

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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Captain Willis ; Mrs. Samuel Nathaniel Hall, nover, Mass. ; and H. Barrett, randon, YL; J. oph S. Tucker, York; and Pro-tory, Breaklyn,

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BON. 17

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

## J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1105.

## TOL XXV. NO. 36. BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1855.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. peril of his life. Unless he bows with submission a body as that really was, should have been misled on so vital a question. A resolution was offered, which led to some panegyrid upon Dr. Gannett, of Boston. The

#### From the New Orleans Bulletin. PANATICISM RUN MAD.

The tendency of the age and of parties appears a to run into the wildest and most ridiculous ubines. Some men seem so constituted that at dwell on a subject without carrying there annot dwell on a subject without carrying is range dwell on a subject without carrying is bread bounds, making it absurd and even is before an interval of the subject of the subject are needed vision till every thing else is com-redy shut out, and they are astonished that any here is an discover anything beyond the boun-ing of their own vision. Upon no subject has an approximate the subject is a set digusting light than that of slavery. Not be got hat fanatic, Garrison, said that ' if the light tolerated slavery, then the Almighty is lingsty tolerated slavery, then the Almighty is a ury great scoundrel.' Nobody but a lunatic and have given utterance to language so blas-peneus, so shocking to every well-regulated and shatever his views upon this or any other sijet. We had supposed that there was no othg man in the country capable of using such lanpage, but we are mistaken. Dere is a man in Missouri, who, if he is re-

here is a man in Missouri, who, if he is re-parted correctly, has gone quite as far on the other was the Rev. James Shannon, D. D., and Prea-ling the Missouri University, said lately, be-for the Pro-slavery Convention in that State : Corince me that slavery is a moral wrong; and I as my self to preach infidelity all the rest of as like and to prove that God is an impostor.'---the wording and unions in the avtenue. Disis rerolting and impious in the extreme ; no as with a properly balanced mind could possi-by seit. How this reverend Doctor of Divinity rabtained the post of President to a State Uniwesty is to us a mystery. The St. Louis Demo-rd, from which we take the above quotation, says here griginally a Presbyterian clergyman from a houst, then a Campbellite, then a Millerite, minow be has taken to the hustings to advocate Saury. Well may the South say, 'Save us from schliends!' Such advocates injure the cause they undertake to aid.

Welke that. There is truth in it. And we sure that there would have been a far healthier. are of feeling existing in the country upon this arraying subject of Slavery, had the influential free, both North and South, been more faithful signce of any sort is always very sure to at-signce of any sort is always very sure to at-sistention, and our public journals are too apt inteh up and give currency to such specimens of uless merely to secure, in a cheap way, a cer-an set of piquancy for their columns. In the parter of the Union where they are emitted, they a read and produce a sensation (anything in

CIVILIZATION ON THE ADVANCE, Rev. Philip Carpenter, of Warrington, expressed his re-grets that Dr. Gannett's course on the subject of sla-

CIVILIZATION ON THE ADVANCE. The destruction of the Parkville Luminary is stimulating the chivalry. The Texas State Times is anxious for Texas to imitate Missouri. Speak-ing of the San Antonia Zeitung, one of the very best of German papers, it says— It is a matter of surprise to us, that the citi-zens of San Antonia have tolerated so long in their midst a nuisance like that of the Zeitung. For our own part, as much as we are opposed to mob-law, we could find nothing to consure the forcible removal of that paper. There are some evils which the law cannot reach, and the existence of a 'masked battery,' in a community like ours, may 'masked battery,' in a community like ours, may readily be considered one of them. The contigui-ty of the San Antonia river to the Zeitung office would facilitate, we think, the suppression of that paper. Pitch in !' slavery, and was becoming an abolitionist. Even Rev. Mr. Channing, recently of the United States, came to

## THE LIBERATOR. the defence, and bestowed upon the Doctor the highest

#### From the London Inquirer. SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Inquirer : Sin-The occasional good word you are accustom

encomiums. And he did this, he declared, as an Amer-ican, and 'as an abolitionist of the abolitionists' in that country. And as such, he said, he 'hoped his testimony would be received by his friend Carpenter.' But just about that time, the New England Abolitionists held their great annual Convention in Boston. to speak on the removal of our slave system in the

There the course and character of Dr. Gannett, as a United States, induces me, as an American, to offer an public influential man, were investigated. But, weigharticle on that subject for your columns. I am a native and resident of one of the Northern ed in the balances of truth and justice, he was found wanting. His opposition to slavery was seen to be ex-States, and have long and carefully studied the evil of actly like that I have described. It was called forth by slavery ; its consequences to the cause of Freedom, new demands of slavery upon the North. No righteous bumanity and religion, everywhere ; and also what are rebuke was uttered by him against the outrages conthe most hopeful means for its overthrow. The remedy stantly perpetrated on millions of immortal beings for the evil is not so easily reached as many suppose. already enslaved. The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, here-Slavery is a State and not a National institution ; and tofore regarded 'as an abolitionist of the abolitionists,' defended Dr. Sannett. He mid his brother Gannett so Congress has no power to interfere against it. The Federal Constitution provides for its protection, but not had long refused to exchange pulpits with him, on acfor its removal ; and so Congress may enact Fugitive count of his anti-slavery. But now he invites me to Shve Laws, and provide other securities in sup-

his putpit and to his fire-side. The sequel, however, port of the system, but there its power ceases. And, beshowed a fearful reason, and that the change was on the North in the Senate, the Upper House in our national the other side. The American Tract Society, Professides, the slaveholders have always an equal vote with parliament. The Constitution provides that each State sor Longfellow, and many of our publishers, have for shall have two Senators, and no more ; the Northern States have a free population almost double that of the timent which might injure sale and circulation at the slave States, and yet they are limited in the Senate, and of course everywhere in the Government, to the same power; the States, North and South, being al-of a daughter to a slaveholder, and the settlement of ways about equal in number. Then, on every question a son over a slaveholding society, may have shaken his affecting slavery, the South will be unanimous ; and, former faith and integrity. I need not say ; but that he besides, can buy of bally any number of Northern votes and Br. Gannett have made friends need surely be no

that simply, were the extent of the evil, it, per-up, would matter little, and the silence of con-mapt would matter little, and the silence of con-bein section of the Union--nre there parents to the op-went, Nor is it atrange, while an large a proportion of Cheshire and Lancables Descint to the to the silence the silence of the silence that may be required in the Lower House to achieve its matter of wonder.

