F Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN LARS, if payment be made in advance.

Wall remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennyiyania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania the receive subscriptions for the Liberator. F The following gentlemen constitute the Financial maittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY of the paper, LORING QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

To the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of stion are impartially allowed a hearing.

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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for sLAVES-for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted 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 COVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXV. NO. 18.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

## WHOLE NUMBER 1085.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. EXCERPTS FROM THE AMERICAN OR-

GAN. The American Organ, published in Washington, D. C. by a joint stock company, is the National organ of the Know Nothing Party. As specimens of its spirit and position on the subject of slavery, we extract the following articles from its columns.

NOT A BLACK SHEEP AMONG US.

As a party, we entertain no questions affecting

the existence of Slavery, leaving those who differ on these matters to settle them outside of the oron these matters to sectio them outside of the orparty would settle them. But we must here be permitted to say, that we know of no man, and have heard of no man, inside of our organization, who would sanction the principle and purpose laid down by the Forney and Pierce convention of democrats, at Columbus, on the eighth of Jaouary last, to wit : that they would at all times use all power given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent the increase and finally to eradicate the evils of Slavery.

THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY IN MASSA-CHUSETTS IS NOT ADVERSE TO SLAV-

We have seen no evidence to show that the American party,' as such, in Massachusetts, have my purposes adverse to Slavery, but we have evidence of an entirely satisfactory character, that not only in Massachusetts, but elsewhere at the North, as well as at the West and South, the queson of Slavery is to be ignored entirely.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY NOT TO BE DISCUSSED - SO ORDERS THE GRAND

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday copies from Banger (Maine) Whig and Courier, an article aded Native Americanism. Anti-Slavery, and emperance, in which the editor states, &c.

Then follow six resolutions, expressing Anti-Sarety purposes and Temperance advocacy. The article copied by the Enquirer bears on its fact indubitable proof of its falsehood, and that it a trick, like many others, originating in the conclaves of our enemies, and published to make capital in the caming elections at the South. The is of its falsehood and deception are-1st, the editor states, we hear that the organization has thus resolved, and that they intend to ask the coeration, &c. ; 2d, there is no authentication of the resolutions by the signatures of presiding offieers; 3d, such resolves would be in palpable vio-lition of the unanimous decision of the Grand Council of the United States, at its late meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, 'that the question of Slavery should not be discussed in our councils.'

## THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY NATIONAL.

The tendency of our party is national, and we tre rapidly approaching the point of thorough naare probably a numerical preponderance of State lights men-yet they all harmonize with other elements on the question of foreignism. In Masichusetts, a majority of our friends appear to be f the Free Soil school, yet they too harmonize with other elements on the doctrines of our party. The tendency of these associations naturally is, to when the asperities of former political differences—to create a brotherhood—an approach to unity of sentiment, which will finally lead us all to stand upon the platform of the Constitution, pledged to

These results are not the work of a month, or of

Meanwhile, if in Massachusetts Free Soil members of Congress should be elected, or if in Ala-bama State Rights men should be voted for by a asjuity of our party, it would not prove that Aboism or that secessionism is at the foundation our organization, or that we, as a party, sympathize with either of these isms.

Even our enemies are forced to admit, that in the Empire State, our party has become thoroughly nationalized. So too in New England, the prores of nationalizing our party is progressing with certainty and rapidity. So too in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the North West. Delaware has on the first, stood upon a national platform. The main body of the anti-slavery men throughout the country are against us. The Giddingses, Seartle, Summers, Chases, Weeds, Wades and alleys, with the presses under their control, have from first to last made war upon our party, and bought to destroy it, and these men are now colading and intriguing with the leading supporters and leading presses of Forneyism at the South, to costrate the American party.

We doubt not that a number of the professed Answ Nothings in Maine are like those of the but it is not true that the 'American Party' at the North are as a body, or to any considerable extent, pledged to war upon Southern institutions. As a forty, they do not recognise the question of Slavery as a biglimate subject of discussion in their councils. Senator Wilson, who openly professes to be Anti-Savery in his feelings, expressly stated, in his pahished letter that expressly stated, in his Published letter, that the question of Slavery was not one of those for the regulation of which the American organization in Massachusetts was formed."

#### THE NORTH, EVEN MASSACHUSETTS, UN-DERGOING PURGATION.

Our party at the North is rapidly becoming a nament party in all its views and action; indeed, so far a the purposes of our organization are concerned, it less never been otherwise. Under the influence, however, of peen otherwise. eret, of Free Soil opinions, which have prevailed in that section, but which our party have not hitherto regarded in the selection of candidates, as forming a point of difference, men have been chosen for public station, whose private opinions are not in harmony with those of our Southern friends.

These results were unavoidable, and it could not be expected that a change of general sentiment throughout the whole North, on the question of nationalizing our party, could be produced in less than a sand

we are assured by gentlemen of the highest intelligence and character, that, even in Massachusetts, the former hot-bed of Abolitionism, on obvious and estraint change has been wrought by the American Party, and that twelve months will not roll round before our party will be thoroughly nationalized.

MOB VIOLENCE ADVOCATED IN CINCIN-NATI. If, under such circumstances, the American

Party had not only destroyed the ballot-boxes, but had pitched the whole gang of foreign ruffians into the Ohio river, who had prevented Americans from voting, and had resisted the public authorities, thus committing a double outrage upon American laws, the American Party would have done no more than the infamous conduct of such secondrels merited. We do not advocate, nor would we en-courage such summary punishment for such outrages; but, nevertheless, we repeat, that when gangs of foreign rowdies deprive American-born citizens of their birthrights, by force and violence at the polls, there is no adequate punishment provided by the laws, and we would be slow to censure our people for taking the case into their own hands, and administering an adequate punish-

THE AMERICAN PARTY AND SLAVERY. Mr. Prentice of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal is a shrewd politician, and concurs in the views taken by Messrs. Flourney, Daniel, and Smith, of Vir-ginia. He is answering the charge made by Southern Administration papers, that the Know Nothings at the North are Abolitionists :

· Whatever sins the mass of the Know Nothing party of the North may have to answer for, here or hereafter, Abelitionism is not one of them. Unloubtedly there are Abolitionists among them, and undoubtedly in some few localities the Abolitionists predominate among them; but, take the whole of the Know Nothing party of the North together, and it is sounder at heart, sounder in principle, and sounder in action, upon the great Slavery issues, than any other party in that section has ever been known to be. Its strong efforts to nationalize itself, by sinking the Slavery agitation, so as to be able to harmonize with the Know Nothingism of the South, have been and still continue to be very great and the degree of its success is cheering to the entire patriotism of the nation. If the Slavery agitation is destined ever to be allayed, that mighty work is certainly to be accomplished by what is called the American party, which, if we are correctly informed, now requires of all its members a solemn obligation to adhere to the Constitution and the Union, in any and every emergency that may arise.
If the Northern Know Nothings were Abolition

ists or Free Soilers, they would not, as they are accused of doing, seek to discourage the immigration of foreign hordes into this country. They know, as everybody else does, that nine-tenths of the immigrants who land in armies on our shores are Abolitionists; and, if they themselves were Abolitionists, and were looking around them for the most effectual means of promoting Abolition-ism, they would hail with joy the coming of these foreign allies, and promote it to the extent of their power. If they were Abolitionists, they would throw no conceivable impediment in the way of the rushing stream by which the foul lake of Abolitionism in this country has received and is receiving its chief supply. They would stretch forth their arms to the people of foreign lands, all of their arms to the people of foreign lands, all of whom seen abolitionists to come are and sid in objects alone of the missions to the East, apart from whom are Abolitionists, to come over and aid in the destruction of Slavery. To say that the American party is an Abolition party, and that it is struggling at the same time to shut out the trestruggling at the same time to shut out the tre-mendous tide of foreign Abolitionists setting upon our shores, is nothing less than a monstrous ab-

## A STRAY HOTTENTOT.

KEESVILLE, April 7, 1855. EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL :- A gentleman, so

called, by the name of A. M. Powell, has recently been imported into this part of the State, from the vicinity of the Anti-Renters or Calico Indians, to promulgate the blasphemous and sacrilegious doc-trines of the Garrison fanatite. Thursday afternoon last, in accordance with printed hand-bills plentifully strewed about the village, the fellow. seld forth behind one of the benches of the Weseyan Church, in this place, to nine men and three ys. In the characteristic style of this class of crazy agitators, he was down with the whole-sale slander upon the American religion, and par-ticularly the religious societies of Keesville. He proceeded, in his braying manner, to repeat the rorn-out Hottentot lies against the order of Know-Nothings, displaying his ignorance and baseness in the matter, as well as his unprincipled and treasonable attack upon our Government and the Con-stitution, and reading false statistics of Slaveholders in Christian Churches. Let one more such character visit this place, and it would prove the last nail in the Garrison Coffin. This political in-cendiary has gone North to kill out what little there is left in your county of this brawling and rampant fanaticism. AUSABLE. Yours, &c.

BLACK LAWS IN MASSACHUSETTS. That remark able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the Massachusetts Legislature, has been portunity to explain it, or the support of those able body, the support of the support of the support of those able body, the support of th address to the Governor, requesting the removal of a Judge for acting as United States Commissioner in a fugitive slave case; a law disqualifying all persons who assist in the execution of the Fugitive Slave act from holding office under the State Constitution has passed the House, we believe, and constitution has passed the House, we believe, and a law placing negro children ou the same footing in the public schools as white, has also been enacted. Now the blood of the Winthrops, the Otises, the Lymans, the Endicotts, and the Eliots, is in a fair way to be amalgamated with the Sambos, the Catos and the Pompeys. The negroes have several times forced their children into the public schools, and been sustained, in one or two instances, by the Supreme Court of the State, but the present law settles the matter. The wooliest head and the thickest lips had an equal chance for education previous to this time with the whitest skin and the strongest Saxon peculiarities; but now the niggers are really just as good as white folks. The North

THE ANTI-SLAVERY OF EPISCOPAL METHODISM, in some of its localities, is illustrated by the following paragraph from the New York Eccuing Post: 'The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, recently in session in that city, took unanimous and decided action against anti-slavery resolutions sent in by the Conference of Ohio and Wisconsin. They first voted that the resolutions should not be allowed the courtest of courtesy of a reading, and then voted unanimously to non-concar in the resolutions. The rejected re-solutions prohibit the buying of men, women and children with the intention to enslave them, and require the emancipation of slaves when it can be accomplished without injury to them.

is to be Africanized. Amalgamation has com-menced. New England heads the column. God

save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts !- New

SELECTIONS.

[From the Bristol Mercury of March 31.] CAN SLAVERY.

No power out of the church could sustain slavery for one hour, if it were not supported in it. - Rav. Dr.

Sir-Having in view the proceedings at a meeting held at the Broadmend-Rooms on the evening of the 8th of March, for the purpose of aiding in the American Turkish Missions, Richard Ball, Esq., in the chair, I beg to be allowed to submit to the reflection of the public, the following facts, for which I should have earlier solicited your space, had not the pressure of imperative engagements hitherto prevented my doing so.

It may be interesting to them to know:—

1st. That a Firman has been recently issued by

the Mahommedan sovereign of Turkey, in these terms:- Man is the most noble of all the creatures formed by the hand of God, who destined him to be happy in making him free-born. But contrary to that decision, the Circussians indulge in the habit of selling their children and relatives as slaves, and even of stealing children from each other, in order to sell them like animals, or articles of furniture. These proceedings, incompatible with the dignity of man, and contrary to the will of the Sovereign Creator, are altogether reprehensible, and I condemn them absolutely. Wherefore, '&c. 2nd. That there is an institution in the United

States, called the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under whose sanction and agency missionaries employed among the Indian nations lay down the following principle :-'In relation to the separation of parents and chil-dren, we must first remark that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by express injunction of scripture. It is impossible in our circumstances to make it a general rule, that the separation of parents and children by sale or purchase shall be regarded as a disciplinary offence. We can never make it a test of piety, or a condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder.

3rd. That this American board so acting, or permitting its agents to act, and forgetful also of the 3,000,000 of souls in its own midst, to whom it dares not give a single copy of the holy scrip-tures, or prepare them for its reception by even teaching them to read, and holding church communion with, and otherwise granting its countenance, comfort, and connivance, to the upbalders of this tood-desying and manusching system—nevertheless thinks itself qualified to organize missions to the East of Europe, to teach the subjects of the Sultan what they are to believe and do in order to be Christians.
4th. That, it being considered of importance to

dren for the purposes of slavery, which has been condemned and prohibited as offensive to God, and insulting to human nature, by the sovereign head

of the Mahommedan cult.

5th. That, nevertheless, it has transpired that Mr. Young has been far from meeting with uniform success among the religious public of England. The most noted repulse he has experienced having been received at the hands of the Congregationa Union, which at its autumnal meeting in last at Newcastle, being furnished with larger information respecting the character of Mr. Young's agency, and being more fully impressed with the solemnity of the duty which devolved on it, as remembering those who are in bonds, on the motion of the Rev. Walter Scott, principal of the Ayredale-College at Bradford, in Yorkshire, withdress the resolution of the Rev. the resolution of thanks which had been previously proposed to Mr. Young, for a lecture he had deliv ered to that body, setting forth the object of his mission, &c., to the great joy of all true friends of the anti-slavery cause throughout Great Britain, and to the certain disappointment, displeasure, and dismay of the aforesaid American board.

That having materials in my hand to prov all these things, and to open the eyes of the meeting at the Broadmend Rooms on the evening already mentioned, to the sanction it was unwittingly giving to a body in America, whose position in regard to slavery must morally and inevitably infect every religious work it undertakes. I was obstructeffort to confer this service on the meet ing and the public, by the proposition of Mr. Wills, that the discussion should be stopped. And thus, that the amendment I was desirous to enforce had to be put to the meeting without the opportunity to explain it, or the support of those

engagement had unhappily kept away.

7th. As to myself, it is but justice to say that, personally, I had no discourtesy to complain of. Clergymen and others, after the meeting was over, politely assured me of their respect; and willingly accepted for circulation an able document in relative to the complaint of the complaints. lation to the subject, published by the 'Edinburgh ladies' emancipation committee, which had been placed in my hands by the intelligent, zealous, and ever vigilant Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, some members of which were present. One person only had the rudeness and folly to fling my papers on the floor; and to him, no doubt, the information they conveyed would not have been

likely to penetrate.

Lastly, the amendment intended was as fol-

Whereas, this meeting having just grounds for regarding the agency of the Rev. C. G. Young in behalf of the Western Asia Mission Society, as more or less directly connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions: and, whereas, the American Board of Missions, and, whereas, the American Board of Alissions, representing as it does the leading religious denominations of the United States of America, which, as a whole, have been grievously faithless to the cause of the down-trodden slave, and have been justly described as the bulwark of American slavents. ery, therefore resolved, that this meeting refuses ery, therefore resolved, that this meeting refuses to extend its sympathy or co-operation to an agency so tainled; and would testify its interest in Christian missions to the East, either by independent British agency, or by co-operation with 'the American Missionary Association,' established in New York, of which the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is an influential member and supporter.'

Let it be known that this amendment was lost for want of a seconder in a religious meeting in the city of Bristol. Thus leaving painfully on the

mind profound corroboration of the fact recorded by the illustrious lady just named, in her 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabîn,' pp. 426-7, 'That even the sincere opponents of slavery have formed altogether inadequate conceptions of the extent to which the

Your very faithful servant, GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Redland, March 27th, 1855.

From Zion's Herald. LETTER PROM A NORTHERNER TRAV-ELLING SOUTH. SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9th, 1855.

