

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 1053.

a a recent number :--

. The South no longer regards slavery as a ne-"The South no longer dreams of emancipation essary evil-it no longer dreams of emancipation as a pleasing prospect. But, soberly and labori-ously, in all the lights of religion, morals, politics and a growing experience, the question has been eramined, and she now stands up before the world. and asserts her institution to be a positive good. and asserts her institution to be a positive good. It was natural, therefore, when slavery was es-teemed an evil, and its abolition hopefully counted on, that Southern men should consent to the de-struction of the commerce which tended to spread and perpetuate it. But how can any man, who reand performance as a blessing, object to the employ-ment of all proper means for its diffusion ! If slavery be an evil, the course is plain. Remove all obstacles to its destruction. If a blessing, remore all obstacles to its progress. And the Southern'statesman must choo between the alternatires, and adopt the practice of the creed he prefirst he world, as to profess to hold slavery a bless-ing, and yet shrink from the use of means which, hough obnoxious to a whining and heartless phianthropy, are contrary neither to a sound policy nor to true morals."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The New Orleans Delta, of a recent date, has a article on this subject, said to be from the pen X oDr. Cartwright, a person who has acquired sme notoristy in that section by his absurd or quinical speculations upon the characteristics of the negro race. He says :---

Bat if Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Western New York, and the Ohio Reserve, will continue to be the dupes of British policy, and force upon the country a dissolution of the Union, it is but right and proper that one of the conse-quences of disunion, which their blind fanaticism has disqualified them from seeing, should be made known to them in advance-and that is, that the South would be compelled, in self-defence, to revive the African slave trade on a grander and more msive scale than the world has ever witnessed. Gen. Felix Houston, in some able papers, has proved beyond a doubt, that negro slaves in war (the more the better) are an element of invincible strength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists strength, and not of weakbess, as abolitionists vainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The his-tory of the Revolution proves that Washington's army in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at the most gloomy period of the war, when the Govern-ment had neither money nor credit, was kept together and supported by provisions, made while the war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and that Burgome's captured army was sent from the North into the heart of the elaveholding region for safe keeping. Our present slaveholders are not numerous enough to contend against the combined armies of the non-slaveholding States and

ough and careful canvassing, not a voice was raised in condemnation of the clause in relation to this act of comity and duty between allied

ing with this destructive spirit, and uttering, in this exalted place in the Senate of the United States, words of disloyalty to that honored Consti-tution, we are shocked and sickened at the baseness. Whether that part of the Act of Parliament which

were.

A PUGITIVE LAW FOR CANADA.

Times says:— Times says:— The loss that the South annually sustains, by the running of slaves into Canada, is of sufficient importance to justify her public men in insisting upon some action of the Government of the United States in the premises. And we confess our sur-prise that Southern statesmen have submitted with so much patience to the annual robbery of thou-sands of dollars worth of property, to which she time is propitious for the acquisition of all dis-puted rights from European powers. They can-not afford to break just now with the United States. Let our public men move in the matter. Times says:— Times says:— The loss that the function of the Contended at the same Celebration :— The loss that the function of the Contended at the same Celebration :— The loss that the function of the Contended at the same Celebration :— The loss that the function of the contended at the same Celebration :— The running or saves into Lonnada, is of sufficients in more than a sufficient to be suf

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. TO THE POINT. The Charleston Mercury discourse th on this wise, The Mercury discourse th on this wise, The Mercury discourse th on the Mercury discourse t

In the whole course of the debates of the Con-vention of Massachusetts,—of which the Hon. John Hancock was President, held in Boston, in which requires the rendition of 'persons held to service and labor,' was not once remarked upon— not an allusion to it in the then only free State in the Republic—it was deemed a natural and neces-sary concession to the existing domestic relations of the several States, and while almost every other provision of that instrument underwent a thor-ough and careful canvasing. not a voice was example for us. Emancipation is not a question between slaveholders and non-slaveholders-much to this act of comity and duty between allied States: but for years past, it has been the prac-tice of some presses, preachers, and panders to party finaticism, to denounce this illustrious leg-acy of liberty from our fathers, in the most impl-ous and unbridled language, in that city; and latterly, as the legitimate fruits of such diabolical teachings, the excited, degenerate, deluded popu-lace there have rushed upon this sacred charter, trampling this provision and laws under it in the dust, and in the mad fury of the image worship-pers of Ephesus, outraging all law and order, and even mingling the blood of freemen with their traitorous sacrifices! The contrast tells frightful-ly upon these degenerate acts of the people of Boston: but when we behold a man wearing the honorable name of Summer, truckling and tamperless between the non-slaveholding and the slavenorable name of Summer, truckling and tamper- liberty is, that it is in some sort a recognition of

and blindness of faction and fanaticism. Let us gave \$100,000,000 to the planters, or rather to the hope that Mr. Summer will recall his words of folly, and be a man and a patriot, as his fathers not, the acquiescence of the people in so heavy a draft upon their treasury was a most impressive addition to the public testimonial they had already given of their detestation of slavery. Thousands The next move of the Southern slave-drivers is of them were willing that their own cup of comfort should be drained to the last drop, if that were to demand the rendition of fugitives now in Cana-da from England. The South Carolina Columbia

self guilty, of one of the most infamous of crimes-one that will not even bear to be named—and he is now a fagitive and an outcast. He was one of these that had been justifying slavery by the Bible, un-til be had stultified his own moral sense, and her in their investigation of moral events. So it is throughout the South to-day. Duelling, street-asar-sination, broils, &c. are justified, because her pulpit, her press and her philanthropists dare not cut degi-in their investigation of moral events. He was one of the statistic and and her philanthropists dare not cut degi-in their investigation of moral events. He works, the source of that, throughout the South, there is a lower scale of personal merality than at the North—that in-vert side you find wasted lands, ruined houses, wretched roadi, and all the tokens of a degrading and desolate industry. Just so far as the whip

wretched road, and all the tokens of a degrading and desolate industry. Just so far as the whip can reach the men of industry, just so far it can make them ingenious and active—no further. You can whip men to plant cotton, but not to build bridges and erect crystal palaces. Genius is not dereloped by the harse-whip; you can only arouse muscular and bute exertion. Triends, the time is coming when the people of the North will malize this. They will realize that New Tork is not larger nor her people more prosperous by that which makes the South a desert, and tures plantation after plantation into old fields overgrown with bashes, to renovate them-selves by the processes of nature. They will real. selves by the processes of nature. They will real-ize that that which makes man a chattel, makes also wealth insecure, and labor poor, abject, and spiritless; and that which makes the black man of the South a slave, makes the white man of the South, if poor, vickeder even than the slave-him-We very cheerfully publish this letter of Mr. Giddings. We should do it with much greater alacrity, were it such as to extricate Mr. Giddings self-more indolent, more improvident, worse pro-vided for. I know some of the great men of the South that come out of this class. They are called South that come out of this class. They are called in Georgia the 'sand-hill 'people. The greatest man in Georgia to-day is Alexander H. Stevens, who was himself a 'sand-hill 'boy—a fugitive, found at the coor of a rich man, and supposed to belong to the poorest class. That poor boy, hav-ing a rich man for a protector, has become a man of power. But no man rises from among the poor white class of the South to be a man. Two-thirds white class of the South to be a man. Two-thirds garding a position we doem so detrimental to the of the whites of the South are as abject and as cause of the slave as that assumed by Mr. Giddings in his Providence speech, and maintained in this letter of justification. We are unable to see any important difference between the speech and the

of the whites of the South are as abject and as hopeless as to rising in the world as the black men. Slavery enlayes all but the rich and the strong. Even the peor races who immigrate to this coun-try instinctively shun the slave States and migrate letter. Both affirm that the law of '93 prohibits the peonorthward. The poor immigrant who is taught that slavery is good for the men of the South, is very

of the system :--

\$225 REWARD.—On the 2d day of May last, the slave described below was stolen from the sub-scriber. living in Butler County, Alabama, and was brought into the neighborhood of the White Sul-pher Springs, in the Parish of Cataboula, State of Lonisiana, about the nineteenth of May last, by a white man who called himself John Jones. On the 26th or 27th of June following, the white man left the aforesaid neighborhood without, as is generalthe aforesaid neighborhood without, as is general-ly supposed, taking the negro with him, being aware that he was suspected of having stolen pro-perty in his possession. The negro decamped a short time before the white man left, and it is thought he is still lurking about the neighborhood of the White Sulphur Springs, or in that section of the country, as he evinced an unwillingness to go farther with the white man, whose real mame, the nearo sid was Mosse Harrison and who heamht negro said, was Moses Harrison, and who brought him, as he informed several persons, from Butler County, Ala., giving, at the same time, the name of his owner.

The white man is about five feet eleven and a half inches high; weighs about ne test eleven and a half inches high; weighs about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds, of light complexion, his hair and whiskers light-colored, the latter beavy, and rather of a reddish cast. He spaks slowly, has a sly countenance, his forehead short and flat, his eyes large and of a yellowish appearance ; would be taken for a man about thirty years of age. He was last seen at Lacroix Ferry, on Lit-le River, going in the direction of Alexandria, on Red River.

The slave is a dark-colored negro man, aged The slave is a dark-colored negro man, aged about twenty eight or thirty years, heavy set, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, about five feet five or six inches high, forehead re-ceding, and hair growing high on the forehead ; the hair on the top of his bead very thin, and ap-proaching almost baldness. Has a scar about an inch or an inch and a half in length on his forehead, in the edge of his hair. His name is BOBwent under the assumed name of Sam White in

the custody of the white man. I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to iny person or persons who will apprehend and odge in the jail of the aforesaid Parish of Catalodge in the jail of the aloresald Parish of Cata-houla, the above described white man, who had the said slave in his possession in said parish. I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the ap-prehension and lodgement of said slave in any pub-

For further particulars, I refer to James G. Tali-JOSHUA BARRETT

The South could, and would, if driven to the wall, raise an army, if needs be, of any number of men, in addition to her own citizen soldiery.'.

The article from which the above extract is made was heralded forth in the Washington Union for its wisdom and justice, by the following prefatory remarks :---

. We have now to call the attention of the reader to a very remarkable communication, taken from the New Orleans Delta, on the subject of the trival of the African slave trade-an alternative , however strongly and vehemently rejected by the patriotic statesmen of the South, now be-gins to acquire significance from the savage vio-lence and inhuman threats of the fanatics of the free States. This article is from the prolific pen of the venerable Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee that the subject has been well and faithfully treated. Dr. Cartwright, when he wrote this communication, was rusticating on the banks of lake Borgne, the last American soil that hostile fost ever trad, and in full view of the harbor in which the British fleet lay in 1814-15. From the spot where he wrote, the remnant of the British army was seen flying in terror to its shipping, be-fore the avenging sword of Andrew Jackson. That army was nothing to the army of British birdings and deluded fanatics stealthily introduced into this country. They have already conquered Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts, and are is we have seen, preparing to extend their aggres-tive policy all over the North, in order the more ually to subdue and degrade the South. The argument of Dr. Cartwright is so full, clear and coarineing, that we give it to our readers without another word.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

We can heartily second the wish of our cotemperary of the Baltimore American, that the country possessed some statesman, clevated in patriot. an and commanding in influence, whose voice rold be beard throughout the land, rallying to toniq be beard throughout the land, faitying a his aid the conservative majority of all sections, and bidding Northern fanaticism and Southern ul-thism, free Soil aggression and Pro-Slavery agi-thion, alike be still. We are tired of this everlasing commotion about Negrodom ; the Southern propie are tired of it, and they want peace and quet, if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of their inalienable rights.—*Richmond Whig*.

From the Westchester (N. Y.) News.

MR. SUMNER.

The fact is yet fresh in the minds of the Ameri The fact is yet fresh in the minds of the Ameri-tan people, that while the halls of justice in the ity of Boston were yet recking with the blood of the of its officers, riotously murdered by an un-premable mob, frantically and hypocritically af-feting the support of liberty, the Hon. Mr. Sum-ar, one of the Senators from Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States, took special pains to now his contempt for one of the laws of Con-pres.—A law required in express terms by the Mational Constitution, and which in principle has been in force for more than sixty years,—the Fu-pius Stare Act, which was at the time particular-it obsticals to the excited *filistusteros* of Boston is pends that while the halls of unit of the pender of the pe

give a true picture of slavery, can describe it as it deserves to be described. But I have been the THE LIBERATOR. associate and friend of the men of the South-the WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. white men-and I can see how it crushes them. I

Extracts from the Speech of Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of ed by God-as it doubtless is-and running to

Extracts from the Speech of Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, at the Celebration of the Anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Flushing, Aug. 1, 1854: I regard the abolition of slavery in the West Indies as the most signal achievement of true Christianity. It was a victory won not by force and arms, not by the chance of battle, nor by in-trigue and stratagem, but by the power of truth and love ! Here some would remind me that the West India Emancipation, in which we glory, was not accom-plished by moral power, but that money was the lever by which at last the abomination of slavery was overthrown. The few words which our excel-lent friend Horace Greeley said on this point were ent friend Horace Greeley said on this point were the interest of the tyrant no less than the slave-adapted to leave this impression. I am too well the interest of the ruler no less than the ruled may seem to have been the efficient instrument in the will to the slave only, and not the master and his reat work we celebrate. But all who are familiar allies. That is the calamity of the age, that is the great work we celebrate. But all who are familiar with the history of that deliverance know full well, that it was well nigh accomplished before the though of compensation to the slaveholders was suggested. The public sentiment and feeling throughout Great Britain had gathered such force that it could be no longer resisted, and the all but universal demand for the abolition of slavery was about to be heeded and obeyed. The horrors of the Wast India system of compression means of the start of the start of the suggestation to the sholition of slavery was about to be heeded and obeyed. The horrors of the suggestate that was well night are involved in the start of the sholition of slavery was about to be heeded and obeyed. The horrors of the table the start of the there is one slave, all men are more or less enslaved universal demand for the abolition of slavery was about to be heeded and obeyed. The horrors of the the start of the West India system of oppression, unequalled by any that had ever existed upon earth, excepting only (O mountains, fall and hide our shame?)' the Peculiar Institution' in our Republic, the horrors of the construction of the system of the sec. As of all ages. A friend of mine, a few years since, resided in

Peculiar Institution' in our Republic, the horrors Charleston, S. C., and was himself constructively of slavery had been so fully exposed that there was a slaveholder there. In that city assembled, week-Peculiar Institution' in our Republic, the horrors of slavery had been so fully exposed that there was a general outery of indignation at its continuance a day. The arguments alleged in its behalf had been so thoroughly refuted, that those were sure to be put to open shame who ventured to bring then forward any more; and the sonselessness and eru-elty of the common prejudices against colored men-had been so effectually rebuked, that none but the merest novices in the controversy fentured to ap-peal to them. It had become obvious that the abo-litionists were about to triumph—that the yoke of West India bondage must be broken, and the en-slaved be set free. Then it was—on the eve of ac-complishment—that some of the statesmen of Eng-land, who themestves, perhaps, owners of West India estates, or had mortgages upon the proper-ties of planters, insinuated the claim for compen-sation. At first, and then only a few weeks before planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be the passage of the earnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be the planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those who were to be planters out of the carnings of those w ge must be broken, and the en-Then it was—on the eve of ac-it some of the statesmen of Eng lyes, perhaps, owners of West ad mortgages upon the proper-seinuated the claim for compen-and then only a few weeks before act, it was proposed that a com-it,000,000 should be paid to the earnings of those who were to be is was too bad, and brought down

hood. And the most righteous act he can do is to get out of slavery so as to be at liberty to serve God and humanity as a free, intelligent and accountable

ing.