Chosen instrument of Mercy! Inflations De-liverer! Come! come quickly! Come!-lest, if thy coming be delayed, there come in thy place, he who will be at once DELIV-ERER and AVENGER!

This remarkable work concludes in the following adnonitory strain :---

In vain, Americans, do you seek to make nature party to your detestable conspiracy against the ights of humanity, and your own flesh and blood. In vain do your laws proclaim that the children shall follow the condition of the mother. The children of free fathers are not thus to be cheated of their birthright. Day by day, and hour by of their birthright. Day by day, and hour by hour, as the chain becomes weaker, so the dispo-sition and the power to snap it become stronger. Day by day, and hour by hour, throughout the civilized world, sympathy diminishes for you, the oppressors, and sympathy increases for your op-pressed victims, becoming, as they do, day by day,

science, day by day, and hour by hour, re-echoing in your own hearts those uncomfortable epithets -slave driver, slave breeder, slave hunter, dough

face 1 As to you, graybeards in iniquity, with hearts scared, faith blighted, hope withered, and love dried up, continue, if you will, you and your Aaron, to bow down to the golden calf that first

seduced you ! It is your sin, your weakness, your want of faith, that have kept your nation wandering this forty years in the wilderness. With imaginations too dull and gross to raise you to the height of any mental Mount Pisgah : incapable to see, even in the distint prospect of good any mental Mount Pisgah : incapable to see, even in your mind's eye, the distant prospect of good things to come; longing secretly in your hearts to return to the fleshpots of Egypt : well content to make bricks for the Pharaohs; yourselves slaves hardly less than those whom you oppress; cow-ardly souls, frightened by tales of giants and lions, it were vain to expect that you shoald ever enter the promised land; cravens, fit only to die and to rot in the wilderness ! But already is coming forward a new generation, to whom justice will be something more than a mere empty sound; something as imperiously forced upon them by their own sense of right, as

from the hand of the master; he breaks, forever, the fetter of the slave! In place of reluctant toil, drudging for another, he brings in smiling industry to lubor for herself! All nature seems to exult in the change! The earth, no longer made barren by the tears and the blood of her children, pours forth her treasures with redoubled liberality. Existence ceases to be torture; and to live is no longer, to millions, the certainty of being miserable.

blood of her children, pours forth her treasures with redoubled liberality. Existence ceases to be certainty of being miserable. Chosen Instrument of Mercy! Illustrious De-liverer! Come! come quickly! Come!-lest, if thy coming be delayed, there come in thy place, he who will be at once DELIX-ERER and AVENCER! This remarkable work concludes in the following adhe was talking so much nonsense!. Did he not know, that by the law of nature and of man, every slave boy or girl (all the slave men are boys in Southern phrase) that enters the State of New

York, or any other free State which has no law permitting it, is free; his body and soul are from that moment his own, and before God he has a better right to them than the paltry dough-eater of the *Mirror*. 'Cheating our hotels,' says this scrib-bler. Yes, that is the curse of the North—Southern trade, Southern cotton, and Southern money, though wrung from the blood of the alave, is clutched after all the more greedily because it is blood-stained. Northern men go down on their faces, and culogize a system which would shame the veriest fiend in perdition, for the sake of

not by a figure of speech, merely, or by a pedigree derived from Adam, but as a matter of notorious and contemporary fact, more and more your breth-ren, flesh of your flesh, and blood of your blood. Can you stand the finger of scorn pointed at you by all the civilized world ! Can you stand the still, small voice of con-science, day by day, and hour by hour, re-echoing

## From the Journal of Commerce.

me weeks since, there appeared in the Journal of Commerce two communications on the above subject, from 'Northerner,' to which my attention

dropped down the river with the current, on his way to the sea, he was boarded by a gang of men armed with pistols, who came alongside in a pilot-boat. They claimed that he had a slave on board. boat. They claimed that he had a since on board. With perfect confidence in his innocence, Captain Carr denied this, and when they pointed out the man he had shipped, the Captain said he had-free-dom papers. They were produced, but it turned out afterwards that they belonged to another ne-gro, and had been adopted by this one. Capt. Carr was arrested and imprisoned, charg-

ed with violating the law of Virginia in carring off a slave, and also sued in civil action by the owner of the slave. The bail was put at \$12,000, which Capt. Carr was able to get, and was then released from prison. He spent two years in de-fending the prosecution and the suit. Gov. (since President) Tyler and Richard Coke were among the counsel retained by him. He finally compro-mised the matter. It cost him, in the whole, \$2050 in cash, besides two years time. The prison into which he was thrown was at

The prison into which he was thrown was at Williamsburg, the county seat of James City county, Virginia. His immediate predecessor in that prison was Capt. Timothy Barnes of Castine, Hancock Co., Maine, who was imprisoned for the same offence, and being unable to get bail as Cap-tain Carr did, DIED IN THE JAIL !!

#### THE LATE JOHN BISHOP ESTLIN, ESQ.

Extracts from a ' Memoir of JOHN BISHOF ESTLIN, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.C.S. By the Rev. WILLIAM JAMES." Published in the London Christian Reformer, for August.

