TIERS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEM s, if payment be made in advance. all remittances are to be made, and all letters

ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to (rd, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, the Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are auel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The feloring gentlemen constitute the Financial te, but are not responsible for any of the debts de paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of action are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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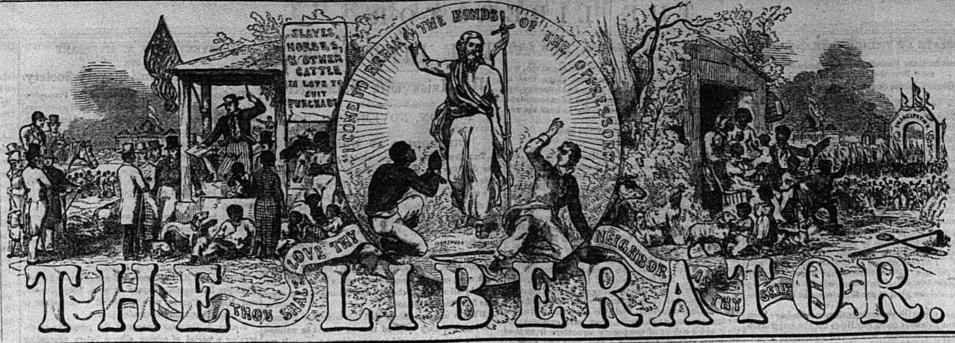
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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

FF 'Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

BECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR BLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 1059.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE ELECTIONS AT THE NORTH.

We have referred to the calm and quiet condithe Southern mind, in contrast with the agand fusions which characterize the pending eal contests at the North. It must not be sed, lowever, that the South is calm and quiasse it is an indifferent spectator of the as exhibited at the North. At no time have people of the South watched with more, solicithan at present the probable course of politi-rents. Southero men are calm because they letermined to maintain their rights; but they not choose to manifest distrust of their Northbrethren in anticipation of the results for ich they are looking with so much anxiety. The owing remarks by the Lynchburg Virginian, we ink, may be regarded as a fair specimen of the abern mind in regard to the political aspect of

NORTHERN ELECTIONS. The elections now in pross in the free States are suggestive of serious ction to the people of the South. The test is decion to the people of the South. The test is ale upon the Nebraska Bill in all of them. The real of that measure is the war-cry. Old land-irks are being obliterated, and everything is ale to turn upon an issue purely sectional. Abunding or practising the precepts of the Bibleanting conservatists—ambitious demagogues, ever hes capable of riding upon it into office-and evin-seem combined into hostility to this meaer an-seem combined into nostility to this mea-sure of justice to the South. The Whig party is absolutely disorganized, and has become abolition-ied. If there be any Northern Whigs opposed to these incendiary movements, they preserve a sipere-the type, with Southern Whigs, of consertism--has never yet raised his voice against the mad schemes and triumphant combinations of Sew-ard. The abolition element has been allowed to ated in the selection of candidates and the for-ation of platforms. Fillmore and his friends, scious of their weakness, or perhaps sympathiz-

ing fully with this traitorous fanaticism, have unof the canvas in New York. In fact, the state of things in the North goes far to induce the belief that the organization of parties is rapidly tending to regular, associated war upon the South. It is not at all improbable that the next Congress will present an overwhelming majority of Northern members pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Bill. ach a fact cannot fail to produce a state of feeling no means favorable to tranquillity and peace. We are of those who believe that the Union of the States is in far greater danger now than in the struggle of 1850. At that time, Webster and Fill-

nore sustained the Compromise. Webster is in his grave now, and Fillmore, like Achilles in his ant, declines to strike a blow for those Southern Whigs whose mistaken idol he is. There is not-National reputation seeking to moderate the sterm of fanaticism. Everett, upon whose shoulfall, turned a handsome penny by a publication as his literary executor, went into the Senate, deserted the South, and, in association with Seward, spoke and voted against the Nebraska Bill. Sewand is undisputed head of the Northern Whig party. He controls its policy, and pulls the strings which move the machinery of its organization. Filmore and his friends, if not identified with ain, have at last acquiesced in his lenders by a seemed to his supremacy. From the Whig party assented to his supremacy. him, have at last acquiesced in his leadership, and of the North there cannot, consequently, pected the slightest aid in the great struggle com-

Another powerful element-enlisted against the South is the religious sentiment. Until the agita-tion of the Nebraska Bill, Northern preachers kept within the proper sphere of their holy duties. They selected texts for their sermons from the Bible, and not from sections of laws before Congress. They prached religion, and not politics. But now the pulpit has become one of the main organs of fasaticism—one of the conduits through which flows the tarbid and poisoned stream of treason and abditionism. These preachers will exert a powerful influence upon public sentiment. Many a plain and unthinking Christian, who else would have gone to his grave loving God and loving his country, will be made to believe that the emancipation the slave is a religious duty, and record his vote with reference to that mad and impossible object. olitical ambition is an element difficult to control Religious abolition is a powerful force, whose de-structive energy is the more dangerous from the ery sincerity of its delusion. Common effort has rushed the one. Nothing less than a combined and vigorous resistance can control the other.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Banner. REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We see by the last Carolinian that the Grand Jary of Richmond have had the singular good sense and independence in a recent presentment to de-chare to the country their belief that the restrictions upon the slave trade on the African coast are both detrimental to the interests of the South and to the physical and moral-nature of the negro him-It is refreshing, in these days of demagogueis and of truculent subserviency to a great pub-lic opinion, to see men in high responsible positions daring to think for themselves, and to publish to the world an opinion that has yet found a genial resting place only in the minds of those am from prejudice and fanaticism, and whose thar foresight, make them the trusty pioneers of approaching moral revolutions.

This is not the first time that we have had an portunity of expressing our view on this interng question, as the conductor of a very responportion of the influence of the Press, and since then we have had the cheering satisfaction of finding carself sapported by a journal of Charleston, whose energy and independence is fast giving it friends in svery part of the State; we refer to the Charleston Sandard. There is a remarkable quality possessed by truth, which is alike its vindicator and ar Spessive principle that overleaps its frontiers for the sure conquest of new domains; it is the beautifal manner in which the different parts of the frametrical whole dove-tail into each other. The ill fanaticism of abolition, contrary to the expec tons of its votaries, has the effect in the South now read and known of all men, of bringing about a thorough investigation of the principles that lie at the bottom of slavery—an investigation conductof ander the light and touch stone of reason, expolicney and revolation; and the result has be a complete, triumphant confirmation of the public and in its justice and right.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Once, slavery was defended in our midst, simply on the ground of expediency; now, it is only here and there, and in communities whose concentrated denominationalism admits no rays from without, that a single individual is net who believes that that a single individual is met who believes that slavery is a moral evil in any other sense than poverty and war is an evil. This great point being gained, its intimate relation to another of equal importance is destined to revolutionize public opinion, even there too. Already are inquiring logical minds reaching out to lay hold of this fulcrum; and why not? The wonder is they have not done so long and. What long wars of accomplaint without so long ago. What long years of accumulated misery it would have prevented, and how many thousands of benighted heathens it would have introduced into the very effulgence of a redeeming grace and of a pure civilization, at a cost of life and of treasure that is a trifle compared with the vast expense of Missionary operations on the deadly coast of Africa! Why not!

e repeat again.
If slavery is just and right in the sight of Godnay, one of his own arrangements, in our present fallen state—how can the buying and selling of slaves, if conducted with the honesty and regular-ity claimed for the other departments of business, be a moral evil, of a nature and tendency to draw down upon it the opprobrium of moral and Chris-tian men! This is a question that does not require the accumen and subtlety of schoolmen to answer, and it is one that the natural process of truth making so obvious that soon thousands will be asking it and forcing an answer undistorted rejudice, fanaticism, or a sickly sentimentality. in practice, any longer than the short intervals al-lowed for men to grasp and assimilate its inevitable

If slavery be a moral evil, to be got rid of as soon is possible, the slave trade in Africa, if rightly conducted, is a moral evil of the same nature, and also the baying and selling of slaves among our-selves at home, which the best men practise with-out a scruple; and on the other hand, if slavery is not a moral evil, then it is impossible to convince an intelligent people that the trade in slaves, which originated and supports that institution, can be an evil, in the view of a Christian morality. This is the substance of the moral and religious view of

From the Culpepper (Va.) Observer .. BARNUM AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

We call the attention of the public to a daring act of kidnapping by P. T. Barnum's travelling Museum Company, at Madison C. II., on the night of their exhibition at that place. On the morning of their departure, Mr. Wm. T. Fooshee found that his boy William, 17 years of age, did not make his appearance as usual. Upon inquiry of one of his other servants, Mr. Fooshee was told that Wil-liam had, no doubt, ran away, that the showmen had tried to get him to go, too. Upon inquiry, other servants in the village, to the number of five or six, testifiedthat the same gang had tried to persuade them off. On this information, Mr. Fooshee came in pursuit to this place but did not find his extinctly true that anywhere executive true that any true that anywhere executive t came in pursuit to this place, but did not find his boy. Believing that he was secreted with the company, he engaged Mr. Whale to follow on and watch their movements at such hours as they would be likely to think themselves safe in a more upreserved intercourse with this deluded victim. Mr. Whale followed his instructions, and on yesterday, the 7th, found and arrested the boy at Washington, Rappahannock county, in the act of holding a

ton, Rappanannock county, in the act of holding a horse for one of the company, and ascertained that he had arrived there in one of their wagons.

Judging from their language, most or all of this company are Yankees. Not satisfied with setting at defiance the laws of the country and the rights of the South, with apparalleled affronters that of the South, with unparalleled effrontery they have come into our midst, and whilst by falsehood and exaggeration they with one hand swindle the of large sums of money, they reach forth the other hand and steal from private individuals their most valuable property. Will the communi-ty, with these unprincipled wretches in our midst, suffer them to get away unpunished! Is it necessary, to satisfy a morbid sensibility on this subject, to await the slow process of the courts! When we remember that this act was consummated on the very earth that mixes with the ashes of Grayson, we do hope that these offenders, if it is possible to ferret them out, will learn, by a most impressive lesson, the force of that command- Thou shalt

From the Semi-Weekly Mississippian, Oct. 6. SHELLEE, THE ABOLITION TEACHER. We see that OMELLES, THE ABOLITION LEACHER. We see that our exchanges are giving extensive notoriety to the ex-teacher of our public school, who was detected in propagating abolition sentiments. The Montgomery Mail makes the circumstance the basis of the following sensible advice to the Southern people:

' Abolition is so widely spread now at the North, that it is eminently unsafe to employ among slaveholders those who are freshly from among its influences. Let the importation system cease; let our people shut down on the graduates of every Northern college, only excepting those teachers who are already here, and who have been here long enough to give proof of soundness. This will doubtless work hardly in some instances, but the sufferers will easily know to whom to charge what might seem to them at first inhospitable treat-

DEMONISM. We observe a paragraph in one of our exchanges, which states that that notorious emissary of Satan, the REV. Henry Ward Boecher, preached a sermon at Plymouth Church on Sanday last, in which he alluded to the loss of the and ascribed it to the wrath of the Almighty thus poured out upon the heads of the ship-ping merchants for supporting the—Fugitive Slave Law. If he did give utterance to such a senti-ment, and left his pulpit without bodily injury, it must only have been because he addressed a gang of devils like himself. Such a monster in human shape deserves to have a millstone fastened around his neck and pitched into the middle of the Atlan-tic ocean.—Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, October

the time of the Burn's excitement, have not yet received the first penny. Considering that every company expended from \$25 to \$100, besides rendering laborious service, we think Uncle Sam ought to pay up. If there is one body of our citizens that ought to be paid well and promptly, it is the Military. Let the United States authorities see to the matter.—Boston Bee.

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Independent.

NEW STYLE OF KNOW-NOTHING. We do not know of any law, human or divine, that gives the right of property in man to any other man. No slave State claims such a right for itself. All our States, free and slave, admit the right of the parent to sell the time, labor, and service of the child; they regulate the relations of master and apprentice, limited to a certain period of years, and secure the mutual rights of the parties. The slave States recognize this right for life. But they do not recognize the slave as the mere property of his master. Those who assert the contrary know that they assert what is not true. . . . No such thing as property in man is recognized by the laws of any State in the Union. We do not know of any law, human or divine, that

'This is what the New York Observer says. If any man can be found to say that in his opinion the writer of the above quotation really believes what he has thus written and published, we shall the his said to the be happy to have that man show himself to the

When the editor of the Observer asserts that the relation of a slave to the slaveholder, as re-cognized and defined by the laws of the Southern States, is nothing but the relation of an apprentice to his master, except that in the case of the slave, the relation continues through life, instead of terminating, as in the case of the apprentice, when he attains the age of twenty-one years, he knows that he asserts what is not true. He Truth, we insist again, is never inconsistent with knows full well that slaves in Virginia, and in all itself; it produces no confusion of ideas, and none the States between Virginia and Mexico, are not

the States between Virginia and Mexico, are not merely apprentices for life.

One remarkable thing about the passage above quoted is that it occurs in an article designed to be exceedingly severe upon Mr. Treat, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, for a of the American Board of Foreign Missions, for a slight but obvious inadvertence in the use of the phrase, 'property in man.' We must be careful, then, and see that we construe the statements exactly, for we are dealing here with a writer who values exactness. What is it that he says about apprenticeship for life! Surely, we shall find him

using every word with great precision.
All our States, free and slave, admit the right of the parent to sell the time, labor, and service the substance of the moral and religious view of this interesting subject; its political and social of the child.' Do they, indeed! Think a moment, claims are no less interesting; but these we will learned and reverend Doctor. Admitting that, in the free States, the parent has a legal right to sell the time, labor, and service of the child, how is it in Virginia! Perhaps the authorities of Hampden-Sidney College could tell us how many parents there are in that one State who are robbed of the right to sell 'the time, labor, and service of their own children, that right being taken from them by law and given to others. Whatever may be true of the free States, the slaveholding States be true of the free States, the slaveholding States do not admit the right of the parent, simply as a parent, to sell 'the time, labor and service' of the child, simply as a child. To something less than a million of parents that right is denied. Nor is that right denied to slave parents only. The free father in a slaveholding State has no such control over his own child, born of a slave mother, unless that mother harvens to he his slave.

> of his child! By the law of nature, children are born into families, every child having a birth-right in the family of his parents. By the arrangement and provision of the Creator, the parents are responsible for the nurture and educa-tion of the child, so that it may live and become useful and happy in society; and they are accordingly invested with the necessary powers. The laws which concern the relation of parent and child, and the relation of master and apprentice. are all founded on this arrangement and ordinance of nature. The only right of the parent to sell the time, labor, and service ' of hi is simply the right to transfer into other hands the duty and the power of educating the child for usefulness in society. The editor of the Observer has probably known many instances in which parents have bound out children as apprentices. He has probably known instances in which orphan or friendless children have been bound out by the public authorities. Did he ever hear such a transaction spoken of as a 'sale' of the child, or of the child's 'time, labor, and service.' The price of a two-year-old slave is as intelligible a thing as the price of a calf or a colt; but what is the price at which a child can be sold in the free States! If the editor of the Observer has young children, perhaps he would like to know how much he could perhaps he would like to know how much he could put into his pocket by selling his property in their 'time, labor, and service.' Would it not be prac-ticable for the parents of a rapidly increasing family to make something handsome for their old age, by selling their right to the service of their children, as fast as the children are weaned? Might not an orphan asylum make a large divi-dend to stockholders by selling the 'time, labor, and service' of the children ! The simple and intelligible truth is, that where a child is bound to a master in the relation of an apprentice, the arrangement is made for the benefit of the childe of the apprentice till the expiration of his indentures being no more, at the most, than a fair compensation for the benefit which he is to receive in the way of subsistence and instruction.
> If the master dies, the 'time, labor, and service' of the apprentice can not be inventoried among his goods, nor do his heirs or his creditors come into his place, but the contract is dissolved.

'The slave States,' quoth the Observer, 'recognize this right for life.' What right! The right of the parent to sell the time, labor, and service of the child'! But has the parent any right to sell the child into a life-long service! It not, how can the State 'recognize' such a right ! not, how can the State 'recognize' such a right!
And how can the master of an apprentice derive
from the parent a right with which the parent
never was invested! How gross the fiction! how
transparent the deceit! when it is pretended that
slavery in any of these States is nothing but 'the
right of the parent to sell the time, labor, and service of the child,' admitted by the State, and recognized as 'a right for life'! Yet into this clumsy and blundering fraud the Observer is led by the sy and blundering fraud the Observer is led by the desire to make out that there is no great difference between a slave and an apprentice. Is he aware that an apprentice must himself subscribe the indenture before the contract is valid in law against MILITARY SERVICES NOT ENUMERATED. We understand that the Military who were on service at the time of the Burn's excitement, have not yet received the first renew. Considering that every when the Supreme Court shall decide that no not service at the first renew. Considering that every when the Supreme Court shall decide that no not service at the first renew.

who it was that said, in the Senate of the United States, some fifteen years ago, 'I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves can not be the subject of property. I shall not dwell on the speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctified and sanctioned negro slaves as property.' Was Henry Clay an ignoramus!