In the Anti-Slavery Bugle of the 29th ult. ap-pears what purports to be a part of a speech de-ivered by J. R. Giddings at Providence, R. I., on the 4th of July, accompanied by some pretty se-rere strictures by the editor. Believing the said extracts, as well as the com-

mentary upon them, calculated to produce an er-roneous impression upon the mind of the reader, and place the speaker in a false position, I took occasion, in a letter, to call his attention to the article in question : and have since received the following reply, which I deem a simple act of jus-tice to him would require to be published through the same medium that gave currency to the 're-port.' I. PIERCE. following reply, which I de

' JEFFERSON, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1854.

My DEAR SIR : In answer to the article in the Bugle, I would remark: that the report of my prech at Providence was made out by some one not familiar with the subject, and who did not un-lerstand the view which I intended to express: and aurrying over so much ground as I wished to trav-l, I probably left him and others in doubt as to

hurrying over so much ground as a doubt as to el, I probably left him and others in doubt as to the detail of my arguments. Perhaps more ignorance throughout the country exists, as to the law of 1793, than ever existed in regard to any other statute of so general interest. That law gave no process for arresting a slave. It made it the duty of no officer, nor did it authorize the duty of no officer, nor did it authorize

ny officer to issue process. It made it the daty of no officer to make the arrest, or to aid in arrest-ng the fugitive. In short, the 'United States,'

men are not fit for freemen, I do not know what in stituents to the slave-catchers, that they would not the world they are fit for i because if they cannot the bide the poor wretch when he was hunted, that grow into virtue and honesty in freedom. I am sure they would not defend him when assaulted, nor they never will in slavery. There is nothing in rescue him when seized. We hope Mr. Gidding's grow into virtue and honesty in freedom, I am sure they never will in slavery. There is nothing in slavery tending to ennoble and elevate the race. How much better, Southern men tell us, they have How much better, Southern men tell us, they have How much better, Southern men tell us, they have grown from what they were in their original coun-try. If so, why is it that we see none of the great men in slavery! And the noblest thing a slave can do, I think, is to get out of slavery as soon as he can. (Applause.) Thereby he proves his man-hood. And the most righteous act he can do is to how to falavery so as to be at liberty to serve God

Very respectfully, J. R. GIDDINGS.

ISAAC PIERCE, Mt. Union, Stark Co., O.

REMARKS.

acts. This inconsistency is a necessity of the position being. From the Ohio A. S. Bugle. HON. J. R. GIDDINGS AND HIS CONSTITU-TIONAL OBLIGATIONS. In the Anti-Slavery Bugle of the 29th ult. ap-pages what nerrorits to be a part of a speech de-the speech de-the constitution to be a share-returning Constitution, swear to support it, and yet determine to obey their better impulses, by hook and by crook, by legal technicalities, or in some way to avoid their assumed obligations. This paltering, dodging and compromising unfaithfulness to their own anti-slavery hearts is unworthy the cause and the men who practise it. The substitution of the law of '93 for that of 1850 is no compensation, for both are abominations, and should be repudiated without compromise or hesitation.

From the New York Tribune. ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVERY.

The patriarchal institution of the South is fully

NECROES SURRENDERED.—Nine negroes surrender-ed themselves yesterday to the police of this dis-trict, claiming the protection of the law against the cruelty of their overseer. They belong to a plan-tation on the coast, 27 miles below the city. They said they wanted to find their master, who resides in the city. They were locked up to await further developments."

The patriarchs, supposing them to be gentleness, personified, do not always stay at home, but depute beir authority to non-patriarchs, and hence

Of the complexion of slaves—that it matters not whether they are black or white—may be judged by such advertisements as the following, from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD .- The advertiser rill pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for the appre

TIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The advertiser will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for the appre-ting the fugitive. In abort, the 'United States, from the subject. — The advertiser will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for the appre-tensory of the people taxed in any way, or to any information that the subject. — The badvertiser will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for the appre-tensory of the people for the free States from his master. This is the position upon these principles i that that light and took my position upon these principles i that a fight and took my position upon these principles i that a fight and took my position upon these principles i that a fight and took my position upon these principles i that a fight and took my position upon these principles i that a fight and took my position upon these principles i that a fight and took my position upon these principles i that that the fight is a fight sealer of the free of the fore of the reward of the set of the the constitution and the too the slave-tand him his rights—show him the road to Campa the slave. Both the Constitution and the too the slave-his day to use them in defence of his person and his nearest at the sides i harge nose, his manney and arms, and teach him their uso-his day to use them in defence of his person and his personal liberty, killed every also be abated and clothe the share any haw. — The aday and arms, and teach him their uso-his day to use them in defence of his person and his rest by some evil disposed person or per-son this active to abate a fight is in the position of the security against his punishment, should have been guilty of no crime, nor punishable un-dre any law. — The show here the law had he in defending the security against his punishment, should have been guilty of no crime, nor punishable un-dre any law. — The site the position I have the moder of his value, will be paid by JAMES is the tool to convict the show the start of the point of his start. Charleston, S. C.

It has been frequently observed that this country has not been able to create a humorous paper like the London Punch, for divers and sund sons. Any person, however, north of 36° 30° who desires a facetious newspaper, need only take a Southern journal, wherein are jumbled essays on Liberty and Slavery, forming an olla-podrida as laughable as the best number of the London wit. For example, the Texas State Times has an article containing the following :

'Something must be done to check the flight of negroes to Mexico. Every day adds to the number of runaways. The people of Texas have let one chance to remedy this evil pass by them. When General Carvajal was endesvoring to free his country, he made an arrangement with his American auxiliaries for the return of fugitive American auxiliaries for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. He also obliged himself to endeavor, in case of auccess, to negotiate a trea-ty with the United States government on the sub-ject, and in default of that, pledged himself to have a law enacted ,making it felony for any person in a state of servitude to escape from his master, and take refuge in the territory of the new government. There was but one slave taken during his military or entire. He was sent to bis master on the Gue operations. He was sent to his master on the Gua-daloupe. If Carvajal had succeeded, slavery would daloupe. If Carvajal had succeeded, slavery would have been as secure in Texas as in any. State of the Union. Slaves could not have escaped. The result would have been incalculably advantageous to Texas—to Western Texas in particular. What is it retards the settlement and cultivation of the immense bodies of cotton and sugar lands upon the Colorado, the Guadaloupe, the San Antonio, tho Nucces rivers and their tributaries! There is but one answer—the inscentiv of alayse property. but one answer-the insecurity of slave property. Had our citizens aided Gen. Carvajal, this insecu-rity would have been obviated. What reason was rity would have been obviated. What reason was there for not giving this aid 1 We never could see. Gen. Carvajal was a lender appointed by the Mexican people themselves, in their primary assemblies. They had arms in their hands, combatting the most lious, detestable tyranny which has existed in odious, detestable tyranny which has existed in modern times. They were attempting to establish a government on a basis similar to that of the United States—had invited American citizens to set-tle among them—were anxious to avail themselves of American teachings. Gen. Carvajal was edu-cated in the United States by the famous Alexan-der Campbell of Virginia, is a Protestant in be-lief—is practically acquainted with the workings of our Government, and an enthusiastic admirer of our institutions. He made frequent appeals to our love of liberty—to our sympathy for a people struggling for freedom—and even to our interests in the matter of shavery, but we were deaf. A movement more truly Southern was never undermovement more truly Southern was never under-taken. Its failure was really a calamity to the

Apart from the Punch of this extract, there is a serious aspect to it, and that is a change in Mexi-tan polities-' freedom' to Mexico. Such is the programme of the extreme South.'

WHO WANTS A BOOK ?-The strest and indictment of the kidnappers of Solomon Northup is one of those co-currences which must cheer the heart of every friend of justice. We never read a book that made our blood boil so high as the narrative of Solomon Northup.--Boston Daily Mail.

Boston Daily Mail. If any of our readers are in want of a book as is a book, they will do well to call on Drossor & Barnes, and buy 'Twelve Years is Slave,' by Solo-mon Northup, one of the most truthful and excit-ing narratives that have ever been presented to the public. We advise those who think they know something of the horrors of slavery, to read this book before they claim to know all there is con-nected with that 'peculiar institution.'-South-bridge Press.

150 No Naton with Slauri

From the Washington Union. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN REV. DR. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, OF BOSTON, AND HON. HENRY & WISE, OF VIRGINIA. Bosron, August 15, 1854.

Dean Sin: I have been a paster of a church in Boston for twenty years. • • I spent the time from March to June last in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. • • I was greatly in-terested in many agreeable disappointments which I experienced, relating to slavery. I think I saw its liabilities, and have awhen their relations are and happiness of slaves when their relations are favorable. I was persuaded that our Northern and happiness of slaves when their relations are favorable. I was persuaded that our Northern friends were under misapprehensions, as I was, upon the subject, and that some things might be said to relieve honest, conscientious people, who ure distressed about slavery. But, chiefly, I was so much interested in the blacks, whom I then saw for the first time, and in booking at the question of their destiny, that it seemed to me we might divert the Northern antag-onisms to slavery into a mutual effort with the

onisins to slavery into a mutual effort with the South to plan for the good of the African race. That so many of them should be hopefully Chris times, more proportionally than of any other immi-grant race, led me to think whether God has not a grant race, ied me to think whether God has not a plan of mercy for them which is not finished : and if so, whether we would not do better to find it out and fall in with it, than to 'divide the Union :' and whether this would not effectually supersede the present bitter abolition feeling and measures. I am therefore preparing a kind, conciliatory state-ment of my impressions and reflections at the South Conciliation in the south for publication

At the South, I heard you, sir, and your opinions spoken of with great respect, as representing one side of the subject. It would strengthen me much in my aim to do good to know your opinions on a

In my aim to do good to know your opinions on a few points, viz:
What idea have you of the destiny of the slave population in the United States !
What is your conviction with regard to the practicability and usefulness to all concerned of the colonization scheme !

3. If a slave asserts his liberty, and runs away do you feel that he ought to be recovered, or has he a natural right to escape if he chooses !

4: Does slavery, west of Georgia, and in the Southwest, differ much as to severity from that in the eastern and central Southern States !

6. Is emaneipation desirable or possible in any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here ! Where view of it, if the blacks are to remain here ! Where did Jahn Randolph's slaves find refuge at last, af-ter being driven out by several free States ! I do not propose to use your name, but your views. • • A few lines from you soon on the foregoing topics would greatly oblige me. Very respectfully and truly yours, N. ADAMS.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

Osly, near Onancock, Accomac Co., Va. August 22d, 1854.

DEAR SIR : I received yours of the 15th inst. yesterday. It is a letter which cannot be satisfac-torily answered in brief terms. It is so deserving of my respect, that I cannot forego a reply to it, and yet its questions are so full of matter as to require more time and labor than I can devote to topics which are so vital that they ought not to be touched at all, unless treated fully enough to com-prehend their essential bearings. I must reply, then, in a synoptical view, and sketch a mere skeleton, which you must fill up yourself, and take all eton, which you must fill up yourself, and take all the chances of making many wide mistakes. A Northern man—a non-slaveholding man—is sure to make gross mistakes on this ' pons axinorum' sub-ject of African slavery in the United States. You first ought to comprehend our feelings as well as our relations in the matter. To make you under-stand these you must allow mo to be and which stand these, you must allow me to 'speak right on,' like a ' plain, blunt man,' and to treat the subject in the most natural and unaffected tone in which the ideas relating to it arise in my mind.

To the effort, then: What are you writing to me about! Slaver States of i African slavery—in the Southern States of this Union. A property—property by the law of the States—property protected by the constitution and laws of the United States—private property, held by individual proprietors by the same authority of individual proprietors by the same authority of sovereignties, and of constitutions, and of statutes, as houses, and horses, and lands, and ships, and goods, wares, and merchandise of trade are held. Sacred as property, because defended by the moral as well as municipal law, making it mine, and not yours. Mine, and not yours, is in the forum of conscience, between me and God alone, and not yours in any sense between you and me in any con-ceivable relation between us. Mine, and not yours, in any sense of responsibility respecting any relain any sense of responsibility respecting any rela-tion between me and the slave. What business, tion between me and the slave. What business have you, then, to interest yourself about it? Why take a thought about bonefitting the race of my slave, more than about bonefitting the race of my ox or my ass.³ or anything else that is mine, and not yours? You shall not coret my. man servant or maid setvant' more than my 'ox or my ass.³ or 'anything else that is mine.³ Oh ! you mean no harm—you merely mean to inquire how to 'divert the Northern antagonism to slavery.³ The North-ern antagonism to it, then, does mean harm—does mean to assail this property—does covet my man mean to assail this property-does covet my man servant and my maid servant, and would take away servant and my maid servant, and would take away and destroy this property, without regard to law, human or divine. Now, why should it be allowed to do this in respect to this species of property any more than in respect to any other kind of property? It is lawlessness let loose upon us; and would you have us compromise with the moral moh, so as to bring about a "mutual effort" between us to plan for the good of the African race? Before the prop-sety holders can be brought to parley with the erty-holders can be brought to parley with the brute force which assails their legal rights, the mob must be disarmed and subdued. The sovereign authority of confederated States must be exerted to fulfil the faith of a federal compact of union. Pro-perty is gone the moment it recognises any right interference by any one except those standing in a rity of relation to itself-it is gone the moment it parity of relation to itself-it is gone the moment in allows intrusion, especially by an 'alien enemy. Northern antagonism is 'alien,' and North a tagonism is ' enemy' to it. Suppose the houses standing this side of Maso and Dixon's line were all assailed by a rude mob constantly hurling at them fiery torches, missiles lit with flames, just as if they were block-houses on the frontier attacked by Indians armed with arrows burning to light the roofs ; that no State law nor State offirts were made to arrest the incendiary warfare ; that one-half the population sided wit the mob ; that the use of the jails was refused t the mob; that the use of the pulpits were preach hold the criminals; that the pulpits were preach ing and the schools were teaching this to be all right, morally right, and justified by the 'higher law' of God : that judges and juries couldn't be found to administer justice to murderers and ma-rauders : that it was more expensive to seek redress than to submit to wrong under the sectional aggres-sion : that political parties were organized and public officers elected on the ground of obeying the mob law against the faith of the confederated States, and against the sanctity of constitutional and statute laws, and the ouths and duty of citizens to support them. Now, how long would you ex-pect us to listen patiently to such meck and quiet and well-meaning appeals as that you make to me, much more submit to such insults and outrages ! You could not expect good neighborhood to exist fong between us and our enemies. All common feelings would soon be destroyed ; all brotherhood would cease ; nothing short of war would soon rage on, to the utter ruin of everything precious in the bonds which hold us together us one people. No the Union don't rest in the bonds of law, it mus abide in the minds and affections of patriots. Gan abide in the minds and affections of patriots. Gan-grene their feelings towards each other, and the bonds of the law become fetters—bonds sure enough. And for the South to hate the aggressors, and not to resist them, would show the South to be not only provincialized and enslaved; but fit to be humbled and trodden upon. Well, slavery is pro-perty as much as the houses are.. It is assailed by 'Northern antagonism' as dangerously as ever the block-houses of our frontier were by Indians in their most 'savage mood.' This house is full of combustible materials. It is a house ' not made with hands,' and is endowed with human wit and human passions more inflammable than gunpowder. Thus miens more inflammable than gunpowder. It has ne reason with which to contrive mischief itself. some reason with which to contrive mischief itself. It can itself ald the enemy. It contains a maga-zine of ignorance, superstition, and passions and prejudices. Its explosion would be fuller of hor-rors than fire and concussion could bring to fathers and mothers, and husbands and wives, and whole families of kindred, if sleeping in security; and the very least apprehension of that explosion keeps