Mr. Estlin never enjoyed robust health. In the year 1832, when the prevalence of cholera caused extra demands upon his time and strength, he was attacked by a disease of the lungs, which it was feared might terminate in consumption. After five months of illiers and entit suspension of his duties, he was induced to try the effect of a resi-dence in a warm climate, and accompanied some friends to the island of St. Vincent. He sailed at the end of December, 1832, taking with him his daughter, and his pupil, the present Dr. Carpen-ter. The change of air and repose were beneficial to him, and he returned in the month of June,

1833, much improved in health. Whilst at St. Vincent, his attention was naturally drawn to the subject of Slavery, and in his letters and memoranda, made on the spot, there are frequent references to the slaves, their condition and their prospects, which show that even then his thoughts were occupied with the great question which was destined, during the latter years of his life to be so constantly upon his mind and so much in his heart. But at that time he had not sounded its depths as he afterwards did. He beheld slavery, probably, in circum-stances as favorable as any under which it could be witnessed. His impression was, that the phys-ical condition of the elave, as seen by him, was superior, in many respects, to that of large num-bers of the poorer classes of his own countrymen. But he maintained that the moral evils of the system were far greater than he had conceived. He was told by a gentleman who had long resided on the island, and who had never been a slaveholder, that great improvement had taken place in the

wind upon by politicians whose trade it is to mphy fael for sectional animosity, and keep it last up to the intensest pitch. There is no inminuy matter that begins to serve their purpose a will as those ' sulphurous bolts' of fanaticism -s handy in their shape, and at such a diabolical this beat. They are used day after day, whenner secasion suits, and always in such a way as any the impression that they are actual genin simples of a fanaticism that rules and reigns are, for the subject is, unhappily, too exciting a melf to favor calm reflection and a just view the real relations of things and actual limit of bindeal influence ; and thus the extravagance solaces misconception, and misconception in a passion, and steels prejudice harder than for St. James has something to say of a tongue fut 'stteth on fire the course of nature, and it "st m fire of hell.' "here are plenty of such lagues now-a-days, the world over, but it is our what misfortune, in this land of unlicensed eny of speech, that we cannot keep them from faging as they list. Blasphemics like those im put to Garrison and Shannon, we probably shall traps he subject to, as long as the land remains fre, and impious man can still

like an angry ape, Pay such fantastic tricks before high Heaven As make the angels weep .--

Yet we submit whether it would not be better, these things must be so, for good men, particu-ary good editors, who ought to be the servants if he public in this as in all other respects, to unagent these fanatical brands of discord at a very start, as soon as ejected, and for the edi-in in he other sections of the Union to take note if he fact, and treat them accordingly. We find has lind heid have liked, for instance, to have seen some arrespected cotemporaries at St. Louis play a pet lippous stream of cold water upon the late as projectile of President Shannon. Had as ten done at the time-flagrante delicto-it wild have been a good thing to tell of. 1t might the mre been a good thing to tell of. It might as and our Abolitionists a little of their re-dictinalizing up, though it would not have been of Divinity of such character can remain a President of the State University of a Chris-ma pople. In all such character our that Gara people. In all candor we must say, that Gar-an has been better attended to by us and our or comporaties generally. Whether he ever then the pulleties ing comporaries generally. Whether, he ever thered the remark imputed to him by the Bulletin, we do not know; but he has denied it, and there a most know; but he has denied it, and there some tirtos in even that, for it argues some senmen to public estimation, or at least a certhe of shame. It may be that he is indebt-the newspapers for this. Suppose our friends mean try huw/it would work on President altern. Meantime, let us all, North and South, and considerately do what we can to forward a-N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

### PERIL OF HIS LIFE.

Lancaucerth Herald is down upon Mr. Con-Speaking in relation to his letter of resig-a, the Herald says :--

In the second series of such spirit long enough. Hereafter, the post, the mistake under consideration was matted by the Legislature, we assure him it is to consult the does as he threatens, it will be at the pity to me that so large, so worthy, and so sati-alarsry We would say to Mr. Conway, that this con-"ne would say to Mr. Conway, that this con-imptonus, insulting, freesonable language will, a are as the rising of to-morrow's san, bring the his diminished head that panishment which would have been meted out to him lang since.---We have forborne with the utterance and promul-plion of such spirit long enough. Hereafter, the therance of such words will be under a penalty of imprisonment. As to Conway's threats, of average and trampling under foot whatever laws

the Church and Ministry not only defend but do the tion, if so mild a remark as was that of Mr. Carpenter is deeds of slavery, and while so very few have washed their only received with "murmurs of dissent." But it gives hands clean of the guilt and sin, that the anti-slavery me great pleasure, Mr. Editor, to bear witness, that cause should be in open controversy with such a religion. The Church is arraigned, not only for conniving at crime, but committing it. So that a higher, purer morality must be proclaimed and practised, a truer, holier religion must prevail, before the nation can be rescued from this fearful evil. But our Church and nation abound in anti-slavery professions. Doubtless, many persons do seriously hate slavery, who yet, by their position, lend all their influence to sustain it. What really makes an abolitionist is a serious question. Let me, Mr. Editor, show what is not one. When, in 1820, Missouri came into the Union as a

slave State. the North rose indignantly against such extension of the evil. But it was done, and the North slept again. When Texas was dismembered from Mezico, and annexed to the Southern States," the thunders of Northern opposition were once more awakened. Pe- dreth.' The following is the exordium :-titions and protests, resolves and remonstrances, flew in tempests from Maine to the Mississippi. But, as be-Union shook to its foundation. A mandate so monstrous had never been seen by human eyeballs. Before it, the decrees of Nero paled almost into justice, and the bloody statutes of Draco into righteousness. And the voice of Northern prayer and protestation against it swelled away to heaven like the noise of many waters. But the bill became a law. Mrs. Stowe's wondrous book appeared soon after, and was read by millions. More

who have died since. But the people pledged their next presidential candidate most sacredly to execute next presidential candidate most sacredly to execute that Fugitive Law, at all hazards, at all cost. Then they elected him by a much larger vote than the coun-try ever gave before. Such, so far, was Northern op-position to the Fugitive Slave Law. The demand for the Nebraska Bill was resisted by the Nerth almost unto blood. In 1820, it was decreed that

