

the former; pastors and parents individually impart the latter. The former is the peculiar work of the day school; the latter is the peculiar work of the church and the home fire-side. The former is imparted during one-third of five or six days out of seven; the latter should be imparted during some part of the two-thirds of six days out of seven, and the whole of the seventh day. Let not that be confounded which is distinct in the order of Providence and the nature of things, in any system of public instruction. Least of all, let not the teachings and influences and obligations of religious persuasions which determine the moral character of a people, and form that of their offspring, be ignored or left out of the account. And I may be permitted to add, that every grown-up person is a moral educator of the young, as far as his example, sentiments and doings may influence them. No individual in a community is an isolated unit; he is linked to the community of individuals around him by laws of dependence and influence as sacred and imperative as those which mutually bind and control each member of the community of worlds. "No man can live or die to himself" only. As every child is being educated by all that he sees and hears and learns, so is every adult person an educator by all he does and says, and counsels. Yet, specially and preëminently, parents and pastors are the divinely authorized and appointed teachers of religious education, while teachers, licensed and appointed under the authority of state laws, and paid out of state funds and public taxes, are employed to impart to youth their secular education.

From the National Era.

THE SOUTH'S INTEREST IN THE UNION.

It is well known that the main argument of the Southern Buchanan press for the last three months has been "Elect Fremont, and we'll dissolve the Union." It has been presented to the North in every form, with a view of alarming its Conservatism and Capital, and inducing them to support Buchanan. The Charleston *Mercury* rejoiced that the statesmen of South Carolina had at last come up to its standard. Commenting on speeches by Messrs. Orr and Boyce, it said:

"These speeches are significant, as indicating how men of all shades of opinion are driven, in these times, to occupy a common ground—in short, to occupy the ground which this paper has long maintained, that the union of the North and the South cannot be preserved. Momentary expedients may seem to close the wounds which sectional hostility has inflicted, but there is no art in political pharmacy that can heal them. Col. Orr is right—a thousand times right—in saying that the election of Mr. Buchanan would only defer the event four years. We are, in truth, two nations, with incurable antipathies, attempting to live under the same Government—and that by voluntary agreement, and not by the compulsion of a central and irresistible force."

Many hearts of Northern men must have quailed at the desperate and settled conclusion announced in this fearful paragraph! "We'll march upon the Capital," cried Colonel Brooks. "We'll starve you to death—take away your trade—transfer our custom to England—let loose an insurrection of labor on capital," shrieked the *Richmond Enquirer*. "We'll organize the yeoman of Virginia," said Governor Wise—and an inscrutable rumor went forth that Jefferson Davis was about to withdraw the United States troops from the navy yards of the Old Dominion,

to afford the Governor a chance to occupy! Let us have a Convention of Southern Governors, said the gullant Governor, and forthwith the telegraph announces a mysterious gubernatorial meeting at Raleigh. Meantime, the New Orleans *Delta* shows how Disunion is to be initiated, and the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* how it is to be consummated.

Some weeks since, the Washington correspondent of the *Delta* said:—

"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, to concert measures to withdraw from the Union, before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse-strings of Government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter."

The same paper avowed that it was designed to form a confederacy between the seceding States, and Cuba, Nicaragua, and Mexico.

The *Enquirer* said:—

"Let her, (the South,) if possible, detach Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, from the North, and make the highlands between Ohio and the Lakes the dividing line. Let the South treat with California, and, if necessary ally herself with Russia, with Cuba, and Brazil."

And so they all foamed, threatened, and ranted.

Mark what followed. The State elections took place in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, securing the next House of Representatives to the Buchanan Party, and authorising strong hopes of carrying the November election. Was it because Northern Conservatism and Capital were frightened by the Disunion cry? The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks so. In an editorial, Oct. 25th, it said:—

"No paper in the country has been more consistently and actively the friend of the Union, than the Richmond *Enquirer*. In its present hands, its love of the Union is not less sincere, however much its ability to serve and perpetuate it may have diminished. It has always avoided timid counsels and half-way measures, which invite and encourage encroachment and aggression, and lead to disunion, by the very means employed to prevent it.

"We never threaten disunion, till oppression is likely to become intolerable, and then as the only means left to induce the oppressors to pause and desist from their purposes—or, failing therein, to be rid of their rule.

"But we wish to know, should the Government ever pass into the hands of a sectional party, what right or what remedy will be left to the minority except disunion? Why, none whatever. Yet disunion is an easy and all-sufficient remedy—a check to sectional oppression—the fear of which, and which alone, will preserve the Union."

Proceeding to caricature the issues presented by the Republican party, and the nature of its triumph, had it succeeded, it complacently proceeds:—

"This is the vulgar despotism to which timid, pseudo-conservatives at the South propose to submit. Our rallying cry will be Disunion. Disunion! whenever we are threatened with such a fate. The danger, for the present, has passed. Our remedy has succeeded. We will reserve and cherish the remedy of resistance, to be used whenever similar dangers recur."

"Our remedy (the threat of Disunion) has succeeded. We will preserve and cherish the remedy of resistance, to be used whenever similar dangers recur."

Will cowards in the free States tell us what they have gained by their meek submission?