them from sleeping as they should be allowed by brethrem to sleep, in security. The thread of the security makes the aggression really e circit icor, without the first and sword—not without the horrors?! This is the case. What is the remedy 'No propose a discrima.' Heaven defend as 'I' that the best your philanthropy and patricusan can suggest! A diversion into what! A diversion of the mob with the missiles and fery darts, thus the best your philanthropy and patricusan can suggest! A diversion into what! A diversion of the mob with the missiles and fery darts, thus the South to plan the good of the African real'.' On you are, sit, the statement of the case refuts the boart our plan the good of the African real' the south to plan the good of the African real'.' The state is to the African. Teach them that they own as mach at least to their own at responsible for our sin, if alwery be a mark in the first of progety.' Good or work at not pollite towards their own end. Teach them that the first duty is no more owing to the state of pollite towards their own end. Teach them that the first duty is no more owing to the state as of stars, that the solute of starts to their own as the show themselves the *friends* of maxters are the first 131.1 share population in the soft and side the of the state is and it they around the mark the solute the friends of maxters are the soft and side the of the list is in or half of the result of alwery they out arcepting the Dutch, Portguesse, and Binglish to in pollite towards their own end. Teach them that the first inpulses the *friends* of states, state is an or half of the result of alwery they as of stars, that the solute of states is and it they would be instrument to pollite towards their own end. Teach they as of the maxes, the first inpulses of alwares, and they is into and friend the more the friends of maxters are the solution powers and pooses of all friends of and the disconduction of Africa new her is about the the disconduction of Africa new her is about and the discond

before I come to its questions. You ask first, 'What idea have you of the des-tiny of t • slave population in the United States!' None-none in the world but a speculative idea. And why speculate ! To what end ! To see, as you propose, whether we can see and fall into the 'ways of God to man !' Why, sir, the fanatics think already they have optics keener than we have, and more; they imagine that their called and elected part is to play Providence to a whole people! Now, sir, don't let us imitate their ex-ample by ingloriously trying to become Little Providences to the African race! For merey's sake, let us leave a little to God Almighty himself! I say this most reverently. Don't you believe in a special Providence? If so, do you not believe, ean you doubt, that God regardeth both this people and our awn race, in their contact with each other, and in the destiny which he alone foreshadoweth and ordaineth? Haw have an idea of their desti-ny? I am very finite, and a thousand years is as None-none in the world but a speculative idea. And why speculate ! To what end ! To see, as

and our and the total regardent out has proper and our and race, in their contact with each other, by all lists to like. And the colory of an expected by all the south and the color is an expected by all the south and the color is alwerry. Is another trophy, far exception of the south and the south and south is another trophy. Are exceeding that of any known similar moral entering of the anit state his heliocentric efforts, has not the risk and electron by of the sec. Now, the whole Christian character, hy all its separate and combined human helt, and a locking up "-expectially by the latter mode of locking-than by vanity attempt to see what is not to be seen through the unopened vist of the future. I dare not fore the sec. Now and from whence the alares the unopened vist of the future. I dare not fore the sector of this revery rently, which was nevel to freedom the y noking of the sector. I think I see the acts on indicidual for the drived responsibility of proofs. I think I see the acts on indicidual for the drived responsibility of proofs. I think I see the acts on indicidual for the drived responsibility of proofs. I think I see the acts on antions, caste, trike, races, for the divery subject-one that called on them set index to have been is provided of the discovery and a dimension of the discovery of the section of the discover and the cover and the section and the south and south inset the model of new worlds. I am told of the discover and the cover and the cover and the cover and the cover and the set in motion of the discover and the south and south inset the set in motion of new worlds. I am told the discover and the cover and the

lenges comparison! This is an enormous result. Nothing short of the power of God could have ef-fected this prodigious result upon near four mil-lions of human beings in so short a time as that of

His almighty example was, through suffering. wild beasts, and poisonous serpents and insects, and poisonous serpents and insects, intested her earth, and her air, and her waters. Hasted her earth, and her air, and her waters. to prove that man's chief good was to come by Hast men and chiefs were kings, and kings were suffering ! And were the idolatrous heathen to Go to the apostles and martyrs! Go to Calvin, and Luther, and the Reformers ! Go to power of life and death by a license unlimited and purclenting. Did the saving of the lives of cap-tives taken in war, who would have been slain but for the cowries which purchased them in the slave trade, add to the curse of the captives! It is idle to say that the trade afterwards begat the wars in which captives were taken. Wars did exist, constantly and universally, before, and wars which exterminated captives. The trade wars sar-ed thousands of lives. Did removing them, with all the borrors of the middle passage, from the torrid zone of Africa to a temperate climate, disconfort the patriots of our Revolution ! Ask all of man's benefactors, as well as sin's victims, how came the blood and stripes of African ancestors, who were captives of savage wars, and who would have ex-pired without off-pring, and without bearing fruits meet for repairing a race and a country, but for the evil out of which has come good enough to justify the ways of God, both to masters and slaves! The borrors of the coast trade between Africa and Brazil were, only seven years ago, by no means diminished, as compared to what they ever were. I have officially detailed scenes of sittion, and fit them less to pursue and enjoy the human happiness of which they were capable Love of domination. Love of gold, lust of every sort, may have been the besetting sins of the *trad*. every nerve—outrages perpetrated by English and American captains and crews, in vessels owned from Baltimore to Bangor, loaded with 'goods fit for the coast, 'with the British stamp upon them be spoiled.' Bat what of it Here they were brought, bought and sold, and here they have for centuries served as slares. And that it was the design of Providence that they should be, for some wise end, I have no more doubt than that tho great I AM saw fit repeatedly to subject the Jews to captivity and bondage. And what has come of it ? God's angels and ministers—time, climate, the result is wonderful to every body, except those 28,021 178,287 196,308 196,308 288,367 194,4676 196,408 196,308 196 Time and climate have worked this result, and the free States, you will observe, have set free no more than the slave. The slave States exceed the free States in free colored population by the num-ber of 42,059. Maryland has 74,723—more than three times the number of all the New England States. Virginia has 54,333. This county of my nativity, where 1 am nuw writing, has 3,295 free colored population, and but 4,387 slaves : nearly half the negroes are free. It was not philanthro py did this. It was no Titmouse Providence of Man. Massachusetts never abolished slavery by Law. Her judiciary did it, when the institution the judges might well be induged in legislation of de ministers did it in the free States. The king did it there which strips the leaves from the forest's limb in autumm—King Jack Frost did it theres. North of a certain isothermal line, slavery would have been relinquished, and was relinquished population of oranges and pire apples would have been relinquished in scients. The states a the cultivation of oranges and pire apples would have been relinquished in scients. The south of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the trade, and sof miles, where no white man has ever dated to go to incite slave-trade wars. They pass from tribe to tribe, and from terri to be to go to incite slave-trade wars. They pass from tu- tribe to tribe, and from territory to territory, in-

RATOR: true in respect to our slave laws, the anti-renters in New York, or the 'isns,' whose name is legion,

and living God. My answer, then, to your first question, is— The destiny of the slave population of the United States is towards Africa. My authority is God's providence against all the futile and impious at-tempts of human Babel-builders on earth! His servants had better be busy about their master's work

servants had better be busy about their master's work. Your second question—' What is your convic-tion with regard to the practicability and useful-ness to all concerned of the Colonization scheme!'--is answered by my reply to your first. Providence has planned the return of these free colored Afri-cans to Africa. It is obliged to be practicable and useful to all concerned. But I have a few ob-servations to add on this topic. It will take centuries to accomplish the work. Two centuries of the past have but begun it. I have no idea that more than very few of the 434,000 free colored now in the United States are fit for self-government. I have seen the negro from my youth upwards, in almost all circomstances, and I know that his tendency, if left to himself, is constantly back towards barbarism. The colony in Africa or free colored now in the United States are fit for self-government. I have seen the negro from my youth upwards, in almost all circomstances, and I know that his tendency, if left to himself, is constantly back towards barbarism. The colony in Africa or elsewhere must continue to have, for a long period of time, the care and constraint even of white su-perintendence and power. The black man must be sent ahead to open the jungle, but the white man must be behind him to press him on, to guide and guard him, and to save him when he flees or falls. Looking to the ends of ultimate colonization, and

to the true policy of the States at home, I would especially prohibit by law the future emigration of the free colored population of our slave to our free States. Dr. Drako was right in his views of our laws, driving away the free negroes to the free States. It has been one of the most baleful causes of abolition-ism in the North.

I say to you that slavery nowhere in the United States, at this day, is sovere. The slaves are uni-versally fed and clothed well, and are happy and I agree, they cannot remain very long in the slave versally fed and clothed well, and are happy and contented. Look at the tables of their increase and their ages of longevity. Look at their religious privileges; come and listen to them preach and pray, see them dance and 'eat fat meat and lie by de fire'! See their masters' love for them, and see their love for their masters. With white officers, I would fight a regiment of them against any for-eign troops which could land on our shores. They States. The end will be, that they must accept the terms of colonization, and go on the mission de-signed for them in Africa or elsewhere. Where else can they go I What else could have been done !

This question brings me to call your attention to one golden opportunity which was lost by that very blindness of fanaticism which always betrays itblindness of fanaticism which always betravs itself, and defeats its own ends. California was the theatre for a grand development of this subject. To have allowed her gold mines to be worked by slaves would have produced a marked revolution. Every corn-field in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, would have been emptied of black laborers, and i doubt whether many elaves would have been left to work the cotton and sugar estates of the other Southern plantations. This would not have added a single slave to the number now in being. It would not have diffused slave poet, but would rather have and thus have weakened its federal strength in the Union; and five years of their labor in the gold minus would have been emptied to be been strength in the union; and five years of their labor in the gold minus would have been to the number now in being. It would thus have been emptied to be been better southern plantations. This would not have added a single slave source, but would rather have concentrated the slaves all comparatively in one State, and thus have enriched masteris a their have mode there woor there dollars minus would have been emptied to be been the to union; and five years of their labor in the gold minus would have enriched masteris a their have in the your a month to spend. They have no occasion to buy mines would have enriched m sters, so that they could more ably emancipate them at the end of that time than they could now sell them for a full market price; and when emancipated, there was all Polynesia-all the isles of the Pacific-before them for colonization in the pleasantest places for them on earth ! Ob, what a mighty opportunity was there lost for the workings of a great philanthropy, for a hu-manity without harm! And what was gained! was gained ! Why. the demoralization of hundreds of thousands of whites by the accursed thirst and hunt for gold, such as threatens to bring down ashes from heaven to mingle with the dust of Mammon ! But I, too, perhaps am impious in thus repining. Such an opportunity, so pulpably jost, only proves, doubt-less, how weak is man's wisdom—God works in his own way. He meant, may be, that the African should not be demoralized by the dust-hunt, but should not be demoralized by the dust-hunt, but should still be taught to sow and plant, and plough and reap, the crops of mother earth, and be trained to the mechanic arts, and be prepared to people Africa-Africa. Not the isles of the 'Asiaties-for the African! I console myself with that, and that is the best solace-looking to God always, and es-pecially to correct and prevent the mischief of many wrongs done by the violent Californian outrage. Slavery out of the question, our Constitution and form of government were stricken the most futal stab ever yet felt in our history, by the military induction into the Union of that Mammon State. The soverest blow to slavery in the United States which abolitionists could have given would have been to offer bountics even to masters to take their slaves to the gold mines. But no: they were blind should not be demoralized by the distribution, due should still be taught to sow and plant, and plough and reap, the crops of mother earth, and be trained to the mechanic arts, and be prepared to people Africa—Africa, not the isles of the Asiaties—for been to offer bountics even to masters to take their slaves to the gold mines. But no: they were blind enough to violate the Constitution of the United States, and to justify military usurpation in the acts of Brigadier General Riley, who, from the cargoes to the Brazilian African slave trade. Teach cargoes to the Brazilian African slave trade. Teach cargoes to the masters as well as alayes—to men acts of Brigadier General Riley, who, from the CARP, proclaimed a territorial government—who, after thus meeting and satisfying the plea of the 'sahs populi,' by organizing a territorial govern-ment, backed by a naval and military force of the United States, usent further, and from the camp again proclaimed Time, FLACE, and KANNER of holding elec-tions, weersched the them for military force of the Bayes not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our slaves not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our slaves not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our slaves not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our slaves not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our slaves not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our slaves not to obey the laws, and mot to teach our proclaimed TIME, FLACE, and MANNER Of notang elec-tions, prescribed the elective franchise—gave the right of roting to those who were not cilizens, indiscrim-instely to Peruvian and Patigonian, to Chinese and Chilian, to Maxican and mulatto, and to a member of Congress from Georgia ; and from this promis-cuous aggregate of population en masse--not a peocuous aggregate of population en masse-not a peo-ple in any organized sense-exercised the highest at-tribute of man, next to that of Deity, the ottribute of organizing a Convention which was to create, and did create, a State to be inducted into this Union ! All this was done by a military commander from the camp, sustained by what was called free-soil-ism! God save the Constitution, and the civil from the dom ination of the military authority ! But abolition ism, warring on slavery, resorted to this extreme example to deleat what would have done more for emancipation and colonization in the next quar-ter of a century, than all the Abolition Societies in Old Excland and New Fordard gland and New England can ever do upon Such is the madness and vanity of fanatiearth ! cism. 3J. Your third question shows that your stand point, sir, don't enable you to judge correctly a all of the inquiries even to be made respecting sla very. Thus:

SEPTEMBER 29 THE LIBERATOR

no Union with Slaveholder BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 184

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSION

THE CHOOTAW MISSION AND SLAVEN At the meeting of the American Board of Man Hartford, on Thursday of last week, a somether, discussion arose on the question of slavery, a m ed with the missions of the Choctaw Indiana. Dr. Dwight, (of Portland,) from the Comis Choctaws, Cherokees and Dakotas, repetied he not much success to relate among the Chottan among the Cherokees, and some among the Wash Dakota band.