North almost unto blood. In 1820, it was decreed that slavery should never be extended North beyond thirty-rsix degrees and thirty minutes. The Nebraska Bill re-pealed that restriction, and opened new territory enough to the ravages of the destroyer to be carved into two or three great empires. But again is Northern resist-ance fast declining; and Slavery hastens to another tri-umph in the asimpre of Cheve and have another tri-

be safe in such hands? Would any say that such somnambulists, who only wake once to see the outrage done, and then sleep sounder than before-will any say these are the men to whom to commit the most solemn trusts? Never was there a more fatal mistake

among the various religious denominations in your country, the Unitarian has taken the liveliest interest in this momentous subject. And among your ministry, the names of several are high in honor in the United States as the ever-faithful friends of the down-trodden slaves Nor have I any doubt that, did all your churches and ministers know our strugglings and wrestlings with the mons er as we know them, we should receive your almost united countenance, sympathy and support.

PARKER PILLSBURY. Manchester, Aug. 4, 1855. and the

#### ARCHY MOORE, THE WHITE SLAVE.

We have already announced a -new edition of the thrilling narrative, entitled ' Archy Moore, the White Slave ; or, Memoirs of a Fugitive. By Richard Hil-

Ye who would know what ovils man can inflict upon his fellow without reluctance, hesitation, or fore, the South triumphed, and soon the Northern skies were clear again. The enactment of the Fugitive Slave Liw, in 1850, again aroused us as never before. The Mine are no silken sorrows, nor sentimental

sufferings; but that stern reality of actual woo, the story of which, may perhaps fouch even some of those, who are every day themselves the authors of misery the same that I endured. For, however the practice of tyranny may have deadened every better emotion, and the prejudices of educatio and interest may have hardened the heart, human peared soon after, and was read by millions. More tears were wept over the imaginary death of 'Uncle Tom,' than over Washington and all the Presidents of which the doing does not cost them a moment's

inquietude. Shoald I accomplish no more than this : should

ance fast declining; and Slavery hastens to another tri-umph in the seizure of Cuba, and large conquests in Central America. Such has ever been Northern opposition to slavery, so far as any large body of the people is codcerned. But are such men abolitionists? Will slavery ever be abol-iabed in this way? Would the holy cause of Freedom be safe in such hands? Would any say that such ease, spite of the pratings of hollow-hearted priests, spite of the arguments of time-serving sophists, spite of the heartstion and terrors of the weak-spirited and wavering; in spite of evil precept and evil example, he dares—that generous and he-roic youth !—to cherish and avow the feelings of a man

Love and mercy, did I say? There hardly needs that; a decent self-respect, a regard for yourselves that; a decent self-respect, a regard for yourselves the quondam slaves, who struggled to maintai only, might suffice. The whip flourishes also over your heads. The possession of them. The proprietors were driven to sell their outlying lands, and found the negroes

white slaves in America are far more numerous than the black ones; not white slaves such as I white slaves in America are are more numerous to sent incir outsymptimized with the incircle are such as I than the black ones; not white slaves such as I was, pronounced so by the law, but white slaves such as you are, made such by a base hereditary servility, which, methicks, it is time to shake off. and now wages are low, many of them have abanservility, which, methinks, it is time to shake off. The question is raised, and can be blinked no longer: Shall America be what the fathers and founders of her independence wished and hoped— —a free democracy, based upon the foundation of human rights, or shall she degenerate into a mis-erable republic of Algerines, domineered over hya little self-constituted autocracy of slaveholding lynchers and blackguards, utterly disregardful of ll law, on the romainder of the week! Is that any reason for condemning him to slavery! With mr. Bigelow in his 'Jamaica in 1850,' I

by instincts and propensities common to humanity. Your correspondent gave some account of the falling off in the exports from Hayti, and I now lynchers and blackguards, utterly disregardful of all law, except their own will and pleasure! Yes, my young friends, it is to this destiny that you are called. Upon you the decision of this question—no longer to be stared off by any polit-ical temporizing—is devolved. Those who would be free themselves—so it now plainly appears cannot safely be parties to any scheme of oppres-sion. The dead and the living cannot be chained together. Those chains which you have helped to

together. Those chains which you have helped to rivet on the limbs of others, you now find, have imperceptibly been twined about yourselves; and drawn so tightly, too, that even your hearts are no longer to beat freely. Take courage, then, and do as I did. Throw off the chains! And stop not there; others are also to be freed. It seems a doubtful thing ; but courage, trust, and perseverance, proof against delay and disappointment, faith and hope, will do it. I am old, and may not live to see it; but my five grandchildren, born, thank God, in free England, surely will.

#### From the Norristown Olive Branch. NORTHERN SERVILITY.

The Register of this Borough quotes, without comment, the following delectable little morceau from the New York Evening Mirror, whose editor is on a visit to Saratoga :---

'The character of the company is somewhat changed. The South is not represented. We miss the beautiful and brilliant flowers of that

streams that run laughing through her vales; the warm and frank-hearted Mississippian, as sweet and exuberant as her own sugar-cane-these, alas, are not here ! and why ?

The ventch as ner own sugar-cane—these, and, are not here I and why? The Northern abolitionists, who steal the nurses, body servants and coachemen from Southern families, are cheating our hotels and merchants of Southern cus-tom, and our watering-place society of the beaux and belles who were wont to grace it. We learn that all the popular summer reforts South of Mason and Dir-on's line are full this season to overflowing. Such is the effect of fanaticism. We give the fact to-day, but have not space to comment on the coming consequences of this practical non-intercourse system."

