by the President under the orders of Governor Young, Chief of this Sect. (Cutting, Autm., p. 184.) This Utah, all reporters agree, is likely in the very next session of Congress, to be elevated to the dignity of a sovereign State. So rapidly (says Mr. Johnston), has persecution helped on this offspring of ignorance, and tended to give a permanent establishment, and a bright future, to a system not simply of pure invention, but of blasphemous impiety and folly, the most insane! The strange sight will soon be seen of Mormon deputees at Washington, shaming Christendom with their retinue of women. What will the proud fair of the Western States say then? Unless the wild Missourians remember their old grudge, and intercept the polygamous cavalcade by their favorite tar and feathers, there is no help for it. Each State can make what social laws it chooses, and these laws must be tolerated throughout the rest of the Union; so that the Utah deputes may parade their baram out of the streets of Washington, none daring to make them afraid; and may recover a runaway wife (if they think it worth while), by means of the public authorities, in the same way as if she were a fugitive slave.

THE TRUTH IN A NEW QUARTER.

The London Quarterly Review closes an article on America, with the following very sensible remarks:

Most lamentable is the unmeasured scrupulosity and virulence which the Slavery Question is at present exciting throughout the Union. The Free States overlook the immense difficulty of dealing with such a question—they forget of how old a standing the evil is, and how closely it has become mixed up with the material interests and social institutions of the southern part of the Union. As M. Marcey sharply reminds them:

"They discuss this question quite at their ease. By the nature of their soil and climate they have no need of slavery, and there are but few negroes within their territories. I will add that the States of the North have no right to boast of their emancipation of the blacks, since they have conceded to them only and then went into a cabin with five skinchildren which I had to stamp upon all day long." It continued that work all seven or eight in the evening, I could earn about 11 shillings a day just enough to keep the three of us. Indeed now you tricked out of so miserable an employment!—Certainly. There are those who wait for one of the workmen to fall ill, and if they have to wait long, they make him fall ill by secretly disabling him. Every one has his place from the hewer of wood to the returner of food, and the Germans who work there are very clever in their trades and the other employment. This allows us food for reflection. What a market is London! It's avaricious, in order to bring one's labor to the Dickens Household Works."

For the New-York Observer.

However some may have doubted in former years, I believe the conviction is now fast becoming general, that our free colored brethren, can have no permanent inheritance here on this land, and that they ought to be encouraged and assisted to return home to Africa; as fast as they can be prepared to go back and help to build up free Republics of black men upon those bloody shores, so long cursed and despoiled by the slave-trade. They must return, they will never be content with their Fatherland, as fast as the scales fall from their eyes and we must help them. Colonization has already, as we have been informed, all the blessings of social and political equality upon their heads, and they have been exalted over "No passions; the heart filled with yearnings of its great, benevolent heart, embraces all the half million that are left behind."

But does the colonization scheme, bold and philanthropic as it is confessedly is in its object, hold out any hope to the Negro? Hardly, much as those illustrious senators and their Christian associates, who form the American Colonization Society in the city of Washington, pledged themselves. In the Constitution, never to meddle with the existing relations of masters and servants, this is a fair
MORMON POLYGYM.

The London Quarterly thus discourses on Mormonism:

The Mormons, amidst the Christianity of the Far West, are reproducing the polygym of the East. Nay, worse—far worse; for no man in the world surmises the Muslemian in the jealousy with which he regards the honor of his women, but little of such a feeling is to be found among the promiscuous hives of the Mormonites. Their 'exhorters,' professing the most pious adhesion to the doctrines of the Gospel, claim liberties which justified Luther in giving to kindred sinners of old their priestly name of 'fathers.' Yet, the sect is fast increasing; and it is mortifying to learn that most numerous ascensions are daily made to it from this country. From Liverpool alone the known Mormon emigrants have amounted to about 15,000; and they have, on the whole, been superior to, and better provided than the other classes of emigrants.

Under the name of Latter-Day Saints, says Mr. Johnston, the delusions of the system are hidden from the masses by the emissaries who have been dispatched into various countries to recruit their numbers among the ignorant and devoutly-inclined lovers of novelty. Who can tell what two centuries may do in the way of giving an historical position to this rising heresy?