The Chectaw Council has forbidden the elan slaves and slave children, under penalties ; ad a so forbidden " abolitionists ' to remain in the au any of the missions. Here is their enactment

"No slaves or children of slaves shall be tur read or write, in or at any school or scaling Nation, by any person whatsoever, or conacted manner whatever, either as superintendent, as teacher, farmer, matron, pupil or otherwise, whi school or academy in the Nation, under paind dan al from such school or removal out of the Nation case the person offending is not a citizen of the Oak Nation.

Another provision is :-

'It shall be the duty of the general suprime and trustees of schools to be vigilant in the person of their functions, and promptly remove, or spec-the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for removal, and the Commissioner of Indian Allairs for removal son ing to the nature of the contracts between the One Nation and the different Boards of Mission has charge of public schools or neademies, any as all charge of public schools or academies, any and all sons who may be connected therewith, who is a known to be abolitionists, or who disseminate er and to disseminate, directly or indirectly, abolities done or any other functional sentiments which, in this we ion, are dangerous to the pence of the Chectre per

It is difficult to account for the very new charge these laws, although their phrascology indicates the red men had help in drafting them. The Board is recommended to decline to en

their schools under these laws. Preaching is jets but should it be trammelled, the withdrawal of the sion is also recommended, The above laws apply to public schools ; but whether the missionaries be allowed to maintain private schools is deubria strife between the Dakots (Sioux) and Ojibra in ens to exterminate both tribes. A United States punishing murders, under pretence of their way death, is recommended.

Resolutions were subjoined, declining to spents schools under the Choctaw laws above-mentioned a endorsing the action of the mission.

Dr. Dwight repeated the substance of the rest. to the character and origin of the new Chectar in The Prudential Committee have written to the form giving their views, especially upon the electer slaves.

The missionaries are employed in the Chottarb lic Schools, by contract with the Nation. The less tion, forbidding slaves to be taught to read or wing in a nation so civilized as the Choctaws, inadministry the extent of the power of the Board. This bridge is anti-Christian and unjust. The question is, sim tially, whether the law of God, or of man, shalling obeyed. The legislation is ' wicked, outrageous as sult to God, horrible on earth.' The speaker men eloquently and powerfully to portray the crimining depriving human beings of the privilege of reday Bible. He proceeded to show that no interferment the liberty of preaching would be borne.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker then spoke. He had not for ed from the majority of the committee, so mut at need a minority report. All here admit and deplet existence of slavery. The present question, haven does not imply the discussion of that while six The present state of feeling results from a ferrer in of Mr. Treat's, referred to above. The ejecties di missionaries from the Choctaw nation will end their connection of the Board with the subject of sur The Choctaw nation, though preventing slave in learning to read, do not prevent other religiousinty tion ; and it would be expedient to give that, uis frain from the other.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Richmond, Va., followed.

THE LIBERATOR.

ect and absolute slaves lived, and moved, and breathed, by the will alone race ! of tribal despots, who wielded torture and the Calvi power of life and death by a license uplimited and the horrors of the middle passage, from the torrid zone of Africa to a temperate climate, disconfort them? Did the unbinding the bands of their African bondage, and putting upon them the easier yoke of a Virginia plantation, make them any the less free! Did the unbinding them from the stakes of superstition, and torture, and death, and bringing superstition, and torture, and death, and bringing them to a land of law and civilization, make them any more slaves ! Did their migration from a land of Egyptian darkness to a land of Gospel light, plunge them still deeper into ignorance and super-stition, and fit them less to pursue and enjoy the human happiness of which they were capable ! Love of domination, love of gold, lust of every.

and horrid were her wars; and pestilence, and

Total, free States..... 196,308 In slave States.....

de of a line of latitude, which was un

'If a slave asserts his liberty, and runs a you feel that he ought to be recovered. or has he a natural right to escape if he chooses ?

This question proceeds from a general and radi-cal error among political and moral theorists, who derive their systems from the worst school of Eng-lish tories. This system is absolute, and not rela-tive, and whilst it pretends to some fictitious natu-ral state of man, it contradicts all nature, and the actual state of his being from the cradle to the grave. Man's natural state is the law of Christian love, Christianity, in the language of that manine love. Christianity, in the language of that n critic Hazlett, first promulgated the equality of

a month to spend. They have no occasion to buy any thing but fine clothes. They have their ra-tions weekly of molasses, coffee, and tobacco. They are not allowed to work, and carefully pursed when sick, and when well, don't average ten hours of la bor per day. They have their feast days and holi days, and enjoy them more than the whites do Here they have Easter and Whitsuntide, two days a week after harvest, a day at August court, three a week after harvest, a day at August court, three and four days each during the camp-meeting sca-sons of the Methodist church, to which they most-ly belong, and a week at Christmas, besides the half days of Saturdays in going to see their wives. I believe that they fare better in the western and south-western States than they do in Virginia. 5th. 'Is emancipation desirable or possible, in any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here i' I answer, No'-complatically No! I desire every one of them, for their own sakes, as well as for the whites, to remain alwas whilst they remain

choose. No more has the slave any authority to take his service from his master, if he chooses. The social law fixes the conventional right, and that is

the right which governs the case in either instance No Babel-builders of them all so insultingly tower

towards Heaven as those who set up a higher law

informed, and do not hesitate to say that there

not a better provided body of laborers on earth than the negro slaves of the United States. In reply to your question-' Does slavery west of Georgia and

n the south-west differ much as to severity from

that in the eastern and central Southern States !'-

4th. As to the treatment of slaves, I am well

Teach them to obey the laws, and not to teach our slaves not to obey their masters. Teach them to put down mobs, and the impiety of higher laws than those of our Constitution and the Union. Teach them peace, and to live in barmony with brethren of a common country, who have given to it and them a political faith whereby they ard free, and fathers of that faith, who were slaveholders, whose example and whose labors and sacrifices gave them institutions of liberty, of which they prove themselves unworthy, whenever they abuse prove themselves unworthy, whenever they abuse them to a brother's wrong. I know nothing of the fate of Mr. Randolph's

slaves. That was one only of a number of in-stances I could cite, of the folly of emancipation to remain among the whites. They melt away like the Indian tribes, the moment they migrate to the Northern States. I trust, sir, that whilst I have given you a candid

I brust, sir, that whist I have given you a canuno. I have made a decent and respectful reply. My pen has run right on, I repeat, and I am astonish-ed to see how much I have written, and yet how much I have left unsaid.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE. Rev. N. ADAMS, D. D., Boston

Abolition Scrape in Warwick County, Ind. letter from Newburg, dated the 27th ult., says :---

A letter from Newburg, dated the 27th uit, says :-'Information reached here yesterday from Boonville, respecting a negro scrape, in which the abolitionists in that quarter took a conspicuous part. It appears that the negro was taken up as a runaway slave by C. M. Williams, and committed to jail for safe keeping. Mr. Williams had much difficulty in scouring said negro, who resisted desperately, being encouraged to do so by those dangerous and meddlesome sympathizers. The negro has since been set at liberty, and a suit has been instituted against Williams and others for kidnapping. stituted against Williams and others fi fow it will terminate, I cannot possi lack is undoubtedly a runaway slave."

The report of the committee does imply the data of the whole subject. He (Mr. Reed) is not a Souther man, except by residence and Christian sympathy. The question is, whether those holding slaves the govern the mode of teaching them. But the specif

the audience was based upon a forbidding to presh The character of the language of the late Chan laws does not afford a fair presumption of foreign # The instruction of missionaries may account for the cessary degree of intelligence and accomplishment The fact is, that the action of the Board is such ut look like domineering and unlawful intrusion in the gislation of the nation.

The South will maintain its right of choosing the structors of its slaves.

The principle of a report of yesterday, on the drin means of spreading Christianity, and the instruction Christ, demand just such preaching as the Chount here will permit.

Again, he urged that a most ungenerous imput was thrown out in the report, to the effect that is council had received assistance from without in min those laws ; and if untrue, it will be very injeries The invasion of these rights on the part of the Bat will be solemn work.

Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, then rose. The reart from the brother from Maryland were a great gratier tion. I am glad that he has had an opportunit saying what will be the warrant of his soundoes orthodoxy when he returns to his field of laber; F that he has had an opportunity of showing that it it not in the possibility of any ingenuity or rheters throw any objection against the act of the Committee in this case. Unconsciously, he has misrepresented at true issue and facts before the Prudential Committee and by them reported to the Board. The simple her are these. The contract with the Choctaw nation in reference to the schools was made by the American Board, as a corporate body, and not with its minist ries. In prosecuting its mission of preaching the papel, it has come in collision with the institution of sha very, or, rather, it has itself come in collision with the gospel. The missionaries have not meddled with per-tics, but have simply preached the gospel as servants a Jesus Christ, to all men, as they came in the miwithout distinction of elass. There has been, indeel. statute on the books restricting this, but the mission ries, resting on the higher law, have not regarded But now there is a new law given, as in the name the people, just as an act of Congress goes in the mer of the people. And this is, then, to us, who have had dealings with the Choctaw nation, a dictation as what we shall do or not do, without consulting as le forehand.

We do not deny their right to employ their en schoolmasters. But suppose we carry the right a link farther, and let the alove select his own achoolmaster. The gentleman don't allow that right, but always and one else must choose his schoolmaster. We do not do cuss slavery, but it is thrown in our way ; pre-start ministers would not say that they will teach sach school. We say we will stand by you, and can do p

Again, they have enacted a law, prescribing and tionista. Could we get a definition of this word, a would be worth the while to carry a case to the U.S. Supreme Court, in order to get it. Atoliticate Shame on any man, from the Senate Chamber to the dramabop, that will use it for a double purpose. In the Choctaw Statute Book, it is defined, "he that teacher negro to read, write and sing, (it is not against the lat Virginia to sing,) in a meeting-house or a school

SEPTEMBER 22.

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house, or eats at the same table, is an abolitionist." house, or call at the Choctaw Council meant by that

The brother from Virginia is sensitive, because it wa The protect from others had put the Choctaws up to this thing, and challenges proof. Why, the Choctaw his thing, and Arkansas, and is surrounded with States which have just such laws ; and is there any thing uncharitable in the supposition that they may have advischaritable in the supposition that they may have advis-el their red neighbors and cousins to enact the same el their rea neighbor and the skies, that the gospel is not to he presched to the result of proclaiming liberty. The be presence to the committee is all the Board can say on this report of the guidance of God, the committee has subject. B) its missions on sound principles, and it been conducting its missions on sound principles, and it will not compromise itself with that iniquity.

the pot company walworth regretted that these resolution had been brought before the Board, as now there would had been news to the session, and it matters little to the Predential Committee if it is passed or not. Mischiev-Presentine Counter and the report itself is calcuated to do injury. It is said that those laws could not hate to do injury. I have the choctaws, but indicate a superior education. But this is not the case. They are elucated, elucated by our missionaries, till they are equal to legislators in other States ; and they could equal to legislators in other States ; and they could equy laws without any assistance. He then moved that the whole subject he laid on the table.

Hon. Linus Child, a member of the Committee, then fur, as he stated, a business view of the question. The arrangement was made eight years ago, when our minimaries took up the management of the schools. Now, the recent act of the Choctaw nation has been to limit the instruction under that arrangement to certain classes, and the Prudential Committee have notified them that they can no longer conduct the schools on these principles. Will any one say that the Prudential Conmittee could carry on the schools consistently? An alteration has been made, without consulting one of the parties. Taking a merely business view of the quertion, then, the response will be, the Committee can-Adjourned. not go on.

In the evening, (a very large audience present,) the Committee on the Choctaw mission submitted their report, through their chairman, Dr. Dwight, to which the following resolutions were appended :--

Resolved. That the Board acknowledge with gratitude to God, the wisdom and fidelity with which, so far as to God, the window and interity with which, so har as appears from the documents submitted to us, the Pru-dential Committee are adjusting and directing the mis-

dential Committee are adjusting and directing the mis-sions among the Choctaws, in conformity with the prin-ciples asserted by them in the correspondence with these missions, reported to the Board in 1848. Resolved, That the decision of the Prudential Com-mittee, with the concurrence of the missionaries, not to conduct the boarding schools, in conformity with the principles presented by the recent legislation of the Choctaw council, meets the cordial approbation of the

Board. Resolved, That the commission given by Christ to his disciples to go and teach all nations, and to preach the gaspel to every creature, which is the warrant of gaspel to every creature, which is the warrant of the gapel to every creature, which is the warrant of Christian missions, is to be respected and obeyed in all the operations and by all the missionaries of the Board, and that while our missionaries among the Choc-taws are allowed, in fact, to preach the gospel to all presents of whatever complexion and condition, as they have opportunity, and preach it in all its applications to human character and duty, they are to continue patiently in their work.

Dr. Dwight accompanied his report with a few decided and earnest remarks.

Dr. Bacon followed, urging the adoption of the r pert and resolutions, as being in themselves in accordance with the principles of righteousness, and in harmony with the great mass of the churches who contributed to the funds of the Board, and who were truly its constituents.

Here there arose a misunderstanding as to the tenor of the Choctaw law, which was drawn out by a statement in the report which was not exactly correct. Chancellor Walworth, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen and others gave their opinions on the interpretation, and the law was discussed in full with a great deal of spirit.

Dr. Joel Parker said, the Board were required by contract to give up the schools on six months' notice, if they taught abolitionism. They were charged with being abolitionists on very slight grounds. [Very true !] Now, leave the whole matter to the Prudential Committee and the missionaries.

The resolution calls upon us to endorse a particular letter. The effect of it will be to draw out further legislation, and throw out the mission.

Dr. Barstow said, This can't be received in New England. There must be no retrogression ; if there were, not a minister in the Granite State could be retained, and New England would be lost to the Board.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. In accordance with a vote pussed at the annual meeting of the American A. S. Society in New York, in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give no tice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on FRIDAY, September 29, (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,) to which all who deplore the existence of slavery in our country are cor-dially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to all who choose to stand upon it-to slaveholders and their apologists, as well as to those who are for the immediate liberation of all in bondage-as we believe our cause to be holy and invincible, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective.