One of the editors of the Observer wears the blushing honors of a Doctor in Divinity, fresh from a college in Virginia. Doubtless that reverend gentleman, whose eloquence in the pulpit was lavishly commended in the last issue of his own journal, (he, himself, probably, being absent from his post at the time,) would be welcome to any Presbyterian pulpit in Virginia, or still further South. Suppose he should stand up in a Charles-ton pulpit, and proclaim. I know not any law, hunan or divine, that gives the right of property in man to any other man '! Would there not be a movement among the chivalry! Or suppose that, being at Norfolk, he should find his way into a certain market, like Paul at Athens, and there, raising his voice above the shouting of the auctioneers, should cry aloud, 'Idonotknow of any law, human

From the New York Tribune. THE DOMINICAN PROJECT.

Our second letter contains the additional information that the treaty provides for the full recog-nition of Dominica by the American Government; that Americans are to be allowed to hold and cultivate land and work mines in that country without being required to become naturalized. In other words, they will enjoy all the advantages of citizenship, with others to which citizens cannot lay claim; and it is doubtless expected that the mines of the country, once so productive, but so long buried in forgetfulness, will attract thither a great crowd of adventurers, who may be used afterward not only against Cuba and Porto Rico, but for the subjugation of the present negro and mulatto proprietors of the island, and the introduction there of that peculiar institution, which

good reason why that Government should not be recognized; but there are others which have a prior right. Hayti, which, of all portions of America, was the first to follow our example by establishing her independence, and which has maintained it for half a centary, certainly merits far more than Dominica that we should acknowledge her existence. Liberis, too, the only colony off this continent that we have ever founded, a successful experiment in republican government, and a most hopeful agent in the civilization of Africa, has claims upon us, which, to common sense, seem

any other man.' 'No such thing as property in man is recognized by the laws of any State in the Union.' What does this learned man mean! Is it possible for him not to 'know that he asserts what is not true!'

Will be deny that there is a 'State in the Union' where the law is written in such words as these: 'Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed, and adjudged in law to be chattels personal in the finands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.' Is South Carolina not in the Union! or can it be that the owner and possessor of 'chattels personal' has no owner and possessor of 'chattels per

owner and possessor of 'chattels personal' has no mere reason that it is the one we mean first to plunder and overthrow.

Will the Observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that there is a 'State in the observer deny that the observer den owner and possessor of 'chattels personal' has no property in his chattels!

Will the Observer deny that there is a 'State in the Union' which has ordained by statute, that 'Slaves shall always be reputed and considered real estate: shall, as such, he subject to be mortgaged, according to the rules prescribed by law, and they shall be seized, and sold as real estate'! Will the Observer deny the validity of the proceedings by appropriate of Taylor the Maximum of Maximum shall be seized, and sold as real estate'! Will the Observer deny the validity of the proceedings by which Louisiana was purchased and admitted into the Union? Or shall we be informed that the owner of 'real estate' has no property in it? Have the proprietors of the Observer no right of property in the four-story pile of buildings at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets?

Does this aveat and learned writer remember, no plot too monetrons no enterprise too audacious. Does this exact and learned writer remember no plot too monstrous, no outrage too audacious, who it was that said, in the Senate of the United

[Extracts from a recent Sermon by HENRY WARD BEECHER.]

Never do we remember a stroke which shook the hole community with such simultaneous sorrow. The waiting for tidings had been long and patient. When the first rumor came of disaster, men threw it from them as too much to be believed. As the day brought the full tidings, it was almost as it each man had lost a friend. Every face was darkened. The most distant cities were instantly in-formed, and the electric spark that carried the evil tidings was like the swinging of a funeral bell all through the land. The grief was as Moses' rod that divided the sea. Business and Mammon stood still, on either side, and men passed through in long procession of sorrow, untouched of either.— But O, who shall explore the wounds of secret should cry aloud, 'Idonotknow of any law, human or divine, that gives to man the right of property in any other man.' Would not the philosophers whom he would encounter in that forum bring him into the Areopagus of Judge Lynch, and that full speedily! And if, being interrogated before that high tribunal, 'May we know what this new doctrine whereof thou speakest is '! he should explain himself by saying. 'No such thing as property in an is recognized by the laws of any State in the Union,' would he not be immediately shut up as a bedlamite, too dangerous to go at large!

But O, who shall explore the wounds of secret grief! Some there are who live in the centre of observation, but more whom the world does not know. Yet grief is as mordant in obscure hearts as in the most conspicuous. Woe be the day that destroyed the stay of life in hundreds of hearts but left life itself only that it might suffer! Thousands there are who for years will range through every variation of the one prolific grief. They will see in every aspect of Nature, in every event, some suggestion of the loss. The bright health and smile of childhood will smite them, for O, their children were in that wave! Every household full of that greatestbliss of human life—an equal love, will strike greatest bliss of human life-an equal love, will strike

Every wind from the ocean will be a dirge : every At last, we are enabled to furnish the public voice of darkened trees that sigh in the night-winds, with intelligence of a somewhat positive character will be like an anthem of the dead. The misst that concerning the negotiations of Mr. Pierce's Comrise and ascend the mountain sides, full of beauty missioner in Dominica. We give in this paper to most that look upon them, to some will be full missioner in Dominica. We give in this paper the letters of two correspondents in that island, both of whom it is proper that we should vouch for as sure to be informed upon the subjects whereof they write, who represent opposite views of the slavery question in general, as well as of the slavery question in general, as well as of the real object contemplated by Mr. Cazneau's diplomacy. The one informs us that by dint of lavish by these to the negro functionaries of the diplomacy. The one informs us that by dint of lavish bribes to the negro functionaries of the Dominican Government, the Commissioner has secured for the United States the right to establish the contract of the United States the right to establish the process of the large terms of the contract of the c cured for the United States the right to estab-lish naval and military depots in the northern part of the island, which includes, of course, the peninsula of Samana and the mountainous region, rich in metals, but very sparsely populated by herdsmen and woodcutters, known as the Department of the Cibao. The purpose of this acquisition, according to our correspondent, is to have a basis for warlike operations against the neighboring Spanish islands; the conquest of which, according to the intention of our negrowhich, according to the intention of our negro-driving fillibusters, is to be followed by the an-nexation, peaceable or forcible, of St. Domingo Him who knew the terror of bestormed seas, the depths of human anguish, and all the secret pas-sages of dreadful death: O Thou man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief, send forth thine angels mation that the treaty provides for the full recognition of Dominica by the American Government; of consolation to bring to thy bosom these children and, while saying nothing of grants of territory for naval depots or fortified posts, lets us know grief to grief. As they grope along the deep in that Americans are to be allowed to hold and cul-

duction there of that peculiar institution, which a holy trust in God-what are they in the fiere our Southern philosophers extol as alone calculated to bless and elevate the negro. Our correspondent attempts to propitiate those whose weaked to be a love of the African, by tangible things, not shadowy graces. So they lose, representing this great speculation as particularly designed for his benefit; but this little dodge of sophism is rather too transparent. Nobody will and garrulous ostentation lord it over simple virble deluded by the idea that our surplus blacks will emigrate to the forests of mahogany or the mines of gold that form the now worthless treasures of the Cibao. It is possible that negroes first, last and inevitable consent of all men, good and bad, how hateful does selfishness appear—even that prime instinct of self-preservation! How does may in time be carried there from this country, but not till after the law abolishing the slave trade has been abrogated. Nor, indeed, is it certain that the island will even then open a new market to our slave-breeders, for, ere that time, the question of reopening the traffic with Africa may have been settled contrary to their interests, and in favor of the free trade principles advocated by the slave-consuming States further South.

The first point to be settled by Congress in regard to this treaty will be on the recognition of brought to the very exigency of death, he could The first point to be settled by Congress in regard to this treaty will be on the recognition of the Dominican Government; and we trust the friends of freedom will then be prepared to take a decided position. There would seem to be no good reason why that Government should not be good reason why that Government should not be a proportion of a pious trust in God, and go down shings of the last, in the full radiance of such heroic manners. These are the things that relieve life

emply warning this community to take heed of God's judgments upon the worldliness of our cities, and especially God's judgments upon the inhumanity, the unprincipledness, and infidelity of money. It is not to be disguised that all the monstrous and infidel legislation of our country, for the last five years has had its work and an inthe last five years, has had its root and sap in the supposed interests of moneyed circles. Peace must be had for business to thrive in, though it be purchased by yielding up every principle which men ought to hold dear. For the welfare of the country. liberty has become a by-word. Men have been hunted over our highways, throttled in our streets, hurled back into loathed and hated bondage; the supremacy of conscience has been hooted at, and human liberty made cheap; for we must have peace, else business would suffer. We must main-tain the Union, or else the interests of investments would shrink, and profits dry up like springs in summer droughts. Besides all these flagrant wrongs, there has been a putting out the word of God; for when against wrong upon wrong, the Church should have lifted up its voice, because that Church was full of men who loved money more than righteousness, her ministers have been silent, or but feebly testified; and during a period of unparalleled and unblushing wickedness, in which the sanctity of conscience was denied, the rights of man despised, and the majesty of justice corrupted, so that evil men might work iniquity by law—in all this period, the Church of God, with the Bible in its hand, with the faith of Christ in its heart, with the sanctions of heaven and hell for its teachings, and with the very name and authority of God resting upon it, this Church has been

weaker than politics, weaker than commerce, weak-er than mammon. All this humiliation came upon her because her own sons whispered pru-dence to her ministers, and enjoined silence or soft rebukes, lest the business of the community should suffer! That business has gone on. It has rected itself in men's regards as if it were very lod. So fiercely have men striven, so utterly have they become worldly, that it may be said that our land has for some years been given over to greedi-ness of gain. The enormous increasa of riches has made us grow materialists. We have lived in the outside. We have said to riches, Thou art the tower of our strength. But God hath decreed hat it shall not be a mountain of refuge nor a deliverance: for since his preachers will not utter God's counsels in faithful rebukes and worship, or since, if they do, men will not hear or believe, God hath sent other messengers—the winds, the waves, the fire, the storms—and they have stood preaching upon the ocean, and gone preaching all over the land, in tones that men do hear, and with a doctrine which men do begin to understand; for God in his providence is pulling down the men who were the most active in securing pecuniary profits by enacting iniquitous laws. In New York city, it the very spot in the heart which no shield can cover. is notorious, that the mon most favored in 1850 have been picked and ransacked by misfortune. We are sorry for their sufferings; but since they dared publicly to violate every principle for the sake of gain, I dare not hide the result of their audaious experiment. I hold up the results to every young man, and to every man of business, and say him, see that it is not safe to violate moral principles for the sake of gain. Nay, God is striking thundering strokes at the wealth of the whole community. He is breaking the confidence of man in man: He is making those in whom we most trusted to be like a broken tooth, or a reed which pierces the hand of him who leans upon it. God is

> lies and for our sins. The following is a condensed statement of the losses suffered by the business of his country within a single year past :his country within a single year past:—
> The full extent of losses on vessels which have
> net with disasters reported in American papers, in some way connected with American trade, em-bracing inland trade, exceeds 4000 in the last twelve months. The whole reported from every part

illing the cities with panies, and rich men are

straitened and prudent men are fearful. But with yet other blows is God chastening us for our fol-

f the world is over 10,000. Up to 1850, the average losses reported from ovbry section reach 3000. The losses of the last welve months exceed those of any three previous

Over fifty vessels in that time have not been heard from. Among the missing vessels the last year not heard from are :

Packet ships Constitution and Waterloo, full cargoes, Steamer City of Glasgow, total loss, WRECKS.

Loss by fog-Steamer Humboldt, (Halifax 1,200,000 Steamer Franklin, (Long Island,) Ship Montezuma,

1,500,000 Ship C. Jerome, A Bremen ship-800 pas-1,600,000 sengers, Steamer Arctic, 2,000,000 Total, \$7,500,000
The steamer San Francisco, with troops, and many \$7,500,000

The losses paid by Marine Insurance Companies

the past year, in New York alone, exceed \$12,000,000.

Two hundred and one vessels were reported in a single week in the Journal of Commerce.

A gentleman who has prepared for me these statistics, assures me that the losses by land, by fire and storms, for the last twelve months, are not less than \$18,000,000—making not less, in all, than \$23,000,000

This is no minister's tabulation, but a mercantile \$30,000,000.

eport. 'He that bath cars, let him hear,' and nderstand!
It is to be remembered, that in this tremendous devastation, God has struck at the very top and pride of confidence, for the losses have fallen

pride of confidence, for the dessets and the chiefly upon new and first-class vessels.

The steamers, which embody the very highest reach of science, and the most consummate art, and which seem to make the work of man's hands impregnable—these have been singled out, and swept with such peculiar aim, that one can hardly help hearing the voice of God, saying, "I will not

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE DOCTRINE OP STATE RIGHTS.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury, that Judge Benning, of the Supreme Court in the State of Georgia, has recently delivered an opinion affirming that the Courts of that State are entirely independent of the Courts of the United States The Mercury has no fault to find with this decision on the contrary, it approves it warmly, and only expresses the apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will overrule it, and that the

State of Georgia will submit.

We judge, from the course of the Mercury, that while it thinks that the Courts of the Southern States are, and ought to be, independent of the Supreme Court of the United States, it holds a very different opinion in regard to the Courts of the Northern States. It believes in State Rights for the Northern States. It bearers in Some time ago, the South, but not for the North. Some time ago, the Supreme Court of New York decided, when a slaveholder, on his way from Virginia to Texas, took his slaves through New York, they became free by their first contact with New York soil. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is said that the people of Virginia are to furnish a large amount of money to secure a vigorous and pow-erful prosecution of the appeal. All the State Right papers of the South, including the Charleston Mercury, have expressed an anxious hope that the United States Supreme Court may reverse the decision of the New York State Court. But what if the Judge of the State Court, after such a revisal, shall, in imitation of the Judge of the Geor-gia Court, take the ground that the Courts of New York are independent of the Courts of the United States, and that the decision as to the effect of the con-tact of slaves with the soil of New York must consequently stand as law in that State! Would not the Mercury's mercury rise to more than blood heat against such a decision? How can the Mercury favor the appeal from the New York Court to th United States Court, if it is sincere in its declaration in the Georgia case, that the State Court is, and should be, independent of the United States Take another case. A few weeks ago, the So-

preme Court of Wisconsin decided the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on the Courts or citizens of Wisconsin. The Charleston Mercury, and all the rest of the Southern organs, gave atterance to their exasperation at this inischievous decision, and express-ed their hope and confidence that it would be over-ruled. But we do not understand how the Charleston Mercury & Co. can expect to have the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin overruled and annulled, except by the Supreme Court of the United States; and if the Courts of Georgia are independent of the United States Courts, why are not the Courts of Wisconsin so too! Is the Charles-ton Mercury satisfied with teaching a doctrine which implies that the Supreme Court of each North-ern State has the full authority and power to render the Fugitive Slave Law inoperative within said State, and that there can be no appeal to any national tri Our own decided opinion is, that the doctrine

State Rights, as taught by the Southern Ultras, will, ere long, become extensively unpopular in the South, and our apprehension is, that it will be taken up and insisted on very extensively in the North. The an-nunciation of the doctrine that the State Courts are not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States is unworthy of the press, and is calculated to create a mischievous feeling of hostility to that valuable part of our National Constitution .- Louisville Journal

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, speak ing of a visit to New Orleans, says :

In passing one day through a very public street In passing one day through a very public street, in the central part of the city, our attention was attracted by something of an unusual appearance about the neck and shoulders of a young negro man, who was husy among a number of mechanics and laborers engaged in the erection of some new buildings. It had the appearance of an immense yoke or collar fastened about the man's neck, and proner. In our simplicity, we at first supposed him some great criminal, thus expiating his offence against violated law; but, on making inquiry of a bystander, we soon understood he was only "a We would not be satisfied with this passing

glance at such a sight, and took an early occasion to pass through the same street a second time. We had at this time a nearer view of the unfortunate slave. He was mixing mortar by the sidewalk, and there was no one very near, and we ven-tured to stop, and with assumed carelessness of manner entered into conversation with the man. He was, physically, a noble specimen of the human ough his skin was black as ebony. Large and well proportioned in body and limbs, and well movement, he exhibited, also, in the keen glances of a dark piercing eye, and in his bold and fearless front, the unmistakable proofs of a daring and untamed spirit.

