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FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

We have not for many years past, urged the establishment of such societies; but, since the resolves of the late General Peace Convention in favor of extending them through every civilized country where there are friends of the cause in sufficient number, we must say, in accordance with our long cherished convictions, that we deem them highly desirable, especially for the following purposes:—1. They would call out the friends of peace, and bring them into more efficient action. Our friends are much more numerous than we now suppose; and this course would serve to increase their number as well as their efficiency.—2. Such organizations would facilitate the circulation of our publications, such as our periodical, our tracts, and popular volumes. These are our chief engines; we *must* set them at work; and auxiliaries could with great ease help us in this department.—3. They would also enlist not a few of the first minds in the community by inducing them to deliver addresses at quarterly or annual meetings.—4. They might easily augment our funds, and would at all events stand ready to receive and transmit any spontaneous contributions that might be made to the cause.—5. We need them especially as means of prompt and effective communication with the public on any alarm of threatened war. The popular press may be muzzled, or subsidised to the advocacy of war; and in that case we should have no resort but to our auxiliaries for the requisite stand against an appeal to arms. This purpose is immensely important, and requires a general organization of the country.—6. We think that such associations would also serve to keep the subject more effectually, as well as more extensively before the community; to make a deeper, more effective impression of its importance; to secure the general co-operation indispensable to success; and especially to hasten the formation of such a public sentiment against war as alone can effect its entire, perpetual abolition.—We might likewise plead the example of kindred enterprises. Not one of them has expected success without such organizations; and we see not why the benefits of association should be denied to a cause which needs them far more than any other, inasmuch as its very object implies co-operation wide as the world.

Societies already formed.—We have heard of a number; but we must defer any account of them.

General Plan of forming them.—We would leave our friends in every case to consult their own circumstances and wishes; but we would recommend, as a general course, that they be very simple, and insist upon only two things, that the auxiliary co-operate with the American Peace Society for the abolition of war; and that any person, male or female, old or young, may become a member by signing the constitution, and giving annually any amount. A part, or the whole, may be returned in our publications; and, if fifty cents or more be paid, the Advocate may be pledged for the year. We wish, wherever an auxiliary is established, to be informed of it at the earliest convenience.

PREACHING AND PRAYER IN BEHALF OF PEACE.—The present is the month during which ministers have been wont to preach on the subject of peace, and churches to hold concerts of prayer, and take up contributions for the cause. If the ministers to whom the Advocate now goes, would *all* preach this month in its behalf with their utmost power, and then propose to organize a society at the prayer-meeting, they might, with little effort, render us very important aid. Every such minister, of whatever denomination, would be entitled to the Advocate without charge, and to all the privileges of membership for the year.

FUNDS.—Our friends will all perceive that we shall need a large increase of funds in carrying into effect our part of the measures recommended by

the General Peace Convention. For this purpose, our Committee propose to raise, if possible, *Five Thousand Dollars* for the present year; and any thing our friends in the ministry or the church can do in the way of public contribution, or private subscription for the object, will be gratefully received. We hope many ministers will preach, and many churches will hold the annual Concert of Prayer for the cause of peace, and will in every case raise in some way, more or less for our treasury. Whatever is contributed, may, if desired, be returned in our publications for distribution among the contributors themselves; a very useful and to us acceptable way of promoting the cause.

CONTINUANCE OF THE ADVOCATE.—We hope our friends will generally, if not universally, continue the Advocate. It costs so little, that we see not how any man, not in distressed circumstances, can refuse to take it, if he has a particle of interest in the cause. If a congregation will take up a collection, or make a subscription, for the purpose of having it put into the pew of every church-going family, it may be had when sent to one address, at the rate of twenty cents a year. We hope no congregation which has the past year received them in this way, will discontinue them, but will take early and efficient measures for their continuance.

We appeal to the good sense of our friends. Can any cause be sustained without information respecting it diffused through the community? If not, how shall the requisite information reach the people? By the spontaneous exertions and sacrifices of its friends; nor do we see in what other way it can be done in the cause of peace; and we would earnestly commend this view of the matter to the attention of our friends in every place where the Advocate is now taken.