The wretch who could pen such soulless senti-ments is fit for nothing but a slave himself. The beggarly indolence which can keep the 'sun-ny-eyed daughters of the South' from coming to

state of the negroes, but that this was almost en-tirely owing to the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Association. In the autumn of 1833, soon after Mr. Estlin's

return from St. Vincent, the celebrated Rajah Rammohun Roy visited Bristol, and was the guest of Miss Castle, at Stapleton Grove, near the city. Here this ' Apostle of Hindostan,' this great moral and spiritual reformer, whose learning and character would have conferred lustre upon any age and country, was seized with fever, which in, a few days issued in his death. In his dangerous sickness, which came upon him at a time when it seemed essential to the diffusion of pure religion in the distant land of his nativity that his life should be prolonged, Mr. Estlin was summoned to attend him. But his own health was far from reestablished, and is friends urged him not to ex-pose himself to the solicitude and danger connected with the care of such a patient. He heard the appeals of those who love him, and was not inensible to their force and kindness, but calmly replied that he had considered the course of duty, and that if he must lose his own life in the endeavor to preserve that of the gifted stranger, be

was prepared to make the sacrifice. With returning strength, he again readily con-tributed his services to the cause of benevolence. In the Bristol Asylum or School of Industry for the Blind, he was greatly interested. From the year 1837, he was an active member of its Committee, and labored in various ways to promote the mental and physical well-being of its inmates. He especially exerted himself in the establishment of an uniform system of embossed printing for the blind, a work in which the Bristol Asylum has taken the lead. He joined one of the first Temperance Societies

He joined one of the first Temperance Societies established in Great Britain, and endeavored in various ways to promote its objects. He was nev-er a member of the Total Abstinence Society, from the belief that he could thus exert greater influ-ence when in his professional capacity he enforced the importance of abstaining from intoxicating liquors. But the movement had his warm sympa-thy and generous support, and he availed himself of every opportunity that offered to extend its principles. principles.

In the year 1838, Mr. Estlin was brought prominently before the medical world by an interesting circumstance in the history of Vaccination. For a inently before the medical world by an interesting circumstance in the history of Vaccination. For a long time, the infecting power of the vaccine virus universally employed, which was transmitted from the original stock obtained by Jenner from the cow, had been diminishing. In common, therefore, with many other medical men, Mr. Estlin was seeking for an example of the disease among cows, for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply of lymph for inocalation. He instituted diligent in-quiries in the neighborhood of Berkeley, where Dr. Jenner first discovered the cow-pox, and in a farm within a few miles from this place, he learnt that the disease had reappeared. He promptly visited the farm, and procured a supply of the virus. He lost no time in perpetuating the stock, and disseminating it amongst the members of his profession. It has now superseded, to a great ex-tent, the old impoverished lymph, and thus the efficacy of vaccination, which has proved of incal-culable benefit to the human race, was renewed.— This event led to an extensive correspondence, and

ealable benefit to the human race, was renewed.— This event led to an extensive correspondence, and to the publication, by Mr. Estlin, of the result of his observations upon cow-pox, in the Medical Gazette for the years 1838 and 1839. Believing that it is the duty of Christian con-gregations to provide religious instruction for those whose destitute or degraded condition has placed them beyond the ordinary ministrations of the sanctuary, he took an active part, after the visit of Dr. Tuckerman to Bristol, in calling into exis-tence the Lowin's Mead Domestic Mission Society, and for many years presided at its annual met-

from Jamaica, and the increase from Barbadoes, is worthy of deep consideration in connection with the subject of the effects of Emancipation, and the causes of the ruin of Jamaica,—attributed by 'Northerner' solely to emancipation. I propose to enter upon this part of the question in a further communication. CREDER. From the Bangor Mercury. AN ANSWER TO JUDGE WELLS'S QUES-

> TION. Has anybody in Bangor been injured by Slavery!

permit.

Year.

A retired shipmaster met us this morning, and

supply some details of the quality of sugar ex-ported from the Islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes,

to as late dates as information now before me will

77,970 33,660

83.414 28,318

The gradual decrease in the exports of sugar

Hbds.

Jamaica. 1810..... 112,208

1820..... 122,922

1830..... 100,205

1835.....

1852.....

1858.....

Hhds.

Barbadoes. 14,908

13.544

25,760 25,000

23,479

24,236 27,689

1

40,000 estimated.

A retired shipmaster met us this morning, and hold us he thought he could answer a question he heard propounded by Judge Wells, the Democratic endidate for Governor, in his speech yesterday. The Judge inquired 'i fanybody in Bangor had been injured by a slaveholder or slavery." Capt. John B. Carr, of this city, the gentleman to whom we refer, thought he had been thas in-jured. When his reseet lay in James river, or a branch of the same, taking in carco, a negro came on board to get work. Capt. C. well knew the penalties which attach to those who harbor or give amploy-ment to slaves, and so he was carefel to look into this man's case. He produced papers to show that he was a freed man. The freedom paperabore the seal of the County Court, and in every particular their recital accurstely described the man. The negro worked on the ard in loading the vessel, and finally shipped for the voyage. As Capt. Cart

## 142

## He was also one of the founders of the first Ragged School in his native city. In this work he had the co-operation of Miss Carpenter and other had the co-operation of Aiss Carpenter and other friends; but without his own energetic support and encouragement, the school could hardly have been established. He not only consented to be-come its Treasurer, but went evening after evening, during the first winter of its existence, to aid in the management of the rough and undisciplined children and youths who crowded there to receive instruction. And all this, it should be remem-hand was not done without even effect on his nart bered, was not done without great effort on his part Some persons derive positive pleasure from being actively engaged in undertakings of this nature, and really delight in the excitement and occupation thus afforded. But with Mr. Estlin it was always an irksome duty, a sacrifice of needed rest; and had he consulted his health and inclination, h would have devoted such leisure as he could com mand to the enjoyment of his own home, and to the indulgence of his literary tastes and scientific pursuits. But he was never influenced by person-al considerations. What he ought to do, was the point to which his mind was directed; and when once he saw the course he should take, he never pursuits.