A bar of solid iron, about two inches in width, of proportioned thickness, was bent in the middle in a semi-circle, with a straight projection about six inches on each side, in such a manner that whe fastened to another similar piece, the two together formed a complete circle or collar for the man's neck. with the double bar projecting outward horizon-tally on each side. The two, when fastened upon his neck, presented a most barbarous and revolting apectacle, forming an immense clamp or shackle extending from side to side, the whole length of his ample shoulders, and weighing about fifteen

The very dray horse is relieved of his harness at night, and the sturdy ox is loosened from his yoke; but no friendly hand removes the iron yoke from this hapless man. At a blacksmith's anvil, with heavy sledge-hammers, were driven in and firmly fastened the strong rivets which hold together the ponderous bars of that diabolical contrivance. hich some infernal fiend, fresh from the lowest abyss of the pit of hell, suggested to the mind of indictive wretch who pretends to be the owner of his fellow-man! For three whole years, be ginning when he was but eighteen years old, the unhappy youth has worn this cruel yoke by day

From the National Era.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Census Bureau will, in a few weeks, issu a supplementary work, embracing, among other things, a statement of the number of slaveholders in the United States. We learn from the super intendant, Mr. De Bow, that, as nearly as can ascertained for the present, the number will be about 375,000. It is to be hoped that the severa grades of slaveholders will be given; as, for in stance, how many own one hundred slaves o more, how many fifty, &c. We incline to the opinion that one-tenth of the slaveholders own one-ha of the slaves; and if the census returns are ful and satisfactory, we feel confident that this fa-We are also impressed with the ide other tenth of the slaveholders would b found to own half of the remaining half of the slaves; and, if we are correct in this opinion formed from long acquaintance with slavery, i would appear that one-fifth, or seventy-five thou sand, of the slaveholders, own three-fourths of th elaves. This is the ruling class of the South, and of the nation, before which the American people North and South, have been constrained to bow down and pay homage-the homage of moral pros

Senator Jones, of lowa, has had a 'chunl fight' with Mr. Lorimier, for calling the latter

STATE OF THINGS IN KANZAS.

[Extract from the Kanzas Correspondence of the souri Democrat, October 16, 1854.]

COTTON WOOD SPRING, KARRAS Territory, October 5, 1854. erywhere among the squatters. They are jumping each other's claims every day, and the consequence is a fight, or an appeal to the committee of vigi-lance. Desirable claims are sometimes very warm-ly contested. This, thus far, has existed only among pro-slavery men from the bordering counti of Missouri.

The people from the East come peaceably, quiet ly and cautiously, and take great care to interfere with the rights of no one else, but are resolved to protect their own. I have met with very many of them, and the prejudice which is nurtured and cherished in the South by those who have not come in contact with them, has been entirely dissipated in me. I have been led to believe that they will make the most useful citizens that a new country can have, and therefore I have wholly changed my views, and am glad to see them come in large num-

I have met with several gentlemen who have been sent out to select good localities for the emigration of whole connections, which will constitute neighorhoods of their own, in which all pursuits can

be successfully prosecuted. Some of these are from Michigan, New York and Massachusetts. They have nothing to do with the

Emigration Society.
I met the Rev. Wm. H. Hall, who came from a pious and upright man, and talks calmly and sensibly upon the subject of slavery, although he is firmly opposed to it in principle. We argued the question in all its bearings, and he expressed his views freely and fully. I found, however, that he was wholly misinformed as to the condition and stables at F. as are portrayed by the imagination of the Stowes. Such, indeed, is about the amount and character of information which most of the Northern people have of this institution. Mr. Hall is in favor of

I have not met with an avowed abolitionist. hough I strongly suspect many of being so. They have the discretion to keep quiet on that subject. It could do no good, and might produce evil; for the feeling of the Southern people here is strong and bitter against that class of people, and for a man to declare himself one would be very sure to

produce difficulties.

Upon the question of free soil and the right of ngress to legislate for the territories, &c., peo- ably well ple differ as they do in the States, and no Southern man has any objection to citizens of the Northern States, with free soil views locating among them, for they are all alike law-abiding people, but they do hate and detest abolitionists with an intensity which knows no abatement or modification.

If it were not for the fact that this country is eculiarly adapted to the growth of hemp, I should not hesitate to say that it will be a free State. But as hemp is the most profitable crop that can be cultivated-vielding to the husbandman, in such a soil as this, at least \$50 per acre-and as its cultivation suits the labor of the negro, I doubt very much whether the Northern men will not find it formation of the government. It is rather early yet to form any correct judgment on this point.

MISSOURIANS.

a correspondent of the Milwaukie Sentinel, writing from Lawrence, Kanzas Territory, under date of October 4, says :-

Disputes and collisions with our Missouri neighbors—squatters from Missouri—are becoming daily more frequent, and open ruptures more probable. Within a few days, they have taken down and removed the tents of our squatters, and burned the cabins while the owners were ubsent at work. Most of them, however, were disputed claims, and as we mean to act clearly and decidedly on the defensive, it was thought best not to come into open collision with them, but to abandon the claims. A case occurred this forenoon, however, which oca case occurred this forenoon, however, which oc-casions great commotion in our camp. A member of our company took a claim this morning near the city, and immediately put up a cabin on it, and covered it with hay. Some eight Missourians pre-sented themselves, and were heard to say, among other things, 'that the d-d Yankees were taking slaveholders for his attempt to divert the public every thing they could get.' A portion of them attention from the atrocities of slavery. The Rich-proceeded to tear down the cabin and burn it, while mond Inquirer speaks of him in this style: five of them, armed and mounted on horseback, lay . It seems that that reverend Adams has been sneakack as a corps of reserve if needed. On the new being brought to camp at noon, there was an immediate muster of a sufficient volunteer force, well armed with rifles and revolvers, who were to proceed immediately to the scene of the ontrage, obain satisfaction for the loss sustained and expel the intruders; but upon consultation it was deter-mined to defer it to this evening, as their work is very orgent, and probably the intruders would be scattered. To-night we may expect a collision, and possibly some lives may be lost, should the enemy

stand fire, which, however, we do not much expect October 5th .- I was disappointed in an opportunity to send the above to Kanzas this morning, so I will add a little to it.

To-day circumstances wear a more serious aspect than heretofore, and I fear the end is not yet. A man named Baldwin has contested and still contesti a claim occupied by a portion of our city, notwith-standing the law of the United States that a claim for farm purposes cannot be held where required for ses. Baldwin has occupied a tent upon it, as has also a member of our party, in order to keep possession. Baldwin has arranged in some ner with a speculator by the name of Starr, a Southerner, claiming to be from Indiana, who has laid it out into a city. We also, some weeks since, sent the boundaries of our city, including that portion, to Washington, to secure a preemption for city purposes, and included it in the drawn plan of city, and are now surveying it.

This forenoon, the workers in camp and vicinity

were startled by the report that the other party were pulling down our tent on the premises. There was an immediate rush to the place, our Marshal in the van, unarmed, followed by another named Bond, with a revolver. They met the enemy with a wagon, in which were loaded the tent and bagwhich it contained, about two rods from the starting point. They had two or three rifles, which they presented, and threatened to fire, but Bond caught the horses by the bits, presented his revol-ver, and told them to 'fire.' The Marshal unload-ry sentiment at the North, and having paid a visit ed the tent, and, in the meantime, others coming up, it was restored to its former place in a hurry. The enemy did not fire, but despatched a hoy on horseback in one direction, and a man, also on horseback, in another, for reiffercements. Whether from prudential or other reasons, but few of the gently, of course, for thinking so badly of their er from prudential or other reasons, out less of the Sothern brethren. Hoping to increase me reinforcements sent for came. Our party, to the number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma, that slavery is not number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the proofs in support of the dogma. vicinity of the camp-assembled on the ground, armed to the teeth, with rifles, revolvers, and fowling pieces, and had the enemy returned and made an attack, there would have been bloody work. They are in consultation this afternoon, and what unaware; but the Hon. Henry A. the result will be I am unable to say. We shall set a strong guard to-night on the disputed claim, to mind his own business, and that he had no more also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt right to trouble himself about his slaves than about also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt right to trouble himself about his slaves than about also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt right to trouble himself about his slaves than about also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt right to trouble himself about his slaves than about also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt right to trouble himself about his slaves than about his slaves that he had not have the had no

not, in a moment, if they can. stirring incidents and occasions for excitement. As I close this letter for the person who will take it to Kanzas, (Mo.) to mail it, it is reported that he enemy are in our vicinity, and our men are hurrying out to protect our rights. Two sets of guards for different localities are detailed for the night. passions of desperate men are the most unreasonable things in the world. They say, 'No Yankee but Cilley-was ever known to fire.' They sadly forget history, but will certainly find their error corrected if they commit any more aggressions. I think they will consider discretion the better part think they will consider discretion the better part. of valor, and not commit any aggressive act. shall see. Yours, &c., F. D.

a rifle, revolver, and bowie knife. About thirty

joined of those present.

By a gentleman here from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that it was currently reported there that a grand attack was to be made upon us yesterday by the Missourians, with the intention of exterminating us, and they were very anxious to hear the result.

81 P. M. No appearance of the enemy.

NEWS FROM KANZAS. A gentleman who has re-cently arrived in Boston from Kanzas, informs the fournal that the slavery extensionists have modified their tone in relation to the emigration. They are are more quiet and insidious in their movements. He saw the author of the famous resolutions passed by the Western fire-eaters, a very mild and inoffen-sive looking gentleman, who said he had been agree ably surprised at the character of the emigration and seemed to think the interests of the territory would not suffer from the present movement of population. The impression of the gentleman is that there will be a severe struggle before slavery can be excluded from Kanzas. The extensionists are working earnestly, and it is said that when the struggle comes at the polls, they will summon to their aid a cohort of temporary squatters from the Missouri side of the river. The first and second companies of Kanzas emigrants have united their interests and formed anassociation for mutual pro-tection and government. Their form of government is somewhat novel, but is truly republican.

was wholly misinformed as to the condition and social position of the slaves of the South, and that ed with teams from the border States. In about he had gathered his facts from high-wrought re-presentations of instances of barbarity on the part of inhuman masters, which had shocked the sensiis before us at the very first election. They are determined to have a law recognizing slavery at the first meeting of the Legislature. If they do not get it then, they never will.

The Louisville Weekly Journal of Sept. 27th as the following advertisement :

TAKEN UP .- A negro man in the State of Indiana about ninety miles below Louisville, Ky., about the 5th of August last, and lodged in jail at Hardinsburg, Ky. Said negro man is about five feet nine inches high, and will weigh about 170 lbs. He is about 30 years of age of a dark copper color, has a scar on his right leg tha has the appearance of a burn, and can read print toler ably well. When taken up, had nothing on but check shirt and dark colored pants. For further infor CHARLES HAMBLETON. mation, address Hardinsburg, Ky.

Taken up in the State of Indiana, a man, and odged in jail! Taken up, why! For crime! Not alleged.

For vagrancy! Not hinted at.

For poverty, perhaps! But blessed are the oor, says the old book, and here, in the year A. 1854, we have this evidence of the practical working of that doctrine—ripened by age and puri-fied by Democratic institutions.

This imprisoned wretch can 'read print tolera-

to their convenience, as well as interest, to turn bly well. In that particular, he is much in ad-slavery men, and vote for this institution in the vance of 80,000 white inhabitants of Virginia, the 'impersonation of the high-born aristocrat;' and perhaps his literature was the main cause of his arrest. Who can say what may not be done under democracy of the Douglas cut!

Collision between the New Englanders and Missouries of the Massit the majestic authorities of the State, or was it some magnifico of a kidnapper, act ing on his own account! This part of the business is as mysterious as sybilline leaves. That i should be recorded in an American journal, that a nan was taken up, without even technical cause, turned in the twinkling of an eye from a man bere the laws to a beast before the laws! When will the next Kossuth come to this coun-

ry for material aid to the cause of liberty! If the owner of the above piece of property be among our readers, he will thank us for telling him of the chattel's whereabout—supposing the description is a clue. 'Said negro man,' however, is so in love with the patriarchal institution, that he holds his peace and gives not his name. Perhaps, after all, he is not a slave, but a kidnapped freeman. Is there no Ingraham to rescue such a

Koszta !- N. Y. Tribune.

Rev. N. Adams gets but few thanks from the

ing up and down in the Southern States institutions with which he had as much business a the man in the moon, and spying out the horrors barbarities and sins of slavery, with a view of se ling the same to the foreign and domestic consumers of Stowe literature in particular, and of wholesale slander and scandal generally.

In that view of the case, the reverend N. Adams

was a dirty customer, and did not deserve the con sideration bestowed upon him by Mr. Wise. His impertinence, nevertheless, has got well rewarded; and if such Yankees as he had sensibilities less impervious than the hide of a Rhinoceros, he would ive many years of suffering before he would in vite another such a scorehing as this letter of his has brought upon his scaly back. Nevertheless. the obscure parson, with his thick Yankee bid has got the best part of the bargain in this affair. in the sudden and enviable notoriety and distinction our old Virginian has given him tisement his book has got from so prominent a Southern politician-one who is even mentione for the exalted office of the Governor of Virginiais worth \$10,000 in hard Culifornia gold to his purse, and will prove a very balm of Gilead to wounded Yankee sensibilities. His reply to Mr. Wise displays anything but a bad temper, and the acute book publisher has already read in its chuckling irony, as plainly as if the words were printed is capitals: "I have hit the noil on the head—that Vir inian's letter will make my fortune." It has fished m up out of the slough of obscurity, and made him a celebrity in the land—a lion in the pulpit, in the lecture-room, in the book-stall.'

Among the topics which have occupied pubic attention of late, is the correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Adams, of this city, and that most chivalric of Southrons, Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. The former gentleman, as it would seem the South, and taken a very philanthropic (view of the sunny side of slavery, had conceive the idea of writing a book, in which slaveholders were to be coaxed and cossetted like spoiled chil dren, and the naughty men of the North rebuked mild letters to various gentlemen of the South, ex-plaining his motives, and soliciting information. How these letters were answered generally, we are him with a regular snub, telling him, in substance to mind his own business, and that he had no more his horses. This reply Mr. Wise published, and These details will show you some of the phases thus brought Mr. Adams' secret prematurely be-of our pioneer life. We are not idle, or without fore the public. Whether Mr. Adams will now publish his book, we cannot say. We presume not, lowerer. The correspondence has rendered it unnecessary. It has shown that Mr. Adams' hope of necessary. It has sho handling slavery with silk gloves, and of bringing slaveholders to tolerate the mildest possible opposi tion to slavery, is a fallacy. Mr. W. is as fierce or A lawyer is drafting an instrument for the formation of a military company of minute-men, which will be organized to-night. Everything betokens war. God grant that it may not come! but the passions of desperate men are the most unreasonable things in the world. They say, No Yenkes slavery and aggressive policy unmolested. This is certainly the moral of the correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Adams, and the Hon. Henry A. Wise

The Richmond Enquirer, the leading Deme P. S. The military company has been formed.

P. S. The military company has been formed, ists all who maintain that the Kanzas-Nebraska bill does not legislate slavery into those territories.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.

THE DOINGS AT WORCESTER.