Wherein we err, either in sentiment or action, we de sire to be enlightened ; hence, " free discussion ' is our motto. To the true and uncompromising friends of liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure their cheering presence and valuable counsel, as far as practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know what the crisis demands, will remember their obligations, and be prompt in the discharge of their duties. But we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are yet only partially interested in the subject, or have yet

to learn what connection the North sustains with the South in relation to slavery, or imagine that, individually, they have no responsibility whatever for the con-tinuance of that 'sum of all villanies' in our other wise favored land. The struggle in which we are engaged is neither sectional nor complexional, but broad as the whole country, relating to MAN as distinguished from the naura, and seeking the liberty and happiness of all classes. Distinguished speakers from various parts of the

country will be present ; and the proverbial hospital-ity of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance. In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ameri

can Anti-Slavery Society, WM. LLOYD GARBISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. Secretaries.

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

A large portion of our inside form is occupied with a most extraordinary Correspondence between the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., of Boston, and the Hon. (! !) Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, on the subject of slavery.

First, as to the Recerend Doctor Adams. He is lineal descendant, in spirit, of the ancient Soribes and Pharisees, who preferred Barabbas to Jesus, branding the latter as a blasphemer, as one having a devil, and eminently deserving of crucifixion. A bigot of the parrowest cast,-a, sleek, canting, jesuitical and 'blind leader of the blind,'-an inflexible opponent of every unpopular reform, and at the same time a trimmer and time-server of the most prudent character, -his profession of Christianity is a satire upon all that is sacred, and his claim to be a minister of Him who was willing thanked God for the horrible butcheries in Mexico, during the war with that Republic.' In one of his sercases ! Of course, it is not strange that such a man (?)

should send such a sneaking letter to a Virginia fillibuster, demagogue, duellist and man-thief, on a question as plain as the noon-day sun ; and very summarily is he snubbed by the haughty Virginian, and told to mind his own business !

As for the Honorable Henry A. Wise, no man we

ertinent for him to concern him the welfare of Mr. Wise's slaves, as it would be for him Lowis Crang a fugitive slave from Kentucky, (now to be solicitous about the treatment of Mr. Wise's resident of New York State.) detailed, with heartmoving eloquence, a portion of his own sufferings, and horses ! Are not slaves things ?

THE LIBERATOR.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER, N. H. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

Mr. C. L. REMOND and myself held a meeting in City Hall in Manchester, on Sunday, the 10th inst. In City Hall in bianchester, on Sanday, the jota inter in consequence of the great and very beneficial rain, our posted bills, notifying the meeting, did us little good ; so that the notice was quite imperfect, and our meeting much smaller than it would otherwise have been. The number was, however, respectable; and some of our best citizens, who have not been accustomed to attend anti-slavery meetings, were present. Friend Remond was quite unwell ; but if the fles

was weak, the spirit was strong, and he made a stron impression upon the audience, and, I doubt not, effect-ed lasting good in the minds of many that heard him. His last speech, in which he narrated some of the wrongs he had endured from the prejudices against his color, affected the people greatly, and is much spoken of to-day. Oh ! it is refreshing to hear the tones of indignation in which many speak of the cruel treatment of the colored people in a Christian and Republican

Many have expressed the desire that Mr. Ren may visit our city once more, when they believe a much larger meeting could be obtained.

We have had much larger meetings in Manche but few, if any, that have done more good. New Hampshire is at this time open to the true

slavery doctrine as I have not known it before for the last fifteen years. 'The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

The conflict between Slavery and Liberty is ing, and to the timid is fearful indeed ; but to the eye of faith, the cause of human rights never presented firmer foundation or a better hope. Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due time we shall reap we faint not."

For God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

MEETING AT SOUTHAC ST. CHURCH On Monday evening last, a large audience was at tracted to the Southas street Baptist Church, to hear an anti-slavery lecture from Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTO of New York.

In the course of his lecture, Dr. Pennington narr ted his experience as a slave, some incidents of his es cape, and also gave a history of the rendition of hi brother and two nephews to slavery by a New York Commissioner, and their redemption therefrom by aid of the benevolent. These facts, together with his reflect tions on American slavery, created a lively interest.

At the conclusion of Dr. P's remarks, ROBERT JOH son called the lecturer's attention to some resolution adopted by the Third Presbytery of New York, and which had created much remark, as Dr. Pennington was reported to have agreed to their passage. He (Mr. Johnson) remarked, that his motives in thus alluding to the subject were of the most pure and friendly character-knowing nothing of the facts himself, but wishing to afford Dr. Pennington the opportunity to set himself right before the people. The resolutions referred to were read by Mr. Samuel Jones, viz. :

" Resolved. That without any reference to the acti and his claim to be a minister of Him who was willing to be made of no rejutation, and who was 'despised and rejected of meu,' a cool imposture. His ensuity to the anti-slavery cause has been unmitigated from the beginning. 'Ma Adams,' says the Worcester Spy, 'is one of the most canting, pro-slavery priests in New England. He is the Boston clergyman who publicly thanked God for the horrible butcheries in Mexico, durin all its interests."

. The Rev. Dr. Pennington, Pastor of the First Cold mons, he declared that the Golden Rule is not at all times obligatory, but must give way to exceptional Marion streets, said that "he could concur in the reso-lution proposed by Dr. Haffield, as it bound no individual to any particular course, nor interfered with the action of the churches." The resolution was then passed."

Dr. PENNINGTON replied, that, with the exception himself, that Presbytery was composed of white men, and that a colored man should not be blamed for their faults. When the resolution was offered, he opposed it. ever more ludicrously misnamed. Read his Reply ! It remarking that whatever resolutions were passed, they is both a literary and a moral curiosity—infernally should not bind his conscience. The version of the mat-pious, transcendantly impudent, grotesquely sophisti-ter as just read was given by a pro-slavery reporter. pious, transcendantly impudent, grotesquely sophisti-cal, insanely incoherent, intensely egotistical, horribly perverse, brutally ill-mannered, and full of numitigated that when the question was first proposed by Mr. John falsehood, cant and rascality. We have printed it ver- son, he considered it an impropriety ; but from what batim, with all its italics, which excellently serve to had been said in answer, he was glad it had been askfix the attention of the reader upon the consummate as- ed. He hoped the little foxes, attempting to destroy surance, folly and wickedness of the writer. It has one the usefulness of those men of God, who were making redeeming feature-its defence of the diabolical system great sacrifices for humanity, would feel rebuked, &c. of slavery, as a righteous institution, is unblushing and Mr. JOHNSON rejoined, that he had done what he did unequivocal. He tells his sneaking interrogator, that from a sense of duty, and that he had determined to do

those of his brothers and sisters, as American bondmen

and bondwomen ; exonerating the slaves from the

charges of theft, &c. &c., so often preferred against

them. How can a chattel steal? He defended the

rifice his enemy's life to secure his freedom deserved to

The Missouri Slave-Catchers .- On Monday

The Missouri Slave-Catchers.—On Monday, the spirons who had attempted to arrest a fagilitie slave in that city on the day previous, without legal suthority, were brought before Justice De Wolf, to an-suthority, and the second state of the second of the second prime state of their testimony was as follows .—The three prisoners, named John Buckhann, (the alleged owner,) George Buchanan and William Grant, seized a megro along the sidewalk for some distance. He succeeded in slong the sidewalk for some distance. He succeeded in elimbing over a fence, but they held on to him, and pulled him back. He caught hold of a tree, but they obligh the tide to by beasting his hands with a pistol. At length, a severe struggle occurred, and the negro area released bimself from their hold, and ran down in the street. He was immediately pursued by the white men, one of whom fired one barrel of a revolving pistol at him, but without effect. He turned down an alley, and caulated, and the three men who had pursued the mer obliged to seek refuge in the Young Amer-ing Saloon, where they were arrested shortly after by the City Marshal of Chienge.

the City Marshal of Chicago. By mutual agreement, the examination of the prison-ers was postponed until Wednesday sffernoon, the 15th inst. The counsel for the prosecution informed the Court that, in addition to the present charge, the pris-oners would then be prosecuted on charges of kidnap-ping and riot. The parties were committed, in default of ball, in \$1000 each.

of ball, in \$100 each.
The Chicago Journal, speaking of the outrage perpetrated in that city, a few days since, by slave-hunters, who appeared there armed with pistols and bowie-knives, and attempted to carry off a colored man, without process of law, mays :-'It seems a little singular that this matter should have been attempted during the present state of public excitement. If the slave-cathers will have the sorriest experiment in the way of fugitive-hunting that ever blotted our history. Common prudence should teach them not to come here, and fire pistols in the streets of Chicago. We cannot but deplore the consequences which are inevitable on such an attempt.'
The Chicago Tribune of the 12th says :-- 'In compa-

The Chicago Tribune of the 12th says :- "In compa ny with four other fugitive slaves, Turner left this city on Sunday evening, on the Chicago branch of the Un-derground Railroad for Canada-the land of freedom; and, consequently, is now in a much more pleasant posi-tion than his attempted captors."

At Kars, on the 17th of August, an en regement took place, which lasted five hours, between Aadji-Valikai and Arpatchai. The casualties on both sides were considerable. The Turks lost 6,000 men and 16 pieces of cannon. The Russians had 5,000 killed, but remained in possession of the field of battle.

Pennsylvania Medical College .- The 5th Pennsylvania Medical College.—The 5th annual report of this institution, established in Phila-delphin, gives a list of thirty students, two of whom are studying under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Ladies' Medical Missionary Society, intending to become mission-ary physicians. At the third annual commencement, the degree of M. D. was conferred on five ladies. On that occasion, the valedictorian, in addressing the graduating class, stated, as an encouragement in the cause of female education, that the number of female physicians now in actual demand in our country, is not less than five thousand.

New Orleans, Sept. 12 .- A terrible riot oc Note Oricans, Sept. 12.—A terrible riot oc-curred in this city last night, between two large parties of Americans and Irishmen, the former being mostly armed with pistols, and the latter with muskets. A great many persons were wounded, and some three or four were killed on the spot. The military were called out, but too late to be of any service, comparative quiet having been restored before they made their appear-

Baltimore, Sept. 15 .- A despatch from A Fiske, Secretary of the Relief Committee at Columbia, says there were forty more deaths by the prevailing epidemic to-day.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 15 .- The cholera ha broken out here with great violence. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but there have been 55 deaths during the last 35 hours. Some of our well-known citizens were carried off after but three or four hours' sickness.

Deaths by Yellow Fever at Charleston and Sarannah.-The deaths at Savannah on Tuesday, were fifty-one, on Wednesday thirty-five, and on Thursday, thirty-four. . An order was received at Macon for fifty coffins

An order was received at Ancor for my counts i five hundred pounds of bread daily for Savannah. At Charleston, on Wednesday, there were twenty-deaths by the fever, and on Thursday nincteen.

Belize, Honduras, has been nearly de stroyed by fire. One hundred and fifty houses \$500,000 worth of property have been destroyed.

Hartford, Sept. 16-Luzeine Rea, who has been for seventeen years a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died very auddenly, this morning, at his residence in this city.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

outh Female Anti-Slavery Society will hol AIR at the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel a The We Interweymouth the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel at Weymouth Landing, commencing on the evening of Monday, October 9th. The Fair will continue through the week, closing on the evening of Famar, the 18th, with a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing. On THURSDAY, 12th addresses may be expected from Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. A very large and elegant variety of articles will be offered for sale.

Donations of Refreshments are respectfully solicited from all the friends of the cause, many of whom, it is hoped, will assist the Fair by their attendance and pat-ronage.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION. The Third Anniversary is at hand of that enterprise which, in the fature history of our country, will be com-memorated as not less beneficent in its effects upon the outer the fast of less beneficent in its effects upon the of the Tes in the harbor of Boston, in November, 1778. The farst of October, 1851, an attempt was made in the city of Syracuss to ENSLAVE a man, under the stands of Stracuss to ENSLAVE a man, under the stands of his official kidnappers, animated by that faith which was taught by the fathers of the American Rev-olution, that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.' All ye, men and women of every religious and po-hor slavery, who have respect for the inalienable rights of man, and who would redeem our Republic from the Researes of Jerry in the achievement of the day to be calebrated. The celebration will take place on Saturday, Septem-be calebrated. The Gelebration will take place on Saturday, Septem-be calebrated. The Gelebration will take place on Saturday, Septem-be calebrated. The Gelebration will take place on Saturday, Septem-be calebrated. The Gelebration will take place on Saturday, Septem-be calebrated. The Gelebration will take place on Saturday, Septem-be calebrated. Mon Gerrit Smith, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Fred-philips, Lucy Stone, and other distinguished friends and advocates of humanity. SAMUEL J. MAY, 'Suba Cammitter.

SAMUEL J. MAY, LUTHER LEE, JAMES FULLER, Sub-Committee. Syracuse, Sept. 11, 1854.

LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION !

The Liberty Party of the State of New York will bold its Nominating Convention on Thursday, the 28th day of September, in the city of Syracuse. The Conven-tion will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The signs of the times forbid the dissolution of this

party. No other party is prepared to fight the great battle of freedom on the ground that Slavery cannot be legalized. Let all who believe that Slavery is too monlegalized. Let all who believe that Siavery is too mon-strous a wrong to be legalized, come together on that day to nominate men to govern us, who will everywhere maintain that there can be no law for Slavery. Hon. Gerrit Smith and other speakers will be present.

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大会に高り	W. W. CHAPMAN,
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REFORM CONVENTION

A Convention of the friends of Reform and Human Progress will be held in Peterboro', N. Y., commencing on Tureday, Sept. 26, 1854, and continuing during four consecutive days. The friends of equal rights, and of

consecutive days. The friends of equal rights, and of the removal of existing wrongs, everywhere, are respect-fully invited to attend and take part in the proceed-ings. A. J. Davis has promised to attend, and many other eminent persons have been invited, and will doubtless be in attendance. Free and full discussion upon all topics in which mankind are interested, may be expected, especially Spiritualism, Anti-Slavery, Tem-perance, and Woman's Bights. Peterboro', Sept. 16, 1854.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LINESVILLE An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Lines-ville, Crawford County, Pa., commencing on Friday, the 29th day of September Instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Baptist meeting-house.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BARRE.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Barre, commenc-ing on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., and continuing through the following day. WENDEL PHILIPS, A. T. Foss, and other able ad-vocates of freedom will address the meeting. D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

T NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD

Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings in PLYMPTON, on Sunday next, Sept. 24, a the usual hours, day and evening. Also, at PLYMOUTH, as follows :--At the Wellington School-house, Sat. eving, Sept. 30. "North School-house, Sunday, A. M., Oct. 1. At Leyden Hall, Sunday P. M. and evening, Oct. 1.

LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in

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September, 1854.

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PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE

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OF PENNSTLVANIA. SESSION OF 1854-5.

THE Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this, the This Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this, the male Medical College in the only regularly charlered Fe-male Medical College in the world, will commence on Saturday, September 30th, 1854, and continue five months and a half, (wenty-three weeks,) closing on Saturday, March 12th, 1855. This is the longest session adopted by any Medical College in the United States.