hesitated to pursue it. His interest in the subject of American Slavery began in the year 1843. In that year, the Rev Samuel May, of Leicester, (Mass.) visited this country, and his presence at a meeting of the Western Unitarian Association, where a discussion arose concerning American Slavery, led to an Ad-dress from nearly three hundred Unitarian minis-ters of the United Kingdom to their brethren of a like faith in the United States, beseeching the latter to be faithful in bearing their testimony against the sin of slaveholding. This movement caused Mr. Estlin to examine carefully into the actual state of American Slavery, and the conduct of Christian churches in relation to it. The life of Dr. Follen revealed to him the painful fact, that the ministerial position and usefulness of that admirable man were seriously injured by his zeal as an abolitionist. The study of other books and papers convinced him of the merciless character and demoralizing influence of slavery in America. He was amuzed that any one professing Christi-anity, and especially a Unitarian minister, who emphatically recognizes, as a matter of faith, the paternity of God and the wrotherhood of the hu-man race, could be silent under the cruel wrongs which slavery inflicted. He mourned over what he thought to be the unfaithfulness of most of the leading members and pastors of the churches of his own religious connection in the land of Chan-ning. In his view, the anti-slavery feeling of England, too, had become culpably cool, under the sectarian and prejudiced administration of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society ; and he sought to revive and turn it into a right direction he diffusion of correct information. To this end, he entered into a large correspondence, sent forth papers and tracts from the press, generously contributed his money, conversed freely on the subject with influential persons, established and mainly supported a monthly periodical (the 'Anti-Slavery Advocate,' which is still doing good ser-vice,) and encouraged meetings at his own house as often as occasion offered of intercourse with American abolitionists. The amount of work he did in this field of labor would be incredible to those who are not aware of his quiet perseverance, methodical habits, and wise economy of time.vital, healthy anti-slavery action now put forth in England is to be traced to his exertions. His name in relation to this cause is, perhaps, better known in America than amongst us. The best friends of the slave in that country were Mr. Est-lin's friends. Mr. Garrison, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Weston, Mrs. Follen, Miss Pugh, Mr. M'Kim, and Mr. Pillsbury, were successively his guests, and several fugitive slaves were also partakers of that hospitality for which he was remarkable. -

Nor did he ever grow weary of anti-slavery la bor. A striking letter from his pen has just ap-peared, addressed to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on resigning his membership in that body for what he deemed its serious derelictions from fidelity to the true interests of the cause, which letter was published in the July 'Anti-Slavery Advocate,' having been forwarded only the day before his fatal illness.— And he was in the midst of a circle of friends at an anti-slavery committee, assembled by his spec-ial desire in his own house, when he heard the voice which summoned him from his work on earth to his reward in heaven.

earth to his reward in heaven. But the Anti-Slavery enterprise did not wholly engross Mr. Estlin's mind. It could nover be said of him that he was a man of one idea. Whilst thinking anxiously about the condition of the capthinking anxiously about the condition of the cap-tive abroad, he was equally mindful of what was passing at home. Rejoicing in the establishment of the Penny Postage, which he regarded as a measure of great national importance, one affect-ing the poor far more than the rich, Mr. Estlin, in the commencement of the year 1844 excitated the commencement of the year 1844, originated a National Testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill,' the author of this inestimable boon. Although he, after much laborious effort, succeeded in getting his plan taken up and carried into execution, always considered that the amount collected fell far short of what the occasion required. Did our limits permit, we might mention numerous additional instances in which his services were given to the furtherance of objects affecting the no favors of you." something like a just impression upon our readers of the many excellences combined in his charac-ter. He was blessed with a finely-balanced understanding. In him were united great clearness o conception, tare comprehensiveness of mind, an a more than usual soundness of judgment. His natural temperament rendered him averse to noise are served in Kansas.' 'For Boston.' 'Cargo insured, unavoidable danger of the Missourians and the Missouri river excepted.' 'Let further emis-saries from the North beware! Our hemp crop is and strife. As a citizen, he was never found amidst party conflicts. But he was always ready to avow and maintain his convictions, whether o political or social questions, and invariably carried into all he said and did, the behavior of the gentleman and the spirit of the Christian. shall not tax myself or the reader with

and Sewards of the Northern States to inundate our broad Territory with the scurf and scum col-lected from their prisons, brothels and sink holes of iniquity ? Is society, composed of such ingre-dients as these, a proper school for the morals of your children ?. Are such men companions for your daughters ? Such women fit wives for your sons ?

sons ? If the Abolicionists seek war, it shall come, and sooner than they wish ; and if yos are good men and true, it shall be ' war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.'

### MR. BUTLER'S STATEMENT.

## The victim of the above outrage, the Rev. Mr Butler, publishes the following account of it :--

Butler, publishes the following account of it :--I went to Atchison for the purpose of taking a boat down the river. Mr. Kelley is postmaster at Atchison. After transacting some business at the post-office, I'suid to him, in the presence of Arch. Elliot, Esq., 'I should, some time since, have be-come a regular subscriber to your paper, only I do not like the spirit of violence that characterizesit.' He said, 'I look upon all Free Soilers as rogues, and that they are to be treated as such.' I re-plied. 'Well, Sir, I am a Free Soiler, and expect to, yote for Kansas to be a free State.' He said, 'I to vote for Kansas to be a free State.' He said, " don't expect you will be allowed to vote.'

Not another word was spoken. I left the house. Nothing more transpired on that day. The next morning, Mr. Kelley entered my board-The next morning, Mr. Kelley entered my board-ing-house, followed by a number of men, and pre-sented me a series of resolutions, cut out of the Squatter Sorcreign, and pasted on a sheet of white paper, and demanded that I should sign them.

Squatter Sorcreign, and pasted on a sheet of white paper, and demanded that I should sign them. I commoneed reading the resolutions aloud, having first glanced my eye over them. I wanted to give myself time to frame a wise and prudent an-swer. He fiercely interrupted me, and demanded that I should sign. I felt that I wanted impartial witnesses to what should transpire. I rose up, walked down stairs, and into the street. Here they stopped me, and demanded, 'Will you sign !' I said. 'No !' They seized me and dragged me to the river, cursing me as a 'd — d' abolitionist, and saying to me they were going to drown me. Arrived at the bank, Mr. Kelley went through the very interesting ceremony of painting my face with black paint—thus marking upon it the let-ter R. ter R.