Mr. Entron: - Perhaps a few lines from this city of the 'Sunny South' may not be unacceptable to your readers. They must know then, that being somewhat out of health, I concluded to leave the halls of the old Wesleyan, at M., and laying aside books for the nonce, take a trip southward Accordingly, in company with my good friend M., I took passage on board a barque from New York, to this port. Of course, our chief business is to to this port. Of course, our chief business is to court on behalf of Josephine Smith, alias Barrett, see all the rare sights that are to be seen, and make in which the allegations are as follows: see all the rare sights that are to be seen, and make observations in regard to southern customs and institutions. If any of these observations are of any start, but to your readers, they can have them for the reading. We are here in the very midst of slavery, and see it presented to us daily, in all its varied forms. And here, at the outset, I must say, that, although born and educated with strong anti-slave. is no less detestable than a view of it from the North, Dr. Adams to the contrary, notwithstanding. They say, 'tis distance lends enchantment to the view,' or rather the contrary is true: negretary and the contrary is true; negretary and the contrary and the contrary is true; negretary and the contrary is true; negretary and the contrary and the contrary is true; negretary and the contrary and the contrary is true; negretary and the contrary and the contrary is true; negretary and the contrary and the contra ing. They say, 'tis distance lends enchantment to the view,' or rather the contrary is true: near-slave under an alleged purchase of her made at ness causes its features to stand out in all their the succession sale of the late Judah Barrett, of cases, it is probable, are by no means extreme ones, of said succession.

being such as have come under my observation by
She further alleges that when she lived in the chance, during a few days stay here—what I have house of said Barrett, she lived there as a free which I came in contact, is the law relative to as being both free and white. which I came in contact, is the law relative to a soing both free and white.

free persons of color employed in vessels entering the harbor. The steward on board our barque associated with white persons, and has been conwas a free colored man, and the captain was obliged to give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, cated as a free white person at both English and bliged to pay six dollars and eighty-seven cents!

The first slave with whom I have conversed, saluted the captain as we landed, wishing to load his vessel with lumber which he is to take from liberty and passed for a free white person for more his vessel with lumber which he is to take from this port to Spain. He was a man of considerable intelligence, and hired his time of his master, working for and supporting himself; and for this privilege, he pays his master fifteen dollars per month. Think of this, ye working men of the North, who are obliged to work hard to support yourselves and families. Take fifteen dollars, every month—one hundred and eighty dollars a year—out of your wages, for which you do not receive a single cent in return, and what would your condition be! Add to this the thought, constantly harassing you. (and these slaves feel it.) that your body and soul belong to another man!

I have conversed with three slaves, whom I have ages as aloresaid, and for such other and further met at different times, belonging on a plantation some two miles down the river from the city. Fearing they might make a false representation of their situation, I was particularly careful to converse with them separately, and received substantially the possible, to obtain permission to return to this same account from each. Each slave on this planticity. same account from each. Each slave on this plan-city. tation, old enough for field labor, has a weekly allowance of a peck of corn, and a pint of salt once in two months. This they receive, and no more. Not a particle of ment, or of any other eatable substance, does their master allow them. Some of them have the privilege of raising a few chickens. for which they receive a small aum of money, which they expend mostly for more salt and a little mo-lasses. They eat but two meals a day, going with-

lasses. They est but two means a court food entirely until noon.

They are called up to labor in the morning between they are called up to labor in the morning between they are called up to labor in the morning between the called t fore daylight, and work till midday: then they have little time to eat their corn cake and ' mush,'

fore daylight, and work till midday: then they have little time to eat their corh cake and 'mush, and away to work again until late at night, when they return to their miserable cabins to cook and eat their scanty supper. Such is the true condition of the slaves on this plantation, which I have visited and seen myself. One of them I met alone the other evening, on the bank of the river, on his way to the city to purchase a cup of molasses. He was a mose pittable looking being, and showed me the blood on his shirt, the traces of a whipping he had received that day, because he told his overseers he was hungry.

Another one came on board yesterday morning I never beheld. He was covered with tattered garments. His feet were swollon and covered with sores so that he could scarcely walk, for he could get no shoes, he said. He had eaten the last of his peck of corn on Friday night. We gave him some meat, and no tiger ever devoured his prey more voraciously than did this half-starved creature. After giving him some smeat in his bag, he went away to his worse than prison home. For thus away to his worse than prison home. For thus away to his worse than prison home. For thus away to his worse than prison home. For thus away to his worse than prison home. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome. For thus away to his worse than prison bome and the formal prison border to the hold for the negro's and t

inadequate conceptions of the extent to which the become acquainted with their situation on theo; cause of God on earth is imperilled by American and such it is on one of them. On the other it is slavery, and of the duty of Christians in such a better. Alas! is this a Christian land! And now better. Alas! is this a Christian land! And now better. Alas! is this a Christian land! better. Alas! is this a Christian land! And how I remember, this city is the very place to which the revered Wesley came, more than a century ago, to preach the gospel to the heathen. What would he find here now, were he to rise from his grave! Members of Christian churches holding their fellow beings in bondage thus. But I must not lengthen out this epistle, lest your readers become weary. To-morrow we leave for Charleston, thence home ward by railroad, through Wilmington, Richmond, Washington, &c. If any thing worthy of note meets my eye, you shall be informed thereof.

CHARLES H. PAYNE

#### A WHITE WOMAN SUING FOR HER FREEDOM. [From the New Orleans Delta, April 12.]

A suit was yesterday filed in the Sixth District

although born and educated with strong anti-slave- has become free, or entitled to claim her freedom ry sentiments, and always detesting slavery, I never by that express provision of the law of Louisiana, hated it half so much as now I see its practical which declares that if a master suffer his slave to workings. To me, the southern side of slavery enjoy his liberty for ten years, he shall lose all

hideous deformity. Take a few cases as illustra- this city, in which it is claimed that she was bid tions of the beauties of this system, and these off by and sold to said Levy as being the property

learned from conversation with a few, out of hun- white member of his family, and that said Barrett dreds similarly situated, whom I have daily met. then, and at all other times, treated her and pre-The first feature of the 'peculiar institution' with sented her to the world as his own daughter, and

that said steward should not set his foot on shore french schools, where none but white children during the time the vessel remained in port, on were knowingly admitted; that the said Darrett penalty of his seizure and imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the above sum; thus depriving the from her childhood to his death as free and forfeiture of the above sum; thus depriving the captain of the steward's services in going to mar white, and need to take her to the public the-cet, &c.; and for this item of legal procedure, he is atres, and seat her with himself in the dress circle, where none but white persons were knowingly ad-

elong to another man!

Another case. I met a negro woman on the seems to stand in the name of said Levy, but she Another case. I met a negro woman on the seems to stand in the name of said Levy, but she wharf soliciting washing, or rather, I conversed understands that said Jacob Cohen claims to own with one out of scores, who are daily to be seen or have an interest in her. She further represents on the same errand. She a married woman, the mother of five children; her husband works for his time that he bid her off at said pretended sale, and naster, occasionally spending a night at home, the said Cohen also did then well know all the but, of course, earning nothing for the support of facts aforesaid, and that petitioner was and is a the family. She hires her time of her master, paying him seven dollars per month; hires her house, notwithstanding such facts, the said Levy and Cosupports herself and children, until they are of sufsupports herself and children, until they are of suf-ficient age to be of service to her master, and then they are taken from her.

Ye mothers, too, of the North, here is something for your reflection. Seven dollars per month is not a small sum for a woman to lay aside, after such Ye mothers, too, of the North, here is something for your reflection. Scren dollars per month is not a small sum for a woman to lay aside, after supporting herself and little ones. This woman assured me, that many a time she had carried bread home for her children, and gone hungry herself, because she could not buy enough for both; and besides this, she had received thirty-nine lashes from her master, because, as she termed it, she 'sauced' her mistress. There are hundreds in the city who thus hire their time, and I presume, these are the ordinary prices paid. And now for a case or two of plantation sloves.

I have conversed with three slaves, whom I have met at different times, belonging on a plantation decree as may seem proper in the premises, with

bi christettem pas

From the Kansas 'Free State.' WHAT! AROUSE THE NORTH ?

A friend of ours thinks that the recent election outrages in Kansas will arouse the North to ac-complish something for Freedom in Kansas. We have never yet known of anything connected with the extension of Slavery that aroused the North, especially if it was attended with a little pecuniary expense. The only impression that the outrages at the election for Delegate had upon the North was to afford a theme for a few Free Soil speeches, and a number of indignant editorials. The wealthy and distinguished lovers of Freedom at the North

gress, and recently the election of nearly an entire pro-slavery Legislature; all done by imported voters. And not only this, but the helpless Free State settlers of the Territory have been disfranchised, and in some instances driven from the polls. But now since you have commenced the contest, you will have to fight it out. The entire South is aroused on this question, and while they say noth-ing they are powerfully and energetically at work. Private letters from the South informs us that this is the case. Though they be small in number, they will give you hard battle, as one Southern slaveholder is equivalent to twenty northern men in this battle. We ask you, then, by everything that is sacred to the cause, to say nothing more about what you are going to do, but go to work and do it. Send us the right kind of men, and let us have less of your bragadocia.

MOBOCRACY IN PARKVILLE, MISSOURL

The Luminary Press Thrown into the River - the Editors Driven from the Town .- Mobocratic Meeting - Tar and Feathers Threatened - Violent Reso-

From the Platte Argus, Extra. PARKVILLE, Mo., April 14, 1855.

MR. EDITOR-The spontaneous upbeavings of an indignant and outraged community were manifested here to-day, in a decided manner. To tell you that the 'Industrial Luminary,' a newspaper owned by Geo. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, in this town, s a Free Soil sheet, and has been aiding and abeting the Eastern Abolition Societies in their abortive attempt to abolitionize Kansas, for the past year, is to tell you what you already know. You are also aware that Park has a large hotel in this place, kept by a Free Soiler, imported from Illinois, and devoted to the same foul purpose. It seems that certain men in the neighborhood determined to abate the noisance. How they managed to notify so many, and keep it quiet, I don't under-stand; but about 10 o'clock this morning, we were surprised to see about ten or fifteen of our most respectable country acquaintances ride into town and go to the printing office and put Patterson under guard. Park, it appears, had either heard of it, or his good luck had prompted him to go to the mouth of Blue, in Kansas Territory.

At 12 o'clock, about two hundred men arrived.

The press was very quietly taken down and paraded into the street. The crowd was called to order, and Patterson was brought forth to receive his senence. One speaker stated that they all were aware tence. One speaker stated that they all were wanted that they came there with the firm determination to black, tar and feather, and ride on a rail, G. S. Park and J. W. Patterson, but that as Park had escaped, and left his scapegout to suffer for both, he wished the meeting to decide what should now be done with the prisoner. Another speaker de-clared his voice was for mercy; not that he had any excuse to offer for Patterson, for he despised im as strongly as any man could; but that Patterson's wife throughout the morning had hung to him like a leech; that she now held on to him, and that we could not inflict the punishment without gross violence to her feelings, and perhaps rude-ness to her person. He, therefore, for the sake of the wife, moved a vote be taken to remit the tar, the present. The vote was accordingly taken, and a small majority went in fayor of the prisoner; he was, therefore, set at large. The following resolutions were then offered, and voted on singly, and not one dissenting voice was heard on the ground Almost every one voted in the affirmative; and they voted with a 'vim,' too, that showed they

were in earnest.

Resolved, 1. That the Parkville Industrial Luminary is a nuisance, which has been endured too ong, and should now be abated.

2. That the editors, to wit: George S. Park and

W. J. Patterson, are traitors to the State and county in which they live, and should be dealt with as

3. That we meet here again, on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri river, and if they go to Kansas to reside, we pledge our honor as men, to follow and hang them wherever we can men, to foll take them. 4. That, at the suggestion of our Parkville

friends, we will attend to some other Free Soilers not far off. 5. That we will suffer no person belonging to

the Northern Methodist Church to preach in Platts county, after this date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and a hemp rope for 6. That we earnestly call on our sister counties

throughout the State to rise in their might, and clean themselves of Free Soilism. 7. That our peace, our property, and our safety require us at this time to do our duty.

8. That we request every pro-slavery paper in Missouri and Kansas to publish the above resolu-

The Press was then shouldered with a white cap drawn over its head and labelled 'Boston Aid,' the

crowd following in regular order; it was marched up through town nearly to the upper landing, and there, with three hearty cheers, it was deposited in the tomb of 'all the Capulets,' to wit: the Mis-

A speech was then made to the crowd, and they dispersed peaceably, each taking the road to his own home.

From the Newburyport Herald. THE MISSOURI RUPPIANS IN KANSAS.

The following letter was received from one of those energetic men, a former citizen of this place, who emigrated to Kansas from a love for free institutions, and indignation at the repeated triumphs of slavery. His conduct, is would seem, has been an honor to himself, and our city.

LAWRENCE, Kansas Territory,

We have had stirring times in Kansas, the week that has just passed. It was the first election of candidates to the Territorial Legislature on the candidates to the Territorial Legislature on the 30th of March. Now I suppose you know that in the slave States, there is what is called the 'Blue Lodge,' a secret organization, which has for its object the extension of the peculiar institution; this organization is now lending every energy, to make Kansas a slave State; yesterday was a great day, — great in the history of Kansas, big with shame to the minions of Slave-ocracy.

great in the history of Kansas, big with shame to the minions of Slave-ocracy.

All the week, preceding the election, men were arriving from nearly all the slave States in the Union. Four hundred in one party came overland from Kentucky, avoicedly with no other purpose than to drive the actual settlers from the polls, and choose their own men to the Legislature. From other States, over two thousand men came here, at the expense of (\$20,000) each man having his passage paid, and one dollar per day besides, and their leaders from \$50 to \$20 down, per day. Those

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from Kentucky would be absent fifteen days, none of them less than five, so said their leaders, who were not at all secret with their intentions, but said they had come here to vote, and would in spite of Governor, President, laws, and the d-l, (this last would not be likely to hinder them.) They had men enough to outvote us, and they would do it beaceably if they could, if not, they had fire-arms to compel us to vote on their side The whole week they were encamped all up and down the roads, like filthy plague-spots, on the face of these beautiful prairies. Drunk and loathsome, a sight to make the heart sick, over one thousand of

Lo Bollett of

them were in and about Lawrence during the week.

The Governor being aware of all these things,
had made proclamation of a form of oath, which was to be administered to those whose names were not on the census list. It was, that they had come to Kansas, with the intention of making it their home, and forsaken all other residence but that in

Well, day before yesterday came at last, as all Well, day before yesterday came at last, as all great days will come, and every man was on tramp early for the field of action. Hardly a man could be met without his bowie knife, pistol or gun, and some with all three. I went along with the rest. Being out of the Lawrence district, I had to go about seven miles to the place of voting. On arriving there, I saw such a spectacle, as I hope I may never look on again, especially at such a place as the ballot-box. There were about fice hundred of the most desperate looking beings that ever of the most desperate looking beings that ever

Wore the human form.
I hastened to get near the box, when I heard them say, no Yankee should vote there to-day, and the first man who took the oath required by the law, should lose his life! (I use the words as I heard them.) I then felt that old Massachusette heard them.) I then felt that old Massachusetts called on me, as her son, to plead her cause at the ballot-box that day. I had with me, at that time, a small American flag, which I had taken along with me, not knowing but I might have some use for it. This flag is the one made by some ladies of the Celebration Committee, for the top of the cap of Liberty. I felt the American flag had never been so discraced. I thought can Lever look upon been so disgraced I thought, can I ever look upon this beautiful emblem of Equality and Liberty, without thinking that I have added another stain to its already blotted escutcheon? Can I look upon it, and not feel that the fingers of the ladies, who stitched this bunting into shape, would be pointed at me in scorn, if I did not try to drag it from the dust which the remains of slavery had cast over it! All the patriotic blood in my veins was at the boiling point. I forced my way, after a desperate struggle, to the ballot-box, which was placed inside the window of a log-cabin, at which the judges or vote receivers were seated, ready to receive the vetes. A man was trying to pass in his vote, whose name was not on the list. The judges required of him the cath. The mob threatened him with death, the moment he should say he would take it. He was at last frightened away, as the judges could not take his vote without the oath, and the rabble would not let him take it, though the vote was of their stamp. It now came my turn. I moved forward. There were two of these desperate fellows at the widow; one at each side, as I came up with my vote folded. One of them took me by the coat, and said, 'Open that vote, and let us look at it.' I said, I came here under the protection of the United States to vote; it guarantees to me the right to vote by ballot, which guarantees to me the right to vote by ballot, which is to vote secretly, and I will show no man my vote. He then said to me, 'Will you take the oath!' I said, if the judges require of me an oath, I will give it according to the law. An old man then came up, and they asked me if I would give way for him to vote. I at once did so. Meanwhile, I was asked from what State I came. I told the questioner that it was from Massachusetts, a State where though there were traiters, yet the ballotwhere, though there were traitors, yet the ballot-box was sacred, and I did not blush to own her name. After the old man had voted, I reached my hand inside of the window, with the ballot in it, and gave my name to the judges. Immediately on this, at a word from one of the inquisitors, I was seized, and dragged through the crowd, amidst cries of 'Kill the nigger thief!' 'Cut his throat!' Around me, on all sides, were flourished bowie knives, pistols, clubs, and guns. I struggled, and gained my feet. 'Desperadoes,' said I, 'I am an American citizen! We have no law to protect us here, but I seek protection under this —at the here, but I seek protection under this —at the same time tearing the paper from the flag, and unfolding it over my head. As the stars and extress floated to the breeze, their murderous cries were hushed; but one cried out, 'That flag is false!' Said I, 'Who calls this flag false is a traitor! None but a traitor will call it so here.' It was the second time I had used the word traiter, and they began to think it meant something. One now threw off his cloak, stepped towards me with threw off his cloak, stepped toward, 'Did you double fist, put it is my face, saying, 'Did you call me traitor!' 'If you call this flag false, I this for none but traitors call it so, at this time.' Then was one bowie knife within two inches of my heart, one revolver at my ear, and how many more drawn about me, I cannot say. One man struck at me with a club, but the blow was warded off by one of my friends, catching his arm as he struck At this moment, something caught the attention of the crowd, and drew them in another direction. flag had saved my life. The mob found they could not make the judges do as they wished, and then they broke into the house, stole from the pocket of one of them the papers which were there, such as their commission from the Governor, the

warrant for the meeting, and some others.