Their practices excited uncontrollable disgust wherever they first congregated; and even universal toleration could not shield them from its effects. Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, wild as they are, would have nothing to do with them; and after various struggles and combats, their chief, Joe Smith, and some of his profligate 'saints,' were killed 'right off' by the incensed populace of the last-named State. The rest then took themselves 'right off'; and after traversing the wide prairies, the deserts of the 'Far West,' and the Rocky Mountains, they finally pitched their tents near the Great Salt Lake in Oregon. Here their numbers increase and multiply; in the midst of a vast campaign, running north and south for hundreds of miles, isolated by sandy deserts or the briny lake, separated from the elder States by the Rocky Mountains, from California by the Sierra Nevada, and from these they are guarding their dying 'klees' in the midst of their position—midway on the overland route to California—must of itself determine all importance. Already they have a plan of the map, and are erasing every other face; they form themselves into the new dominion of Utah, this year erected into an independent territory of the Great Republic, and placed Missouri, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, one of them an infant. Disease had attacked one of the children, a little boy, and he was soon stricken down by cholera and lay by the sorrowing parents in a little grave dug on the bank of a river. Soon after the father of the child died, leaving only the mother and her infant daughter. Her grief was great. She was in a strange land. The husband of her youth and the first born son of her hope had departed to the land of spirits and their remains were lying in their graves in the quiet vale of a river. Her earthly support had failed, and yet she clung to life for the sake of her infant daughter. Strangers proved kind and the band of benevolence provided for her wants; and the voice of kindness greeted her ears. But disease preyed upon her, and death tore her away from her tender infant, and by stranger hands she was buried. The sweet loving eyes of an infant looked up condescendingly into the face of young Jack, and a smile wreathed its beautiful face and its delicate little hands, stretched forth fondlingly.

No female was there to care and for it, and the young miner with a swarming heart, and with a trust in God and his own resources, took the nameless infant, then only seven months old, in charge, and provided for it with all a father's care and a mother's love. He daily fed and washed and dressed it, and gave it the fond name of his mother, Mary, by day cradled it near him in his toils, and at night huddled it, as an angel-child, to his bosom.

After a while he made application to various families at Sacramento City to have the child taken care of, and offered to pay five dollars a week, but none were disposed to undertake the care of it, and he abandoned mining and resolved to proceed to Oregon, and there take up land for a farm, and make a home for the little orphan. The simple unadorned facts in this case are sufficiently touching and suggestive, without any comments from our pen.

—Bangor Whig.
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by the President under the orders of Gover-
nor Young—Chief of this Sect. (California-
home, p. 134). This Utah, all reporters agree,
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State. So rapidly (says Mr. Johnston), has
persecution helped on this offspring of igno-
rance, and tended to give a permanent estab-
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impunity and folly, the most insane. The
strange sight will soon be seen of Mormon
deputies at Washington, shaking Christendom
with their revuluses of women. What will be
the proud fair of the Western States say, then?
Unless the wild Missourians remember, their
old grudge, and intercept the polygamists' cav-
alcade by their favorite tar-and-feathers, there
is no help for it. Each State can make what
social laws it chooses, and these laws must be
tolerated throughout the rest of the Union,
so that the Utah deputies may parade their
harem through the streets of Washington,
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"They discuss this question quite at their
ease. By the nature of their soil and climate
they have no need of slavery, and there are
but few negroes within their territories. I
will add that the States of the North have no
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blacks, since they have conceded to them only
and then went into a room where I have electric
light, which I had to stamp upon all day long. In
the evening I could earn about 4 shilling a day,
just enough to keep me alive. And were you
tricked out of so much as an employment—
"Certainly. There are "deaths" who wait for
one of the workmen to fall ill, and if they
have to wait long, they make him fall ill by
secretly "disabling" him. Every one has his
place so long as he can keep it. They are all
Germans who work there, and many of these
are slow. "To them they give a sick note, and
find other employment. The workmen are
food for reflection. What a market in London,
to bring one's labor to!—Dickens Household
Works.

For the New-York Observer.

THE DAWN OF HOPE.

By REV. L. G. NEWBURGH.

However some may have doubted in former
years, I believe the convulsion is now fast be-
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gaged and assisted to return home to Africa,
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ington, pledged themselves in the Constitu-
tion, never to meddle with the existing rela-
tions of masters and servants? This is a fair
question. Man was a fugitive slave.