This ceremony being ended, and the company having now grown to some thirty or forty persons, (hoys included.) for the space of about two hours I became the target at which were hurled all sorts of missiles. in the shape of curses, imprecations, arguments, entreaties, accusations and interroga-tions. Acting on the principle that the Holy Roman Inquisition is right when she demands that the prisoner shall testify against himself, they proceeded to question me concerning my motives, ac-tions and intentions; while I replied, as best I could, that my coming to Kansas was projected before it became apparent that a controvery would arise relative to slavery; that I came for reasons independent of and extraneous to this question; that I never had any connection with any Emigrant Aid Society whatever, and that I never made any adopted the Constitution,-believed that instrument communication to any paper in Kansas, or out of it, concerning Kansas affairs. I even proffered them that if they would make

sas, while that question remains an open question. 'The very head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more': I had spoken among my neighbors favorably to making Kansas a free State, and had said in the office of the Squatter Sovereign, 1 am a Free Soiler, and intend to vote in favor making Kansas a free State.'

At length, they came to consult as to what they should do with me. Ira Norris, Esq., late resident in Platte city, and clerk of the County Court of came to me and said, 'Mr. B., I will advice you to your good as a friend, when you get away, just keep nway.' I said, 'Sir, I expect to go away, but I intend to come back again.' I said, 'I cannot leave; I own real estate here close by Atchison, in the State of Missouri, and I have a claim on . You can sell your claim through an marked.

agent.' I said. 'I will neither sell my claim through an agent, nor in my own proper person. If you do not take my life, I intend to live on it.' They said shall come back to Atchison. They said, 'If you come back to Atchison. we will hang you.' They offered to show me the very tree on which they They made another proposal ; . Well, live on that they made all these provisions, and inasmuch as would hang me. said. . Gentlemen, I have done you no please. wrong. I had as good right to come here as you.

were said to 'look as though they came down on a raft.' I shall keep these colors, under which I

have made my first voyage, as a memento of these

While I was in the hands of these gentlemen.

(they don't like to be called ruffinm,) they taunt-ed me with the assurance that I could make a for-

tune out of this affair at the East. I desire nei ther the wealth nor the notoriety that may be pur-chased by such means. I desire to be permitted to remain peaceably in Kansas—to attend to my

own proper business, and to enjoy those rights

Missouri River, Aug. 23.

From the Cleveland Weekly Leader.

CHARLES SUMNER.

the editor of the Post considers it as an instance

ness as for its principles

Not long since, Mr. Charles Sumner visited Nash-

Very respectfully, I am,

Steamboat Polar Star,

which are sacred to every American citizen ; I ask

PERDEE BUTLER.

evil days.

to be let alone.

# With confidence we appeal to the Squatter Sove-reigns of Kansas, to know if our slaves shall be tampered with! Will they allow the Greeleys and Sewards of the Northern States to inundate The Hintor mith States to inundate

THE

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1855.

RADICAL POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS. We have before us a pamphlet of 68 pages, contain ng the Proceedings of the Convention of Radical Po litical Abolitionists, held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 26th 27th, and 28th, 1855. The call for this Conventio was signed by Lewis Tappan, William Goodell, Gerri mith, S. S. Jocelyn, W. E. Whiting, James McCun Smith, George Whipple, and Frederick Douglass. In that call, 'the Garrison party ' were reproached for not acting politically for the abolition of slavery-or in other words, for being true to their moral convi tions, and unwilling to uphold what they regard as " covenant with hell.' A singular respect for conscience this ! Then it was added, as something 'still worse, the same party ' seeks to separate the free States fro the slave States, and to leave the slave States, so fa as concerns the political power of the free States, a perfect liberty to continue their oppression and torture of the black man.' An equally remarkable regard fo moral consistency ! Just think of Mr. Lewis Tappan leading off in an assault upon the American Anti-Sla very Society for its lack of 'radicalism' !-- the ma who abandoned that Society, years ago, and has been hostile to it ever since, because a woman was allowed place upon one of its committees, or, at least, on ac-count of its ' radical ' character ! The spectacle is a comical one, and we enjoy it amazingly. As to the ground on which a dissolution of the Union is advocated by us, did any one of the signers of that call need to be enlightened ? It is precisely the same as that on which we base the duty of abolitionists to separate from every pro-slavery political party, and every pro-slavery religious body-THE GROUND OF PRINCIPLE, leaving the consequences to God. What that means, Mr. Tappan and Mr. McCune Smith may not be able to understand, through moral inability ; but William Goodell and Gerrit Smith are neither so dull of perception, nor so morally obtuse, as not to comprehend it at a glance. That they should join in throwing such a taunt, and making such an accusation, is indeed sur-

prising. Mr. Lewis Tappan and his associates have undertaken to outface, not merely 'the Garrison party' at the North, or the slaveholders at the South, but the whole nation for a period of almost threescore years, in regard to the designs and provisions of the United States Constitution concerning the institution of slavery. Like the madman who contended that all others were insane but himself, so they assume to be the only same persons in the republic. True, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, (Hamilton, Marshal, Pickering, -- all the leaders in contained certain pro-slavery guaranties, and acted accordingly ; but they labored under a strange delusion ! True, Congress has uniformly taken the same I even prohered them that if they would make out in my presence an impartial report for the *Spatter Soverign*. I would make no report to other papers of this outrage upon my person. I was not accused of tampering with slaves. I explained to them that I could not countenance any interfer-ence with the relation of master and slave in Kanits district associates, and all the State Courts, have followed in the same path ; but they have all been mis led !-- how, with so plain an instrument, and one so easily explained by our ' radical ' critics, it is difficult nay, impossible to understand. True, (finally.) THE AMEBICAN PEOPLE, irrespective of geographica lines, or party divisions, or religious tests, have un formly understood, interpreted and endorsed the Con Platte County, (a Yankee by birth and education.) stitution as pro-slavery in some of its features, in order came to me and said, \* Mr. B., I will advise you for to make a union possible between the North and the to make a union possible between the North and the South ; but they, too, have failed to know what they intended, what they wanted, and what they provided for, even to this hour ! And it is the object of the eight gentlemen who signed the call for the Syracua Stranger Creek ; I cannot leave.' Some one re- Convention, to convince them that they are 'all in muddle' together ! For what cannot be done by verbal criticism and hair-splitting?