One of the judges being on the side of the mob, some others then stole the ballot-box from the other two, and ran among the mob, crying, ' Hurra for Missouri!' The mob then chose two other judges to act with the traitor who stole the ballotbox, and continued their voting, while most of the legal voters went home, burning with rage at the wrong which had been done to their country. present, while the whole amounted to about five

This was but one act of a scene which was being played all over the territory. It needs no commen from me. I ask you to make it known to you friends. Make it as public as you can, that, in one of the territories of the United States, one of its citizens, in whose veins runs the blood of the Revolution, has been dragged from the ballot-box, where he had a legal right-where he was called upon by his Governor to assemble-and by tyrants ho presumed to dictate to him the way in which

It needs but a few brave hearts, from each town in old Massachusetts, to alter these things, and set them right. Come here! Here is a soil to which none in the world will compare. It lays open to settlements. Shall it be polluted for eve by the tyrants who usurped the power last Friday let us drive back the demons to their

I will just say in conclusion, that twelve hour after the polls were closed, not one of these me could be found in the Territory. J. N. M.

From the St. Lanis Intelligencer.

## A NEW GOVERNOR TO BE ELECTED

A merchant from Parkville, Mo., has given us the following important document, which we sub-

THE PEOPLE'S PROCLAMATION.—The citizens Kansas Terrritory, after a more than reasonable period of probation, have been emphatically con vinced that the present Governor of Kansas tory, A. H. Reeder, is positively unfit for, and in-competent to, the duties of this high and responsible position. This assertion is demonstrated to uni-versal satisfaction in a want of acquaintance with and interest in the people, an ignorance of their character and general necessities, and other important points of view, as shown in every official step he has taken from the time that he commenced acting in the capacity of Governor of this Territory. These inconveniences, arising in the appointment of an Eastern man, necessarily ignorant of our Western country and all its characteristics, whose competency would have consisted in the possession of the very qualities, the absence of which, in the gubernatorial composition of Mr. Reeder, estab-lishes his incompetency to the duties of the office which he now holds.

The citizens of Kansas Territory regard the ap The citizens of Kansas Territory regard the appointment of any man as Gurernor of a people, without reference to the choice of those who are of necessity to become subject to his administration, as an exercise of arbitrary power, unsustained by any sanction of republican form, principle, or precedent: therefore, the citizens of Kansas Territory have recolved, for the purpose of remedying the evils and inconveniences inflicted upon them from the Executive Chair of Kansas Territory, to hold

an election at Leavenworth City, on the 28th day of April. (present month) for the purpose of electing some suitable person to succeed the present Governor, whose removal from said office will be solicited at the hands of the President of the Unitary.

The Union with Slaveholders.

ed States, by the citizens of Kansas Territory.

It is, therefore, carnestly enjoined upon the citizens of the different Districts throughout the Territory to send one Delegate to Leavenworth City on the 28th of the present month, (April,) for the purpose of conferring upon this subject, and to select some suitable and competent citizen of the Territory, whose appointment by said Convention at Leavenworth City shall be sent, or caused to be sent, to the President of the United States, as may be determined by said Convention, requesting the removal of the present incumbent, and an appointment, as his successor, of the person who may be selected, in the manner above described, as the

choice of the people.

It is earnestly requested that the citizens of every District in Kansas Territory will give this subject their undivided attention, and not fail to be represented in this Convention.

CITIZENS OF KANSAS TERRITORY. April 9th, 1855.

GOV. REEDER, OF KANSAS.

The Governor of Kansas, what is he! who is he Who made him! Why was he made! Does he stand for anything! Has he a function! a responsibility! an authority! a jurisdiction! Is he really a bearer of office! Is there a spark of gubernatorial life in or about him! Or is he a man o straw, a thing tricked out in official garb, but with a broomstick for a backbone and chaff for brains It is high time for those whose handy-work he is of creature he is. If Governor Reeder is not a sham, so made and so kept up, he ought to know it, and the country ought to know it. Either he

himself is an imposition, or he is most outrageously imposed upon. One thing is certain-Governor Reeder practically counts as nothing in the administration of Kansas. The Territory is at the mercy of a most abandoned set of vagabonds—the most abandoned that ever polluted the soil of a free country. There is a tually neither Governor nor Government.— Brute force is the only rule. Men have talked of the Nebraska iniquity: but that iniquity is spotlessness itself in comparison with the abuse which has been made of it. The pledge-breaking was bad enough, but it was done in the name of a principle; it is now the principle itself that is set at defiance and, in every conceivable way, outraged. The de-stroyers of the Compromise invoked the right of

popular self-government as a justification of their bad faith, and therewith alone they carried their case. The Compromise disposed of, it is now the turn of the popular right itself, and its trustees, to as full and uncontradicted testimony can make it— that the election in Kansas for delegates to Conpossession of the polls with the strong hand, and voted without right. The Missourians themselves who engaged in this business not only admit it, but they boast of it. The journals of Western Missouri not only furnish accounts of the departures and returns of the different detachments, but make grand flourishes over the success achieved. The only coloring they seek to put upon their baseness is a pretension that the errand of the invaders was to baffle like invasions from the Eastern States. It is a transparent mockery, which only adds insult to injury. The use of it ty a journal of this city, which claims to be respectable, and has, from the outset, done all sort of work for the Nebraska tively consecrated to the cause of swindle, will not help the matter in the least. The apology is as false as the offence is vile. The people who have emigrated to Kansas from the Eastern States have gone there to settle, to buy doing so, with such a cause to be subserved, and such land and cultivate it, to cast in their lots with the strong attractions? fortunes of the rising State. They go to make the Territory their home—a home for themselves and their children. They are, in general, men of character — intelligent, enterprising, order-loving.—
They have taken the minister and the schoolmaster
with them. There is not a State or Territory west
of the Ohio, whose pioneers had, in the main, so
respectable a character as those who have gone and are still going from the East to Kansas. If they choose to go out in companies, if they see fit to

Congress, do they derive the right to vote. people of Missouri, who have taken possession of the ballot boxes, for the most part, are not settlers, They are sheer interlopers—riding into the country for a bad purpose, and out of it the next. Their abode, both present and prospective, is in Missouri, and all their civil rights lie there. They have no more right to a vote in Kansas than they have to a vote in Illinois or Iowa. They are in no sense squatters, because they are in no sense settlers, and they therefore have nothing to do in squatter sovereignty. Their taking part in it, as they have, is a flagitious usurpation. If they do not like the Northern anti-slavery emigration societies, let them counteract these with pro-slavery emigra-tion societies. The way is as open on the one side as on the other. It is nobody's business how the

emigration is effected, provided it be real. The ac-

tual settlement is the only point in law; the actual settlement is the only point in law; the actual settlers the only parties in interest.

The wrong has been committed. The question now is, shall it stand! Is this usurped election to hold good? Gov. Reeder is a witness against it, but what is Gov. Reeder without the support of the Federal Government! He has not a man at his Independent. It has ever been my object, in this command. So far from being in a situation to extend protection to others, he has been without protection himself. He has been covered with obloony, been visited with the deadliest threats, he has been obliged to repair to Washington to make his extremity better known, and upon his beels nection with it, and also of her brother's, H. W. Beec comes a proclamation that his power is at an end, and a demand is made upon the President of the journals. And now my reward is, to be assailed in the company of the power is at an end, and a demand is made upon the President of the journals. And now my reward is, to be assailed in the company of the company of the president of the journals. United States that a governor shall be designated with a brutality almost unparalleled. I am charged in the same way as the Legislature was chosen-in with uttering "huge falsehoods"! I am called ried out with a fit instrument. The President has foul-mouthed and reckless reviler ! " And then, with but one line of duty. He is bound to make the equal coolness, I am denied a hearing in vindication Federal law respected. He is bound to protect on application. If ever I uttered a "huge falsehood the territorial rights of the settlers of Kansas, and about the Independent, I fear it was when calling it to uphold, in all the breadth of its application, the principle of Squatter Sovereignty; He is bound to invalidate the late election as a monstrous piece of illegality, and to provide Governor Reeder with an armed force sufficient to protect the polls. He is

power, and to provide them with every means for for them.' completing the organization of the Territory in acordance with the law which gave it existence soldiers are necessary, soldiers must be sent. Bayonets would be a thousand times better turned against these depredators upon civil rights, these bandits of civilization, than against the wrong and suffering Indians of the wilderness. The President, who has the power, must either undo the wrong or share the guilt. He is to act neither as an antislavery man nor as a pro-slavery man—but as the Executive of the United States, sworn to see that

the Federal laws are faithfully carried into effect We have yet seen no evidence that the Southern people will sanction or countenance these trespass-We cannot believe that they will; but whether they will or not, official duty remains the same. The settlers of Kansas must be protected in their

'Ax Anolitios Rior.' The New York Journal of Commerce calls the destruction of a newspaper office at Parkville, Missouri, an 'abolition riot.' A newspaper is charged with bolding, in a milder form, the sentiments that were pronounced by Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, the sentiments that are held by an overwhelming majority of the Northern people of this country, and by a respectable, intelligent and reflecting minority in the South. For this offence to sacked, the lives of the editors are threatened, and they are told that if they go to Kannas and set up a paper there, the mob from Missouri will follow and murder them. And this the Journal of Commerce calls an 'abolition riot.'—Prov. Jour.

BOSTON, MAY 4, 1855.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Second Public Anniversary of the Amercan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the METRO POLITAN THEATRE, (on the site of the late Metropoltan Hall, above Bleecker street,) in the city of New York, on WEDNESDAY, May 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting will be addressed by some of the most distinguished advocates of the Anti-Slavery Cause,

whose names will be hereafter announced. The Society will hold its meetings for business and general discussion, in the FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH in Sullivan st., (West of Broadway, and just below Houston Street,) commencing on THURSDAY MORNING, May 10th, and continuing, probably, until Friday noon.

As full an attendance of the members and friends of the Society as practicable, from all parts of the country, is earnestly desired and strongly urged.

The object of the Society is not merely to make . Liberty national, and Slavery sectional '-nor to prevent the acquisition of Cubs-nor to restore the Missour Compromise-nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave Billnor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the national Territories-but it is primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow o slavery wherever it exists on the American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLIT

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EMMUND QUINCY, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Next week will be crowded with the anniversaries various religious and philanthropic associations in the city of New York. The Anti-Slavery cause will b suffer. The agreement of 1820 was superseded for the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; the doctrine of squatter sovereignty is superseded by invasion and violence. It is absolutely certain—as certain ject of slavery, in the Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway. presented with unusual conspicuity, and advocated with ject of slavery, in the Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway. On Wednesday forenoon, the annual meeting of the gress, and the recent election for members of the Territorial Legislature, were both controlled by armed intruders from Missouri. The real settlers of the country were outnumbered by men who took MERCER LANGSTON, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. The HUTCHINSONS will sing on the occasion, and also at Senator Wilson's lecture. On Wednesday evening, at the same place, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver the eloquent anti-slavery address he gave a short time since in this city. On Thursday and Friday, additional pub lic meetings will be held by the American A. S. Socie ty, in the Free Will Baptist Church, in Sullivan street On Friday evening, the New York City A. S. Society will celebrate its second anniversary by a public meet

Thus a large portion of the entire week will be ac tively consecrated to the cause of the enslaved, under circumstances of peculiar interest and power. Who that can possibly get to New York will refrain from

CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

For the decisive action of the Senate of Massach setts, on Friday last, in accordance with that taken by WARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Pro bate, we refer our readers to the letter of HENRY C. WRIGHT to PARKER PILLSBURY, in another column .avail themselves of any agencies, organized or unorganized, in order to produce concert of action and secure common ends, they have a perfect right to do so. No arrangement of this sort can, in the slightest degree, affect their character as settlers; and from this character alone, under the law of Congress do they degree the sight to you. The

## NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.

Our readers will recollect that a most shameful an vindictive attack was made by the New York Indepen dent, a short time since, upon our faithful coadjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY, on account of a speech made b him before the London Anti-Slavery Conference, i reference to the pro-slavery character of the American Board of Commissioners; and that the Independent refused to allow Mr. PILLSBURY to be heard in its col umns, in defence of his course. In a private letter jus received from Mr. P. by the General Agent of the Mas A. S. Society, we find the following allusion to that ou rageous attack, which we take the liberty to copy :-

'I thank you for the intelligence you give me American affairs. You cannot be mistaken in you estimate of the Know Nothing influence.

And equally am I obliged for your friendly intere in the matter of the assault upon me in the New York Tweed, and from the Tweed to the Trossachs, and to nection with it, and also of her brother's, H. W. Beech better and more noble Christian paper, than Bennett's

Herald, or the New York Observer. I never asked the London Conference to believad word about the American Board of Missions, except bound to install Governor Reeder, the judges, and as it came from their own official Records and Reports. the marshals, into not only nominal, but into real If these are "huge falsehoods," I am not responsible

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS: in Two Volumes. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Socie ty in Boston. Boston : Little, Brown & Co., 1855.

pp. 435-448. We hall the publication of these handsomely printed olumes as another valuable contribution to literature, philanthropy and religion. Mr. Parker has done a most praiseworthy act in the following dedication: To WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose marvellous elequence only surpassed by the humanity which wields that fiery sword, wrought of justice and beauty, these volume rights; the principle of sovereignty which the law sword, wrought of justice and neighbor, Theonons consecrates, under the guaranty and with a full punderstanding of which the settlers have moved Pankes. The names thus blended together will be glounderstanding of which the settlers have moved their homes, must be fully sustained and vindicated.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. which most of their contents has already obtained in pamphlet form. The following are the discourses con-

tained in the first volume :-I. Speech at the Ministerial Conference in Boston May 29, 1851.

II. The Boston Kidnapping. A Discourse to o morate the Rendition of Thomas Sims, delivered on th Anniversary thereof, April 12, 1852, before the Committee of Vigilance, at the Melodeon, in Boston.

III. The Aspect of Freedom in America. A Spe the Mass. Anti-Slavery Celebration of Independen Abington, July 5, 1852.

IV. Discourse occasioned by the Death of Daniel Webster, preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Octo-

V. The Nebraska Question. Some Thoughts on the New Assault upon Freedom in America, and the Gene- Tuesday, April 24, 1855, to consider ways and means to ral State of the Country thereunto, set forth in a Discourse preached at the Music Hall, in Boston, on Sunday, February 12, 1854.

the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, at its First of Dover, was chosen President. Moses Sawyer of Weare Anniversary, held at the Broadway Tabernacle, May Mary Moses of Great Falls, and James Nowell of Ports 12, 1854.

The following discourses are contained in the second

I. Some Thoughts on the Progress of America, and the Influence of her Diverse Institutions. An Address chosen a Business Committee. prepared for the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, May 31, 1854.