FACULTY.

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
Edwin Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anntomy.
Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapentics.
Kersey G. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.
William Elder, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jarispru-dence.

Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and

For terms, copies of the Annual Announcement, or for further information, application may be made to DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., Dras of the Events

Dean of the Facul 229, Arch Street, Philadelp Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1854.

A Book of sterling Merit.

RECORDS OF BUBBLETON PARISH.

PAPERS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN MINISTER UNLIKE any of the previous works in relation to the Pastor and People, this book is not designed to show the pecuniary trial to which the dergy are sub-jected, but the difficulties they encounter from the va-rious classes of which societies are composed, in carry-ing out the great reforms of the present day.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SATS OF IT !

Atlas. 'Written in a spirited tone."-An. Citizen.

" The incidents are true to existing facts.'-R. I. Free-The author has keen wit and genial temper.'-Trav.

"Full of interest."-Olive Branch. "Great originality, and deep dramatio interest."-

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A book of great literary merit. -Bangor Whig. A very entertaining book. -N. Y. Day Book. More genius than the "Lamplighter." -E. B.

More genus that the Longregation of the second se

Phil. Mercury. • The book is true as life.'-Salem Gazette. • He holds a strong, sly, and pleasant pen.'-Post. • Draws his materials from experience.'-Common

Draws instantation on Mr. Peppery. '-Transcript.
We know more than one Mr. Peppery. '-Transcript.
'Mr. Blunt is a man of sense.'-Ch. Freeman.
'The noble-hearted Harry Hanson.'-Putnam's.
'The characters of Mr. Arlington and Bobert Fiscal are well drawn.'-Traveller.
'It has more marit.'-Liberator.

'It has rare merit.'-Liberator. 'Worth more than double its price.'-N. Eng. Direc

It is beautifully illustrated from designs by Billings.

Astounding Disclosures !

AMERICAN COURTS.

IN THE YEAR 1854.

WE have just published a work which must astonial the civilized world. It is the

PERSONAL NARRATIVE

A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

Who was imprisoned one month in the comt

-01-

MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS.

It is beautifully interview of the second se

September 22. is4w

AMERICAN LAWS

tory. 'Bur m'-Middleser Journal.

Quite unique.'-Boston Gazette. Outrivals "Sanny Side" and "Shady Side." '-

Maine. 'The ' crowner' of books on the parish.'-Sp. Rep. 'The ' crowner' of books on the parish.'-Sp. Rep.

Here was a move by Chancellor Walworth, to lay the whole subject on the table, which he wished to have put ; but the Chairman, in a few words, expressed a very decided opinion that free discussion should be in no ways checked here.

Mr. Treat again stated that the missionaries had not established schools among the blacks ; but some of the tuchers, and others, have been accustomed to hold irregular schools on the Sabhath for slaves, and the new laws were supposed to have been directed particularly sgainst them. The Choctaws were not very precise in he language of their legislation.

Dr. Dwight then commented on the law, explaining it very clearly. As to the first resolution. On leaving the house this morning, he had been spoken to by many as he walked down the steps and through the aisle-or the ene hand, ' Don 't give up that resolution-stand firm ;' and on the other, ' Do yield, and let us have harmony.' If we desire to please all, without reference to our consciences, we shall please few. No ! we must stand on our consciences. We must retain the resolution, with certain modifications. The Prudential Comnittee has been re-elected five or six times since the publication of that correspondence, and its action has been well known from year to year to have been in unison with the policy there laid down. The Committee do not shrink from the responsibility of recommending the sanction of this well-known policy to the Board. If it is to be condemned, we have not the responsibility. Dr. Bacon gave an illustration of the way this law will work. Taken in its historical construction, it can mean nothing else than this-' No slave shall be taught on these premises.' Does any one pretend to say that the American Board does not approve of the principles that guide this policy ? It is not true to say so. If there are those who would proclaim a new gospel of the hineteenth century, based on the system of slavery, I cannot sacrifice my verdict to please them, or for the sake of retaining their support ; and I say it with all toleunity. I have long guarded my mind against any consideration of consequences in my decisions. Rev. Mr. Reel, of Richmond, opposed the adoption

of the report.

Dr. Tyler moved to strike off the resolutions.

Dr. Riddel, of Pittsburgh, followed on the same side Dr. Patten thought the resolutions were essential to the report. We should adopt a plain, clear position, which can every where be understood. The whole sen-timent of the Eastern churches is decided on this point. The Board owes it to God and to man to define its posi-

President Frelinghnysen recommended leaving th whole matter with the Prudential Committee, as in 1848,-Dr. Tyler acquieseing in the suggestion.

present time ; and should all. Fullsoury a peakin per-mit, I am sure he will accomplish much for the cause. I regret that ill health has for some months deprived the cause of the services of Jonx B. Ferrux, Esq. Of Dr. Pomroy said he would not say a word, did he not feel constrained, from a sense of responsibility to God, to do so ; but he must say that, in his judgment, such a disposition of the matter would not harme the friends of the Board.

Dr. Lyman Beecher said they now had an opports nity to secure to the Board the churches of the West and if they did not act now, in his judgment they would ever have another opportunity. Finally, the report of the Committee was concurred

is, and the resolutions adopted- three to one. The Prodential Committee at first declined voting from motives of delicacy, but on requisition of the

Casir, they all voted in the majority-thus showing their desire to have the sanction of the Board to their policy.

LETTER FROM W. W. BROWN. LONDON, Aug. 29, 1854.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : Having failed in getting a passage in the next Bos- right and duty of the slaves to declare their independon steamer, owing to the berths being all occupied, I ence of the slaveholder or the slave-hunter, at the exhave taken passage in the steamship ' City of Manches- pense of life, if need be. The man who would not sacter.' which leaves Liverpool on the 6th of September. and unless some accident occurs. I shall arrive at Philremain a slave.

I leave my daughters here for a time ; the younges

to continue her studies in France, the eldest as a

teacher in England. In quitting Great Britain, I am

tive as PARKER PILLSBURY. There never was a time

when the people of this country were more eager to

the hand, I must conclude with

rival by his numerous friends.]- Ed. Lib.

Yours, very truly, W. WELLS BROWN.

LEWIS and MILTON CLARK are descendants of an old adelphia on or about the 20th of the month. After an revolutionary soldier, who fought on Bunker Hill and absence of more than five years from the United States. throughout the war; in requital for which, his family I look with a degree of interest to the time when I shall have been doomed to all the horrors of America's ' peagain have the privilege of shaking hands with those noble spirits whose faces I have so often seen in public culiar institution." meetings, and whose voices have so often welcomed me

Mr. Clark paid a feeling tribute to his friend and the devoted anti-slavery advocate. HENRY BIRR. in private. But, oh ! the change that must have taken

LEWIS HAYDEN, by some facts in his own Kentucky place during these five years ! When I look round me life, deepened the impression made by the preceding here, and see so many who were children when I came, speaker's graphic pictures of slavery. At his sugges and who are now grown up, and many who were enjoying health that are now in their graves, it causes me to tion, a committee was nominated to report suitable re-feel that, on my return to America, I shall look in vain olutions, commemorative of the life and labors of Haxfor numbers of faces that I have so often seen, and BY BIRS, late Editor of the Poice of the Fugilize. Boston, Sept. 19, 1854. W. C. N hands that I have so frequently pressed. Although I

have travelled more than twenty thousand miles. CONCERT BY THE LUCA FAMILY. This trio of Musi through the British empire, and delivered more than a cal Brothers, assisted by Miss Allen, were greeted by a thousand lectures, besides attending public meetings. brilliant audience at their opening Concert on Tuesday the time seems short. I have been more than once in evening last. nearly every town in the kingdom, and have made the

Master Cleveland, since his last visit, has augmente acquaintance of some of the finest spirits of the age ; his wonderful power as a pianist, and is justly entitled and it is with a palpitating heart that I look forward to the day when I must bid farewell to a country that to the praise awarded by critics as the 'Strakosh of seems like home, and a people whose hospitality I have America.' Improvement, indeed, has been the motto so long enjoyed. Whether my visit has been of any of the family, and, whether their performances are vocal or instrumental, sentimental, classic or humorous, they never fail to elicit the warmest applanse. As their service to the cause of my enslaved countrymen or not, others must determine. At any rate, it has been stay is limited in this city, we hope a hall will be seof great service to me in enabling me to give my daughters an education, that I could not have given cured in a central locality, and their efforts be rewarded by a thronged assembly, disposed to appreciate the them in the United States, and affording me an oppormusical genius of the Luca Family, who, if they were tunity of forming a more just idea of the governments and people of Europe than I could otherwise have other than colored Americans, would soon win their way to triumphant success. W. C. X.

> Do not fail to read the terrible record of Southe Barbarities on our last page, and the instructive and

glad, however, to leave behind me so able a representa-

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—A VILLANOUS CAPTAIN.— On Friday last, information was received in this city, by the Vigilance Committee, that the barque Franklin, Capt. Cook, of Portland, was at Holmes Hole, with a hear of the wrongs of the American slave than at the present time ; and should Mr. Pillsbury's health per-Capt. Cook, of Portland, was at Holmes Hole, with a fagilive slave on heard ; that the captain had made every effort in his power to obtain a U. S. officer to be send the elaye back. The information was, that, failing in this, the captain set sail. The Franklin was loaded with hard pine, from Jacksonville, Gs., and bound for Bath, Me. Citizens of Bath were immediately notified of the supposed facts in the case, and preparation was made to secure the freedom of the fugility, should be arrive at that port. On Tuesday evening, the Franklin arrived at Bath, and was immediately boarded by a delegation of fac citizens of Bath, when it was ascertained that Capt. Cook remained at Holmes Hole zero deys—so great was his anxiety to send the fugility back. Before he obtained an officer, the slave, understanding what was going on, made his escape from the runned in a sender the secape from the supposed fact. all philanthropists whom I have met in this land, I know of none more devoted, or who would make great-er sacrifices for the slave, than Mr. Estlin. I need not say, that in all his good works, he has a valuable cond-jutor in his amiable and accomplished daughter. Theirs is indeed a life of usefulness. But when I see you, I can tell you more of them and their sacrifices, than I have time now to put on paper. With the hope that I shall in a few days take you by end the fugitive back. Before ne obtained ad onder he slave, understanding what was going on, made he scape from the vessel in one of the beats, neither or which was afterwards heard of by the Franklin. This Capt. Cook abould be passed round, while the citizen of Bath abould be pressed for their promotions and pa-riotism. — Commonwealth, Thursday. [137 Mr. Brown will be warmly welcomed on his ar

The Emigrants Aid Society will pay a prize of \$50 for the best song, to be song by Emigrants to Kansas en route, adapted to a popular melody, or national tune. Communications to be addressed to Thomas H. Webb, Secretary, at Boston. So says the Lisbon, Haverhill. Piermont, Lyme, Hebron, N. Y. Tribune. Selence .

Warlike .- The steamers Gipsey and Mary Meredith Bridge, "... Foley, arrived on Saturday, brought down from Baton Rouge fifteen guns, the weight of each, which is 9930 lbs. We understand that their destination is Key West. It is also said that a large quantity of powder has been or is being shipped to the same point. These shipments are being made in pursuance of orders from the War Department.—N. O. Am. Buil., 11th... price, as Mr. Garris Cornhill.

Colored Physicians .- Two colored men Colored Physicians.—1wo colored men, Dr. J. H. Snowden, and Dr. Daniel Laing, Jr., both thoroughly educated physicians, under the care and ex-pense of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, have sailed for Liberia in the 'Sophia Walker,' the one to be employed at Sinou, and the other on the St. Paul's river, to attend to the newly-arrived emigrants during their acclimation; so that there are now four regular physicians in the employ of the American Colonization Society in Liberia. iety in Liberia.

Normal School at Salem .- The fourth State Normal School at Salem. — The fourth State Normal School, located at Salem, was dedicated on Thursday. The dedication address was delivered by Hon. George S. Boutwell, and speeches were also made by Mayor Andrews, Governor Washburn, President Walker, of Harvard University, Professor Felton, Hon. Asabel Huntington, Hon. C. W. Upham, Nathan Bish-op, Esq., of Salem, Gen. H. A. Oliver, of Lawrence, Hon. Isaac Davis, Judge White and Dr. Sears.

A competent A young man and young woman were found among the rocks, near the Falls, at Patterson, N. J., on Monday morning, where they had lain all night, having fallen down a precipice the night previous. The woman had both her legs and one arm broken, and the man had his back and ribs broken, and was otherwise T WANTEDfive years-until the Apply at the

One Thousand Lives Lost !- The clipper One Industria Lates Loss I - Ine clipper barque Mermaid, arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, brought news that two ships bound to California with Chinese immigrants, had been lost in the China Sea, together with one thousand of their passengers.

Marshfield .- The amount realized from the receeds of the Marshfield Fair, after paying expenses, acceeds \$3000.

* Fixzled Out ! - The second attempt of Douglas and his cabal to force his Nebraska swindle down the throats of the people of Chicago, fixzled out. It did not go off at all. - Chicago Tribune, Sept. 5th.

Maine Election.—The Portland Advertiser publishes returns of votes in 320 towns, by which it appears that the vote of Morrill is 40,018. All others, 32,286. Not a single Administration Sensior has been elected. The election of 107 Representatives is known. 78 of whom are anti, and 20 Administration. [Still later returns indicate that Morrill will lack about a thousand votes to secure his election by the people.]