THE LIBERATOR contains, to-day, full accounts the dealings of certain inhabitants of Worcester with Asa O. Butman, the kidnapper of Sims and Burns We commend the statements of the Spy, and the letter of our Correspondent H., to the attention of all who are desirous of learning the truth of that matter, which most of the political papers seem to have conspired t misrepresent. The conduct of the Abolitionists was above all praise, in every particular. Their prudence watchfulness, courage, humanity and Christian forbear ance were especially manifested, and will be duly honored by all who have the will and the capacity to sepa rate facts from falsehoods. When it was ascertained that this miserable Butman

was in town, they resolved that he should be watched closely, so that he should have no chance to commit any villany in their jurisdiction. True, he said that he came merely to subpana witnesses on the part of the U. S. Court; but then, he had arrested Sims and Burns, both, on the lying pretence that they had committed larceny or riots, or something of which they were entirely innocent. Of course, no regard could be paid to his assertions, and watch and ward was kept over him during Sunday night, to take care that the Commonwealth suffered no detriment at his hands. For an offence against the State, (carrying concealed weapons,) he was arrested, and left in the custody of the proper authorities till he was brought before the Police Court the next morning. So far, everything was regular, and accord- evening. ing to law and order. When he was to leave the Court-House for the rail-

there was an excitement among a large body of people, were adopted. which would render his journey across the city one of difficulty, if not of danger. Here the Abolitionists stepped in, and instead of instigating the crowd to violence exerted themselves to the utmost to quiet them, and to protect the trembling caitiff from their 'wild justice. Messrs G. F. Hoar, S. S. Foster, Higginson, Stowell, and others whose names will be found in the despatches, by speech and action did their best, and did actually succeed, in doing it, to save the miscreant from the ven geance that awaited him. They actually interposed their own bodies between him and his pursuers, and risked their own lives for the preservation of his. And to make the picture the more striking, two at least of these his protectors were the very men on whose scent he had been put by the legal myrmidons of the Slaveholders in Boston. The Abolitionists are said to be infidels; but we should like to see a more striking example of practical Christianity exhibited on the part of any of those detractors, clerical or laic.

As to the right and wrong of the conduct of the who assaulted Butman, we will not enter upon that subject just now. We will only say, that, right or wrong, it is what has often happened in the history of the world, and will often again, while men are made as they are. When a man has made himself infamous and detestable by inhuman and wicked acts, he must not wonder if popular indignation should on occasion overflow the bounds prescribed by law, and burst furiously and fatally on his head. We do not affirm that the fate of Lord Jeffreys, of of Captain Porteous, or of Marshal Haynau, was strictly canonical, according to the rules of moral philosophy or of the Christian Religion ; but the fate of each of them is a fact, and one that rests on the way in which men are made. This whole affair seems to have worked itself out in the best possible way. The people did well to be angry, the Abolitionists did well to stand between their anger and its object, and the wretch himself was saved from serious harm. We do not wish, as an abstract moral proposition, that any of the kidnapping villains who have disgraced this State should meet with any actual bodily harm. But we do think that it will be a good time when none of them, from the Judge or Commissioner to the meanest catchpole, can appear in any honest community without exciting such a burst of indignant rage, that it will be all that the Abolitionists can do to keep the hands of the populace off them .- q.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM THE TREE IGDRASYL-(the Norseman Life Tree.) By Martha Russell. Boston: J. P. Jew-ett & Co. Miss Russell is well and favorably known as the means of extending the circulation of the Anti-Staa regular contributor to the National Era. Her style is easy and natural, and, of course, pleasing, and the morrow afternoon. moral tendency of her writings always unexceptiona- J. MILLER McKIM thought that the means of increase the present volume, (which comprises tales and sketches the subject proposed by Oliver Johnson, would offer a on a variety of subjects,) but have no hesitation in commending it to the favor of the reading public. Her Susan B. Anthony urged the importance of bringing title is derived from the Scandinavian mythology, in anti-slavery reading before the people, and carnestly deep down in the kingdom of Hela or Death, while its support of Abolitionists. trunk reaches to heaven, and its boughs overspread the a most efficient and faithful exponent of the sentiments

KANZAS AND NEBRASKA: the History, Geographical LUCY STONE proposed the appointment of a committee and Physical Characteristics, &c. &c., of these Territo- to obtain subscribers. She considered it indispensable ries. With Directions to Emigrants. By EDWARD E. to the progress of the cause to increase the circulation HALE. Mr. Hale has written a book, which we pre- of anti-slavery papers, as they were the only instrusume to be a reliable one, upon a subject now attract- mentality by which the voice of the lecturer, now too ing a good deal of attention. His practical suggestions rarely heard, can be replaced. are wise, and we are sure that they are most conscien- George Suxten expressed similar views. tiously made. Published by Phillips, Sempson & Co.,

& Wells, Publishers, 142 Washington street, Boston, schools in the State last year were taught by competent A volume of about 175 pages, and apparently well- colored teachers. A few years ago, be supplied twentyfilled with matter appropriate to its object.

Providence : Williams, Day & Co.; with the motto, Adjourned till evening. 'Truth and Progress.'

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVEY. TION OF COLORED PEOPLE, held at Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1854. This is a pamphlet of eighty pages, giving a detailed account of the proceedings and business of the Convention, together with a paper upon the Political Destiny of the Colored Race upon the Ameri-National Commissioners, consisting of Dr. M. R. Delany, William Webb, Charles W. Nighten, Thomas A. Brown, and Edward R. Parker, all of Pittsburg, Pa.

RALPH: OR I WISH HE WASN'T BLACK. One of a series of Instructive and Amusing Tales for Children. which are now in course of publication by some of our friends at Hopedale. E. Gay, publisher. It is a simple and touching little story, well fitted to move the young heart, and to develop its best and most generous im-

The Herald of Freedom, published at Wakarusa Kanzas, is received. It is a large sheet and a handsome one. Few journals come to us from any part of the Great West so neatly and carefully printed as this. It is 'devoted to Freedom, and the Interests of Kanzas Territory,' and is filled with matters of interest to those whose faces are set Kanzas-ward, and to those who are interested in saving that fair domain from the occupancy of the slaveholder and the curse of slavery .- n.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The Editor's continued absence will explain to many correspondents any want of attention to their communications. He is expected to return in the course of next week.

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylva

ia Anti-Slavery Society assembled in the Horticultural Hall, Westchester, October 28d, 1854, James Mort, President, in the chair.

The President announced the death of Haworth Weth erald, who had served the Society so long and faithfully as Recording Secretary.

On motion of BENJAMIN C. BACON, Clinton Gillingham and Isaac Flint were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

A Business Committee, consisting of Mary Grew Mahlon B. Linton, Edward M. Davis, Joseph A. Dugdale, Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mott, Thomas Whitson Lucy Stone, J. Miller McKim, and Wm. Lloyd Garri son, was appointed. Benjamin C. Bacon, Simon Barnard, Thomas Borton

Chandler Darlington, Simpson Preston, Abby Kimber and Harriet Purvis, were appointed a Committee to cominate officers for the ensuing year. JOSEPH A. DUGDALE suggested the propriety of ob

serving a period of solemn silence before proceeding with the business of the meeting.

This proposition gave rise to an animated conversa

tion, in which Lugretia Mott, Esther Hayes, James Mott, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joseph A. Dugdale, and others, participated. On motion of J. M. McKrs-Resolved, That the sessions of this meeting be held as

ollows :- From 94 to 124 o'clock in the morning, from till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 o'clock in Resolved, That the sessions through the day be free but that an admission fee of 124 cents be charged in the

The resolutions occasioned some discussion, in which imon Barnard, Chandler Darlington, William Lloyd way, his trial having been postponed, it was evident that Garrison and Mary Grew took part, after which they

> A Finance Committee of five was appointed. Remarks were made by Dr. Fussell, EDWARD M. DAVIS, and OLIVER JOHNSON, in favor of enlivening and improving our meetings by the influence of song, and recommending young friends of the cause to cul-

> tivate their musical powers as a means of advancing

good causes.

After a song by SAMUEL LONG, the meeting adjourned AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the hour appointed, the meeting was called to order by BENJAMIN C. BACON. J. MILLER McKIM, on behalf of the Committee, sub-

mitted and read the Annual Report. Ww. LLOYD GARRISON rose to make some remarks uggested by the reading of the report.

He maintained the necessity of promulgating our doc trines in the face of all opposition and apparent defeat; acknowledged the existence of mighty obstacles in the way of the movement, as shown by the immense extension of the slave system and slave territory since the Abolitionists commenced their work, but thought that, on the other hand, there was good reason to be hopeful and confident. The position of the pulpit, the press and the people, on the Nebraska question, the freedom with which the most radical views may now be expressed upon the floor of Congress, the suppression of the mob spirit, the increasing difficulty and danger of returning fugitives, the throwing off the mask by North and South, the sharpness of the lines drawn between the friends of freedom and the supporters of slavery are evidences, he thought, of the state of anti-slavery sentiment, and the waning strength of the Slave Power. Yet he looked forward to no overthrow of the accursed system, till, in Church and State, the universal cry shall be, ' No Union with slaveholders.'

MARY GREW alluded to the notice of the deat Haworth Wetherald in the Annual Report, and paid a feeling tribute to his fidelity and ability in the cause of the slave, and his mental and moral worth as a man, holding his character up as worthy of imitation to those who would bless their kind, and win for themselves, as he doubtless had, the reward of 'Well done, good and faithful servant. OLIVER JOHNSON called the attention of the Commit

ee to the omission of all notice of the Second Decennial Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which occurred within the past year, and which was among the most encouraging events of the year. The Treasurer's Report, showing a balance in the

hands of the Treasurer of \$8, was read and accepted.

ble. We have had no opportunity, as yet, to examine ing the efficiency of the Society, while it would include

which Igdrasyl, the ash-tree of existence, has its roots pressed the claims of the Anti-Slavery Standard to the

of the Anti-Slavery Society.

JOHN O. WATTLES spoke of the necessity of reforma-

tory efforts at the West. He gave an encouraging account of the change in public sentiment in that section THE INEDRIATE'S HUT. A temperance tale of much of the country, and of the willingness of the people to interest and power. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. hear the promulgators of the anti-slavery gospel. He said that the condition of the colored people of Ohio THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC REVIEW: Fowlers had been greatly improved. Nearly all the colored three settlements and schools with white teachers. They have now teachers of their own, fully competent-also, THE PRESULL BAPTIST QUARTERLY, for October. teachers qualified for high schools and superintendents

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, James Morr. The hall was well filled, at an admission charge of 124 cents. J. MILLER McKim offered the following resolution

Resolved, That this Society cordially welcomes, on this occasion, the presence of WILLIAM WELLS BROWN can continent. The Convention appointed a Board of -once a fugitive slave, now a redeemed man by British philanthropy-after an absence of five years in the old world, during which time he has been a faithful and uncompromising laborer in the anti-slavery cause, and has every where commanded the respect and affect tion of those who have listened to his appeals. Mr. McKim stated that he had met Mr. Brown

the other side of the water, and knew something of the reputation be had earned for himself there, and the es timation in which he was held by the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Great Britain. He had rendered valuable services to the cause by the consistency, fidelity and ability with which he advocated its claims. The reson of his absence was to furnish the means necessar for the education of his two daughters, one of who had now taken the honorable position of teacher of a re spectable school in England, and the other was qualifying herself for the same employment.

WM. WELLS Brown then came forward and address ed the audience upon the condition and past treatmen of the slaves and free people of color of this country His remarks were listened to with manifest interest. At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's speech, the resolu tion offered by Mr. McKim was adopted.

Able and impressive speeches followed from Lucy STONE and Mr. GARRISON, when, after a song by Mr. Long, the Convention adjourned till the merning.

SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION

OLIVER JOHNSON read the letter of a Ministral slaveholder to Horace Greeley, offering to sell bin, to slaveholder to Holden and intelligent slave voma, in daughter of a South Carolina Judge, and Mr. Grein; reply in the Tribune.

Letters were read from Minnesota Territory and the Letters were countries of the progress of me giving encouraging these sections of the country. It was stated that funds had been raised in Minnesota tores establishing an anti-slavery press there.

Dr. THOMAS—the man who rescued the sing get from the cars, at Salem, Ohio-was then introduced to from the cats, as the stated, as a sequel to that trans. tion, that Southerners, in order to take their sing through that town, were now obliged to charter a ce, and lock themselves up in it, together with the tare conductor and all, to secure themselves from arrest JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, of Byberry, Pa., while de Committee were preparing the resolutions, made a fe remarks in favor of extending the circulation of the remarks in laver of greater exempts of greater exempts of greater exempts.

in the cause, relying upon an infinite God. Mrs. EMMA R. Coe, of Buffalo, N. Y., followed a Mrs. EMMA It. Companies a brief, impassioned speech on the aspects of the onetry, and the persecutions of the colored race in or midst. She thought the country was past salvation and that they should labor to raise upon its raise; grander superstructure, under which all classes of he and women, without regard to sex or color, may take

The Business Committee reported the following reslutions :--

1. Resolved, That the confidence of this Society is its fundamental principles is confirmed by the experence of years ; and that we, to-day, reasers the isfienable right of every man to liberty, the consequent inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and the duty of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of even 2. Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Con-

promise, which opens the vast Territories of Netrota and Kanzas to the admission of slavery, is at an at treachery to Freedom, a violation of national fath, & graceful alike to the American Congress and to the m. tion which it represents ; that it imperils liberty in et. ery State of our Union, and calls for the indignation monstrance of every citizen of the North 3. Resolved, That those members of Congress (sec.

styled Democratic) from Pennsylvania, who president their influence and votes to aid the consummaton of this grand iniquity, while they betrayed the ancient honor of this Commonwealth, grossly misrepressed her before the world ; in proof of which we adduce the emphatic rebuke so recently passed upon their transery by the collective voice of an indignant people. 4. Resolved. That we again indignantly repudate the

statute commonly called the 'Fugitive Slave Lar.' as an outrage upon Humanity, and an insult to Gal; that we owe it neither respect nor obedience; and thu, disregarding all human laws to the contrary, we will see bewray him that wandereth,' nor 'return unio his master the slave who has escaped from his mater 5. Resolved, That the passage of the Fugitive San

Law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise an only the natural fruits of the poison tree of Slaver; that to complain of these fruits, while assiduously hour ishing the tree itself, is the height of infatuation; that the work to be done is to lay the axe at the root of the tree, and cease not until it be cut down and rive to the consuming fire. 6. Resolved, That any incidental or side isse via

the Slave Power, in regard to its encroachment up the rights and liberties of the North, or the vicinitiad its plighted faith, or its further territorial extense, must, inevitably result in utter defeat; that while fit North continues in religious and political alliance with the South, Slavery will continue to lengthen its ark and strengthen its stakes, laughing to scorn all oppotion : that the dissolution of the American Unit is the paramount question of the hour, and essential to the safety, innocency and prosperity of the North, wi the speedy and universal triumph of the cause of la-

8. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of the slave to maintain the consistent if their principles and practice, by the purchase of use of the products of free, rather than these of size. labor.

8. Resolved, That though a man's right to libery is not dependant upon the authority of any book, yet rebake against oppression; and we look upon those wclesiastical bodies or individuals who appropriate it is support of American slavery as infidel to the Christian

9. Resolved, That the prejudice against the colored man existing in this country, which denies him the right of suffrage, excludes him from places of publis amusement, from the omnibus and the steamboat cabb -which forbids him to sit or kneel beside his whith fellow-worshippers in our churches, and shuts against him the doors of our schools and colleges, denying him the means of intellectual and spiritual development. and then tauntingly accusing him of mental inferiority to the white man-is sinful, inasmuch as it is a vide tion of the Christian law of love; is mean, inasmed as it is the oppression of the weak by the streng; and is cruel, inasmuch as it inflicts inexpressible suffering upon the innocent

10. Resolved, That a personal obligation rests upon each of us to labor for the eradication of this projudet, and for the restoration of this injured pertien of our people to the enjoyment of their social and political

11. Resolved, That we earnestly renew our testimony against the American Colonization Society, as an erganization vitalized and controlled by the malignant and unchristian spirit of colorphobia; inculcating the monstrous doctrines, through its official organ and leturing agents, that there is a natural barrier to the ele vation of the colored race in this country-that prije dice against a colored complexion is inherent and iten tinguishable in the heart of every white person-that will be demonstrative proof of our Christian concern for the salvation of poor benighted Africa, to expatriate it her shores those whom we are necessitated to crush and degrade while they remain in our midst-that share holding is compatible, with the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and Abolitionism an abomination in the sight of 6stand that it is far better to keep the slaves in their chains, if they cannot be expelled from our land, than to have them emancipated on the American soll-12. Resolved, That the testimony of that Society, it

regard to the success of the colony at Liberia, is lef to be relied on, because it is from an interested scares. and because a combination that is animated by such a spirit will assuredly deceive and falsify in regard to the actual condition of those whom it has shipped to Africa 13. Resolved, That, actuated by no spirit of illile rality toward the colonists in Liberia, but hoping that all which is alleged in regard to their comfortable and improving condition is true, we affirm that, whatever may be the success of the experiment abroad, the American Colonization Society is none the less to be abborred for its proscriptive spirit, its expulsive design, its upnatural position, and its wicked duplicity; as, whates good to the world may have resulted from the crucific ion of Jesus, those who nailed him to the cross are not to find their justification therein, or to be exempted from condemnation for their murderous procedure. 14. Resolved, That while we rejoice to perceive, of

the part of the religious press and some of the churches and pulpits in various parts of the land, indications of a somewhat favorable change of position in respect to our cause, we are still constrained to declare that the American Church is the bulwark of slavery, and consequently a thoroughly apostate body, whose claim is be the church of Him who came to open the prison to them that are bound ' is equally shameless and profiberal greatly LSlaver the first royal of Resol newspa o other e than ort and beside of this ent Asso excelle with '

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suthful and indefatigable coadjutor, PARper land a rime when the labors of such a of the cause are preciminently needed in this greet heartily rejoice that the American Anvenent is now represented in Great Brione so fully acquainted with its history, and so the inbuck with its principles; and that we gaits with other anti-slavery societies in comof him (as we are happy to see that he has alnumended himself) to the sympathy and confiof the friends of our cause in that country.