II: The New Crime against Humanity. A Sermon preached at the Music Hall, on Sunday, June 4, 1854, the world to abolish slavery, but to discover and apply with the Lesson for the day of the previous Sunday. III. The Law of God and the Statutes of Men. Sermon preached at the Music Hall, on Sunday June

IV. A Sermon of the Dangers which threaten the Rights of Man in America, preached at the Music Hall, during the past twenty years, despite the formidable

on Sunday, July 2, 1854. V. Some Account of my Ministry. Two Sermo preached before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston, on the 14th and 21st November, 1852, rights of freemen, on leaving the old and entering a new Place of Wor-

VI. A Sermon of the Public Function of Woman, preached at the Music Hall, March 27, 1853.

Hall, on Sunday, January 29, 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER. A Humorous Re-French & Co. 1855.

Mr Burnham has published a second edition of his work, to which he has prefixed a Review of the Discourse delivered by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, on Fast Day, in the course of which, (according to a report of it in the Transcript,) Mr. D. said, in reference to Mr. B's publication, 'Sooner than have his boy obtain to form a government to protect and secure liberty, in wealth by such practices, and such knavery as is in this which slavery is to receive the same rights, privilege sort of work presented as 'shrewdness,' he would rather and respect, that are accorded to liberty. He closed he would live all his days in an almshouse, and be buried without a coffin.' Mr. Burnham says that the editor of the Transcript was subsequently appealed to, by the author of the book thus denounced in his columns and a respectful letter upon the subject of his correspondent's statements was sent him in reply ; but it was refused an insertion! Such editorial meanness we shall eternally eschew. This led Mr. Burnham to send a letter to Mr. Huntington, expostulatory, admonitory, hortatory ; which elicited a reply from Mr. H., explanatory, apologetical, both-here-and-there !- saying that he did not mention Mr. B's work by name, but merely referred, in general terms, to a work issued in this neighborhood'-that he has had pleasant and most favorable impressions, of Mr. B., but wishing that he ten it, he would, 'in a future edition, give it a tone more strictly condemnatory of all deception in fancy trading.'

To prove that his work cannot be of a pernicious ter dency, Mr. Burnham quotes many favorable notices of it by the religious and secular press, and declares that more than three hundred journals have already lauded it as a volume of genuine merit, that every body should read, &c. &c. ; while less than half a dozen have pronounced judgment against it.

Numerically, this settles the question ; but truth, honor and uprightness are not to be decided in this manner. The criticisms of the press, in regard to new publications, are generally superficial, if not utterly worthshrewd as he is, should adduce in his favor the notice declares that ' no people on the face of the earth are so easily humbugged as Yankees,' that 'in Yankeedom alone is the profession of humbug respectable,' and that our author has selected only one species of humbug, and by concentrating his energies in the cultivation of this species, has therein beaten Barnum.' Mr. B. accepts this as complimentary, and adduces it as a proof of the rectitude of his conduct during the 'Hen Fever !' And in self-justification, he adds-

' Into all kinds of business,-in the buying and selling of sugar, and coffee, and cotton,—in the traffic that attends the purchase and sale of rice, or flour, or rum, of exaggeration, of delusion, of speculation, of trickery and deceit, and open cheating, in a greater or less de-gree. 'Two wrongs do not make one right,' I am aware; yet I contend, again, that the mode of operations cur-rent during the prevalence of the 'hen fever' is by no means the exception to the rule; and upon this account do protest against the reverend gentleman's singling out this 'sin,' and against the animadversions and extraordinarily personal specifications in his Fast Day dis- to Christ-is inherently corrupt and tyrannical, and

The defence is, therefore, that inasmuch as reguery is the order of the day in the business world, Mr. B. is il is done-provided he does no worse than others.' Mr. adroitness—to make up faces at his numerous dupes—ed. Therefore,
to boast of the manner in which he deceived and fleeced
4. Resolved, That the time is fully come to form to boast of the manner in which he deceived and fleeced the gullible ones-and to record himself as the cutest of Northern Confederacy, in which no man shall be held all modern tricksters, not excepting Barnum. His book is as a slave, nor allowed to be put on trial before any tridesigned and calculated to have a sale wide as the whole bunal on the issue, "Is he a man or a beast, a freeman a vast multitude. Under these circumstances, he has no circumstances, shall be placed in the same felonious right to complain that he is ' singled out' for severe crit- category with highway robbery, piracy and murder. cism. There may be, and doubtless are, many who are 5. Resolved, That in refusing any longer to be in a are known, or openly boast of their knavery, they do 'trade in slaves and the souls of men,' instead of leav lio press. Confession is highly commendable, when no- the struggle for their emancipation, we are performing companied by proofs of repentance; but if it be made the first imperative duty, namely, to wash our hand for no other purpose than to ' crow' over the success of in innocency, to occupy a sound moral position, and t a 'fowl' humbug, it becomes shocking by its audacity, present a consistent attitude to the world; and thu Honesty is the best policy.'

is calculated to excite the risible faculties, and indicates cause we are pledged until not a single bondman is left no little talent on the part of the author, both as a to pine in his fetters. mimic and an actor; and we repeat what we said in our first notice of it, that it is not wholly evil, but may his six months' lecturing tour in Michigan, Indiana serve to put honest, well-meaning people on their guard and Ohio, from which he has recently returned. He in respect to any new delusion that may be started here- alluded to the connexion sustained by the religious de after for the purpose of picking their pockets. But, in saving all this, we do not and cannot say, that Mr. Burnham's money-making theory or practice is in accordance with our ideas of sound morality or a noble regard to the Tract enterprise, and the work to be don

IRONTHORPE: THE PRONEER PREACHER. By PAUL CREY-Ton, Author of ' Father Brighthopes,' 'Martin Merrivale,' &c. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855.

aper panegyric to commend the present little work to the rising generation, or to 'the old folks at home.' great issue before the nation was embodied in the mot sesses true genius, and knows how to delineate to, "No Union with Slaveholders!" without extravagance. In this instance, he says his WENDELL PHILLIPS made a most lucid and eloquen chief ambition has been to paint a truthful picture of speech, in exposition of the Disunion doctrine, and is pioneer life, simple, natural, and fresh, with a quiet reply to various interrogatories. nor in it, now and then, and the atmos phere of novelty investing the whole; and he has suc oreled. Our little boy, on reading it, desires us to tell REMOND, W. L. GARRISON, and WENDELL PRILLIPS, Paul Creyton that he has made 'a very nice book,' and covering a wide range, and exciting the deepest interall other children will think so too, if they can have an opportunity to peruse it.

REMOND, W. L. CARRISON, and covering a wide range, and exciting the deepest interest to a late hour, it being near midnight before the opportunity to peruse it.

meeting adjourned. We have no room for particulars.

The friends of liberty and humanity, in Dover and vicinity, N. H., met in the Town Hall of Dover, on

promote anti-slavery in that State.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock, P. VI. An Address on the Condition of America, before
New York City Anti-Slavery Society, at its First mouth, were chosen Socretaries; but being unable to

serve, Henry C. Wright was chosen. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Abraham Folsom, Frances G Whidden, Henry C. Wright, and Mary Adams, were

WENDELL PRILLIPS, of Boston, opened the meeting by interesting and forcible remarks on the true philanthro py of reform. He showed that we were not sent into with all fidelity, the principles of eternal truth to al known wrongs; that we must trust to truth, not to numbers, for the abolition of slavery.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON followed Mr. Phillips, to show the progress of the anti-slavery spirit and principles. opposition of Church and State. He showed, also, how slavery had steadily and rapidly progressed in its encroachments on the territory of freedom and the

ABBY K. FOSTER then addressed the Convention show the present position of the Anti-Slavery Cause in New Hampshire, and what ought to be and might be done to interest the people of the State in the great VII. A Sermon of Old Age, preached at the Music question of the age. She showed how utterly powerles is a mere struggle for numbers, at the polls, by political parties, to free the slave, and how certainly slavery must fall before an earnest, steadfast fidelity to princicord. By GEORGE P. BUENHAM. Boston: James ple, and an energetic effort to create an anti-slavery heart and conscience in the people.

Adjourned at 51, to meet at 71 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

HENRY C. WRIGHT addressed the meeting on the wickedness and folly of all attempts to reconcile liberty and slavery, of entering into a convention of slaveholders by presenting four resolutions, to be referred to the

Committee for revision. WM. LLOYD GARRISON spoke on the relations of th religion and churches of the country to slavery-show ing how they sustain the system, and how worthless is the popular religion to educate the people into a love of universal freedom and a hatred of slavery. H showed how Jesus, the Apostles, Luther, Wesley, Fox. and all moral and religious reformers, have been do nounced as infidels by the popular religionists. He thanked God that he was worthy to be denounced as at infidel, by the popular slaveholding priests and church es of America. He read an article from the New York Evangelist, showing and bewailing the fact, that the infidels of this day were carrying forward had not written his volume ; or, else, that having writ- with zeal and energy, the regeneration and redemption of the world from slavery, war, drunkenness and I centiousness-while the Church and clergy looked of those evils with silence, indifference or approbation.

WENDELL PHILLIPS closed the evening session by r marks on the struggle of Anti-Slavery, and the most potent invested capital of the nation. He remarked, that two thousand millions of dollars were invested in slaves, and this was controlled by about 100,000 slaveholders, and that through the means of this great capital, invested in one species of property, these few control the North in all its sources of influence. We have only to present this anti-slavery idea to meet this moneyed power; and that idea has power to overthrow it The idea is, that those who claim that property are less. It is rather singular that Mr. B., remarkably thieves and robbers-have no more right to this wealth than has the pirate-and that, though they are thieves of his work in Mitchell's New York Citizen, wherein it on a large scale, having stolen two thousand millions of dollars, they deserve the condemnation and treatment of thieves and robbers, none the less. He insisted on calling slaveholders by their right name, i.e., MAN-STEALERS. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, as Chairman of the Business Committee, submitted the following Resolutions to the

1. Resolved, That Liberty and Slavery are in their nature antagonisms, which no power in the universe can reconcile; and that any effort to make peace, or to effect a compromise between them, is an insult to God,

a crime against nature, and an outrage upon man.

2. Resolved, That a Church or Government, which accords the same rights and privileges to Slavery as to Liberty, is a house divided against itself, which cannot stand-is an attempt to pay equal honor to Belial and

deserving of universal execuation. 8. Resolved, That the flag under which three millions and a half of the people are held as chattel slaves, and not to be regarded as a sinner above all others, because driven under the lash to unrequited toil-that the Conhe played the rogue in his own line, greatly to his pe- stitution which grants to slavecuniary advantage, and at the expense of the unsus- breeders an increase of political power, in proportion pecting, though perhaps not less selfish than himself! to the multiplication of their victims-that the Union The logic may be sound, but is it exculpatory ? His mot- which is cemented with human blood, and perpetuated to seems to be, ' Let him laugh who wins, no matter how by a pledge of its entire military and naval power to keep the oppressed in their chains-is a flag to be tram B. protests against being singled out, while others are pled in the dust beneath the feet of freemen; is a Con allowed to go 'unwhipt of justice.' But he alone is stitution rightly described as 'a covenant with death responsible for this. He has chosen to lift the curtain- and an agreement with hell,' and to be given to the to show by what means he began and carried on, as long consuming fire—is a Union to be assailed is the concen as he could, a stupendous imposture—to glory in his tration and 'sum of all villanies,' and utterly destroy

country, and therefore cannot fail to affect the minds of or a slave? '-and in which slaveholding, under al

dishonest in their business transactions ; but until they liance, either religiously or politically, with those who not challenge the animadversions of an indignant publing the victims in their chains, and withdrawing from proving, by word and deed, that we truly 'remembe We readily acknowledge that this book has much that them that are in bonds as bound with them,' to whos

Rev. ANDREW T. Foss gave an interesting sketch of nominations of the North to slavery, and showed their general insensibility to its frightful wickedness.

After some earnest remarks by ABBY K. FOSTER, for the cause, the Convention adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was first addressed by W. L. Garri son, who dwelt upon the temptation to compromise th The author of 'Martin Merrivale' needs no news- cause of the slave, in some degree, for the sake of num bers, or to avoid popular odium ; and showed that the

The evening session was very fully attended, and ex ceedingly spirited. Speeches were made by C. LESO. THE PIRST ACT.

SENATE CHAMBER, Boston, April 27, 1855.

TO PARKER PILISBURY DEAR PARKER—The Old Bay State has taken her free step, but not her last, against slavery. It is now 1 o'clock, P. M. At 1 o'clock, according to amignment, the vote was taken in the Senate, on the removal of Judge Loring. You must understand that, for the Judge Loring. Tou interest between Liberty and Slatery, in Massachusetts, and indeed throughout New Ecgland and the whole country, has, for four months, been con and the whole country, may be lovely, been een centrated on the question of Loring's removal. The eyes of all political parties have been fixed on the deings of this Legislature, in reference to this question.

Some 12,000 petitioners prayed for his removal, be cause he was base enough to consent to execute the Faritive Slave Law. Fifty or one hundred thousand name might have been obtained as well as twelve thousand These petitions were referred to the Committee on Feleral Relations. The Committee reported in favor of removal : the House adopted the Address to the Executive. requesting his removal, by a majority of ninety-siz. Some apprehensions have been felt about the Senate, To-day, at 1, P. M., was set for final action. May amendments have been offered. They were voted down. I came here at 12, noon, to see the conclusion-the trecution or the pardon of Loring. ALBER, who, as Chairman of the Committee, has labored most wisely and perseveringly in the cause, was making the closing speech, reviewing the whole ground, and stating distinetly the reasons for removal—assigning as the great reason, that a man who could kidnap a man, and reduce him to slavery-a KIDNAPPER-is not fit be a Mana, chusetts Judge. At 1 o'clock, he concluded. The vote was taken, and, to the astonishment of all parties, the vote was 27 to 11-and when the President of the See. ate votes, it will stand 28 to 11. There are forty menbers of the Senate, and thus they have voted-over two thirds are in favor of the kidnapper's removal.

'Thank God !' I exclaimed, when the vote was de clared, the State has begun to move. She has take one practical step against slavery; she must now take many more.' Why thank God for Loring's remoral! Not that I or any one have any ill-will towards him, as a man; but, I thank God for this triumph, solely because the whole anti-slavery warfare, for the time being, his turned on the action of the Massachusetts Legislature on this question-Shall this Commonwealth allow a kidnapper to sit on her Bench as a Judge! Had the Legislature been against his removal, the entire main felt that it would be another triumph to Slavery, and if the vote was for removal, all felt that it would be a rictory to Liberty.

Massachusetts has this day given the first practical rebuke it ever gave Slavery. It is a triumph for which all the Disunionists are proud and thankful; for, theer we are not for the overthrow of the Union, except wit exists by enslaving men, we do exult over this decisive vote against Loring, because it shows that the State is coming to value liberty more than the Union. Generations unborn will look upon this act of Massachusetts as the present generation looks upon the Stamp Act, the destruction of the ten, Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. This State has issued a declaration of war against slavery, and, of course, against the Union. which is pledged to its support. This vote on Loring is the first act, by the State, in the drama, whose conclusion must be the Abolition of Slavert, or the DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. It is a glorious declaration, by the whole State, in favor of freedom.

THE REASON FOR REMOVAL. Many reasons have been given, but they are all summed up in one. Louise EXECUTED THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. This is the head and front of his crime. The State says, 'It is enougha kidnapper shall not hold office under my authorit." Loring was found willing, at the bidding of the Union, to turn a man into a beast, a freeman iuto a slave, mi no man, who is base enough to do such a deed of villan, is fit, as Judge of Probate, to have the care of witen and orphans in Massachusetts. This is the rease the State has given for this act. It is enough. Else Greeley Loring is a kidnapper. As such, he has been tried before the highest tribunal of the State,-the PEOPLE, -convicted, condemned, and executed. That God !- because the act places this State in an attitude of open hostility to this slave-hunting Union. By this act, the State says to the Union, 'You may passiant, and turn men, women and children into brute best; but you shall not execute such laws in Massachusetta' Perish the Union, if it cannot exist without enslaving men!