Vermont Election .- The Vermont Journal has a classification of the Senate and House, which gives the Whigs 21 Senators, the Free Sollers 7, and the Democrats 2. Of the 225 Representatives known to have been obseen, 125 are Whigs, 48 Free Sollers, and

	in Norfolk, under the laws of Virginia, for the CRIME OF TEACHING FREE COLORED CHIL-
	DREN TO READ !!! PRIOR TWENTY CENTS.
	PUBLISHED BY
Friday, " 6. Sunday, " 8.	JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
F WENDELL PHILLIPS.	No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Sept 8. Sw
r Portrait of this eloquent anti- soon be furnished to subscribers.	Indoctrinate the Children,
e, and will be sold at the same n's. Subscriptions received at 21 WM, C. NELL.	And when they grow to be Men and Women, their Principles will be correct!
good colored girl, from 12 to 15	WITH THIS GREAT END IN VIEW, we are is-
nily out of the city, where, if mn- he will be adopted as one of the	Anti-Slavery Picture Books,
ted for travelling with families by	Four of which, with the following tilles, are now ready :
colored women and girls to pro-	PICTURES AND STORIES FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.	THE EDINBURGH DOLL, AND OTHER TALES ; GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES FOR LATTLE CHIL-
colored woman as Housekeeper	DREN ;
ablishment. Apply, immediately, WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.	MINNIE MAY, AND OTHER RHYMES. The Books are ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, and are sold at retail for 124 cents, and at ONE DOLLAR
person wishes a situation as porter el with a gentleman.	per dozen. Anti-Slavery parents will see the impor- tance of circulating such books. FUBLISHED BY
WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.	JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY,
good place for two colored chil- n years old, and the other a girl of	No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Sept. 8. Swis
y become of age. Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.	ANTHONY BURNES
the second s	FAREWELL TO BOSTON.
TICULAR NOTICE.	JUNE 2, 1854.
will be 21 Cornhill, Boston.	A POEM SET TO MUSIC BY J. W.
WLERS, WELLS & CO.,	JUST PUBLISHED BY
ENOLOGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS,	JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
142 Washington street, BOSTON.	No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET. Sept. 8. Swie
Open Day and Evening-Cabinet Free to Visilors.	GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
CORRECT EXAMINATIONS,	FOR SALE OR TO LET.
tten descriptions of character, (at g valuable advice as to the preser- on of health, formation of proper	THE Subscriber has at all times a large number of
faults, restraining of excesses, cor-	I Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sersphines and Parlor Or-

ber of L Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sersphines and Parlor Or-gans for sale or to let, to persons residing in the city or at a distance. Many of these instruments are from the best makers, and either new or have been in use bats a short time. The great variety from which individuals can here select, will insure them perfect satisfaction. Persons hiring, who may conclude to purchase withis one year, will receive a reduction of rent. As excellent opportunity is thus presented to those whe may wish to give an instrument a full trial before purchasing.

OLIVER DITSON. MUSIC PUBLISHER, 115 WASHINGTON STREET. August 4. 4tis. Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

IF any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sum shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this Avia Cristian

anti, last week, was suspended by the Mayor ten days ! for aiding a slaveholder in the seizure of a negro boy, whom he claimed as belonging to him, and for allowing him to take the boy into slavery without a trial. This is the price of kidnapping-ten days' suspension from office ! Policeman Thomas Roberts, of Cincin-

Washington, Sept. 6.—A case of kidnapping and frand is charged against a clerk in one of the de-partments here. It is charged with selling a slave, left with him as collateral security for the payment of a note. The slave is missing, and it is alleged she has been sold to Southern traders.

And complete writ all hours,) including vation and restorat

sahits, correction of hadits, rearraining of excesses, cor-cetting defects, choice of suitable occupations, selection of partners, clerks and apprentices in business, and con ugal companions for life. Young men who choose their business in this way

d get into their true sphere, are almost sure of suc as, as thousands who have tried it are ready to tes

tily. Clerks, apprentices, and helps selected in this way, prove convenient and reliable, as many business men of Boston have by experience proved. In the training of youth, an examination will be found an invaluable of youth, an examination will be found an invation guide, and mave much trouble and perplexity. Those who are debilitated and weakly will get jun such advice as will most effectually restore them ' health, and save them from the evils of quack medicin

health, and save them from the evils of quark health, and drugs. Books of Phrenology, Physiology, Water-Cure, Ph nography, Psychology and kindred subjects, for sale the lowest prices. All Fowlers & Wells's publication including the Phrenological and Water-Cure Journe are sent by mail, or farnished to Agents from this off at the same prices as from New York. Fowners & Wells, D. P. BUTIME, C. J. HAMBLETO Sentember 22. 3t

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POETRY

From the Vermont Tribune.

SPIRIT OF PREEDOM. I come, on the breath of morning I haste, From the dewy mend and the desert waste, From the tiny flower that wakes at morn; On the zephyr's wings I am gently borne, From the voice of the carrolling bird I come, In the breast of each freeman I make my hom

From the verdant fields, the bleating flocks, The vales, the hills, and the craggy rocks, From the towering pine that eradles the wind, The thick-woven forest that shelters the hind; From the lofty Green Mountains I come, I come In the breast of each freeman I make my home.

I come from the rill, the river, the main, In the cutaract flow I'm re-echoed again; I come in the voice of the tempest dark, I come in the lightning's vivid spark; On the wings of the fireting winds I come, In the breast of each freeman I make my home

I come as the Pilgrim's voice once more, In the waves that lash Plymouth's rock-bound al I come from the fields with the battle made red, I come from the graves of the veteran dead ; From Vernon's Mount with tears I come; In the breast of each freeman I crave a home Yes, I come from the isles of the fathomiess sea. I come on the winds so tameless and free, come from the hand that created the sod. I come at the glorious mandate of God, From the mighty God, in his voice I come, In the breast of each freeman I make my home He that created from darkness the light, Created and holds me in the power of his might; No tyrant can tame me; might fetter as soon The whirlwind wild, or hot simoon ! In the power of his might I come, I come, Till creation is mine, my limitless home.

THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

BT JOHN G. WHITTIER. We cross the prairie, as of old The Pilgrims crossed the sea, To make the West, as they the East The homestead of the free.

We go to rear a wall of men On freedom's Southern line. And plant beside the cotton tree The rugged Northern pine !

We're flowing from our native hills, As our free rivers flow; The blessing of our mother land Is on us as we go.

We go to plant her common schools On distant prairie-swells, And give the Sabbaths of the wild The music of her bells.

Upbearing, like the ark of old, The Bible in our van, We go to test the truth of God Against the fraud of man.

No pause, no rest, save where the streams That feed the Kansas run, Save where our pilgrim gonfalon

Shall flout the setting sun ! We'll sweep the prairie, as of old Our fathers swept the sea, And make the West, as they the East,

The homestead of the free ! THE PREEMEN'S SONG.

Tunn-' Scots who has wi' Wallace bled.' Men, who bear the Pilgrims' name, Men, who love your country's fame, Can you brook your country's shame, Chains and slavery?

Traitors, shaped in Southern mould, Have our honest birthright sold ; Wolves are set to guard our fold ; Shame ! Democracy !

Hunted in his native lair, Furious fights the Northern bear; Woe to those who rouse his ire;

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.
Anyol Again in Alabama. The Marder of Department of the Again of the Section of the Baser, Barder of Marders Burner Burner of Marders Burner Burner Burner Burner of Marders Burner B

Attempted Outrage by Negrocs-Summary Punish-ment of the Perpetrators-Through a private letter from Liberty, received last night, we are informed of a mob has under all such circumstances, and the only thing we blame the citizens of Liberty for in this matpunishment. We are the advocates and defer

mob law under all such circumstances, and the only white one. This would have been allogether just, and infinitely more as indicated of punishing them as they did. Hanging only have been allogether just, and infinitely more as and outnaws were warned to leave the place. By constrained to rebuke or censure men for acting the set of the rybor. A set of the rybor of the citizens of Liberty have done. They did there the public judgment anywhere in the failing his neighbors' dogs, and was, in fact, a terror in the neighborhood. Sopposing he was the person of his matter done. They did there had killed his own. He score vergeance, and so had atrocious outrage committed by a response to his matter. Mr. O. E. Johnson, moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands and conveying him to the periors of Allowards him for the purpose of his matter, who he negro full heart to sessition, and on his reply. Mr. Johnson moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands and conveying him to the feily. (Mr. Johnson moved towards him for the purpose of his matter, who he negro full him to the sprone of the strong on the sessition, and ot his reply. Mr. Johnson moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands and conveying him to the deity. (Mr. Johnson moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands and conveying him to the deity, (Mr. Johnson moved towards him for the purpose of the section has recently been ill, and was quite weak; high is hands and conveying him to the purpose of the section has necessited down, and erdenvorted to the door, when Anderson and then absolved the section as the section of the section was antigeness and sections of the section was and conveying him to the parameter of the section was dotted down, and erdenvorted to the door, when Anderson from a position the section has the section have and the only while matter has a section of the section was and conveying the to the section and fortung—done has house. Fortunately, two gentlemen son thready his to town, and of the matter h

THEOLIBERATOR.

man went to where the boy was, and ordered him back, when he struck his master with the southe in the

the Governor has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the negro. We have heard that the negro is concealed in a large swamp, which is surrounded by hundreds of people, armed. It is feared that the people will lynch him, if taken. When we hear the full particulars, I will forward you.—Georgetown, (Del.) cor. in Wilmington Journal.

A Horrid Traggedy.—The Victoris (Texas) Advocate of the 22th ult says: 'On last Sunday morning, Mr. from strat, on the west side of the river, yas found dead in a path near the field of Dr. John A. Oats. His brider. Both had been instantly killed by a charge or harges of buckshot, which took effect in the head of the river. and the left breast, the shoulder, and the abdo men of the deceased. Dr. Oats immediately deliver immedif up to the sheriff for safety, in consequence, at instant, of the occurrence being so near his residence to the deceased. Dr. Oats immediately deliver instant, of the occurrence being so near his residence instant, of the occurrence being so near his residence instant. In the meantime, the coroner held and a stated, of the occurrence being so near his residence instant de same to his death by a shot instantiet deliver that he was likely to be suppected, and alseled for may sected that John A. Oats caused the desth of the shot and residence before them, hey strongly so pected that John A. Oats caused the desth of the shot instantion. In the meantime, the coroner held and a send the doctor for the information received is, that he was likely to be suppected, and alseled for may sected that John A. Oats caused the desth of the shot is count, by stabling blan with a dirk it is the hatdo to the decoased, which result of a send resulted in the recognizance of Dr. Oats to the introduction the sector is the decoased of three thousand to receive the body of the decoased of three thousand to the sector. A more the marker, who was present at the cathibrito, the introduction that he associated into the also of the sector into the fore Justice Moody occupied meant to the fore a moment, but immediately diverse with his pistori, and master, who was present at the cathibrito, the introduction the body of the deceased of the Aramon, and the billed Contro A fore the need. Hechoiser died instantly, and Mitchelman.—A here here the doct of the shot is death by a shot in the information and sentence of his hon

Horrible and Mysterious Murder in Louisiana.

and the body of the murdered woman partially con-sumed. All that is yet known of this revolting tragedy is from the two little children, who state that during the night, some one entered the house, and, after some loud words had passed, a struggle ensued between their mother and the person, the former having been knocked down and afterwards struck several times; that after they had been similarly treated, the door was fastened and the house set on fire, which prevented them from succeeding in the attempt they made to rescue the body of their almost helpless mother from the flames, they being forced to creep out of the window to save their own lives. From all the circumstances connected with the character of the deceased, together with the revelation made by the children, we are disposed to bewith the character of the deceased, together with the revelation made by the children, we are disposed to be-lieve that the perpetrator of this unprovoked murder was a lawless black, who, knowing her defenceless situ-ation, forcibly outraged her person, and afterwards re-sorted to this hellish extremity to conceal the sot. After writing the above, we learned that it was the opinion of a majority of the neighbors, that the perpe-trator of the murder was not a negro.

Shooting in New Orleans .- W. C. Highams engineer, belonging to New York, was shot at New Or-lens, a few days since, by John Chandler, formerly of Boston. The wound proved fatal. Both the parties are said to be respectably connected. Chandler has been arrested. There had been a previous quarrel be-tween the parties, who lived next door to each other, in consecutions of a discrement between the constructions of the provided the state of the sta been arrested. There had been a previous quarrel be-tween the parties, who lived next door to each other, in consequence of a disagreement between their respective mistresses, and Highams had paid a visit to Chandler at the Circus street infirmary, where the latter was apothecary, and challenged him to fight, giving Chand-ler the choice of modes. The latter manifested no dis-position to accept the offer, and Highams and his friend left. On Monday night, Highams was returning home, when he saw Chandler sitting upon the door-steps of his house, smoking a cigar. Some words passed between them, when Chandler threw the cigar in Higham's face. The latter sprang back; as he did so, Chandler shot him, the ball entering his right breast just below the nipple. Highams fell to the ground, and Chandler fired at him a second time, wounding him in the hij. Hig-hams died in less than half an hour after receiving the wound. Mr. Highams was about 35 years of age, and left a legion of friends. He was a very quiet and inof-fensive young man, and was celebrated as a most ac-complished billiard player, which was a very favorite amusement with him, though he was so sensitive that he never would play if any one bet on his performance. Mr. Chandler has also borne, hitherto, a very high rep-utation.

Murder in Mississippi .- A Mr. Neal, cousin of Murder in Mississippi.—A Mr. Neal, cousin of our townsman M. F. Nesbit, was recently most fiendlishly murdered and sunk in the Yanco river, near the dwel-ling of a man by the name of Browning, in Sunflower county. Circumstances pointed to Browning and his son as the perpetators of the foul deed. Poor Neal, it seems, had made his will, and it was thought had given his property, amounting to some two or three thousand dolars, to the Brownings, and they wished, it is sup-posed, to hasten the reception of the legacy. Luckily, however, they are not mentioned in the will. The evidence against the Brownings is mainly cir-cumstantial, but so cogent and irresistible as to rivet conviction of their guilt.—Lexington [Mis.] Advertiser.

Horrible and Mysterious Murder in Louisians.—A horrible murder was committed, about two weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Forksville, Ouachita parish, the victim being a poor widow woman named Jones, who resided with her two small children in a log school house. The building was set on fire and burned down, and the body of the murdered woman partially con-sumed. All that is yet known of this revolting tragedy is from the two little children, who state that during the night, some one entered the house, and, after some loud words had passed, a struggle ensued between their mother and the person, the former having been knocked

Killed.—We learn that a fatal renconter took place at Holywood, Sunday evening last, between a man named Marphy, who resided a short distance from the place, and Mr. Sampson, bar-keeper at Freeman's, in which the former was shot, and instantly killed. Marphy, being intoxicated, insisted upon Sampson giving him a drink, which was refused. He then at-tempted to gain admittance to the bar-room through the front door, but finding it impossible, determined to get in at the back door. He succeeded in entering the billiard room adjoining the bar-room, and with a Colt revolver, advanced and ordered Mr. Sampson to give him liquor. That gentleman, finding his life menaced, and seeing no opportunity of escape, seized his gun and fired. The ball took effect in a vital part, and after a and seeing no opportunity of escape, seized his gun and fired. The ball took effect in a vital part, and after severe struggle for the mastery, he expired.

Severe struggle for the mastery, he expired. Murders in Mississippi.—From the Grenada (Miss.) Republican, we learn that Mr. James R. Gillepie, son of Dr. Allen Gillespie, of that place, was abot and killed by a man named May, in Calhoun county, on last Sun-day, the 6th inst. There had long been a difficulty be-tween them. May, at last advices, was undergoing an examination before a magistrate. The (Miss.) Southern. Advocate of Aug. 16 gives an account of a bloody murder committed upon Major J. G. Pett, an old gentleman of nearly four score, about three miles from Harrisonburg, who was found dead, shot through both knees by a rifle ball, and it is re-ported his neck broken, on Tuesday, 8th inst. He is supposed to have been killed by Benjamin Stanley, with whom he has had a falling out, as is said, of long standing. standing.