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gested. That we are rejoiced to perceive in and on the continent of Europe, a growing to the anti-slavery cause in this country, and repay desire to aid it by religious testimonies bers carributions; and that, in particular, we greaty cherred by the proceedings of the great herr Conference which was held in Manchester the first of August, and strengthened by its hearty and of the course of the American Abolitionists. gooderd, That in this, as in all other reforms espaper press is a powerful auxiliary, and that ther say can the Abolitionists better serve the ethan by doing what may be in their power to of and extend the circulation of anti-slavery jour-

Recivel, That the National Anti-Slavery Stand twice the double claim it has upon us as the or stella Society, as well as the official journal of the This secrety,

(Association, commends itself to us by its linkegorlesor, and the distinguished ability and judgest with which it is comducted, and that we regard it one of the most potent instrumentalities we can emfor the alvancement of our cause.

Resided, That prompt and energetic measures the taken by the Executive Committee and the ridual members of the Society, to enlarge the list be Standard's subscribers; and that, as one ster was this, it be recommended to each person who now is the paper to produce for it, at least, one other

Resolved, That we regard the Pennsylvani p-Savery Fair as an important agency in carrying the latt-Slavery enterprise, and that we urge upon Abelianist of Pennsylvania the duty of aiding s the extent of his or ber ability.

il. Resided, That our Treasurer's Report, for the year, testifies to the past liberality of Pennsylvania tionists, and justifies the confidence that they, will native families the money necessary for carrying on care during the ensuing year,

22 Resolved, That it is, now, expedient for us to or the sum of one thousand dollars, in cash and sires, from the friends of the cause here assembled. I Remired, That the experience of the past year, the present aspects of our cause, stimulate our th our hope, and our zeal; and that, while cono that a great and arduous work is before us, we faily address correlves to the labors of another year, Signt that our enterprise is destined to complete

Mrs. Lecretia Morr proposed that the resolutions ferring to the Standard be first considered, which was

WE WELLS BROWN shid he was struck with the effienry of the methods of English reformers in spreads information among the people by means of tracts. one sension, going out of Exeter Hall, he received are tracts, of different kinds, than he could put in his sket. He esteemed it all-important that the Standdebaid be circulated far and wide, together with tatel documents. It was in districts where anti-slabarnals were circulated that there was found the canti-slavery feeling.

J Milles McKin considered the Standard as one of s most rotent auxiliaries in the promotion of the cause, and at this present time, the Abolitionists of Pennsylvanis had really no other powerful auxiliary in which ther could put their trust. The Pennsylvania Freeton hal been merged in the Standard not because the suse had gone backward in that State, but for want of oper men to conduct it and make it what it should be; could money procure them. They did not wish to blish a second or third-rate paper, and therefore they reel the Freeman with the Standard. The Standod had recently improved in literary merit, and was now a paper of the first order.

Mr. Garrison said that without practice, theorizing was good for nothing. The proposition had sometimes a submitted at Boston whether it would not be well to discontinue the Standard, because it required so much His answer had been invariably, when am prepared to give up the Standard, I think I shall repared to give up the American Anti-Slavery Soty for what is a national society without a mouthsee to speak to the nation and to the world?

THOMAS GARRETT, of Wilmington, Delaware, said that wing been for thirty years a prominent agent of the aderground railroad, and having had to contribute sometimes very largely in that way, he could do but little else; nevertheless, he would pledge himself to proture ive subscribers for the Standard.

After listening to a song by Samuel Long, the Conintion took a recess until the afternoon.

. We are indebted for the above report to slips from the New York Standard : but, from some telementable accident or delay, the proceedings beyeat this point have not been received, and we are thigel to go to press without them .- Prs.]

THE INDEPENDENT. We learn from an editorial in he last number of this influential and ably-conducted jurnal, that it is receiving constant and large access to its subscription list. 'The fire in March last,' Mys the editor, 'deranged our subscription list to some trient, but we soon recovered the names of all our old subscribers, and since that event, we have entered upon our books the names of more than two thousand eight handred new subscribers. The whole number received shee the enlargement of the paper in January is over three thousand seven hundred; and we frequently recore from fifty to eighty new names in a single day. This must certainly be a source of gratification and encouragement to the conductors of the paper, and it is also interesting to the friends of the slave, as indicarng a theering progress in the right direction among the denomination to whose interests The Independent is especially devoted. In conclusion, the editor says :-While such numbers have been added to our list, small number have deserted us; for example, one in Lentucky, who denounces; with more feeling than grammar, our persistent " Abolitionism ; " and one in Ohle, who deems us blind because we do not follow the Poplets of modern "Spiritualism."

TOur friends who made pledges to the Massachu iets Anti-Slavery Society at its Annual Meeting in Jantary last, or previously, are requested to send the impost of the same, as soon as convenient, to the bessgrer, Samuel Philannick, or to the General Agent, Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

Our friends in Woonsocket and vicinity, will see BUWIELIAM W. BROWN is to speak in that town on uplay near, Nov. 5th. We know he will meet with a knd welcome, and will undoubtedly render good serthe to the cause of freedom.

IF The London correspondent of the National Era to as follows, in a recent letter to that journal :-

To me, it is a question whether Mr. Pierce sent the acaders of the Legation and Mr. Saunders to London is tern public opinion against the Anti-Slavery Cause, or to protect American interests. They have left no sees adurated to influence the Press here, and to perfect the feelings of prominent men. The latest effort at string the slave interest by Mr. Saunders was made list night at the Advanced by high Laws there. ins algebraic interest by Mr. Saunders was made installed at the Advertiser office. While I was there. Sanders sent up his card, and a letter from Henry A wise to Adams of Boston, with the request that the editor would publish it. Instead of being invited up, he cat a signal reduke, and a request to apply elsewhere. If I had time, I would give you a letter on the peculiar services these functionarias have rendered in England to the cause of stavery.

Red rel, That while we deeply regret the ab-

Those monarchists who censure republican institutions as subversive of the principle of loyalty, make a very great blunder. To be sure, we Americans make very free with our Presidents, Governors and Congressmen; in fact, their characters are not often so elevated A Member of the Sims Brigade in Peril-Allege as to impose limitations on any amount of free-andeasiness in communication with them, or comment upon

the provisions of an unwritten paragraph, universally assumed to exist under Sec. 2d (Privilege of Citizens) of Art. IV., (State Rights,) to the following effect :-

Any citizen of a slaveholding State is hereby authorized to question any stranger within the limits of such State as to his past and present allegiance, in thought, word and deed, to slavery : and if the answering, or mis-answering, or non-answering, of the person thus 'put to the question' reveal any ground of suspicion against him, any number of slaveholders shall form a quorum, hereby authorized to duck, tar and feather, pelt with rotten eggs, and expel from the State, by rail or otherwise, or, if it seem preferable, to hang to the next tree without delay, such suspected person. without responsibility to any tribunal except Public Sentiment.

The latest case recorded of proceedings under this ar ticle (copied in last week's Liberator from the Boston Transcript) was that of Mr. Theodore D. Parker, of this city, who, after being insolently catechised by his selfappointed Virginian censor, and after having humbly explained the difference between himself and Theodore Parker, (the man without a D., but with a backbone,) was dismissed with an order to write the D. damned plain, whenever he signed his name in that region.

Now, this particular incident may be a mere joke. manufactured from no other real material than the re-semblance between the names, and Mr. Theodore D. Parker may never have conducted in the shabby man-to those outside, and at about three o'clock, a complaint manufactured from no other real material than the rener imputed to him by the story; but I refer to it because it is the exact type of many real conversations which are constantly taking place throughout the Southern States; because all slaveholders assume the right to make this sort of impertinent inquisition; and because the great majority of Northern men who travel at the South quietly submit to it, in many cases without even a suspicion that they are degraded by so doing.

It has happened to me frequently, in debate with both Northern and Southern men on the subject of slavery, to be told that abolitionists would have no difficulty in travelling or residing at the South, if they would keep their opinions to themselves, and be careful not to talk to the colored people, nor take anti-slavery newspapers, nor let themselves be publicly known as abolitionists; and the minds of these persons had become so accustomed to the requisition of this subserviency by Southern men, and its concession by Northern dough-faces, that they really saw nothing objectionable in it; really failed to perceive that such conduct is an arbitrary annihilation on one side, and a cowardly surrender on the other, of that indispensable safeguard of liberty, freedom of speech and of the press.

It is refreshing, in contrast with the demeanor of these white slaves, to read the eminently perpendicular letter recently addressed, through the newspapers, to the Reverend Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, by Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who, if not upright before God, has at least the merit of being downright before men. To be sure, that letter was very impudent; but there was the legitimate occasion for impudence, and the amplest justification of it. In fact, it was impossible for a vertebrate man, with the power of feeling contempt, to re- in the Marshal's office together, and one or two citizens the human caterpillar that crawled up to him, after dark, on such an errand. With his wit, and his Southern independence, and such an occasion, Wise could do on the outside, and it was soon found that the colored

However erroneous may be their assumption of a right to buy and sell human beings, they understand the real right of manfully expressing their own opinions, and would scorn the idea of submitting to be gagged.

The contemptuous letter of Mr. Wise was elicited by the offer of a mean person, in a mean manner, to do a favor to him and his cause; to co-operate with him, in a thing which he has so much at heart as the support of slavery. He liked the thing to be done, but couldn't stand the sneaking manner in which the Reverend Nehemiah proposed to do it. He would have treated with the same contempt, no doubt, the anonymous defence of slavery by President Lord, of Dartmouth College, (noticed in the last Liberator.) though nothing would delight him more than to have a man in that high station openly take such ground, and do it by assertion, instead of by interrogative instinution. But if the manhood of Mr. Wise asserts itself thus roughly in case-slike these, what would he say if the impertinent interference proposed the curtailment of some real right? What would he say on being informed that he might travel at the North, if he would say nothing in defence of slavery; aroid the society of known dough-faces; never be seen reading the Courier or Advertiser; give a prompt account of his affairs, opinions and purposes to any inquiring abolitionist; and make it 'dammed plain,' on all occasions, that he is not that Henry A. Wise who defends slavery in Virginia! Ye gods! the man would burst with inarticulable rage. Yet the Yankees systematically bear this dictatorial impertinence, and-ome tending the colored from growled their dissatisfaction, in smothered words of indignation and have tended their dissatisfaction, in smothered words of indignation and have tended their dissatisfaction, in smothered words of indignation and have tended their dissatisfaction, in smothered words of indignation and have tended their dissatisfaction, in smothered words of indignation and have tended their dissatisfaction, in smothered words of burst with inarticulable rage. Yet the Yankees systematically bear this dictatorial impertinence, and comply with it, as a matter of course, without suspecting that they are disgraced by it. Not one in ten of the Northern editors who have copied the Parker story above referred to, and not one in a thousand of its Northern readers, have even conceived the idea that, whether a joke or a fact, it implies an amount of diswhether a joke or a fact, it implies an amount of disconfiguration. The course of this brief harangue, Mr. Hoar reëntered the building, and immediately came out again, with Mr. Butman upon his arm. The crowd upon the steps gave way, but the two had no sooner descended to the sidewalk, than a rush was made by a portion of the crowd for the kidnapper. Finding that there was need of a larger escort in order to protect the prisoner, Rev. Mr. Higginson introduced himself to the chopfallen fugitive, and with the remark that he would stand by him to protect him, he took his other arm in

obey, 'with alacrity,' all the commands of their masters, but are frightened at their occasional threat of laying down the whip, and leaving them to take care of themselves? There needs a reeducation of this whole people in the principles of freedom, and, as a preliminary step towards this, an understanding that such traitors to liberty as Dr. Adams and President Lord cannot be true teachers of Christianity .- c. K. w.

*There are two reasons for supposing that the pro-noun 'he,' in this passage, refers to Ham. First, they both begin with H—and next, on this supposition, the actual enslavement of the negro race in the present and past ages, becomes a fulfilment of prophecy, clearly re-futing the cavils of those infidel commentators who rep-resent the rebellious and indomitable Canaanites as the designed objects of Noah's malediction.

From the Worcester Spy of Oct. 31. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WORCESTER!

A Kidnapper almost Kidnapped THE UNION ENDANGERED!

Rioters turned Peace-makers, etc.

On Saturday evening, the notorious kidnapper, Asn On Beating on the kidnapper, Asn On Beating on the kidnapping of Shadrach, Sims and Burns, upon the free soil of Massachusetts, came to this city, and took lodgings at the American House. After supper, he visited the armory of the City Guards, and took lodgings at the American House, and the American House, evidently in scarch of information relative to some matter connected with his line of husiness. Early on Sanday norning, the members of the Vigilance Committee were apprised of the presence of the kidnapper, by a member of the Boston, Vigilance Committee, who happened to be stopping at the house, and the house, and the house, for the peace of the suppression of kidnapping, from the case of Shadrach down to the recent case at Bath, Me. Handbills were at once a server the ohief topics of conversation through the city. It was ascertained that he had been in consultation with one of the city police, and that communications were being lords of the American House, for the purpose of informing them of the character of their guest, and requesting, in the name of many citizens, that they would advise him to seek safety by removing his quarters to some other location. We understand that Mr. Tucker, the senior proprietor of the house, was absent; but Mr. Bonney, the junior partner, declined to take any action in the matter. in the matter.
In the evening, the anti-slavery meeting, which has

In the evening, the anti-slavery meeting, which had been previously called, was in session at the City Hall, and the presence of Mr. Butman in the city was alluded to by several speakers. An attempt was made to get up a Committee to watch the American House near the close of the meeting; but it being generally understood that the whole matter was in the hands of the regular Vivil and Committee to watch the hands of the regular vivil and the second services and the second services are selected to the second services and the second services are selected to the second services and the second services are selected to the second services and services are selected to the second services and services are selected to the second services and services are selected to the second second services are selected to the second that the whole matter was in the hands of the regular Vigilance Committee, it was not carried through. At the adjournment of the meeting, a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the American House, but no demonstrations of violence were made. At a later hour in the evening, a delegation from the Vigilance Committee took their positions about the house, in order to watch the premises, and keep an eye on Butman's movements. Some of the members of the Vigilance Committee also succeeded in effecting an entrance to the house, for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the features of the noted bloedhound, and in order the better to watch his movements. the better to watch his movements.

The Committee kept their posts through most of the

night, but no disturbance was made, with, perhaps, the occasional ringing of the house bell, which brought the landlord to the door long enough to hold a parley with the outsiders, or to interchange civilities. Toward landlord and the populace, Butman, who had not dared to retire to rest, began to get a little excited, and drew was made against Butman, before Justice Howe, for carrying concealed weapons, and a warrant was issued for his arrest on the charge. Officer Warren served the process with alacrity, and at about four o'clock, the the process with alacrity, and at about four o clock, the Committee of Vigilance, feeling the fullest assurance that the kidnapper would be well taken care of, refired to their respective homes.

In the morning, the intelligence of the arrest spread through the city, and hundreds left their usual avoca-

tions to catch a glimpse of a man so noted in the an-nals of inbumanity and crime. At the usual hour of the opening of the Court, Butman was brought in. W. Rice, Esq., and Adin Thayer, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and N. D. Stone, Esq., for the prisoner. After a brief hearing before Justice Green, by request of prisoner's counsel, the case was continued for wo weeks, and Mr. Butman was held to answer in the sum of one hundred dollars for his appearance. The, growd had all this time been increasing. The court crowd had all this time occil increasing. The court room was thronged with people, and there was quite a collection outside. Inflammatory language was free-ly used, and shouts of derision and loud outcries, such as 'Bring out the kidnapper,' 'Kill the scoundrel,'

c. &c., were not unfrequent.
Mr. Butman implored assistance from City Marshal Baker, and that gentleman, out of pity for his forlorn condition, tendered him his private room as a place of refuge, in the northeast corner of the building. Conretage, in the northeast corner of the change siderable indignation was expressed by the crowd against Marshal Baker, and that officer came out upon the steps to expostulate against the disturbance, but apparently without effect. Shortly after, Mr. Baker stepped out of doors on some business, leaving several police men on duty in the entry, but he had no sooner done so, than his office door was opened by the foremost of a gang of six or seven colored men, all of whom rushed in, and one of them dealt Butman a blow upon his knowledge-box that felled him to the floor. Marshal Baker at this

ern independence, and such an occasion, Wise could do on the outside, and it was soon found that the colored no less.

