

profession, and the painter's—he has been a 'reporter for the press.' I have now before me a letter which he wrote just before he left for prison. Its composition, its style, its penmanship are of the first order. I inquired of him particularly the causes which led him on to his present condition—for this is not his *first* offence. He gave me substantially the following:—"Wicked associates and companions—trifling with female affection—tippling and intemperance—gambling and neglect of moral and religious duties, and idleness." He says he commenced his downward career before the age of eighteen years. He followed his wicked course till now it reaps its bitter rewards. Let every youth that reads this account ponder over the *causes* which led to this fall, and then let him see the *consequences*. They are—loss of property, of character, of self-respect, a hardened and desperately wicked heart, a mother weeping over a fallen son, a wife and child left desolate, conscience seared, a God offended, the laws of man broken, and a life of fifteen years at hard labour in the state prison. Would you avoid the *end* of this fallen youth? Shun the causes which *lead* to the end.

From the Morning Star.

EMANCIPATION.

Three millions of slaves in a land of liberty! Men, women and children, bought, sold, whipped, driven, worked like brutes, without remedy! Every citizen obliged to guard, nourish, patronize, defend, strengthen this iniquity with his money, and political connection with the national government whether he chooses to do so or not! What a state of things! How can we endure connection with such villainy? Our hearts ache when we think of it, and we long for the day of emancipation of the slave, and of ourselves. If any thing can be done to correct this evil, if any means can be adopted to rescue a part of these victims of oppression, our hearts will rejoice. The underground R. R. does something, but a very small proportion of the natural increase of slaves escape, so that the hosts of the oppressed are growing larger and larger every year. This mode of escape is too slow, dangerous, uncertain to be relied on as a remedy for the mighty evil. Political prospects are dark for the slave, and many generations will pass away before deliverance will come from that quarter. In the meantime, something more than is doing, should be done. But what can we do? How can we reach these sufferers? Every answer that is proffered is compassed with difficulties, and yet if it is true, "where there is a will, there is a way," something may be done. We have a plan which we have laid before several discreet friends of the slave, and before persons familiar, from long residence at the south, with the institutions in that region, and they are of opinion that it might by judicious management be made effectual. If it will work at all, the extent of success will only be limited by the funds available in the enterprise. Here is the *Plan*.

Secure by purchase or lease an appropriate tract of land at the south, and then purchase all the slaves that the funds will admit of, and put them upon this land in companies as large as can be profitably employed, and place over them suitable superintendents to direct their labor, provide for their necessities, and manage the proceeds of the plantation. Some missionary society should provide schools, and religious instruction for the slaves, and a portion of every day should be devoted to teaching them to read, write, &c., and the Sabbath held sacred to rest and moral improvement.

The proceeds of the plantation above the necessary expenses, should be placed to the credit of the slaves, and when the amount equals the original purchase money and interest, set them all free, and use the same money again to ransom others from slavery, and give them opportunity to work out the ransom money in the same way, which they can do in about five years. Only such slaves should be purchased as choose to comply with these conditions, for we wish not to be implicated in involuntary servitude. Some of the reasons which seem to favor this scheme we will mention. The slave can attain his freedom by his own efforts; his offspring from the time of his purchase will be free forever; he will be prepared for freedom by the instruction which he will receive his contract to earn his ransom; he will earn his ransom much quicker under the direction of intelligent superintendents, than if left to himself; the money invested will be safe, and pay interest, so that it will be easier to secure large sums to invest. If the plan works well, there can be money enough obtained to buy every slave at the south, and give them opportunity to work themselves free. We can demonstrate the superiority of free labor in the midst of slavery; we can fill the market with free labor products, we shall be able to settle these negroes in their southern climate where they belong, and where they can do the most good, and not alarm commerce with the idea that the southern trade is likely to be ruined.

If responsible parties will engage in this work of philanthropy, we are persuaded that the money, the way and the means, the men and opportunity will not be wanting, and if the experiment prove successful, we may live to see slavery abolished, or reduced to a mere nominal existence. There will be difficulties to overcome, no doubt, but in what good work is this not the case? If we never attempt to rescue the slave until all difficulties are removed, we shall do nothing. In the nature of the case we may expect them, but they can be conquered by patient, judicious effort.

G. H. B.

From the British Banner.

GOUGH IN ENGLAND.

This great orator has at length left our shores for his adopted country. On taking ship from Liverpool, he was accompanied on board by many friends, well known in the walks of humanity and religion, who bade him for the present, a thoroughly English adieu. Now that his labors are closed, did our space permit, we should like to review the European career of this most admirable man.—We were the first to herald his advent; and nothing was wanting on our part to introduce him with advantage to the British people.—On looking back through the whole of his extraordinary career since his advent, we see no reason to regret our good offices, but the contrary. Mr. Gough has proved himself all that we predicted, and something more. His labors have had no parallel in these lands. They would lose but little by comparison with those of Whitfield or Wesley, for an equal period.—He has addressed in Great Britain, during the two years he has been in our midst, 460 meetings, and in round numbers, 800,000 persons. In London he addressed 72 meetings. In Exeter Hall he spoke upwards of 40 times. He has travelled 19,837 miles per rail and coach. His correspondence amounts to 3,500 letters; and to crown the whole, he slept in upwards of 300 different beds!

Temperance—the moderate use of things beneficial, and abstinence from all things hurtful.