This is a daring, but glorious deed. Albee, Swift, Slack, Prince, Griffin, Davis, Baker, Maine, Pillsbury (your own brother,) and all who have helped to schiers this victory over the Slave Power, deserve the approbation of the friends of freedom in all lands. I sit here and look down upon the Senate with pride and thankfulness for what they have done. They have done only their duty; still, my heart blesses the Know Nothing party, as it exists in this State, for this act.

By the way : there was a deed done in the Sensit Chamber to-day, trifling in itself, but most significant of the times. Garrison came in just before the vote was taken. He was invited behind the bar by Seaster HITCHCOCK, and took his seat on a window-sill, with ofers. I saw the Seigeant-at-Arms, or an assistant, p into an adjoining room, bring out a chair, and present it to Mr. Garrison, to sit in near the President of the Senate. It was done kindly and courteonsly, as to ene who had come in to witness the triumph of a principle, which, amid obloquy, contempt, and threats of personl violence from Church and State, he had publicly defended for more than twenty-five years! It was worth a journey across the Atlantic to witness this -not because it was of importance in itself, but as it marks the progress of anti-slavery in this republic. Could I help but look back to the day, in '35, and think her Garrison, as the personification of anti-slavery, was dear ged, in open day, by a mob (in the language of the times) 'of five thousand gentlemen of property and standing, through the streets? I could not. Ifel pleased and happy as I look down and see the incarnstion of Liberty in our country sitting there to winest the triumph of a cause watered with his tears, and sattained by his stern and noble devotion to principle What a contrast between 1855 and 1835 !- and the fature will tell how much Garrison and his condinters have had to do in producing this change-in creating

this new heaven and new earth, for such it is. Mark! How stands Massachusetts, at this hour, is reference to the Union ? Just where she ought to stand, in an attitude of open hostility. There may she stant, while this Union sustains slavery. The Know Nothing party has placed her in this attitude. It is a prosijust, commanding position, and will be so regarded by mankind in due time, as it is now by the God of the oppressed. Loring is removed because he was a kidnapper. True, he kidnapped according to the law of the Union, but he is none the less a kidnapper, and as

such, has received his reward. Should the Know Nothing party do nothing else, and from this hour be annihilated, they have done a deed in removing Loring, and placing this State in open defiance to the Union-which, in the future, will make their name illustrious. Every man, who voted for Let ing's removal, will live gratefully in the memety of posterity, as did the actors in deed at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. This is a far nobler deed than

Now, let the party give their energies to the overthrow of slavery in all the States, and thus sustain the hearts of the friends of freedom throughout the world, and the hearts of millions ready to perish will cherish

their memory. . Dear Parker, let not your heart be troubled. Trust in God. The cause is onward. We are coming ists close quarters in the great conflict. We are all cain and confident. Though we rejoice over this, we feel that it is but a mere skirmish of a pickel. But the North is rallying. The Church and Clergy will be the last to enter the battle. But they must enter the list

HENRY C. WRIGHT and fight, or die.

wealth of Massachusetts.

Est enacted by the Senate, drc.:

Sect 1. All the provisions of the "Act further provided by the Senate, drc.:

I all the provisions of the "Act further provided by the senate of the sen

eir masters.

Sect 2. The meaning of the one hundred and sect 2. The meaning of the Statutes is hereby anti-chapter of the Revised Statutes is hereby sect 2. The meaning of the one hundred and elevants chapter of the Revised Statutes is hereby secured to be, that every person imprisoned or restrained of his liberty is entitled, as of right and of course, to the writ of habeas corpus, except in the cases mentioned in the second section of that habits.

second attention the second persons to supply the deficient of the case of the

Sect. I. If any person shall remove from the limits of this Commonwealth, or shall assist in removing therefrom, or shall come into the Commonwealth with the Intention of removing or of moving therefrom, or shall come into the Commonwealth with the Intention of removing or of seasing in the removing therefrom, or shall procure or assist in procuring to be so removed, any person being in the peace thereof who is not "held to service or labor" by the "party" making "claim," or who has not "escaped" from the "party" making "claim," or whose "service or labor" is not "due" to the "party" making "claim," or whose "service or labor" is not "due" to the "party" making "claim," within the meaning of those words in the Constitution of the United States, on the pretence that such person is so held or has so escaped, erthat his "service or labor" is so "due," or with the intent to subject him to such "service or labor," he shall be punished by a fine not less than one thousand, nor more than five years.

Sect. 8. Any person sustaining wrong or injury by any proceeding punishable by the preceding section may maintain an action and recover dahuges therefor in any court competent to try the same.

hages therefor in any court competent

dahages therefor in any court competent to try
the same.
Sect 9. No person, while holding any office of
honor, trust, or emolument under the laws of this
Commonwealth, shall, in any capacity, issue any
surrant or other process, or grant any certificate,
under or by virtue of an Act of Congress approved
the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, entitled
"An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,"
or unles or by virtue of an Act of Congress approved the eighteenth day of September, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled
"An Act to amend, and supplementary to, "An
At respecting fugitives from justice and persons
escaping from the service of their masters," or
shall in any capacity, serve any such warrant or
other process.

ether process. Sect. 19. Any person who shall grant any certifeate naive or by virtue of the Acts of Congress mentioned in the preceding section shall be deemed in the preceding section shall be deemed in the preceding section shall be deemed which he may possess, his office shall be deemed vacant, and he shall be forever therefore including and waith which he may possess, his office shall be desired vacant, and he shall be forever theresiter ineligible to any office of trust, honor or 
smoliment, under the saws of this Commonwealth. 
Set. 11. Any person who shall act as counsel or 
altorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive 
from service or labor, under or by virtue of the 
Acts of Congress mentioned in the ninth section 
of this act, shall be decemed to have resigned any 
commission from the Commonwealth that he may 
possess, and he shall be thereafter incapacitated 
from appearing as counsel or attorney in the 
courts of this Commonwealth. 
Set. 12. The two preceding sections shall not 
apply to removal from judicial office; but if either 
of the actions there specified shall be performed 
by any person holding judicial office under this 
Commonwealth, it shall be considered as a violation of good behavior, as well as a reason for loss 
of public confidence, and as farnishing; sufficient 
ground, either for impeachment, or for removal by 
altress.

Sect. 13. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, cor-

sidress.

Sect. 13. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, coroner, constable or other officer of this Commonwealth, or the police of any city or town, or any
district county, city or town officer, or any officer or
other member of the volunteer militia of this Common wealth, who shall hereafter arrest, imprison,
detain or return, or aid in arresting, imprisoning,
detaining or returning, any person for the reason
that he is claimed or adjudged to be a fugitive from
service or labor, shall be punished by fine not less
than one thousand, and not exceeding two thousani dollars, and by imprisonment in the State
Prison for not less than one, nor more than two
years.

and dollars, and by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one, nor more than two years.

Sect. 14. The volunteer militia of this Commensualth shall not act in any manner in the science, detention or rendition of any person for the reason that he is claimed or adjugged to be a fightive from service or labor. Any member of the same who shall be punished by fine not less than one thousand, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one, nor more than two years.

prison for not less than one, nor more than two years.

Sect. 15. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint in every county one or more commissioners learned in the ine, whose duty it shall be, in their respective counties, when any person in this State is arrested or scized, or in danger of being arrested or scized, as a fugitive from service or labor, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect defend, and secure to such alleged fugitive a Tair and impartial trial by lary, and the b. nesits of the provisions of this act, and any attorney whose services are desired by the alleged fugitive may also act as counsel in the case.

case.

Sec. 16. The commissioners shall defray all expenses of winceses, clerks fees, officers fees, and other expenses which may be incurred in the protection and defence of any person seized or arrested as a fugitive from service or labor, and the same, together with the reasonable charges of the commissioners for their services as attorneys and counsel in the case, shall be paid by the State Treasurer, on a warrant to be issued by the Governor.

Areasyer, on a warrant to be issued by the Governor.

Sec. 17. No jail, prison, or other place of confinement belonging to or used by either the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or any county therein, shall be used for the detention or imprisonment of any person accused or convicted of any offence created by either of the said acts of Confress mentioned in the ninth section of this act, or accused or convicted of obstructing or resisting any process, warrant, or order, issued under either

of said acts, or of rescuing, or attempting to rescue, any person arrested or detained under any of the provisions of either of said acts. nor for the imprisonment of any person arrested on message process, or on execution in any suit for damages or penalties accruing, or being claimed to accrue, in consequence of any aid rendered to any escaping fugitive from service or labor.

Sect, 18. Any person who is imprisoned, restrained of his liberty, or held in duress as a fugitive from service or labor, under or by force of any claim, order, warrant, certificate or other proceeding, purporting to be under or by virtue of any act of Congress whatever or otherwise, shall be entitled, as of right and of course, to the writ of personal replevin, in the manner provided by the two hundred and twenty-first chapter of the acts of this Commonwealth of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Sect. 19. The bond to be required of the plaintiff in replevin, before his deliverance by the officer serving the writ of personal replevin, as provided in the preceding vection, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

Bect. 20. In addition to the officers now empowered by law to serve the writ of habeas corpus and the writ of personal replevin, said writs may likewise be served by any coroner of any county, or by any constable of any city or town, wherein such service is to be made.

Sect. 21. All the provisions of law as to the writ of habeas corpus, heretofore existing and in force, so far as applicable, and so far not hereby changed, shall apply to the cases arising under this act.

Sect. 22. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to so much of the Act of the twelfth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as relates to fugitives from justice.

Sect. 23. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sect. 24. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The foregoing important Act bas been submitte to the Legislature of Massachusetts by the Committee on Federal Relations. Onward !

A NEW COMPETITOR IN THE PIELD. The Boston Christian Register, of Saturday last contained the following editorial notice :--

MRS. WEBB-THE BLACK SIDDONS.-The strongest MRS. WEBB-IRE BLACK SIDDONS.—The strongest support of slavery has been found in the very general conviction that the blacks are essentially inferior to the whites; and that, practically, they can never be anything but hewers of wood and drawers of water. If, however, an increasing desire for mental improvement, and an ambition to excel in pursuits which require in nowever, an increasing desire for mental improvement, and an ambition to excel in pursuits which require intellectual culture, furnish evidence that they are fit for something besides slavery, they are in a fair way of vindicating their right to freedom. In spite of inummerable obstacles, quite a number of young men have prepared, or are preparing, themselves to be lawyers prepared, or are preparing, themselves to be lawyers and physicians; in popular eloquence several have ap-peared who must take equal rank with our best public speakers; in legislation, Gov. Roberts and his associates in Liberia show no inferiority to our own law-makers; and their moral and physical organization seems to fit them for excellence in the fine arts. The most effective argument against slavery is the appearance of a color-ed man, competing on equal terms with the white, in pursuits which require cultivation of mind and force of

purpose.

The lady, whose name stands at the head of this no The lady, whose name stands at the head of this notice, and whom the Philadelphia newspapers term the Black Siddons, is a new candidate in a department which, thus far, the blacks, we believe, have not entered. She proposes to give readings from Shakspeare, and from some of the poets, after the manner of Fanny Kemble. Her career has been a singular one. She was educated in a convent, and is a woman of cultivation and refinement. Her whole manner is thoroughly that of a lady. She is slight and delicate in annearance. of a lady. She is slight and delicate in appearance, with features somewhat of the Spanish cast, and entire ly simple and unpretending. She has resided of late in Philadelphia, and is well known as a person of entire-respectability. She has undertaken to give readings by the naivice of her friends, and has appeared several appears but that all difficulties arise, no appear to the property of the the advice of her friends, and has appeared times in Philadelphia with the most encouraging suc-sess. She now seeks the approving suffrages of a Bos-ton audience. We have not heard her read, but have seen her, and we are sure that no one could know her, and hear her account of her life, and witness the lady-like simplicity of her manners, without feeling a strong

interest in her fortunes.

We cannot but hope that she will have a large attendance, and that if she possesses the talent which has been attributed to her, she may have a degree of success which will enable her to go on. Certain it is, that nothing can be done for the colored race of so much vahotning can be done for the converted race of so hades.

Let Blackwell. Our most fervent lue as enabling them to show, that in the best qualities of manhood and womanhood, they are equal to the heads of the parties thus united!

On Monday and Wednesday evening last, Mrs. WEBB gave readings at the MEIONAON, to highly respectable and appreciative audiences, whose approbation was cordial, and whose pleasure was manifestly great. She has fine elecutionary powers, and excels particularly in the comic and in dialogue. Her voice is strong, flexible, and well modulated, and her appearance lady-like and highly prepossessing. By assiduity in her profession, she cannot fail to reach a high position. It is absurd, however, to call her 'black,' for she is rather of a Spanish or Italian complexion; yet, notwithstanding her fair color, her fine culture, and her professional calling, she has been treated with gross her professional calling, she has been treated with gross ner professional caring, she has been treated with given the five question, attributing its dangerous and incivility at a hotel in this city, making great pretensions to piety, as appears by the following paragraph cal abolitionists of the North, but admitting also that from the Boston Evening Telegraph :-

UNEXPECTED SERVILITY .- We are informed on good Authority that Mrs. Webb, who is giving a series of readings at the present time in this city under the alias of the 'Black Siddons,' a lady of education, talent and refinement, upon her arrival in town, took lodgings at the Marlboro' Hotel, having heard of the reputation of the re tion of that house for order and quietude. Her surprise may be imagined when she was informed that she could not be admitted to the public table for her meals, but that she could be furnished with them at her private room at an extra expense! Even the usual courtesy, upon which the Marlboro' has prided itself so much, of inviting its guests to the morning religious exercises, was omitted towards her! And this, because this gifted lady, as she truly is, has a dark skin. It is needless to add, perhaps, that Mrs. Webb speedily changed her lodgings, and found within the less pretentious walls of the Winthrop, that attention to company and equality of hespitality which is the highest recommendation of a well-ordered hots. We record this instance of un-christian littleness and prejudice on the part of the managers of the Marlboro' with ineffable disgust.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL BECOME A LAW. On Friday afternoon, Governor Gardner signed the new liquor bill, which has just passed both branches of the Legislature, and the same is therefore a law, and will go into effect in thirty days—viz.: on the 20th of control or interference.

May next. The 15th section of the act provides the The State of Missouri would be called upon to disa

If any person, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, shall directly or indirectly, or on any pretence, or by any device, sell, or, in consideration of the purchase of any property, give to any other person any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall, on being convicted of one such violation of the provisions of this act, pay ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the House of Correction, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty days:—on being convicted of a second such violation thereof, either at the same or another term of the court, or on the same complaint or indictment which charges the feet at the same or another term of the court, or on the same complaint or indictment which charges the feet at the same or another term of the court, or on the same complaint or indictterm of the court, or on the same complaint or indict-ment which charges the first violation of this act, or on another, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the House of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the House of Correction, not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days;—on being convicted of a third, and any subsequent, such violation of this act, either at the same or a different term of the court, or on the same complaint or indictment which charges the first and second, or any violation or violations of this act, or on another complaint or indictment, he shall pay fifty dollars and the piaint or indictment, he shall pay fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the House of Correction no: less than three, nor more than six months;—and if any clerk, servant or agent, or any other person, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and, on conviction, shall suffer the same punishment.

THE BOOTH CASE. The Milwaukee Scatinel of the 24th has the follow-

United States Coury—The Fugitive Stave Case,

—The Jury in the case of B. S. Garland et. S. M.
Booth, to recover one thousand dollars for the escape of Glover, went out, as we have before stated, at 2 P.M., of on Saturday, and at this time of writing, 5 P.M., of on Saturday, and at this time of writing, 5 P.M., of one of the Jurors, stated that they were no nearer an one of the Jurors, stated that they were no nearer and one of the Jurors, stated that they were no nearer and the first thirty minutes. Yet Judge Miller, after inthe forming them that the case was so plain that he did forming them that the case was so plain that he did forming them that the case was so the facts, taking the law from him—and complaining that they didn't inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was, so that he inform the Court of what the difficulty was a count

in a Jury-room, away from their usual avocation, after they have informed him that it is impossible for them to agree. We do think the conduct of the Judge is arbitrary in the extreme, and entirely indefensible upon any principle of justice and reason, and we do not believe that the Jury can be compelled to a verdict by any such course; and we go further, and say that a verdict against the defendant, procured by any such means, is not worth a straw, and must be wrong. This business of compelling a Jury to a verdict against their consciences is quite appropriate, however, to a Court sitting in judgment under a law which utterly ignores conscience and justice.