It must be admitted that, however the slaveholders may fall short of being just, humane, democratic or the sidewalk. All these occurrences served to add to the excitement, and the multitude continued to increase, Christian, they possess, eminently, this element of manliness, that

'They know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.'
However erroneous may be their assumption of a right to buy and sell human beings, they understand the real

'Ellow-Citizens,—It is some ten years ago, that my to buy and sell human beings, they understand the real

grace to themselves, which should make them hang their heads for shame.

How can those be helped who do not recognize their need of help! It is true of the Yankees; as of the Greeks, that

'Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!'

The deposition of the recognize their need of help! It is true of the Yankees; as of the Greeks, that

The deposition of the Yankees are of the some warm work, Messrs. Martin Stowell, Stephen S. Foster and others came to the rescue, and the retreat was continued, about six hundred people following in given the route, repeated effects the some warm work and the recognize their needs to the rescue, and the recognize their needs of help! It is true of the Yankees; as of the greeks, that but what shall be done for those slaves who not only obey, 'with alacrity,' all the commands of their masmade a desperate defence, and, assisted by a few of the Worcester policemen and other citizens, they were ena-bled, by dint of great exertions, to keep the crowd par-

his misery, while others counselled a ride on a rail, or

his misery, while others counselled a ride on a rail, or on a special engine, out of the city.

Finally, as the case seemed a desperate one, and as the struggle seemed to be rather unequal, it was decided to store Mr. Butman in the depot privy; and the door was closed upon him and his escort, a strong guard being placed without. Stephen S. Foster presently came forth and stated to the multitude that Mr. Butman had solemnly promised that he would leave, and never come to Worcester again, if he could be left alone now. He said shat such a promise was a victory won for freedom, and he hoped no one would mar the triumph by any further acts of violence. Mr. Hoar and other citizens also stated that Mr. Butman had made the pledge to them, as stated by Mr. Foster, in their presence, and these declarations seemed partially to appease the excited multitude. Still, as there was a strong disposition manifested to do him further violence, as the noise of the friends suffered harm—which is surprising, considering the excitement and active nature of the contest.

That Butman owed his life to the exertions of S. S. Foster, the so-called most rabid and fanatical of Abolitionists, to T. W. Higginson and Martin Stowell, the very men against whom, as alleged rioters in the Burns case, he was probably here in pursuit of evidence, to Geo. F. Hoar, the son of Bannel Hoar, driven out of Charleston, S. C., by mob violence, and others of like triumph by any further acts of violence. Mr. Hoar and other citizens also stated that Mr. Butman had made the pledge to them, as stated by Mr. Foster, in the son of Bannel Hoar, driven out of Charleston, S. C., by mob violence, and others of like triumph by any further acts of violence. Mr. Hoar and other citizens also stated that Mr. Butman had made the pledge to them, as stated by Mr. Foster, the son of Bannel Hoar, driven out of Charleston, S. C., by mob violence, and other citizens and honar of the Abolitionists demonstrated.

If to any one more than another is due the awaking to appease the excited multitude. Still, as there was a strong disposition manifested to do him further violence, it was thought prudent to remove him from the privy, and the City Marshal produced a wagon to be brought round to the back door for the purpose. As soon nathed door was opened, another rash was made by a band of infuriated negroes upon Mr. Butman, and he received another severe blow upon his head and one or two kicks behind; but he was finally got, into the wagon. The horse proved to be a skittish one, and would not start; and as delays were getting to be dangerous, a hack was procured, by order of the Marshal, and into it the poor, abject, debased, degraded and trembling white fagilities was hustled, and Rev. Mr. Higginson took a seat by his side.

The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will open on WED-

The driver applied the braid to his horses, and soon the veteran was beyond the reach of his pursuers, a stone from some unknown hand through the window of the coach, being the parting salutation. All accounts agree in describing Butman, during these scenes, as the most complete impersonation of cowardice and fear they ever beheld. He freely admitted that he was indebted for his life to the abolitionists of Worcester, and as his own personal friends in the city deserted him at the first appearance of danger, there can be little doubt he owes his preservation to their heroic and disinterested exerfrom Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland.

tions in his behalf.

The City Marshal and police did their duty manfully. The City Marshal and police did their duty manually, but, so great was the disparity of numbers, that they would have been quite overborne and powerless, but for the moral influence of those men, who periled their own lives to shield the kidnapper from the righteous indignation of the people he had dared to insult by his loathsome presence. We trust that Butman will keep his the had also been considered. some presence. We trust that Butman will keep me word, 'never to return to Worcester again.' If he has no regard for his word, as some say, we hope bodily fear will prompt him to keep his distance, and in the meantime, if Frank Pierce or Ben Hallett have any business with our citizens, that requires the presence of an offi-cer, to serve subpoenss and writs, we will hope that they will secure the services of a more respectable emissary

The Boston Courier says, that after proceeding four miles, the fugitives procured a wagon and drove to the City Marshal's residence, eight miles from Worces-ter. Marshal Baker soon arrived and got a vehicle, in which he conveyed Butman to this city, where he arrived at 8 o'clock last evening. He is quite sure that he could recognise many of his assailants, but thinks that it would be fruitless to undertake to prosecute them in articles will be sold at a sacrifice, as from the goods that

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following communication from an old and tried friend of the slave in Worcester, which gives a somewhat different version of the affair. The writer assures us that he can vouch for the accuracy of all the statements he has made.

WORCESTER, Oct. 81, 1854.

You will probably be able to glean from the newsp pers the general facts of the victory humanity achieved in our city, yesterday, over that pimp of slavery, A. O. Butman, the notorious arrester and kidnapper of Thomverted statements have gained currency, that need cor-

There was no opposition to him because of his specia errand here at the time, if that is correctly stated as being to serve subpænas for witnesses-for he had been here before on the same business, (although not recognized by any one, he being personally unknown to most of our citizens,) and other officers had been here without molestation or interference; but it was the dangerous character of the man that caused the excitement. He might be here in pursuit of his business as a kidnapper, and our people could not feel safe while his presence polluted our air; therefore, they determined that, as 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' they would watch the man while he remained in the place, to see that he did no evil to us. It was the spontaneous rising of the spirit of humanity and self-protection in our people, that welled up without the urging and untrammelled by the advice of vigilance committees. The people did what was done, without much formality of organization, but in the strength of the uprising impulses of individual humanity, mingling the kindred drops into the great ocean that swept the pestilential scoundrel from our streets. The leading abolitionists counselled vigilance, but peace, urged that no personal violence be shown the man, that not a hair of his head be injured-and to their unceasing advice remonstrance and active personal labor to protect the villain from personal injury, does he owe his life.

It is said that a committee waited upon him; this is not so-he had no opportunity to confer with the abolitionists or the indignant people. This was an error, and should be improved upon at another time.

It is said that he made violent demonstrations with pistol. He did not; he merely showed it to one individual, saying, 'This will take care of them,' and then replaced it in his pocket. This was in the house, with but a few individuals present, and those his friends he not knowing that the individual who saw the pisto was in sympathy with the watchers outside. Butman was too much of a coward to make any offensive or de fensive demonstration to his friends at large, who watched the hotel that night.

The papers say that the Sheriff and the Mayor were on the ground Sunday night, and dispersed the crowd. The Sheriff did not appear at all to the people; the Mayor came along, and stopped to see us. S. S. Foster being introduced to him, stated the objects of the assem- Battle Creek, Michigan, Nov. 4 and blage. The Mayor replied, saying that no one detested the character of Butman, as a kidnapper, more than himself-that he had spent the evening in the endeavor to ascertain if his business was of a dangerous character, but he could not find that it was; he had given his police instructions to render him no assistance whatever in kidnapping, under the penalty of instant dismission. The Mayor stopped an hour or two, conversing freely with the friends, but made no request to them to disperse, and censured none of their proceedings.

The meeting about the hotel did not break up until the people were assured by officer Warren that he had Butman under arrest, and he would answer for his safe-keeping, good behavior, and due appearance at the police court ; then they went quietly to their homes, it being half-past three, Monday morning.

As to the so-called attack upon him at the police court room, there might have been an intention of personal violence, but it is generally supposed that it was the pressure of the crowd that threw him down.

It is reported that the 'riot act' was read, but it was not produced at all. No riotous or mobocratic violence was shown until the procession commenced its march to the depot, and at no time was there any attempt made by the authorities to disperse the multitude, as they appeared to be perfectly peaceful and honorable in their intention and action, until the march commenced, and it was the comparatively few highlyexcited colored friends who made all the offensive demonstrations; and yet, these were so determined and powerful that it required all the physical strength of bled, by dint of great exertions, to keep the crowd partially at bay. Occasionally, however, an egg would break about the head and face of the fugitive, and just at the corner of Trumbull and Front streets, a powerful negro succeeded in planting a tremendous blow behind Butman's left ear, which made him stagger like a drunken man. There was a momentary halt at this juncture, and a desperate straggle ensured for the custody of the prisoner, which resulted in the triumph of the kidnapper's abolition friends, and again the cortege passed on. The excitement was all this time increasing, and by the time the crowd had reached the depot of the Westert Mailroad, more than a thousand persons were assembled. It was then ascertained that the cars had gone, and here was an unexpected dilemma. Various propositions were made for the disposal of the kidnapper. Some said, 'Kill him, and put him out of the non-resistant S. S. Foster, of T. W. Higginson,
Martin Stowell, George F. Hoar, and others, to save
him from utter destruction. And they did save him,
so that he escaped nearly unharmed—the stories of his
Weymouth, Oct. 31, 1854. the non-resistant S. S. Foster, of T. W. Higginson, they came over the heads of his abolition body-guard, two or three deep, and must have been so far spent as to be nearly harmless. But two eggs were thrown, and three stones, neither of which struck Butman or produced any harm : and they were thrown, as were all the violent personal attacks done, against the carnest

Mr. Higginson did not receive any injury, as wa

The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will open on WED-

NESDAY, the 20th of December next.

We have been so fortunate as to secure for its acc nodation the two very beautiful and convenient halls communicating with each other, just finished in Winter street. The foreign contributions promise to be more elegan

from Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland While the friends of the slave abroad are thus lavish of time, money and effort, the Committee feel it their duty to appeal to his friends in this country, for the purpose of urging upon them a greater amount of labor, and larger donations. Let us strive in some measure to

emulate the self-sacrifice and devotion of our more distant fellow-laborers, and not, while calling ourselves the slave's friends, sit idly by, and allow his chief help to come from those who are summoned to their work of charity only by their recognition of the sublime doctrine that their country is the world, and their countrymen all mankind. Let us not disregard the additional responsibilities that pertain to position and nationality.

Suffer us to present a few practical suggestions. We would call upon ladies at home for large contributions of useful articles; all kinds of fine needle-work for ladies and children's wear, gentlemen's dressing-gowns, shirts remain, we are enabled to furnish assistance to many other Fairs held for the benefit of the common cause Any donations of books, china, furniture, in fine, any articles that will command a sale, will be thankfully received. Such towns and individuals as find it more convenien

to make their contributions in money, are requested to forward them to the committee before or at the time of the Bazaar. Aid of this kind is of course equally ac ceptable, and though counted with the receipts of the Fair, will be particularly acknowledged in the Bazaar's Report. Were one-third of the towns only, throughout New England, and the State of New York, represente ever so imperfectly on the coming occasion, how large as Sims and Anthony Burns; and yet, in the hurrying and influential would be the means placed at the disposal excitement of the time, many exaggerated and per- of the A. S. Society now, in this very crisis hour o the country's destiny ! Any communications for the Bazaar Committee may

be addressed to 138 Nassau street, New York, or to 21 Cornhill, Boston. For the Committee, A. W. WESTON.

DIED-At La Motte, Iowa, Sept. 28, Miss MARTHA J TALBOT, formerly of North Bridgewater, Mass., aged

Dotices of Meetings, &c.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY This course of Lectures will be delivered in the TRE MONT TEMPLE, at 74 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVE-NINGS, in the order indicated in the following list :-

Nov. 28. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Poem. Dec. 7. Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

Dec. 14. Hon. Anson Burlingane.

Dec. 21. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

Jan. 4. Hou. HORACE GREELEY.

Jan. 11. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Jan. 18. Hon. JOHN P. HALE.

Jan. 25. RALPH WALDO ERERSON, Esq.

Feb. 8. Hou. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr.

Feb. 15. Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. Feb. 22. Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas.

Mar. 1. Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.

Mar. 8. Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM. Organist-Mr. John H. Willox.

All the lecturers having engaged themselves to the Committee, there is the utmost confidence that there

will be no failure. Tickets, at \$3.00 each, admitting a lady and gentle nan, can be obtained at Ticknor & Co.'s, 135, and Jewett & Co.'s, 117, Washington street.

No single tickets will be sold. SAMUEL G. HOWE. Oct. 20 tf Chairman Lecture Committee.

MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Anti-Slavery Society have determine to hold a series of large Conventions, as follows:— Hastings, Barry Co., Albion, Calhoun Albion, Calhoun "11 and 12.
Saline, Washtenaw "18 and 19.
Farmington, Oakland "25 and 26.
Meetings to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. A. T. Foss of New Hampshire, and CHARLE and JOSEPHINE GRIFFING of Ohio, will be in attendance at these Conventions, and will be aided by CHARLES C. BUBLEIGH of Connecticut, at the Battle Creek and Al-

bion Conventions.

Friends in the vicinity of these places will please extend this notice. They can, at the Conventions, make arrangements with the speakers for other meetings in their immediate neighborhoods.

C. C. BURLEIGH will hold meetings at

Cornell's School, Bellevue, Olivet, Marshall, Marengo, Hickory Grove, Napoleon, Raisin Valley, . " 10 & 11 By direction of the Executive Committee of Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, JACOB WALTON, Cor. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver an Address, at the Universalist Church, Weymouth Landing, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 5, at 6½ o'clock, on the subject of Slavery.

The Address will be delivered at the request of a con

siderable portion of the Church and Society of the Rev. J. Perkins,—the doors of whose church having been closed against them by a majority, when requested for this purpose.

When will the time arrive that all men, especially

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend meetings as fol

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Pawtucket, Diamond Hill Plain,

NO. ONE NOW READY.

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thalmy; Calaract; Obstructions of the Tear Passa-ges, &c., are perfectly safe, and are applicable in all diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, and from whatsoever cause. They have restored multitudes, (some from total blindness,) after other means had fall-ed; also cured persons born blind; cured blindness of fifty years; and in one case, where the patient was 108 years old! These Remedies sent by mail. The poor treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 28 Eliot street, without charge. FP Pamphlets of Information, as to this Process, post-free, for one dime, pre-paid. Address, The Nutritive Cure, Boston, Mass.

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these branches of study.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in November next.

Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

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West India Emancipation.

West India Emancipation.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, 'A Speech by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at Abington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854,' on the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, single copy, 6 cents; per dezen, 50 cents—at cost price, for cheap distribution. It makes a neatly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle in England, for the abolition of British Colonial slavery, from its commencement to its termination—exhibits the behavior of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and their chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. LOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January Inst.' Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

POETRY.

From the Dover Morning Star. CAN SLAVERY STAND? Can slavery stand, when not one law In heaven or earth sustains it, But what is based in fraud and lies, And earth and beaven arraign it?

Can slavery stand, that monster wrong, The sum of all that's evil, The darkest type on earth of hell, The offspring of the devil

Can slavery stand, when false divines (O, horrid prostitution !) Have led a dark, degenerate church To embrace the institution ?

For this shall not the Lord arise, To vindicate his glory, As erst he did in aucient days, Declared in sacred story?

Can slavery stand, when every man, (Though now he fain would bless it,) Were he its victim, knows full well His inmost soul would curse it?