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Outrageous Murder.—A Mr. Neal, cousin of our townsman, M. F. Nesbitt, was recently most fiendishly mardered and sunk in Yazoo river, near the dwelling of a man by the name of Browning, in Sunflower counof a man by the name of Browning, in Sunflower coun-ty. Circumstances pointed to Browning and his sor as the perpetrators of the foul deed. Poor Neal, it seems, had made his will, and it was thought had given his property, amounting to some two or three thousand dollars, to the Brownings, and they wished, it is sup-posed, to hasten the reception of the legacy. Luckily, however, they are not mentioned in the will.—Lexing-ton (Miss.) Advertiser.

Attempted Assassingtion—A Mysterious Affair.— Mile David M. Fulton, Canton, Madison county, was quietly asleep in his room at Cooper's Well, between 11 and 12 on last Friday night, some fiend entered, and placing a revolver close to his head, fired upon him The ball entered near the crown, passed to the forehead and was extracted the next day. The skull was not fractured, and Major Fulton is considered in no danger. but it is almost a miracle that he was not almost instant to create the impression that his intended victim had committed suicide, and immediately fied. Gentlemen committed suicide, and immediately fied. Gentlemen who left the Well on Sunday say that no cluc had been obtained to lead to the detection of the perpetrator of this dastardly and cold-blooded deed. Major F., it is well known, is an orderly citizen and an amiable gen-tleman, and was not aware that he had an enemy. It is the impression that the assassin made a mistake in his man—that he designed to murder some one else.— *Jäckson (Mist.) Mercury, Aug.* 29. Bloody Affair at Port Gibson.—Our readers are aware, says the Natchez Free Trader of the 15th, that some weeks since, Mr. G. V. Moody and Mr. Bland had a bloody rencontre, in which the latter was shot by the former in the abdomen. Another affair commend the

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New Book Store for New Books

THOMAS CURTIS. 184 ABCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH.

PHILADELPHIA

OFFERS to his friends and the public a surfly selected stock of Books, embracing all the se and popular works of the day. Unlike many book lers, Thomas Currits will open his shelves to all his books imported from the continent of Europeer Each at a small per centage. Liberal books or pamplient freed wholesale or retail. An assortment of Statiser, plain and fancy, &c. His friends are in vited to all THOMAS CURRY

THOMAS CURTIS, 184 Arch Street above Sun Philadelphia, August 16. 3m

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is under the medical direction of a SETH ROOMERS, and is well arranged for training

at all seasons. TREMS.-Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For ing ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. April 14.

WATER-CURE

AT NEW IPSWICH. N. H. MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long type MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long up: mence in Water-Cure treatment, now announces the public that she has lately made additions to here commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully tients that may place themselves under her cara he residence is three miles from Mascon Village, the press terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads. Terms, more favorable than at most establishmen of the kind. New Ipswich, June 9. Sm

New Era in Healing. CURE BY NUTRITION.

D'SPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all fru of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRINA, without medicine.

To LAROY SUNDERLAND :

To LaRoy SUNDERLAND: DRAN SIR.—I take this opportunity to inform you is you have completely cured me of chewing and sating tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having gim thirty pounds during the three months I have been us your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any use of money to me, and I thank you a thousand time. H. H. CLARI South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854.

Pamphlets of Information, respecting this is nethod of Cure, for sale at the office of this pape, at sent by ma June 9. ail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

IMPRO/ED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

as it produces new hair where baldness had take as if produces new Dair where balones and an place. Her obemical researches have developed an initia-ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desident looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovsing th complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commedaj itself to favor. For all her compounds and their spi-cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no psy. Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, s at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M. 10, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewher which can be seen by those who desire. which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

SEPTEMBER 22

Let them turn and flee

From our mountains in the North, Freedom's legions sally forth . Shouting o'er the trembling earth, Death to slavery !

> Raise the standard in the van. Sacred to the Rights of Man; Tyrants ! meet us, if ye can ! We are ready, now.

Ere a score of years be past, Slavery shall breathe her last; Spike the colors to the mast; Hurrah for Liberty !

IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGING UP. It isn't all in 'bringing up.'-Let folks say what they will : To silver scour a pewter cup. It will be pewter still. E'en he of old, wise Solomon. Who said, 'Train up a child,' If I mistake not, bad a son Proved rattle-brained and wild.

A man of mark, who fain would pass For lord of sea and land, May have the training of a son, And bring him up full grand; May give him all the wealth of lore. Of college and of school, Yet, after all, may make no more Than just a decent fool.

Another, raised by Penury .Upon her bitter bread, Whose road to knowledge is like that The good to heaven must tread, Has got a spark of Nature's light, He'll' fan it to a flame, Till in its burning letters bright The world may read his name. If it were all in 'bringing up,' O ! 'tis n't all in 'bringing up,' Let folks say what they will; Neglect may dim a silver cup-It will be silver still.

From the New Haven Register. REQUIEM Thou wert awcary, beloved ! Weary with watching and pain, For the night which betokened no r For the cloud which was chary of rain : As settles the hush of the gloaming To solitude holy and deep," Beniguly, our Pather delighted To give thee, beloved, His sleep.

Thou wert athirst, my beloved ! Wan with the fever of care, And so grattle beside the ' still wait How did he beeken these there ! Evermore shielded from danger, Beautiful spirit, abide ! Therefore we say, 'She is youder ! Not that our Eleanor died.

aniar when occurred in Nelson county, Va., on the 18th, two days before the letter was written: 'I had not thought that so heart-rending a scene from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would come under my own pheervation. Day before yesterday, a slave, a young man in the prime of life, was whipped to death by the overseer of a plantation in this neighborhood. "He was worth \$1000." The overseer field him in the barn, and beat him for four hours. I am told that'he was whipped for a very trifling offence. When so exhausted that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with brine; then whipped and washed again. This was repeated pix times. He was tied soon after breakfast, and releas-d about 4 o'clock, and sent to the field to work. He lainted in the field. A shower came up, and he con-rived to get into the barn, where he died. While the verseer was beating him, he begged him to shoot him. While he could speak, be kept moaning. 'Oh ! pray, nassa ! Oh ! pray, massa !' His master and mistress re not at home. There is great indignation in the digfborhood against the overseer, but what they will y lo about i, I cannot say. This is not the first legree ase I have 'heard tell about,' but it is the first grea-time Legree case that has fallen under my observation. The overseer has to been arrested, and moves about as if he had dowe nothing uncommon."

the dy and willingham.
Of eix more shooting and stabling seenes, recorded the appears that the wretch had given some significant in the provide to some of the negroes on the lot, and the side to the negroes on the lot, and be safe from pursuit. If there is any truth in these statements, the matter demands the vigilance of a short distance, where he could stay as long as here are such here) to certain and speedy punishnest.
Mr. Johnson is confined to bix room on account of the indiger of a very triding such exercise to town, and he will, receive the ponishnent he so righty meritand to the negroe, and it is said he attempted to draw on the person of the negroe, and it is said he attempted to draw on the person of the negroe, and it is said he attempted to draw on a knile. Harrison, formerly representating bin, while file falter of Covin received a severa wound the source in Falls, or Molesnan county. He escaped on before he was anrested. His examination will be had as soon as Mr. Johnson is able to come to town, and he will, would. Advertiser, Aug. 8.
A Slare Whipped to Death. - We have just received a factor from a genileman who has been observing mean in the prime of life, was written on the 20th ways before the letter vas written:
'I had not thought that so heart-rending a sever of a plantation in this neighborhood. ''He was worth \$1000.''' The overseer tiel him in the baside on the act to eave him of the robery, raised a writy of marching to rows, but had been prevented by the ferry-ana, who had been work \$1000.''' The overseer tiel him in the brain would come under my way beer work \$1000.''' The overseer tiel him in the brain which head head head head head head him family head and was equickly on Black's trail. They was one foot. The party divided of the murder. Mr. H's horee with pool and was due down and re the was the deal new hole bottom on foot. The party divided the tried to the start of the marked in the bottom on foot. The party divided the tried to the st

Dreadful Murder in Mississippi .-- W. A. Kollings Dreadful Murder in Mississippi.-W. A. Kollings-worth, a prominent clinen of Jefferson county, Miss., was most brutally murdered on the 20th ult. It ap-pears his servants were awakened in the night, and discovered the house on fire. They rushed into his room, and found him dead in bed, with his children asleep by his side, drenched in his blood. The chil-dreu and the body of the father were conveyed to a yard, and in a few minutes, the house was reduced to ashes. The wounds, inflicted with a hatchet, were found on the head of the unfortunato man. It is sup-posed the foul dead was committed by one of three run-away slaves. away slaves.

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were Dr. Witchen, and Dr. Ewing of shots, Dr. Ewing de of Dr. Witchen, and Dr. Ewing, 3 as the friend of Beechnor, the Major Kelly declined, then he [Major Kelly] would meet him [Dr. Ewing,] as the friend of Beechnor, the Kully accepted the former proposition. Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor, Dr. Witchen into his side.

meet him [Dr. Ewing.] as the friend of Beechnor, the next morning. Kelly accepted the former proposition. Dr. Witchen intimated that be was satisfied as far as Dr. Beechnor was concerned, but declined anything further. Dr. Beechnor did not consider this satisfactory, and declined receiving it, stating at the same time the conditions on which he would leave the ground. No adjustment was made, and they left the field to meet the next day at 3 o'clock, r. m. on the opposite side of the river, with shot guns, with sixteen buckshot, at thirty paces. The parties, however, were arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. We are gratified to learn that the fafair ended without fail consequences.—Mississippi Free Trader, Aug. 19.

Bloody Affray.—Our city was thrown into a state of painful excitement on yesterday evening, about seven of the form Monroe, between a man name George Point fred Mason and Mr. George Shaw. It seems that Mr. Shaw, while riding on High street, near the residence of Mr. Scofield, was assailed with a came by Mr. Mason also on horseback, after which both parties dismounted form the parties, within the precincts of this powie-knife or dirk, three times, behind the left in the strick-tat, after which he was stabbed by Mason with a boriek-knife or dirk, three times, behind the left in the write, half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Shaw's wounds are considered dangerous, and perhaps mortal after Murder, Aug. 30.
 Shot.—We understand from a citize of the seven of the seven and the seven the seven of the seven the seven of the seven the seven apprehended.—Mississippi Free Trader, Aug. 30.

Free Trader, Aug. 30. Shot.---We understand from a citizen of Greenville, Alabama, that James Williams, who was so desperately rounded in the affray in which young Mr. Gafford was illed, that it was thought be could not recover, was kil-ed in that town on Monday evening last. Williams had o far recovered as to be able to leave his room, and at bout 4 o'clock, r. m., on Monday, he stepped into the orch of his house, apparently to get a drink of water, when he was instantly shot. Two reports of a gun were userd. His body was found to be riddled with buck-hot. He died in an hour after he was shot. It was not hown who fired the gun, and our informant seemed to hisk that the people of the village would put themselves o but little trouble to find out. An inquest was held, ut no facts were elicited going to show who was the erpetrator of the deed.---Montgomery Advertier.

A Runaway Negro Shot .-- Three men, reside A Russway Negro Shot.—Three men, residents of ort Pickering, we believe, night before last, got in avail of a runsway negro, and in their exgerness to spure him, and thus secure the reward offered for his pprehension, they fired several shots at him, one of his hot effect, breaking two of his ribs. The wound, hogh severe, is not considered a dangerous one. The may will fired the stocessful shot immediately made off, and is supposed to be now lurking about Fort Pickering, he police were on the search for him yesterday, but he ad not been arrested at last accounts. His accoun-loss conversed the wounded negro to the calaboose for sectory and on the City Marshal learning the facts, o put them under arrest, and placed them under lack and key.—Mamphis Waig, Aug. 15.

WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, "No. 36 WASHINGTON ST.,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

STILL continue in successful operation; and having been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the ind in the city.) the proprietors feel confident that they an now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequality,

No person is expected to take a likeness that is not perfectly satisfactory. Remember the old place, **EF** 36 Washington stret, near Cornhill.

May 26. 4m.

West India Emancipation.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, "I Speech by W.M. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at As-ington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, as the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, sign copy, 6 centa; per dozen, 50 cents- at cost price, for cheap distribution. It makes a neatly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great stragging England, for the abolition of British Colonial sharr, from its commencement to its termination-exhibit the behavior of the West India planters-shows her the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the chapels destroyed, and what have been the result of the Act of Emancipation-&c. &c. COR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill,

was committed at Hanksville, in the southern part of this county, on Saturday last. William Hunter, with-out any apparent provocation, killed Jackson Hudgins with a double-barrelled shot gun. The difficulty is said to have been caused by a woman. Hunter was, or is, the husband of the woman. He mounted the first horse he came to, defied pursuit, and left the country. --Ibid.

We learn that in Cabarris county, ist week, a man by the name of Holbrooks hung his own son. Hol-brooks had sent his son off to some neighbor's house, to procure something to eat, and he returned without it. Holbrooks then sent him back, and threatened that if he returned again without it, he would hang him. The boy returned again as before, whereupon his fa-ther took him out to a tree, and hanged him. The murderer has been arrested.

Hanging a Slace for Firing a Barn.-On Saturday last, the negro Tom, belonging to Mr. Carlin, of this parish, was tried by a jury of slave owners, in pursu-nance of the act of '46, for burning a stable belonging to his master. The case was a clear one, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of September next.-Planter's Banner, (Miss.) Aug. 21.

Shocking Murder in Louisville, Ky .- The Con

Lices conveyed the wounded negro to the calaboose for site-keeping, and on the City Marshul tearning the facts, op to them under street, and placed them under lock and key.—Memphis Whig, Aug. 15. Street Marder.—Josephus Brewer, elerk of steamer finnesota Belle, was mortally stabbed in the streets of t. Louis on Tuesday last, by a Frenchman called Joe Uvarez. He had beaten a younger brother of the late er.

A FRESH SUPPLY. THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, sol by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discu-sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philad-phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last Price, 31 ets. single-\$1.00 for 4 copies.

CAPE COD

WATER-CURE.

A N Establishment of this character has commenced at Harwich, under the direction of GILBERT SWITH, Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss ELLER M. SMITH, Assistant.

Address, Dr. W. Frann, Harwich Port, Mass

DISCOURSES

ON THE Rendition of Anthony Burns.

THE following publications on this atrocious cet-rage on the rights of man and the law of God av for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill -

"The New Crime against Humanity'-A sermes by Theodore Parker. Price 25 cts.

Incodore Parker. Price 25 cts.
The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.⁴ A discourse by James Preema Clarke. Price 10 cents.
The Crisis of Freedom.⁴ A sermon preached in Lynn, by Samuel Johnson. Price 12j cts.
The Bard Burley Statement Price 12 cts.

by Samuel Johnson. Price 124 ets. ⁴ The Bad Friday.⁴ A sermon preached in West Rer-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 124 ets. Massachusetts in Mourning.⁴ A sermon preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 ets.