\*\*Lafet.\*\*—The Jury came in again at 6.1-2 P.M., and

Later.—The Jury came in again at 6 1-2 P.M., and again representing that they were unable to agree, were discharged, having been in confinement for the space of FIFTI-TWO HOURS. It is understood that they stood six to six—equally divided between the complainant and defendant.

MARRIAGE OF LUCY STONE UNDER PROTEST.

T. W. Higginson sends to the Worcester Spy the fol lowing:

It was my privilege to celebrate May-Day by officiat-ing at a wedding, in a farm-house among the hills of West Brookfield. The bridegroom was a man of trice worth, a leader in the Western Anti-Slavery movement and the bride was one whose fair fame is known through out the nation one whose rare intellectual qualities are excelled by the private beauty of her heart and life.

I never perform the marriage ceremony without a re-newed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws, in respect to marriage;—a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, therefore, that the follow-ing protest was read and signed, as a part of the nup-tial ceremony, and I send it to you, that others may be induced to do likewise.

PROTEST.

While we acknowledge our mutual affection, by pu licly assuming the sacred relationship of husband and wife, yet in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our par we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedi-ence to, such of the present laws of marriage, as refuse to recognise the wife as an independent rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no

man should possess.

We protest especially against the laws which give to the husband —

The custody of his wife's person.
 The exclusive control and guardianship of their

2. The exclusive control and guardinastipol children.

3. The sole ownership of her personal, and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics and idiots.

4. The absolute right to the product of her indus-

much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband. 6. Finally, against the whole system by which 'the legal existence of the wife is suspended during mar-riage,' so that in most States she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit

Also against laws which give to the widower so

man rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent part-nership, and so recognized by law; that until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws, by every means in

appeal should be made to legal tribunals under exist-ing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually

Thus reverencing law, we enter our protest agains rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of Law. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, (Signed.)

We are very sorry (as will be a host of others o lose Lucy Stone, and certainly no less glad to gain LUCY BLACKWELL. Our most fervent benediction upon

LUCY STONE.

RECEPTION OF GOV. REEDER.

EASTON, PA., April 30. The Hon. A. H. Reeder, Gov ernor of Kansas, arrived here to-day from the West, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and neighbors. He reached Phillipsburgh at noon, and was met and escorted to the Court House square by a

slavery men had in their turn become as fanatical and wrong as the abolitionists themselves.

He went through the old routine of apology for the

and would and should be sustained both by Pennsylvania and the country at large.

Gov. Reeder, in reply, expressed in a feeling manner
and eloquent terms, the grateful impression made upon
him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to
him by so large an assembly of his fellow citizens. He
referred to the reports of fraud and outrages upon the
part of slavery men in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement of them which
had preceded his arrival.

He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct
of the people of the border counties of the north of
Missouri had astonished and amazed him, by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions,
that the territory of Kansas in her late election had
been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to that the territory of Kansas in her late election had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot boxes, and made a Legislature to suit the purposes of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for their freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference.

vow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she re-fused, the South would be called upon to discountenance

that her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment, and all other legal means, until they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

During his speech, Gov. Reeder was enthusiastically cheered by the large audience present.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE KAN-SAS ELECTION FRAUD.

In the House of Representatives, upon re-assembling Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Slack, of Boston, submitted the following resolves, which, under a suspension of the rules, were placed in the Orders of the Day: RESOLVES IN RELATION TO THE TERRITORY OF KANSA

Whereas, The Territory of Kansas, on the occasion of the two first elections therein, has been violently invaded by an armed mob from the neighboring State of Missouri, the persons composing the said mob not only claiming, without the least shadow of right, to vote themselves at the said elections, but by high-handed violence and threats of death deterring the citizens of the said Territory from the exercise of their right of suffrage,—therefore,

Great Fire in Boston.—About half-past two o'clock Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in a wooden building on Battery Wharf, used for the storage of cotton. The wind was blowing a gale from the Northwest, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The buildings on the wharf, some twenty-five or thirty in number, were all of wood, and in a short time were totally destroyed with their contents, including about 600 bales of cotton, and large quantities of provisions, salt, &c. Messra. Harrison, Fay & Co. had about \$25,000 worth of beef, pork, hams, and shoulders stored in one of the buildings, which were all destroyed. The ship Diana lying at the wharf, owned by William Lincoln, and valued at \$12,000, was almost totally destroyed with her cargo. She had just arrived from New Orleans, with a full cargo of cotton, provisions, hemp, &c. The ship Great Fire in Boston .- About half-past two cargo. She had just arrived from New Orleans, with a full cargo of cotton, provisions, hemp, &c. The ship Pharsalia, also, lying at the wharf, owned by Messra. Magoun & Son, and valued at \$14,000, was totally destroyed. She had no cargo on board. Several other vessels were hadly damaged and buildings burnt. The whole amount of property destroyed was nearly half a million of dollars, about half of which was insured.

Military Preparations in Cuba.—The Captain General of Cuba has issued orders for the formation of sixteen companies of colored troops, each company to be composed of one hundred and twenty-five men, and to be commanded by experienced Spanish officers. Three of the companies are to be organized in Havana, two in Matanas, three in Cince Villas, one at Puerto Principe, and the remainder in the eastern de-partment of the island. The soldiers are to be free men partment of the island. The soldiers are to be free men, five feet high or upwards, strong, of good character, and from twenty to thirty years of age; and if the volunteer enlistment does not afford a full complement, the enlistment is to be compulsory. The uniform and equipment of the new colored troops is to consist of a blouse, musket and sabre, and as soon as the companies are formed, they are to join the regular army.

Connecticut. - The official vote shows that Miner (Know Nothing) has received 28,078 votes; Ingraham (Democrat) 27,290; Dutton (Whig) 9,161; scat. 22.

Quickest Passage ever Made.—The United States arrived off Sandy Hook on Saturday afternoon, the 7th, about 5 o'clock, in three days and twenty-three By a law recently passed in Michigan, a mar

ried woman may receive, buy, sell, devise, mortgage, &c., her real and personal property, without the consent of her husband; and also, sue and be sued without joining the husband in the suit in either case. Col. Benton has addressed a letter to the

National Intelligencer, in which he avers, upon com-petent testimony, that there is no war with the Indians the frontier; that the arming of the new regiments is merely a pretext for preparations against Cuba. Kidnapping .- A yellow girl, named Frances was, some time since, brought to this city from Louisi-ana by her master, a colored man, who, it is said, board-ed at the Dumas House, and kept her as his mistress.

Some months ago, he married a white woman, and leav-ing with her for the South, he cast Frances upon the world. She maintained herself, and has resided in several of our most respectable families. A few days since ck and as Frances is unaccountably missing, it is feared she has been kidnapped, to be taken South to attend on the master's wife.—Cincinnali Co-A horrible murder has been committed near

Wabash, Indiana, a family of seven persons, named French, having been killed and buried in the cellar of the murderer.

Veto of the Bill Loaning the State Credit. The Governor has vetoed the bill loaning the credit of the State to the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, and with this bill fall the other bills loaning the State credit to the Western. the Norwich and Worcester, and the New York Central

Likeness of Mayor Smith .- An accurate likeness of Hon. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor of Boston, has been published by C. & D. Cobb, 259 Washington street. It is from a daguerreotype by Mazury &

Athenæum Gallery .- The annual exhibition of pictures at the gallery of the Athenaeum is now open. Several fine pictures have been added to the collection, which will be still further enriched as the season advances by a collection of works by American artists.

A gentleman residing at St. Helena has presented to the Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, the chair in which the exiled emperor Napoleon was wont to sit, in his garden. The chair, though defaced by time, was evidently once an elegant specimen of the cabinet maker's art, and is still in a good state of preservation.

We were not aware until recently of the exstence of a sect in the Southern States called the 'United Brethren in Christ, who make non-slaveholding a test of communion. They number 70,000 communi-cants, and have churches in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and other slave states. It ought to be mentioned that they also exclude the makers, venders and drinkers of ardent spirits; and finally they run their prin-ciple of exclusion to the extreme of shutting out mem-bers of secret societies.

The Press in the Great Cities .- Some time since, we gave a few statistics of the press in the two since, we gave a lew statistics of the press in the two cities of Boston and New York. We could not at that time obtain the circulation of each city, but from statistical tables recently published, we learn that in 1850 the number of papers, in the cities of Boston, New York,

and Philadelphia, was as follows, to which the annual circulation is annexed:

Boston - 113 papers. Circulation, 54 millions.

New York - 104 " 78 "

Philadelphia 41 " 48 " -Boston Transgript.

Dark Fears.—An alarming rumor obtained circulation on the Eastern shore of Maryland recently. It was to the effect that the negroes were about to rise and exterminate the whites. The Cambridge Democration says: 'Our officers have been busily engaged for several weeks past in searching their houses and taking all the guns, &c., they could find in their possession; which is all right and proper, as the law prohibits negroes from keeping guns, without a permit from the court, we believe. We have never given much credit to the rumor, but think it all right that the officers of the county should go round every month or so, and see that

Good for Rosetta.—Rosetta Armstead, the Slave girl, who formerly belonged to the Rev. Mr. Dennison, started on a journey last week, to the far-off green hills of New England. At the time she was taken away from the house of Dr. Coulter, by the United States Marshal, a wealthy lady of New England, who happened to be in this city, became interested in her welfare, and, upon her being declared free by the laws of Ohio, agreed, with the consent of the girl's friends, to take her home, and have her educated at her own expense, in one of the best seminaries in the land. Rosetta is a smart, intelligent girl, and appears to appreciate fully the blessings of freedom. By the way, we learn the expenses attending her arrest and imprisonment in Cincinnati will amount to a sum not much short of one thousand dollars, all of which will have to be paid by the Rev. Mr. Dennison.—Ohio Journal. Good for Rosetta.-Rosetta Armstead, the

What it Costs to Call a Man a Negro. What it Costs to Call a Man a Negro.—
Allusion was made in the Journal some time since to
the libel case of William T. Dove against J. H. McBlair,
which was on trial at Washington—the libel complained of being the circulation of a report by McBlair,
during the municipal election canvass of 1852, that the
plaintiff was tainted with African blood. We now learn
from the National Intelligencer that the case has been
decided in favor of the plaintiff, and that the jury returned a verdict of ten thousand dollars damages!—
being the full amount claimed. Mr. Dove has made arrangements by which the money, after the expenses of
the suit are paid, will be divided between the two or
phan asylums—Catholic and Protestant—of the city.—
Boston Journal.

Death of 'Currer Bell.'-The London New announces the death of 'Currer Bell,' (Charlotte Bronti,) author of 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' and 'Villette. She was the last survivor of three wonderful girls, the daughters of a clergyman who, now very aged and infirm, survives his wife and all his many children.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts. Eliza F. Eddy, Boston, Mass., Frederick Frothingham, Cambridge, Mass., Harriet Lupton, Leeds, Egg., David Harrower, Troy, N. Y., Joseph Rogers, Jr., Ferrisburg, Vt.,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

Antices of Meetings, &c.

The appointments made, in last week's paper or C. C. BURLEIGH, cannot be fulfilled, owing to circumstances. They will probably be renewed, about the middle of the present month.

LECTURE ON THE RACES AND SLAVERY. Dr. J. S. Rock, an educated colored physician and dentist, formerly of Philadelphia, now of this city, will repeat his lecture on 'The Races and Slavery,' at Cochituate Hall, on Friday evening, May 4, at 74 o'clock. He has a fine reputation in his profession, and also as an orator. The Middlesex Journal says: 'He has rare talents, is a handsome speaker, and his lectures evince a fine education, superior scholarship, and much careful research.'—Traveller.

Dr. Rock will repeat this lecture, free of charge, in any part of the New England States, from which he may have invitations. His address is 50 Southac st.,

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Again this Religious body sends paternal salutations to the friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, in every part of the land, without distinction of sex, sect, party or color, earnestly inviting their presence at its THIRD ANNUAL CONVOCATION, to be held in the new meeting house at LONGWOOD, situated between the villages of Kennett Square and Hamorton, Chester County, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on First Day, the 20th of Fifth month, 1855, and continuing as long as the business claiming attention may require.

The chief characteristic of the Progressive Friends, by which they are distinguished from nearly every other

The chief characteristic of the Progressive Friends, by which they are distinguished from nearly every other Religious Society, is seen in the fact, that they prescribe no system of theological belief as a test of membership but invite to equal co-operation all who regard mankind as one Brotherhood, and who acknowledge the duty of showing their faith in God, not by assenting to the life-less propositions of a man-made creed, but by lives of less propositions of a man-made creed, on the welfare of personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare of the personal purity and t personal purity and a hearty devotion to the welfare their fellow-men. Slavery, Intemperance, War, Capital Punishment, the denial of the Equal Rights of Wo man, Oppression in all its forms, Ignorance, Supersti and such as these, are the evils and sins which they fee constrained to assail by every rightful and legitimate weapon: while they seek to promote every virtue that can adorn humanity, and to foster those immutable principles of justice, mercy and love, which alone can secure the peace, progress and happiness of the childre of God. To all whose hearts incline them to engage a work so transcendentally important and sublime, we say, come and aid us by your sympathies, aspirations and counsels, and by the consecration thereto of your noblest powers.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, WILLIAM BARNARD, MARTHA CHAMBERS, SIDNEY PEIRCE CURTIS, OLIVER JOHNSON, THOMAS HAMBERTON. THOMAS CURTIS, Committee of Arrangements.

Communications intended for the meeting, whether from individuals or associations, should be addressed to either or both of the Clerks, viz: Joseph A. Dugdale and Sidney Peirce Curtis, Hamorton, Chester County, A Dedicatory Meeting will be held on the day pro

vious to the Yearly Meeting, the 19th of 5th month, (May.) at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Theodore Parker, of Boston, has been invited to deli-Theodore Parker, of Boston, has been invited to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, and has accepted the invitation.

Professor Harvey, of Philadelphia, has been invited, and given assurances that he will address the meeting.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in New Hamp-shire as follows:-May Sunday. Mason Village, Tuesday, Thursday, New Ipswich, . Jaffrey, Fitzwilliam, Sunday, Tuesday, 18. 15. 17. 20. Marlboro', Keene, Walpole, Thursday,

R. I. ANTI-SLAVERY AGENT.-The Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Committee have appointed Rev. J. B. Smitt as a lecturing and soliciting Agent, and they commend him to the friends of American Liberty as a devoted and efficient laborer in the Cause.

D. B. HARRIS, Sec'y of the Committee. Mr. SMITH will lecture at the following places :-Friday, May 4. Monday, 7. Pascong, Woonsocket, " 10.

Richmond,

SPIRITUALISM. JOHN M. SPRAR may be expected to give two discourses at LOWELL, next Sunday; the first on the Laws of Motion as connected with Mentality, the sec-ond on the Valuables of the Past in connection with Goods of the Present, which are essential to form a harmonious Future.

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BALL'S MAMMOTH PICTORIAL

TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. This Anti-Slavery work, gotten up by colored men rho have lived over twenty years in the South, will be exhibited in Amory Hall, commencing Monday evening.

April 30.

This magnificent Painting has been prepared at an immense expense, and in point of size, variety of scenery, and excellence of execution, surpasses any work of the kind ever presented to the American public.

It covers more than 23,000 feet of canvass, and contains views of Charleston, S. C., Balize, New Orleans, Natcher, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Wilkesburg, Pa, Washington City, Boston, Wilcons, Palle, also, of

Niagara Falls ; also, of A VOYAGE FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA. Nearly all the scenes were sketched from nature, ex-pressly for this work.

From its immense size, it is divided into Four Parts.

For particulars, see small bills. Cards of admission, 25 cents. This ' Mammoth Pictorial ' is a triumph of art, and well deserving of the most liberal patronage. We urge every one to see it, who can-especially all such as claim to be the friends of the colored race. ]-ED.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WE would say, for the benefit of those going to New York City during Anniversary week, that at Dr. WELLINGTON'S ESTABLISHMENT, 178, 12th. cor. University Place, they will find excellent Board and Rooms, at prices varying from \$1 to \$1 50 per day. The location is very near the place of meeting.