Would curse its name, would curse its claim, Would curse its every feature; Would curse it as the vilest foe Of God and human nature? And can infernal slavery be

Supported by a nation That lately toiled through seas of blood To gain emancipation ? And loud proclaimed to all the world All men born free and equal, And claimed her own God-given right

To freedom in the sequel? Can slavery stand, when sighs and tears And groans and blood and anguish To Heaven appeal from thousands doomed In helpless chains to languish?

Can slavery stand, whose giant arm, Extended o'er the nation, Has Kanzas and Nebraska grasped. .In spite of protestation?

And slave and master boldly calls A heaven-ordained relation, And unborn millions still would hurl To her own deep damnation?

And, grossest insult ever known ! Most insolent aggression ! She makes a law to force our hands In aid of her oppression.

And we must seize the flying slave. And at her beck deliver, And in his panting soul must crush Freedom's last hope forever !

Blot that vile statute from the book ! No true man will obey it; We'll shed our blood for freedom's soil, But never will betray it. G. W. WEBB.

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE Many of our readers will be glad to see again Cowper's poem upon the sinking of the Royal George, off Portsmouth, England, Sept., 1782.

Toll for the brave, The brave that are no more! All sunk beneath the wave, Fast by their pative shore: Eight hundred of the brave,

Whose courage well was tried, Had made the vessel keel, And laid her on her side A land breeze shook the shrouds.

And she was overset; Down went the Royal George, With all her crew complete. Toll for the brave!

Brave Kempenfelt is gone; His last sea-fight is fought, His work of glory done. It was not in the battle,

No tempest gave the shock ! She ran upon no rock. His sword was in its sheath,

His fingers held the pen, When Kempenfelt went down, With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up, Once dreaded by our foes ! And mingle with our cup The tear that England owes. Her timbers yet are sound,

And she may float again, Full charged with England's thunder, And plough the distant main;

But Kempenfelt is gone. His victories are o'er: And he and his eight hundred men Shall plough the wave no more.

THE HAPPY PARMER. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough, As you were riding by: Or, wearied 'neath his noon-day toil. When summer suns were high? And thought ye that his lot was hard? And did you not thank God That you and yours were not condemned Thus, like a slave, to plod?

Come, see him at his harvest home. When garden, field and tree Conspire, with floating stores to fill His barn and granery. His healthy children gaily sport Amid the new-mown hay, Or proudly aid, with vigorous arm,

His task as best they may. . The dog partakes his master's joy. And guards the lonely wain; The feathery people clap their wings, And lead their youngling train. Perchance the hoary grandsire's eye The glowing scene surveys, And breathes a blessing on his race. Or guides their evening praise.

The Harvest-Giver is their friend-The Maker of the soil : The earth, their mother, gives them bread And cheers their patient toil. Come, join them round their wintry hearth, Their heartfelt pleasure see, And you can better judge how blest The farmer's life may be.

QUIET.

All things which are love, love quiet hours; Sometimes, indeed, the waves caught up by storms Kiss heaven and murmur, but they straight retire. times the red and busy earthquake lifts His head above the hills, and looks on us. Sometimes a star drops. Sometimes heaven itself Grows dark, and loses its celestial blue. But calm returneth. Thus doth man (made fit To league with fortune in her varying moods) Rise on the wings of fear, or grow love-mad, Yet sinks at last to earth, and dreams in quiet BARRY CORNWALL

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

as a 'problem to be solved,' rather than a 'misfortune, mighty forces, undirected by the highest moral sense, a peril, or a wrong.' 'The direction,' he says, 'in may extend — alas! have extended — slavery, and which we are to look for a practical and positive, solu- strengthened the hands of those who strive to perpettion of our problem is three fold ; viz., political econo- unte it. my, moral or religious motive, and public law.' . Slaand ideas at the South '--- to Cassius Clay and his party | thirty years' answer. -freedom of debate in Missouri and Maryland-the pressure from abroad, in the roused and indignant conscience of the Christian world '-kindly intercourse ment, public law, and it is shown how political econoultimately repeal them.

first 'is the radical diversity of race, which doubtless assigns a social function and destination in some re- be the leader of these forces-to nurture piety, to progards totally different, to the white man and the black. mote righteousness, to represent Christ; especially do What should be the true relation of the two races, . . . so as not to violate the conditions of justice, . . . we do not consider that any one, at present, and especially does not bring to bear on the question of slavery either any one at a distance, is competent to say. The scien- religion or conscience, in their exactness and purity. tific argument, proceeding from diversity of race, It seems to have no genuine faith in them. With a makes, at present, the only respectable ground of de- vaunting profession of loyalty to Christ and reverence fence or apology to the system of slavery.'

speech 'in the midst of Mar's Hill '- God hath made or distrust, as shows it has no real faith in them. It of one blood all the nations of men '-may be of some seeks, if at all active, more worldly weapons to fight help. But if Paul is at too great 'a distance' in with, leaving the Anti-Slavery Reform to drag its slow time, let them refer to certain fundamental doctrines of length along under the unstable impetus of political the Unitarians, called, the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

'But all these questions of race,' says the article, with uncompromising principles. may be regarded as outlying and incidental to the main one of slavery itself.' To be sure : ought to be so regarded; ought not to have been introduced under the head of 'immense difficulties,' and their respectability vouched for. 'Radical diversity of race'? 'A man's a man for a' that.'

The article goes on to protest manfully against the let alone 'policy' 'The truest wisdom is to meet it boldly '- The way of courage, justice and humanity is the only way of safety.' It then notices ' two popular movements professing to deal with the problem :- 1st. the Colonization Society '-which it justly characterizes as insufficient. Its 'real merit is, that it draws together Southern men by a humane motive (2) to do something, and gives opportunity for a few hundred slaves to be emancipated-a number limited only by the limitation of the Society's funds.' (!?)

The other movement referred to is the Anti-Slavery. On the services of the Abolitionists, the author bestows eloquent praise, qualified by such language as this :-'To a degree, we do not see how it can be denied, that the abolition movement has embarrassed the natural course of freedom at the South.' 'The natural course of freedom at the South '! In view of the aggressions of the South upon freedom, since the Revolution, this expression looks a little quizzical. The natural course of freedom at the South seems to be upon the principle of Christ, means, at least, absolute escape from involof 'the longest way round,' and means, ultimately, untary servitude. Yet our 'vanguard Christians' disfreedom to hold slaves under Bunker Hill Monument. Abolitionists have tried to embarrass this ' course.'

is in part the cause of this, and in part it may be due to the vigilant and suspicious conscience of the world.' Now, this ' better treatment ' is probably what is meant by 'the natural course of freedom at the South'; and, as the Abelitionists have roused the conscience of this part of the world from utter callousness to comparative vigilance, it is difficult to see how they have hindered this betterment. But the matter of treatment does not touch the issue, Slavery or Freedom; it may vacillate, may improve, while the tyranny is taking deeper root, and spreading wider, year by year.

On page 280, the writer of the article in the Examiner says :- 'The error of the Anti-Slavery party-if ular applause, wading through Southern consciences to a sentiment so noble at heart we consent to give the &c. &c.] by which the task is to be achieved, and the name of error-is in assuming that a complicated social victory won.' question is to be dealt with by purely moral considerations. . . . It refuses to allow the slaveholder the plea of misfortune, embarrassment, or mistaken humanity. It will charge him only with crime. Admitting all it has to say as criticism or moral appeal, we gress to see it tracing any thing that leads to the bat have to go elsewhere for practical instruction.'

Again, on page 232, speaking of immediate emancipation-not fearing great dangers would come from the a great and controlling event in itself-the pillar of fire sudden gift of freedom-he says :- The only objection and cloud to draw the African race from bondage. I we should dare to offer to such a consummation would should teach principles and perform deeds which would be, that it is not a very likely one. Above all, it is not make the way other than 'slow and weary.' It should the course as yet accepted and urged by the Southern teach that conscience is not a weathercock, but that di

maxims of abstract morality be brought to bear on the plainly that slaveholding is a sin-an act of hatred to practical affairs of State. Indirectly, yet, after all, wards God and injustice to man; and that 'the plea powerfully. Conscience must work very slowly, through of misfortune, embarrassment, or mistaken humanity, the avenues of judgment and will."

the true issue that is to be met.' general and prospective truth in the following remark should be so complicated. The practical beauty and from the article in question- Slavery comes into hope- efficiency of the conscience is, that it decides all conflic less competition with the advancing civilization of a ing elements, clears up all complications, and lights th mechanic and commercial age. These are forces quite way out of darkness. The great difficulty is to inspir judependent of the direct action of modern philanthro- men with love for and confidence in the right-a reli-

THE LIBERATOR, py. Wholly irrespective of the moral movement that looks towards emancipation, they are going on steadily to accomplish their inevitable result.' But when we consider that slavery was introduced into the supreme The Christian Examiner and Religious Miscellany law of the land in this very 'commercial age,' to sul for September contains an article on the 'Prospects of serve commercial interests, that it is kept there and American Slavery.' It is a cool, cautious computation extended and fortified and defended by the combined of the elements composing the anti-slavery movements power of Northern capitalists and cotton spinners, and in this country, and an estimate therefrom of the pros-pects of slavery. The aura of the article is so dispas-sionate and disinterested as to amount almost to an affectation of superior judgment. It might have been trial and commercial interests are mighty in this our written from the arctic regions of thought, where every day. Never before was there such expansion of physi-ardent emotion was frozen, where even enthusiasm for cal forces, such exact and wide-spread application of great, divine principles was not liquid enough to flow physical laws to the amelioration of the condition of through the pen. A man may blister his fingers with the civilized races; never such deep researches into the a pen too cold, as readily as with one too hot. In corners of the universe for hidden powers and applianfleeing from fanaticism, we should beware of falling ces-never such digging and delving, buying and selinto frigidity. The article is too chilly, though at the ling, building and 'prospecting.' Success follows fast South it may be called incendiary. Probably the author will not there be credited for his refrigerating may help abolish slavery. Let us gladly accept all the qualities. He prefers to review the subject of slavery aid which follows thrift; but let us not forget that these

The question presses upon our attention-Where, in very submits itself more and more to the inexorable the midst of all this activity of mechanical and com pressure of economical laws, which declare slave labor mercial energies, are the moral and religious forces to be thriftless and unprofitable, in comparison with Who is marshalling them to the conflict? Is the free.' The author dwells at some length on this ele- Church as active and exact in applying moral and reliment-political economy-sketching the manner in gious law to this 'intricate question,' as academies of which slavery may be crowded out by the power of pro- science and practical mechanics are in applying physigressive thrift. He then passes to 'moral or religious cal laws to the development of the resources of nature motive'-points to 'the advance of moral sentiments Let the history of the American Church during the last

Of all the elements which influence the ' prospects of American slavery,' none are so important as the religious and moral. History and the nature of man prove between slaves and masters. Then comes the third ele- that the greatest and best resolutions can be accom plished under the stimulus of moral and religious enmy and conscience can evade human laws, modify, and thusiasm. New England boasts of her institutions, acquired by such motive power. As religion is the The author finds 'immense difficulties'; and the only true basis of individual character, so is it the corner-stone of true nationality. The Church professes to

The complaint of the Abolitionists is, that the Church for the Bible, it sets aside the plainest principles and To all who find this difficulty so 'immense,' Paul's precepts of both ; or advances them with such timidity economy and commercial interests, creeping behind with the banner of the Cross, which ought to lead the van

See how this lagging timidity projects from the article in the Examiner. Economical laws are not only presented first, and their operation considered of ' firstrate importance in the overthrow of slavery,' but the Moral Law, and its religious imperativeness, so enfeebled and compromised, as to be sapped of their efficacy. The scientific argument, proceeding from diversity of race, may look 'respectable' to the mere man of property and intellect, to the mere political economist; but as soon as you fearlessly apply the principles of religion and conscience to it, it is shown to want the only true basis of science, and to be worthless. It lacks justice, mercy and truth ; it does not conform to the idea of the Father of the human race.

Again: obedience to the Moral Law in regard to slaveholding is set aside by the excuse that the slaves will not, it is feared, be better off. This excuse is accepted by the tone of the whole article, and Abolition ists considered as embarrassing the course of freedom by declaring that the commandments of God are, 'Le my people go-break the bonds of the oppressor.' Human liberty is a good in itself. If the condition of free negroes be not better than slaves, it is because they are trodden down by the Saxon race, and the word of God comes again- 'Cease from your oppressions !- Feed my sheep ! ' Human freedom for the slave, under the lav cuss as coolly the prolongation of the term of bondage, as if there were no divine law from Sinal or Calvary, On page 239 we read—'Their [the slaves] treat- and no sense of justice in the human soul; as if retri ment, on the whole, is better year by year, and far bution were a figure of speech, and history a fiction. better now than a generation ago. Increase of wealth Says I. H. A., page 230 :- In the great field of history, events are marshalled in another order, and gov erned by another set of principles, than those we discern when we look to our own consciousness alone. We must be content to learn, patiently and humbly, of the fact. We must correct our abstract judgment by knowledge of the events it is to pass upon.' What position for a Christian hero! It is the position of th van of the American Church-striving ' to trace out th slow and weary way through the perplexities and fears of circumstances,' [stumbling over diversity of races, half-smothered in the cotton interest, blinded by Scrip ture texts, dazzled by offices and emoluments and pop

The Christian Church ought to make facts other tha those it would so ' patiently and humbly trace out.' If, perchance, it be not retracing. Too often it scents the tle-ground. Tracks, with toes thitherward, in the mud of events, are good signs. But the Church ought to be vine voice which declares. This is right-that is wrong Again, on page 235 :- Only very indirectly can the and the right must be followed! It should teach Again, on page 241:— Evidently, emancipation is to love God and do justly by man. The moral sense cannot be a sudden or a single thing in the United condemns slavery; and it is the duty of the Church to States, as it was in the West Indies.' And on page press home upon every individual this decision of the 243, 'Let us ask ourselves, . . . what a sudden act of conscience with all the sanction of religion and all the emancipation means. Not that it might not be effected reverence for divine authority. Then would the moral easily enough, did men seriously desire it and set about forces exert their due influence; then the course of free it. Not that it means disorder and blood; we have no dom would be onward with accelerated strides; the apprehension of that, let it only be the free act of those who alone have power to grant it. But it is plain dom instead of with slavery, and men and women be enough to see, that the alternative, immediate emanci- conscious, willing agents of a good work. But it is pation or nothing, means practically the second of the plain to see that the Church does not take its stand two; it means nothing-perhaps worse, for it disguises upon absolute right. It quivers and compromises. It does not ' seek first the kingdom of God and his right These quotations are made not so much to give a cousness.' It does not obey the Golden Rule. The complete idea of the article, as to illustrate the remarks Unitarian denomination, with a creed so full of ' Liber about to follow. What I wish particularly to call at- ty, Holiness and Love,' the 'Fatherhood of God and th tention to, is the moral and religious attitude of the Brotherhood of Man,' does not apply to this great American Church, toward this question of human question of human rights the searching, scorching prin rights, as manifest in this article in the Examiner, ciples of their creed. Only a few young ministers, of Political economy is put before moral duty, and often dubious standing, and fewer old ones, (the stalwar in place of it ; just as the Government puts property form of PIRRPONT rises before us, and will not leave before human rights. God's law is set uside-its obli- the niche of Age unoccupied by Christian Heroism, gations postponed or winked out of sight. Conscience come up to the requirements of absolute religion-ever is something to be instructed how to evade laws, not a up to their confessed principles in this matter. It is voice to be obeyed. The moral sense has latitude and strange that the writer of so comprehensive an article longitude. There is a 'Southern conscience,' which as this in the Examiner, a teacher of religion and mor does not accept the course of 'immediate emancipa- als, too, should so underrate the power of religious and tion '; so the Church objects to this course-prefers the moral forces, that the Moral Law should be so readily 'natural course of freedom at the South.' There is compromised, and that the whole question of elavery

gious trust in it. This cannot be done by changing the idea of right to suit 'events' and 'circumstances

is implied. The impression is conveyed to the mind of the reader, that the main work of abolishing slavery was this—beginning at the creation. God made must be South. From the general tone of the essay, that if he had intended to make her inferior, he would suppose the whole North to be actively would have created her from the same dust post that if he had intended to make her inferior, he would have created her from the same dust post that the chief work anti-slavery; so hotly abolition, that the chief work here was to curb our impetuous enthusiasm for eman-cipation. The progress of the anti-slavey cau c at the North, though lately accelerated by the Nebraska cut-that He intended woman to share in that dominirage and the rendition of Burns, and undergoing, at ion. present, its annual exacerbation, does not justify any such implied completeness. Public sentiment does not tration. The speaker said that she had once been in that determination to be absolved from all in the position of the reverend gentleman; she manifest that determination to be absolved from all in the position of the reverend gentleman; she connection with slavery which arises from a religious had believed that the Bible proved the woman to conviction of its utter sinfulness Until this feeling predominates, the North is not, cannot be, permanently anti-slavery. Its abolition will ebb and flow with the tides of commercial interest or political expediency. The Church needs to see and to state the sinfulness of be admitted to be respectable. It needs to see and state for the continuance of slavery; the responsibility of the citizen through his relation to the Constitution ; the responsibility of church members through their relation to Southern churches; the responsibility of all through their relation to pro-slavery parties and sects, and to the three million of slaves, equally the children of one

This work has been done hitherto by the Abolitionists. The 'prospects of American slavery' are now so
unfavorable to freedom, because the Church has not
supplied the 'moral and religious motive' in its proper

'The only men who have thus far been prominent in the deliberations of the Convention are This work has been done hitherto by the Abolition supplied the 'moral and religious motive' in its proper place and power. It seems now desirous of leaving too help-come! But we cannot travel round the carcass a dead Church to victory. Our way is straight on. Much less can the slave in his chains and toil and degradation wait for its resurrection. In the name of God and Justice, we demand immediate emancipation as the right of the slave and the duty of the master. union with the barbarous system. When the right is done, 'the plea of misfortune, embarrassment, or sequence of obeying the commands of conscience, then shall a noble Christian charity extend over them its ample folds. But compassion should neither lull nor drown the voice of conscience.

