A very remarkable address has been presented to Mr. J. P. Grant, member of council, by a large body of Hindoo gentlemen. In it they thank him for his exertions in behalf of the act permitting widows to marry, and urge him to continue his efforts for the abolition of polygamy. Petitions by the dozen reached the legislative council on this subject. They are all of one tenor, praying for the abolition of polygamy by penal statute.—*Time's Calcutta Correspondent.*

From the London Patriot.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

After that consideration which such a subject deserved, the Committee of the Congregational Union, in Conference with their friends at Cheltenham, have come to the resolution of postponing the holding of the autumnal meeting in that town to a future period. In taking this step, we repeat, the Committee have exercised a wise and commendable discretion. They have hindered, we trust, no good. They have probably prevented some mischief. Best of all, they have afforded time for the operation of