



a collision of interest between the northern and southern States, a source of danger, and which the only cause was slavery. It was one of the curses from the hands of the Creator, and which, by a compromise, the whole advantage of which inured to the benefit of the free States of the North. It was the southern States themselves who insisted upon a discussion first, to furnish the quota of the States which were held. The delegates from the Southern States voted, and proposed three to one, four to one—less than two to one. The northern States voted, and proposed two to one; but finally agreeing to the proposition proposed by Mr. Madison, of five.

When the Constitution of the United States came to be formed, and Congress was to be instituted, in two branches, to be instituted, with a corresponding executive power, the object was the organization of a government, and not to become a subject for mere compromise, and an almost difficult adjustment. With the power of taxation, and an independent Congress, a representation of the people, both in the legislative and executive departments. The House of Representatives was therefore instituted for the representation of the people in the legislative department. The Senate was instituted for the representation of the States in the legislative department. The Executive was instituted for the representation of the people in the executive department. The Judiciary was instituted for the representation of the people in the judicial department.

At the next session of the same Congress, on the 20th of January, 1835, Mr. John Dickson, a member from the State of New-York, presented a memorial, signed, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and on the 22d of February, he reported this motion in a speech of an hour and a half. No attempt was made to amend or to refer it to a committee. It was, however, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, without question or objection. The memorial was read, and the following resolutions were passed: That the slave trade in the District of Columbia be abolished on the 1st of January, 1850, and that all slaves in the District of Columbia be freed on the 1st of January, 1860. This was one of the last days of a deeply agitated session, and the resolutions were passed with a majority of only one vote.

At the next session of Congress, the abolition memorial and petition came in great numbers. The House of Representatives, on the 22d of February, reported in a speech of an hour and a half, a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill was passed on the 22d of February, and the President signed it on the 23d of February. The bill provided that all slaves in the District of Columbia should be freed on the 1st of January, 1860. This was a great victory for the abolitionists, and it showed that the House of Representatives was willing to take the lead in the abolition of slavery.

The power of abolishing slavery throughout the whole of the United States, was not conferred upon the Congress until the year 1808. At that time, the Congress passed a law which prohibited the importation of slaves into the United States. This was a great step towards the abolition of slavery, and it showed that the Congress was willing to take the lead in the abolition of slavery. The power of abolishing slavery throughout the whole of the United States, was not conferred upon the Congress until the year 1808. At that time, the Congress passed a law which prohibited the importation of slaves into the United States. This was a great step towards the abolition of slavery, and it showed that the Congress was willing to take the lead in the abolition of slavery.

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The subscribers would further observe, that the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, for the abolition of slavery, nor for the manumission of the colored people, were not intended to be a law of Massachusetts, and of the free States of this Union, to be released from the interdict of supporting, by their blood and treasure, the institution of slavery in other States, and of being rendered themselves by allegiances of slaveholders, intruded upon the Constitution against the vital principle of republican liberty, and controlling the whole legislation of the United States.

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POE REFORMATORY.

REFORMATORY.

A PRIESTLY DEFENDER OF SLAVERY. On reading a sermon by the Rev. George Jencks, D. D. President of Miami University, &c. &c. by MISS SARAH J. CLARKE.

It is generally admitted, even by the supporters of capital punishment, that there are many evils attending the infliction of the death penalty, &c. &c.

Attempts at murder. Four years ending Dec. 1852, 523 Capital cases on Female. Four years ending Dec. 1852, 16 293

By the direct instrumentality of the said John P. M. the Moderator being unconstitutionally elected, &c. &c.

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From the Source of Love we borrow

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ISAIAH C. RAY, At No. 17 Purchase Street, A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, MEN'S, WOMEN'S, & CHILDREN'S, &c. &c.