To Persons out of Employment. SEARS'S PICTORIAL WORKS POR 1855

Religious Persecution.—A letter from Plorence to the London Caristian Times says that a Tuscan Protestant by the name of Domenico Cecchetti, has been arrested in that city, and condemned to a year's confinement in the penitentiary, for the crime of possessing a Bible and two Testaments, and of avowing Jesus Christ to be the head of the church.

A young man named Barnes, near the village of East Mendon, N. Y., was killed by lightning during the storm of Tuesday morning. The father and son were in the barn, the former holding a horse, when the son and horse were instantly killed.

An American surgeon in the Russian service writes: 'At Yassy, at Odessa, and here at Sebastopol even, have I heard 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' spoken of. One of the aids of Gen. Osten Sacken was asking, this evening, if the book was a true one.'

BEARB'S PICTORIAL WORKS FOR 1855.

THE attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial Books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, 'Russian Lucistates,' Chira and India,' and 'Tremilian India, and 'Tremilian India, and 'Tremilian India, and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent Agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation.

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Any 4.

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## Sons of New England

May 4.

HAVE scattered to the remotest quarters of the Union; but wherever they are, they will never forget the scenes of their nativity. In the valleys of the great rivers, and in the still receding country which we II THE WEST, they will revert to the farm-house, with its tall well-sweep; the little red school-house, with the stern, birch-sceptered master; and to the solemn, old meeting-house, with its associations of Puritan Sabbaths.

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## POETRY.

From the Boston Transcript. THE CHILD OF THE STREET. BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

Few are aware of the large number of homeless and friendless children, who wander about the streets of our large cities by day, and at night sleep in old wagons, or wherever else they can find a corner to shelter them
The sufferings of this class, unhappily so large, are o
course greatly increased in inclement weather. Happi
ly, the attention of the Children's Aid Society has beer
directed to this subject in the city of New York, and al ready a considerable number have been sent, under their auspices, to Michigan, where no difficulty has been found in providing them with homes.

Through the silent thoroughfares Of a city rich and great, Shivering in the pitiless blast, Walked a poor child desolate.

Bright and cold the stars looked down. Glittering in a field of blue. But they brought no warmth to her. Whom the winds pierced through and through.

Hugging tight her ragged shawl, On-she hies with hurried feet, Gliding like a phantom form Through the darkness-shrouded street.

Cheerful homes are very pear. Happy firesides hem her in, And she hears from many a window Careless childhood's merry din.

No warm fireside her awaiteth,

On no couch her limbs shall lie, For the cold street is her dwelling. And her chamber's roof the sky. Fiercely blows the northern blast, Penetrating every fold

Of her thin shawl, and she whispers, Shivering, 'I am very cold.' Hark ! the bells with brazen clangor, Rising every moment higher, Peal upon the startled city

The terrific cry of-Fire O'er the child's face, wan and weary, Comes a quick flush of delight, As she marks a lofty steeple, Wreathed in spires of lurid light.

Onward with the hurrying crowd Passed the child through wind and storm With one thought to cheer her bosom, She would once again be warm.

Once again! Through every fibre Creeps a warm reviving glow, As with outstretched hands the maiden Standeth in the street below.

Little reck the gallant firemen. As their saving task they ply. Of the poor child who is standing Where the burning cinders lie.

Stand from under ! Stand from under ! ' Rises high the voice of all, As the swaying steeple totters, Slowly totters to its fall.

One there was that did not heed it. One there was that did not stir, Till too late ! The blazing rafters In their fall enveloped her !.

Child of want and heir of sorrow, Chill and famished, weak and faint, Thou hast passed from out the shadow, Thou no more art desolate !

#### From the Boston Journal. VERSES.

MR. EDITOR: The following are two from the fiftyseven 'Sonnets to Delia,' written by Daniel, successor in the poet laureateship to Spenser. These sonnets, though not absolutely correct in structure, are very well worthy the attention of all lovers of poetry. They are supposed to have suggested to Shakspeare the model of his sonnets to Henry Wriothesly. The accompanying two afford a favorable conception of the spirit and style of the whole, and are certainly beautiful. G. L. W.

XXXII.

And yet I cannot reprehend the flight, Or blame th' attempt presuming so to soar; The mounting venture for a high delight Did make the honor of the fall the more. For who gets wealth that puts not from the shore? Danger hath honor; great designs their fame; Glory doth follow; courage goes before; And though the event oft answers not the fame, Suffice that high attempts have never shame. The mean observer whom base safety keeps, Lives without honor, dies without a name, And in eternal darkness ever sleeps. And therefore, Delia, tis to me no blot To have attempted, though attained thee not.

XXXIX.

When Winter snows upon thy sable hairs, And frost of age hath nipt thy beauties near-When dark shall seem thy day that never clears, And all lies withered that was held so dear-Then take this picture which I here present thee. Limned by a pencil pot all unworthy : Here see the gifts that God and nature lent thee; Here read thyself, and what I suffered for thee This may remain thy lasting monument, Which, happily, posterity may cherish; These colors with thy fading are not spent; These may remain when thou and I shall perish. If they remain, then thou shalt live thereby They will remain, and so thou caust not die.

#### From the United States Economist. AGES IN WALL STREET.

All the world are bulls ! Yes, all the clerks and masters merely jobbers ! They have their brokers and their stock accounts, And one man in his time tries many 'lines,' The end being total ruin. First, the greenhorn, Dabbling and dealing in a lucky spec; And then the prosperous seller, with his profits And joyous winning face, buying like mad, Unwilling to sell out; and then the loser, Sighing like a furnace, with a woful prospect Of the next settling day ! Then the director, Full of strange schemes, with house on avenue. Getting a bubble reputation Even in Wall street. And then the bankrupt. With his debts' schedule large, and no assets; By all his decent friends entirely cut-Full of bad scrip, and fertile of fresh schemes; And so he plays his game. The sixth step sinks Into the low and corner-haunting bull, With spectacles on nose, and list in hand His youthful gains all spent, the world too wide Awake to be ta'en in, and his long line Of hapless creditors that idly wait And whistle for his cash. Last scene of all, That ends this sad but common history, Is-upper pauperism, and relief asking : Sans beer, sans beef, sans tea, sans every thing.

TRUE LOVE. True love 's the gift which God has given To man alone beneath the heaven. It is not fantasy's bot fire, Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly; It liveth not in fierce desire. With dead desire it doth not die: It is the secret sympathy, The silver link, the silken tie, Which heart to heart, and mind to mind, In body and in soul doth bind.

# THE LIBERATOR.

THE STONE OF STUMBLING.

From the earliest period of time of which we have any history, the eye of the world has been directed to some of Man be : like a snare on all who dwell upon the fac point in the future, at which would be developed some of the earth. To us of this generation he says, ' Take plan of the Divine Mind to bless and save the world; heed! Behold, I have told you before. Watch, for in to raise Humanity above its present condition here in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh; this life, giving hope of everlasting salvation in the life and blessed are those servants whom their Lord, when to come. And, coexistent with this fact, is another: he cometh, shall find watching; for they shall enter in that when this long-looked for period has arrived, when and reign with him; but those who know him not at his Christ has appeared, the age has not known him; mui- coming, shall be cut asunder and cast out. titudes who have been desiring and expecting his coming, from misconceptions of its nature, character and objects, or the manner of its being made manifest, have not been able to accept this as the object of desire, but have denounced and rejected the very blessing long held giorious and eternal as the heavens. It is the freedom ed into my mouth.'

that the time of redemption has come. But, to their and Humanity. minds, he was only a man like themselves : on his fore-High, nor from his words gather assurance that he was to be their deliverer. But years of toil and conflict and love of unjustifiable dominion, but of British dominion hitter experience led them out under his guidance.

Settled in their own promised land, their posterity have had the promise of a higher and holier deliverance. Their humanity and their religious nature were yet but imperfectly developed. They were in bondage to types and ceremonies, yet with the hope and the promise unceasingly hung out on their horizon, that these prefigured a higher type of humanity and religion-that Prince Immanuel would surely come, and the mass of Roman Catholics should rise against Papal set up a kingdom that should break in pieces all other Supremacy, it would be, in either case, for a good cause kingdoms-that then Israel should dwell alone in safety, be his people, he be their everlasting king-pour out permanent champions in those who use right ways and upon them the fulness of his blessing-bestowing universal peace and unprecedented prosperity. This expected & The only kingdom on the earth, capable of embody kingdom was the hope of many ages. Good men, whose ing Civil Liberty, is the one gained in the right wayhearts were animated by the Divine Spirit, dwelt upon it with a holy enthusiasm, constantly seeking to understand and make known the signs by which its approach might be identified; and ungodly Balaam chanted the hopeful song of the Star of Jacob, seen in the distance arising to illumine and bless benighted heathendom. The promised Messiah! All the way-marks and milefingers for ages pointed forward to him; and for his coming the whole earth waited, impatient to shout ' Hosannah!' at his advent. But when the fulness of time had come, and Jesus of Nazareth appeared, saying, I am he ! then many who had been waiting for his appearing, turned away their faces from him; they did not know him. He was born and grew up in their midst-came out of a mean, obscure city. To their apprehensions, he had not the credentials of Messiahship. They could not understand his words : he spake against the law, and against Moses : he cast out devils through Beelzebuh; and should he teach them, and be their Sa- were warmed and our spirits stirred by the sympathetic vior? Nay, verily! Not so, Lord! Abraham is our appeals and the keen witticisms of George Bradfather; we be not born of fornication; nothing common burn and Frederick Douglass, and when our souls were or unclean has at any time entered into our mouth. So elevated by the sublime elequence of C. C. Burleigh they rejected him, the Scribes and Pharisees, the chief has the anti-slavery soil of Clinton county been stirred priests and rulers, the leaders in Church and State, by an old school cultivator; but Liberty-partyism, and and said, His blood be on us and on our children ! He other varieties of political faith, have been cherished. was the foundation, the chief corner-stone of the new until but little of the genuine, uncompromising antisuperstructure; but to them he became a stone of stum- slavery is left, with her banner unfurled and floating bling and rock of offence; on him they were dashed aloft, as it should everywhere- No UNION WITH SLAVEand broken. But those who understood the nature of nolders!'-yet the position and labors of our young his kingdom and mission, who could discover signs and friend have brought out the cry of Infidelity, (as an obtimes, they accepted him as the Divine Teacher, and co- jection to abolitionism, and an excuse for resisting its operated with him in preaching repentance to a sinful progress,) in some meetings we have held, when no and an adulterous generation. Laying the axe to the root of the tree, they attacked institutions where iniqui- in this cry were two Methodist ministers, 'as much ty had entrenched itself, rebuking the sins which were working wretchedness and woe all around them, and aroused the indignation of religious teachers and rulers. Persecution arose, and the faithful few were scattered ; but they went everywhere preaching the word, the gospel kept a foothold, in this enterprising village, under som of the kingdom, of Thy kingdom come; and from that forms of faith among its many partyisms; but it seems time to the present hour, holy souls have been praying and laboring for its advent. Longing eyes and waiting edge, (if its name determine the latter,) has recently hearts have for centuries been turned to a bright period in the future, when the Most High would overturn and overturn, shake wickedness out of the earth, and establish truth and righteousness. Many rays converge ond, by a goodly number, but evidently with a kind of and meet in the present age to designate this as one of doubt, on the part of some, and a sneer with others; those days of the Son of Man, when he is to achieve while about the door lingered a shadow of rowdyismsignal victories over sin, and enlarge and establish his 'suppose they were boys.' At Peru Village, in the kingdom. He himself has given us the sign by which Methodist E. Church, the pastor objected to the exhihis appearing may be known. Wars and rumors of bition of THE LIBERATOR in his pulpit, (after it had wars, the shaking of the heavens and the earth, the been done,) and declined joining us in a proposed meetgovernments of men, the sea and the waves roaring, so. ing at another point of his circuit, where he had some cially and politically, moral stars of magnitude falling times invited me to preach in his stead, because he could from heaven, as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, not stand on the same platform with Lord Garrison, men's hearts failing; them for fear; all these are that notorious infidel, nor with Abby Folsom, his as prophetic of the promised day; and their present exis- sociate ! Next morning, however, he said he meant Abby tence shows that it is nigh, even at the door, and loud- Kelley. Well, at the proposed meeting, which we held ly admonishes all who are waiting, to be ready to re- at the close of his service, (from which he withdrew.) ceive their Lord when he shall appear. On the clouds it turned out that he had given secret instructions to in which tumultuous and distracted nations are envel- have THE LIBERATOR waylaid. But his subaltern, oped, dashing one against another, their sun darkened, the local preacher, an 'old man honest,' full of zeal, but and the shining of their moon withdrawn, we may read deficient in knowledge, careful to be true to his charge, the coming of the Son of Man in his glory. Already his waiting; dagger in hand, mistook his victim, and thrust heralds have gone forth, crying, ' Prepare the way of his weapon at the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. Stepping the Lord ! Repent ! Break every yoke, and let the op- up near the pulpit, he said, in an under-tone, 'I am pressed go free!' The midnight cry is being made, ' Be- instructed to forbid your showing that paper here, on hold, the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him !' account of its infidelity; and after a word or two from The cries of more than three millions of bondmen, in the lecturer, said, in an audible voice, 'The editor of this enlightened age and country, the din of war, the that paper is an infidel.' Speaker said, 'The paper is the confused noise, and garments rolled in blood, call upon ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the organ of the American the friends of God and humanity to make ready for Anti-Slavery Society; it is exclusively an anti-slavery him; for he has heard the cry of his oppressed and suf- paper, &c. fering ones, from earth's deepest caverns and gory battle-fields, and is on his way to deliver them.

py and Christianity as Peace and Anti-Slavery, can be (after they had communed with them the day before, found to challenge human attention, the settlement of for gold to buy Bibles, with which to convert the heawhich involves so much of peril, or of present and future blessedness? It is the embodiment of the fundamental us something we can do for the slave, without beating principles of Christianity, the law of love; and the heart thoroughly imbued with this spirit will reverence the law of God in every other application of it, and study to act at all times in barmony with the Divine Mind. In this, Christ comes to this generation; and, that he may be made manifest, the friends of freedom are preaching repentance to a slaveholding and warmaking people. But, as in every other age, so in this : multitudes fail to discover the impress of divinity upon it; to them, it is not of the house and lineage of David, but comes out of Nazareth. The spirit of slavery has incorporated itself into every department of the nation, both in Church and State, running through the whole web, both warp and woof; and to abstract it therefrom, the friends of the slave are impelled to examine the whole fabric. Their ideas of loyalty to the immutable law compels them to search Jerusalem with candles and not spare to show the people their transgression and their sins. The spirit of the Lord God has annointed many to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to set at liberty them that are bound. On their lips, truth flashes from the East, shining even unto the West; its gleaming light reveals the impene trable darkness, and startles the guilty conscience of the oppressor, and again it flashes with thunder peals reverberating, 'Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness !' But, as was foretold many are offended, and Christ, in the cause of the slave, becomes a stone of stumbling and rock of offence to both houses of Israel ; the religious teachers and the secular author rities reject him, requiring of him a sign to convince them that he is indeed the very Christ; but he has as-sured them that no sign shall be given them but the

Lot and Noah, so shall it be in this generation, eating and drinking, buying and selling, conquering and annexing, and know not until the flood shall come and take them all away. Thus shall the coming of the Son

CLARISSA G. OLDS.

CIVIL LIBERTY.

What is Civil Liberty? It is a spiritual Principle up as the hope of the world. In the great sheet let down of every man, woman and child in a community, to before them, they have discovered unclean and four- think, feel and act upon State matters. Civil Liberty footed beasts, and piously exclaimed, 'Not so, Lord; has nowhere, as yet, had its appropriate embodiment for nothing common or unclean bath at any time enter- As easily could rocks or hills or animals embody a human soul, as can any Republic in South America em The sons of Jacob, serving four hundred years in bon- body Civil Liberty. The Constitution of the United dage, longed and looked for a Deliverer. Their cries States is the nearest approach to a fit body for Civil Liband their groans went up to heaven. Moses came erty to live in-but it cannot be denied, that to call a preaching repentance to Egypt, and speaking consola- government constituted as ours is a democracy, is to tion and hope to the oppressed, the never-failing sign insult the understanding of men, who believe in God

Our Fathers were right in resisting British tyranny, head they could trace no commission from the Most except in the way they did it. They gained our independence. But independence of what? Not of the Our country loves dojust dominion as much as England did-and we exercise it by wars of conquest, and by robbing women slaves and children of their rights.