ARBITRATION AS A STIPULATED SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR.—Our readers will all remember, that this was the leading measure proposed by the late General Peace Convention; that a memorial on the subject was addressed to all the governments of the civilized world; and that the friends of peace in every country were strenuously urged to petition their respective rulers in behalf of the object.

Action of the Committee on the subject.—In accordance with this recommendation, our Committee, soon after the return of our delegates, adopted a circular to the Governor of every State in the Union, communicating the wishes of the late Convention, explaining the measure they propose, and requesting that the subject might be brought before each legislature for such action as their collected wisdom might deem best. We presume the circular has, ere this, reached the Governors of all our twenty-eight States; and, along with it, we forwarded not only our account of the London Convention in the Advocate for October, and November, but the fuller explanation of the plan, with its reasons, contained in the first seven pages of the present number, which we shall send, if possible, to every member of each legislature, amounting in all to some six or eight thousand.

Petitions to the President and the Senate.—Our Committee have also resolved to renew their petition of last year to those whom the Constitution of our Confederacy has charged with the important business of concluding treaties with other nations, that in every such treaty there may be inserted a clause binding the parties to adjust whatever difficulties may arise between them by reference in the last resort to umpires mutually chosen. We see not how any friend of his country or his species can well refuse his co-operation in such a measure; and, if the people would as one man express their desire for this simple, easy and effective substitute for war, our rulers would doubtless comply ere-long, with their wishes, and thus do more to prevent the effusion of blood than all the fleets and armies in the world. We would fain urge this matter on the immediate attention of our friends, and request them all, but especially every minister of the

gospel who receives the Advocate, to see that the requisite steps be taken soon for a petition to be circulated for signatures. We subjoin a form which will require only a few slight alterations for the Senate. Both should be signed at the same time, and be sent in an envelope, the one for the President, to the Secretary of State, and the other, to some member of the Senate, with an endorsement on the back of each petition to this effect—*Petition of A. B. and 115 others in* *for measures to prevent war.*

To his Excellency the President of the United States of America.

The undersigned, citizens of _____ in the State of _____ impressed with the evils of war, and believing it possible to supersede its necessity by providing for the peaceful adjustment of national difficulties, respectfully petition your Excellency, in the exercise of your constitutional powers, to take measures to secure in all existing and future treaties between the United States and other nations, the insertion of an article by which the contracting parties shall agree to settle whatever differences or disputes may arise between them, by a reference in the last resort to some third party mutually chosen.

December, 1843.

PEACE PUBLICATIONS.—We have received several since our last number was issued; but we have now no room for extracts or notice, and can barely give the titles of a few.

1. *Proceedings of the First General Peace Convention, &c. &c.*; a small volume about three times as large as the account given in the extra London Herald of Peace. Only a few copies have as yet been received; but we presume that many more can be procured for all our friends that may apply for them.

2. *Herald of Peace for October*; a number rich in new and interesting matter, especially in reference to the late Convention.

3. *Peace Advocate*; a monthly half-sheet, published at Newcastle, on type, of the same size with the Temperance Journal in Boston; a periodical of considerable variety, richness and interest. Such auxiliaries are multiplying in England.

4. *Letter of Geo. M. Gibbes, to the Members of the late Peace Convention in London.*

5. *The Young Patriot, &c.*; an 18mo. of 216 pages, which we have read with much interest, and can confidently recommend it as deserving a place in every Sabbath school library, and as likely to interest and improve every youthful reader. It comes from a pen worthy of all confidence, and is a valuable contribution to the fast increasing literature of peace.

DONATIONS TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.—Our Committee have resolved on sending to the Presidents of our colleges and professional seminaries, the Advocate of Peace; also a copy of Upham, Hancock, Dymond, and a Prize Essay on a Congress of Nations, for the use of their respective libraries. We respectfully ask the acceptance of them from our Society, and trust they will prove acceptable and useful to the students. We shall also forward, in pursuance of a similar vote, the Advocate, and a copy of Upham, Dymond and Hancock to every missionary station established by American Christians.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY, }
19 New Broad Street, Sept. 2, 1843. }

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I think your visit to England, and that of your peace friends, will not have been in vain. There is good reason to suppose that the Convention has excited attention in important quarters; and that