The Examiner suggests 'the normal and natural course of things towards the practical solution of this darkest social problem' to be as sketched in the article. The object of these remarks is to indicate the abrmal position and effect given to the moral and religious forces in this computation of the prospects of slavery, and the unnatural course of the Church ;-to add the conviction, that when the subject is illuminated by a Christian sense of right, the darkness begins to fade.

From the N. Y. Times. A NIGHT AMONG THE NEWSBOYS.

We dropped in on Tuesday evening, in company with friends, to see the Newsboys in their Lodging House. The sight of this excellent charity is pleasant to the eyes. For the benefit of those whose curiosity has never led them to visit it, let

chiefly by printing offices, and they were never known to be cleanly since Faust invented types.

Up stairs, then. At the top of the topmost flight is a whitewashed door, and here the air gets pleasanter. Open this door, it is labelled 'Newsboys'

MISS HARRIET HOSME Lodging House; and there are spread before the eye two spacious rooms. The first apartment is the room of general convocation. In one corner is a stove. Around the walls are book cases and maps and prints. At one end is a platform, supporting a desk and two or three chairs. These are used by the gentlemen who exhort the boys occasionally upon subjects pertaining to morality and manners. In front are the desks-donated by the Public School Society—where the boys sit in the evenings and during the rainy days, when pa-pers are unsaleable and markets are always dull.

The office of the Superintendent is a place separated from the room by a partition, half glass and half wood, very much like the captain's office In this small box, comfortably supplied with the requisites for rest, business and supervision, sits Mr. Tracy, to whose exer-tions this enterprise owes its greatest efficiency and influence. In his work, he is assisted by Mr. Brace, and the friends of the Children's Aid Soci-

The outside support of the House is as yet limited: but with the small means at command, a great amount of good has been accomplished. The boys are taken in from the streets, lodged. clothed, (when necessary,) instructed, made clean in body and improved in mind; are certain of comfortable quarters in cold nights, and of cool quartimes, and have an opportunity, by refraining from vicious practices, to lay the foundations of solid

After the day's labors are ended, the boys sup where they best can—generally at Munson's or Marshall's. At 7 o'clock, at this season of the year, they begin to gather in the rooms of the year, they begin to gather in the rooms of the Lodging House. At daybreak, the lads are up-and away to the offices for papers, and at night re-turn again to deposit their net earnings in safe hands, replenish their 'Bank,' wash, brush, sing, hands, replenish their 'Dank, wash, bedtime go to laugh and be merry, and at early bedtime go to laugh and be merry, and at early bedtime go to sleep. This is a newsboy's life now-a-days. is somewhat different from the condition of the same little fellow one year ago—when the warmest places for scores of homeless lads were the gratings in the sidewalks, over the steam engines of newspaper establishments.
The Newsboys' Bank is a curious affair. It is a

The Newsboys' Bank is a curious affair. It is a table, pierced with holes, the bigness of the edge of a cent, numbered up to one hundred places or more, and in each of these one boy has individual ownership. Each boy puts what he pleases into versalists of New York, inquires whether Tufts his 'Bank.' The drawer is only opened once in control of the removed. The Superintendent told us that he has in charge sums of \$2 and \$3 and upward, belonging to boys who were never before known to save

the wharves. 'Here, Mr. Tracy, here's a regular bunner for you'—was the young gentleman's introduction. He was a bunner.' It was necessary to put him twice through the manual exercises of the brush and towel, before he became at all presentable. Very lately, this 'bunner' made his appearance in new clothes. The Superintendent told him he 'looked so well that he did not recognize him.' 'O, yes, I look better now,' said the boy, 'and one of these days you'll see me walking up Broadway as fine as any of the quills,' (clerks.) Others of the boys have a musical ear. walking up Broadway as fine as any of the quilts,' (clerks.) Others of the boys have a musical ear.

A shrill chorus very often wakes the echoes of the building. A violin, accordion, etc., have been provided for the purpose of fostering this musical bent. Some of the voices are very good.

From the Philadelphia American. WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Such course is fatal. It produces only distrust, confusion and relapse. The idea must be absolutely inviolable, unchangeable as God. Let not the inalienable right of the colored race to liberty be lost sight of, no matter if their 'true social destination' be 'still a matter of doubtful experiment.' They have a 'right to freedom, and to all they can become under that.

The Church fails not only to apply the principles of Christian morals to slavery, but it also strives to shirk the responsibility entirely, or to shift it from the shoulders of the North to the South. Three years ago, in the North to the South. Three years ago, in the North American Review, a Unitarian elergyman did this explicitly. In this article in the Examiner, it is implied. The impression is conveyed to the mind, it is made that the more producted that the more producted that the more producted by the reverend gentleman was analyzed by her and turned against the position assumed by her reverend opponent. Among other arguments she used,

Other arguments were drawn from Scripture, an be the weaker vessel, according to the Divine Will. But she now saw things through different rays of the prism, and was convinced that the perfect equality of the sexes was the will of God. The argument of Mr. Grew and the reply of Mrs.

The Church needs to see and to state the sinfulness of the roccupied the greater part of the afternoon. slavery so clearly, that no argument in its favor shall be admitted to be respectable. It needs to see and state faction to the friends of the movement, and doubtthe responsibility of every man and woman at the North less they concluded that the victory belonged to

A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Tri-

'Excepting (perhaps) the outpourings of the spirit from one or two rather ardent Quakeresses, there has not been a single speech, by a woman, which was not fluent, pointed and telling. If

Messrs. Garrison and Higginson, of Massachusetts place and power. It seems now desirous of leaving too though several male speakers from this vicinity much for 'economical laws' to do. The true work of have also participated, with various degrees of the Church has been done by a few fearless, faithful men outside of the Church, who have said, and still declare, to all institutions—Take your position at the ropes or under the wheels of Reform. We need your large and the carcass to see the course of the church who have said, and still declare, to all institutions—Take your position at the ropes or under the wheels of Reform. We need your large the carcass to destroy the simplicity and Yet it does not seem to destroy the simplicity and straightforwardness of her character, alike unmoved by cheers or hisses; and her peculiar voice (in which lies half her power) has lost none of its sweetness since I last heard her. But there are

other excellent speakers here.
'Mrs. Emma R. Coe, of Buffalo, is well known. She is as unlike Lucy Stone as possible; an artistic and almost dramatic speaker, she plays off a mistaken humanity, shall exact our compassion. If whole battery of rhetorical arts upon the audience, any have suffered in purse or reputation or person, in consequence of obeying the commands of conscience.

It and almost unfailing success. She has them in her hands, and she knows it. Mrs. Gage, of done that duty, thinks she has a right to claim a hearing as a woman. She is a simple, sensible able speaker. Susan B. Anthony is also a finea new person in these Conventions; she is a good, bright, wide-awake Western woman, and speaks well to the sympathy of a popular audience. Mrs. Gage, of New York, seemed inexperienced in public oratory, but said some good things. Miss Ann Preston, Professor in one of the Medical Colleges, made a very pleasing and modest address. Fi-nally, Mrs. Rose, the President, did her duties with great dignity; and her occasional short ad-dresses showed wide experience, and a more high-

ladies possessed. And Lucretia Mott was, as usual, clear-headed, motherly and wise.

'A good deal of information has been communicated to the meeting in regard to the extent of agitation throughout the country. These women are really working hard. One in New England; us try to describe it.

An ascent up five flights of stairs, to the sixth another in New York; another in New Jersey; another in Missouri, have held meetings in the one occupied by the Sun establishment, nois; another in Missouri, have held meetings and the one occupied by the Sun establishment, nois; another in Missouri, have held meetings story, is the preliminary undertaking. The building is the one occupied by the Sun establishment, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. The entrance is at No. 128 Fulton street. The stair-of the Representatives' Hall in New Jersey for other properties. cases are dingy, in want of soap or water or four evenings, and naturally thinks that the Banbroom, and slightly unsavory; but these are necessities of the 'case,' for the building is occupied Mrs. Rose in Baltimore and Washington, and Mrs. Gage in New Orleans, and have been treated with

traordinary genius of our young country-woman, giving us, at the same time, an entirely new conception of the real dangers to which the brave

fierce pursuit of the enamored Apollo, blushes as plainly as the spotless marble of her cheeks can blush, and with downcast look sees the coming on of the swift metamorphosis by which the gods have interposed to save her from the rude passion of the God of Day. The laurel leaves are already wreathed round her bosom, and terminate the figure. The conception of both these busts is beautiful indeed; and in execution seem equal to the works of any living sculptor that we have seen. The marble in each case has some very tri-fling discolorations, which, however, do not seriously impair their beauty, as the head and face of both are perfect. We believe that another great name is added to the list of American sculptors. and congratulate the friends of Miss Hosmer on this convincing proof of her genius and success; and congratulate Boston that it is to possess such beautiful works of American art

any thing.

A few nights since, a boy came in, leading a ragged and filthy lad, a 'baggage-masher' from the wharves. 'Here, Mr. Tracy, here's a regular freely to both sexes, and it will immediately before the wharves.

The agent of the Avery Sewing Machine, Mr. Curtis L. North, now in Europe, is reported to have had a private interview with Louis Napoleon, and sold him the patent for France for \$40,000.

bune thus comments on the Convention :-

Missouri, is a much older woman, but of fine figure and appearance. She has, I understand, rear-ed a family of eight children well, and having looking woman, with excellent business talents, and full of facts, which she presents vividly and well. Mrs. Tracy Cutler, of Illinois, is, I believe, y cultivated mind, perhaps, than any of the other adies possessed. And Lucretia Mott was, as

MISS HARRIET HOSMER. The lovers of the fine arts should not fail to look in at Cotton's, in Tremont Row, and see two beautiful busts, the work of Miss HARRIET HOSMER, the young American Sculptor, who left us about a year since, to pursue her studies in Rome. These ousts have but just arrived, and are the fulfilment of her first order from the late Samuel Appleton, Esq., of this city. The subjects are Medusa and Daphne, and no one can look at them without being struck with surprise and delight at the extraordinary beauty of these two heads. The Medusa is really wonderful. The fearful Gorgon is shown as of extraordinary beauty, the dreaded serpents twining in her flowing hair above her brow, the soft wings gently restraining her beautiful locks like some graceful head dress. Two serpents encircle her, beneath her breasts, and terminate the bust like the circlets of leaves in the well-known Clyta and Proserpine of Powers. A more poetical, beautiful, and, it seems to us, original conception of the terrible Medusa, it is impossible to imagine; and this head appears to us a convincing proof of the ex-

Perseus was exposed.

The Daphne is perhaps less strikingly original in its design, but is none the less an extraordinary success. The modest Nymph, shrinking from the

HOPEDALE JUVENILE HOME SCHOOL

HOPEDALE, (MILFORD,) MASS

DESIGNED FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, FROM FIVE TO SUIT Projected and to be conducted by Mr. M. L. and Mr. S. L. Bloom, and sanctioned by the Truston
Directory, and Board of Education of
the Hopedale Community.

PROSPECTUS.

T is the desire of the subscribers to establish along the powers of the mind are being developed and cultimate and nothing is left undone to preserve the beath as secure the symmetrical growth of the body, judical measures will be taken to train the schole beauver of the child; and, especially, to root out the seeds of editional and cause to grow and flourish the affectival at ture—embracing the crowning faculties. ness, and cause to grow and notified the auctional as ture—embracing the crowning faculties of the sale which will tend to make him amiable, kind and lead to a sale of the sa which will felled to make find anisator, kind and leng to his fellow-creatures, and grateful and decline a our Father in Heaven. To do this, it requires to his

our Father in Heaven. To do this, it requires is ins knowledge, time, experience, faith, patience, passes, ance, and last, though not least, Patronage.

Having located themselves in the pretty rural vilsand Hopedale, whose inhabitants aim to practicain that ligion of Jesus in all the relations of Life, and briving the time has come when such a school is demandately have thought proper to commence one; and twill be for others to say whether or not it shall be metalined.

Here, surrounded by Nature, with a sufficient collect Here, surrounded by Mature, with a summent calend of houses and people to remove all lonelines; when a vulgar or profane language is heard, or alcoholic leienges are allowed, or the use of tobacco is counteneed and nothing to contaminate the mind or the less, he and nothing to contaminate the mind or the less, he and nothing to contaminate the mind or the best, the everything to elevate and purify both, with asplems novel means for physical recreation, the child's half may be secured, while his mind may be so directed at his heart so moulded, that he will become fixed may habits, and in the possession of a healthy boly, and toned mind, and a loving heart: when called as up abroad into the world, he will be prepared to determine combat evil, and discern and desire to follow good in truth.

As far as possible, every effort will be made to the the child into the practical duties of life, and grains, familiarize him with the method of working to some the child are the child familiarize him with the method of working to method ful purpose. Light work of various kinds, shyield their ages, physical and mental capacities, will be ful to the boys; while the girls will be taught to suce, rus dishes, make beeds, wait at table, make bread, sr, sil dishes, make beds, wait at table, make bread, re, mittake care of their own wardrobes. To each cerell be given an account book, on which will be credited his bor, which will be compensated, according to seak graduated prices, in instructive books, and desirable unseful articles.

The object of this will be: 1. To teach the child's understand, that the food we eat, the clother seems, the houses in which we live, and all things which as senses enjoy, are the result of Labor. 2. That, an cannot live without these things, it is the daty few

cannot live without these things, it is the duy if emone to engage in some useful pursuit, and do he had of the world's work; and, thereby, be entitled he necessaries and comforts which his nature may denot 3. That money is used to facilitate exchange, how are extrinsic value above its intrinsic value above its intrinsic value. an extrinsic value above its intrinsic worth 4 teach him practically how to keep accounts, and, at same time, to understand their use. 5. To shw in how what he learns in the school-room is made sub-ble in all his labors. 6. To enable him, when below school, at once to be of some use. 7. Early to impute him with the fact, that the health of the body, and affections, and soul, demands exercise; hence, suripleasurable. 8. That the normal action of our six pleasurable. S. That the normal action of our sin nature will always produce health, goodnes, as a telligence; and these, happiness; while their shama action will, inevitably, result in disease and cell; so these, in misery. 9. That we are dependent on no other, and should treat all kindly, and do what read to make others happy. 10. In order to repayer perents for what they have done for us, we should upen our gratitude by obeying and dearly loving them; who unto our Heavenly Father, as the Author of ceres, tence, and our external Benefactor, we should under

unto our Heavenly Father, as the Author denes-tence, and our eternal Benefactor, we should raked thanks, and supremely love him.

The subscribers do not pretend that their fini-shall be, at once, perfect; but relying, primaril, a God's blessing, and, secondarily, on their own excita and heeding the suggestions of all those who my interested in Juvenile Education, they will see to tinually to improve it, and ever aspire to attain to

For A limited number of pupils will be recision and after the 16th of October; but the regular quantum will not take place till the middle of April, 1855. The present Winter Term will continue to setters, without any intermission.

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Hair brush and comb, tooth brush, and a seat cake of Castile soap, four toilet towels, Websier's Mature Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. Parents will see that each child has a complete lista

articles brought by him.

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