We honor Adams and Washington for their great vir tues-for their love of independence. The Revolutionary War was for a good cause; and if all the slaves were as manly as our patriot fathers, and should break the rod which oppresses them; or it But the blessed Spirit of Civil Liberty has her best and secure right ends.

the kingdom of Christ. Every other has taken the sword, and has perished or will perish by the sword Christ and his true Church will stand forever; and where the Spirit of Christ is, there, and there only, is Civil Liberty. W. G. B.

. See John Quincy Adams.

#### LECTURES BY A. M. POWELL.

PERU, (N. Y.,) 4th mo. 12th, 1855.

ESTEENED FRIEND-Thou art aware that A. M. Pow ell, (one of your youngest, yet firmest and most devoted laborers.) is among us in Northern New York. Those familiar with our high standard will not be surprised to hear of the stir he is making among the dry bones of traditional religion, sectarian bigotry, and conservative anti-slavery, when they learn that, not since our hearts mention had been made of any one's theology. Foremost anti-slavery as anybody,' one of whom had declared himself ready for a dissolution of the Union. Our first meetings were in Keesville, at 3 and 74 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th instant. I had supposed that anti-slavery that's new ism, possessed of more Power than Knowl-

The first meeting was very thinly attended; the sec-

But it was not the papers alone that presented at infidel visage; for when the Southern religionists were What other topic, comprising so much of philanthro- held up to view, in the act of selling church members, then, the watchman again called out, 'Can't you tell down Christianity, by slandering churches and minis ters? It all tends to infidelity.' And after further remarks, pro and con, in which a few others partook, this same guardian of a slaveholding religion said, 'I command you to say no more, and I call on the trustees to close the house '-or words to that import. But some of the trustees (of whom he was one) knew their duties better, and the meeting went on.

'In all this, Job sinned not.' Surely, Aaron is man beyond his years - firm, calm, strong in the right, wielding the sword of truth with resistless force-no being overcome of evil, but overcoming evil with good. Believe me thy friend,

SAMUEL KEESE.

LETTER PROM INDIANA. The following letter, received some time since has still a fresh interest, and we publish it with pleas-

Cenno Gonno, (Ind.,) 1st mo. 81st, 1855.

ESTREMED FRIEND-We are an hungered for so inti-Slavery food. A few Anti-Slavery Tracts would be thankfully received, and read with profit. The vineyard is rich, and the laborers few.

This (Randolph) county, and the adjoining one Wayne, contain a great many of the Society of Friends of the Orthodox division. I believe the Indiana Yearly Meeting of this body is composed of the largest number of any in the world ; and they are not at all proverbial for their progressive spirit.

It was here that that grand compromiser, Henry Clay. (a man who has done more to fasten the institution o sign of the prophet Jonas - Yet forty days, and this slavery on this country than any other man,) was to

city shall be overthrown.' But as it was in the days of Lot and Noah, so shall it be in this generation, cating arms with the Clerk of the Society of this place, (Eliarms with the Clerk of the Society of this place, (Elijah Coffin,) and taken into meeting, and up into the gallery, and taken by the hand by all the Elders, with The Devil in the Fields. Our modern French gallery, and taken by the hand by all the Elders, with a 'God bless thee, Henry!' It was here that Charles Osborn was gagged, and finally forced to withdraw himself from the Society, for wishing Friends to bear a which he has been turned to better or ampler according to the control of the c more faithful testimony against slavery. It was here, too, that good men were excommunicated for taking and reading the \*Free Lebor Advocate\*; and it is here that (I think) a few Tracts might be circulated with some hope of a good reward. The bad state of the paper currency prevents me at present frem contribution. some hope of a good reward. The bad state of the paper currency prevents me at present from contributing to the Tract fund, all the State stock paper being at from 10 to 40 per cent. discount. If you think it best, you can mail one or two hundred Tracts to my address, at my expense.

E. H. LONGSHORE.

BELIEF IN A GOD.

ALEXANDER MCARTRUR:

BROTHER—You exhibit a degree of sensitiveness, for which I was wholly unprepared. In taking up the discression, and treating the subject in the manner you where it is the manner you.

When is man transformed into the very image.

plied was much more 'profane' and 'shocking' in its yet you merely hinted, in mild terms, that I was in danger of wounding the feelings of those who believed ing, destitute of and a stranger to truth, justice and love ! 'You have an infinite God, lawless and unprincipled, void of justice, love or truth, existing for a whole eternity, doing nothing !!' 'This God was a remarkably mean and lazy being, was he not!' 'It daring defiance of God and man, killing and treadwill take a great while to outgrow so much indolence ing under foot his fellow-creatures, at the ordinary and depravity.' What could be more 'blasphemous' in command of the officers, whether it be right or the eyes of a bigot ? And yet you seemed to take it very I have carefully looked over my last article, (see

sion that begins to compare, in point of 'profanity,' with the above extracts. I said. if God had the power to abolish slavery, and would not, he was 'a very great and events of the present war, as in those of any secondrel. Now, did I recognize the existence of an The spirit and cries of the British press have been infinitely holy being, and then should speak of him in such a manner, you might call it profanity; but as I believe in no God, my statement amounts simply to this: Any being whatever, having the power to strike men, but tigers and lions, '&c. After describing the power to strike men, but tigers and lions, '&c. After describing the chains from the limbs of the slave, and should refuse to exercise it, is a scoundrel-I should have said, devil. And if there is a man, not a fiend in human shape, who does not respond to this sentiment, it is be-cause his humanity is swallowed up in his 'theology.' dy to fight each other on the first occusion, with more fierceness than before.'—Paris correspondent No doubt you would agree with me, that the man who will not do all in his power for the abolition of slavery. has more of the devilish than of the divine in his nature ; but God may be deaf to the cry of despair, may ommand his serviles to rob, ravish and murder, as did fabled 'Israel's God,' and yet we must yield to this omnipotent fiend unlimited reverence. This is one of the pernicious effects of belief in a God. He may do hatever he pleases, whether it be right or wrong, anto to the end of time, no faithful menial service will gelic or devilish, and It is right, because he does it! ever more be done on this earth! Hold your head The immutability of Justice is not recognized. Right, as high as you will, dear lady, your servants know justice, truth, are arbitrary affairs-the present will or opinion of a changeable being-now one thing, now another. Belief in a being whose word, whatever it is, is recognized as truth, and whose will, however unreasonable or tyrannical, is recognized as law, involves a contempt for the eternal, immutable principles of jus-

I wish you to tell me how I can attempt to prove the non-existence of a God, and at the same time exhibit what you would consider a due reverence for such a be-Allow me to say you are very unreasonable. The simple denial of God's existence is considered the worst blasphemy. You knew when you commenced that you for justice. Would you discuss with them in regard to in woe, on this planet. their conduct? Very likely you would, and thus show

FRANCIS BARRY.

Berlin Heights, Ohio, April 2, 1855.

#### ENGLISH PHILANTHROPY. The following extract of a letter from Rev. FRANCIS

BISHOP, of Liverpeol, to PARKER PILLSHURY, furnishes a pleasing instance of British benevolence Exhibited at a time of sharp distress among the poorer classes :-Since you were here, the distress of the operative

young seemed moved by one deep and even agonizing desire to feed the hungry. Public subscriptions of very large amount were raised, and from private sources money was sent to me to an extent which I felt to be both burtherseme and emberses the second and old and country has perhaps brought him to this conclusion. At all events, the Irish Democratic reformer women, and he is investments in 'Likely young women,' and he is at once set up in business for both burtherseme and emberses the life. money was sent to me to an extent which I less to be both burthensome and embarrassing, imposing a duty both burthensome and embarrassing, imposing a duty Register of that place, are quite elated with this and responsibility under which my physical powers, and trembled. The worst, however, has been over now for a week or two, the change of wind from the east bringing in many hundred ressels, and so affording employment again to thousands of laborers and porters; but it will be a long time before the people will have recovered from the effects of the crisis. We relieved upwards of two thousand families, some of them many times over, and saw the greater part of them in their own homes. We made it our great object to seek out these not likely to proclaim their own wants, and thur had the satisfaction of reaching many of the most deserving, as well as really the most needy, who would not have been readily discovered by the ordinary COLORED PROPLE IN HAVANA .- Slavery is the sam

the world over, and demands the same unrighteon protection, as witness the following from the Tribune's Havana correspondent under date of April 8th :

Havana correspondent under date of April Sth:

A new edict has recently been issued here, which requires all persons of color to obtain twice, in each year a credula' or 'permit,' in which shall appear a full description of their persons, place of residence, &c., &c. for each of which they are to be taxed two rials—about twenty-five cents. The hardship of this decree will be felt severely by free colored persons who have large families, and who will be compelled to obtain a 'credula' for each above fifteen years of age, or be subjected to a heavy fine. A very large amount of money will be taken annually from these free persons of color, who are thus made to contribute to the exigencies of the State, by paying twice in each year for their freedom.

A sea monster was caught near Punta Rossa, on the 22d ult, which had a mouth three and a half feet long, and wide enough to swallow a cance. The space between its eyes measured four feet four inches, its length of body nineteen feet, and breadth nineteen etc.—weighing 3,000 pounds!

A sturpeon was caught in the Hudson River, off Teller's Point, on Mouday night, weighing three dundred and fifty pounds.

The Death Penalty in Wisconsin, — The House of Representatives of Wisconsin, by a vote of 44 to 27, have restored the death pounty in that State. The Senate have yet to act upon the matter.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVIL

cussion, and treating the subject in the manner you When is man transformed into the very image did, you impressed me with the idea that you were quite of Satan himself—when is he turned into a mere liberal, (for an Orthodox, as I supposed you were.)

Devil, if it is not when is he fighting with his feland disposed to investigate freely the subject under consideration. Although the article to which you first rein the world, and bringing nations to make war on plied was much more 'profane' and 'shocking' in its each other, would take up a great part of the tone than my last, to which you will not stoop to reply, Devil's History; it is his master-piece, and he has yet you merely hinted, in mild terms, that I was in indeed shown himself a workman in it. He has wheedled mankind into strange, unnatural notions danger of wounding the feelings of those who can be in a God. How are we to account for the change your feelings have undergone? In my previous article, I used the following expressions: 'Nothing in the world, fighting, behaving like men of honor, fighting to the last drop, and the like, by which arcent God, and he "alone in the world" a lawless bemave the supplier of things, in order to propagate and allows of fighting principles in the world; such as—laws of fighting, behaving like men of honor, fighting to the last drop, and the like, by which god are the supplier of things, in order to propagate and allows of fighting principles in the world; such as—laws of war, fair fighting, behaving like men of honor, and the such as a of things, in order to propagate and support the and true greatness are rated by rules which God never appointed, and the standard of honor is quite different from that of reason and nature.

wrong, whether in defence of our own or our country's life, or for the support of injury and oppression. The bringing of mankind into war and con-I have carefully looked over my last article, (see fusion was the first game the Devil played, after Liberator, Feb. 2,) and I can find but a single expres-It strikes me that the foregoing text is as abundantly and forcibly exemplified in the character

the pathetic detail, the interment by the Russian and French (in a truce of half an hour) of the slaughtered Zouaves, the French reporter and witness says-' We separated on the best terms-re-

#### DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

What does it mean, all this pathetic and indig-nant complaint on the part of ladies against those who serve them? It means, madam, a great dea

more than perhaps you have ever thought of.
It means that the notion of human equality that the social difference between you and them is a mere accident. If they are better than you-a is very frequently the case—they will hate you for pluming yourself upon that accident. If they are not, they will copy your foibles, and wear imitation lace till they can afford Brussels.

It means that human beings cannot be joined

together, to mutual advantage, by the tie of wages alone. Human nature is too good for that. There must be love, or there must be discord. Love an ignorant servant girl! Yes, madam; you can love her, if you are really her superior; not otherwise And if you love her, you can do her good, and bridge over the great gulf which circumstances have placed between you.

It means that a wrong done to one member of

were talking to a blasphemer-then why this backing the family of nations is a wrong done to the fam out? What is it I have done? Have I manifested any ily of man. For, observe, the servants complain-contempt for the great principles of justice, love and ed of are mostly from Ireland, wronged by politruth, which you claim are God's attributes, and with-out which, you will admit, he would be no God? Have with the benighted victims; and we, in civilizing I connived at injustice in any form, or failed to do all in my power in behalf of outraged humanity? I have simply shown disrespect for a name!! The great mass of mgn in this nation manifest the greatest contempt blessing it. So are we linked together, in weal and

It means, that ladies do not consider the protheir conduct? Very likely you would, and thus show that, in your eyes, a same is more sacred than justice!

I should not write this letter, but from the fact that, in this matter, you are a true representative of the whole Orthodox world. Only now and then one of the most brave and honest of them, like yourself, will attempt investigation; and these, when they find thempelves hard pushed, will retire behind their dignity, and a superstitious and contemptible reverence for old and a superstitious and contemptible reverence for old few, and they are not welcome, except to her. Her notions, books, days or names. It will not always do. holiday hours are far between, and they are granted as privileges, not conceded as rights. How wonderful is it that, in circumstances so dis-heartening, servants should be as faithful as they

Ladies should think of these things, before they complain .- Life Illustrated

## JOHN MITCHELL

John Mitchell has gone after his plantation.— He seems to have landed in Tennessee, instead of Alabama. But that will make no difference with classes came on with an overwhelming force, and for a fortnight I spent the whole of my time (except a few hours given each night to sleep) in the homes of the rather a stock raising than a stock driving country hours given each night to sleep) in the homes of the poor, taking a crust with them occasionally, and not having any meals at home, except brenkfast and a midnight supper. Many of the scenes Pwitnessed were quite appalling, and such as I shall never forget. Even in homes having the outward appearance of comfort, as well as in those bearing the visible stamp of cash. Mr. Mitchell, doubtless, after canvassfort, as well as in those bearing the visible stamp of poverty, men, women and children were literally pining that the breeding and rearing of the young stock raising than a stock driving country like Alabama. The comparatively barren but healthy hills of East Tennessee produce only corn, hogs and negroes, the former being merely auxiliary to the latter, which is the main dependence of the rough farmers of that country, for their supply of cash. Mr. Mitchell, doubtless, after canvassfort, as well as in those bearing the visible stamp of the young stock driving country like Alabama. The comparatively barren but healthy hills of East Tennessee produce only corn, hogs and negroes, the former being merely auxiliary to the latter, which is the main dependence of the rough farmers of that country, for their supply of cash. Mr. Mitchell, doubtless, after canvassfort, as well as in those bearing the visible stamp of the rough farmers of that country, for their supply of cash. Mr. Mitchell, doubtless, after canvassfort, and the rough farmers of that country, for their supply of cash. Mr. Mitchell, doubtless, after canvassfort, and the rough farmers of the product of the rough farmers of the product of the rough farmers of the rou for want of bread. The wealthier people of the town in Tennessee will pay better than the driving of manifested a most humane and generous spirit. Parties the more matured men and women in the Alabam were given up, amusements abandoned, and old and cotton fields. The Slavery-extension policy of the

ers. It says :

'Many citizens have called upon him to expres with what he has already seen of our division of the State. It is Mr. Mitchell's intention to devote himself to such parsuits as are consonant with a quiet and secluded life, and there is not a man in Tennessee who should decline extending to him cordial and hospitable welcome. —A. S. Bugle.

The Angel Gabriel (Orr) has been arrested I ne Angel Gabriel (Orr) has been arrested in Greenock, and sent to prison for sixty days, for a breach of the peace. His case excited great sympathy, and two thousand people assembled to obtain his release. They attacked a Roman Catholic chapel, and demolished the windows. The police were unsuccessful in quelling the disturbance, and the military were sent for from Glasgow. Before they arrived, however, peace was restored.

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References : Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Sanst Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mass;

Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Erret, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Branden, Vt.; J. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tuckt. Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Prefessor George Bush, Editor N. C. Repository, Broadlyn,

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