These gentlemen may continue to stoutly deny, that 'our fathers,' in making the Constitution, provided not take my life, 1 intend to live on it. They said to me again. 'Well, stay on your claim, but keep away from Atchison.' I said, 'Gentlemen, if you do not take my life, and Providence permits it, I shall come back to Atchison. They said. 'If you fathers,' to their dying day, jus

THE SEVENTH

S. P. CHASE AND HIS PARTY.

DEAR GARMINON :

I am by the platform of a Mass Meeting, called by the new Republican party, to hear S. P. Chase, their candidate for Governor, and Senator Wade, and others, declare their present views and hopes, and intended fa-

publican party.' He dwelt but a moment on this only question about which the people present care one straw, and he has gone off into a discussion of questions rela-tive to State taxes and State expenses, and the necessi-

ty and duty of retrenchment. He spent five minutes on alavery ; be has already spent thirty minutes on State

taxes. There is a goodly number present, but not near as many as were at our meeting last Sunday at Alliance, to

discuss the question of Dissolution and of the formation

Southern State which he would claim for a Northern

State. But he would refuse to Ohio the right to breed

and sell slaves-yet he would allow Kentucky to do

these things the other side of the Ohio river, and all

he would do is to confine their nefarious deeds to that

Ohio side. He is spinning out his remarks on questions

of mere finance, seeming to be very reluctant to meet

and express his opinions, clearly and unequivocally,

on the momentous question. He says it is the Slave

Power of the country which prevents Ohio from getting

Now he drops these questions, and comes to the main

nuestion, and says- We must have free men, as the

basis of our government, and I go for freedom to all

who can be free by the Constitution.' He ignores the

existence of the four millions of slaves within the

State. He assures us he would not touch slavery in the

States-that there must be slavery no where-' except

in the slave States." Permanent freedom as the con-

trolling power of the government-No slavery outside

the slave States-Slavery under the absolute control of

the States-The Federal Government no power to touch

it in the States-Thie was the Jeffersonian policy, and

the policy of Washington-This is precisely the policy

of the Republican party. It is striking, how cautious he is to choose his words

that he shall not commit himself to the abolition of sla

is at all opposed to slavery in Virginia. He congratu

very in the States. He gives not the least hint that he

lates the people that they have at last awakened to the

truth, that God made men before he made Democrats

or Whigs. He dares not assure them that God made

men before he made Republicans; nor, that God never

made a Whig, a Democrat, a Republican, at all. He

spares not the Democratic party-shows their utter

meanness, and their readiness to be the tools of the

Slave Power. He says-' They protest and submit-

protest and submit. Why? Because they are sucking

at the teat of the public cow !- (I use his own words)-

and so long as they hold on to that, they will do any

deed of darkness.' What is Chase doing but protesting

and submitting ? What else does the Republican party

intend to do but to protest and submit? They all enter

to get more to vote their ticket than their slaveholding

allies can to vote theirs ; and then if the slaveholders

The sum of all, S. P. Chase says, is simply this

That he will submit to execute the slaveholders' will,

to get power to establish justice and secure liberty.

into alliance with slaveholders, depending on the chan

her fair share of the distribution of the public funds.

NEW LISBON, (Ohio,) Aug. 29.

### WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, during CATTLE

LIBERATOR.

SHOW WEEK, September, 1855. Those whose hearts are alive to the service of Hun ity, who are interested for Freedom, and accusto declare their present views and nopes, and intended for ture course, in regard to the alavary question. Chass is now speaking, and says... This is the central princi-ple, around which all others cluster... No SLAVERY OUT-SLOPE CHASTAN STATES. This is the basis of the Retoiling in its behalf, will readily understand that all the aid they can render this Bamar will be an efficient service to the cause which it aims to promote. Every year, more and more, does the Fair prove its value as an incitement to Anti-Slavery action, and a stimulus to more earnest and faithful consideration of the sacred enterprise in which we have engaged. Besides its encouraging pecuniary results, it offers a precious opportunity for counsel and sympathy ; a time for renewing the fires on long-consecrated altars, and for kindling fresh torches to carry yet further the light of Anti-Slavery Truth. We feel assured that all who have, from year to year, shared in our labors, will not desert us now. Every product of thought, taste, industry, skill, is available. We would make it widely understood, that the wariety upon our tables is never so great as is desirable, and especially that the supply of articles in the line of utility is never equal to the demand. We would fain issue a call which should rouse the thoughtless and indifferent to a sense of their responsibility in this matter-a call that should silence every plea of worldly prudence, every excuse of inability or inexpeience, that should disturb the refined repose of luxury, and check the whirl of selfish pleasure ; that all might read, with awakened moral sense, their own individual account with Slavery. Let none dream that they have no concern with it, or that they can hold a neutral position. All loss which Truth and Justice suffer, all withdrawal from the service of Love and Freedom, is so much gain to the powers of Falsehood and Oppression. Let those who think to shirk responsibility by ignoring the subject of Slavery, and merely withholding all effort for the slave, ponder the Lord's condemnation : · Forasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these

my brethren, ye did it not to me." We shall hope for a large representation of friends from abroad, and would ask of those ladies in our own city, who have hitherto remembered our Refreshment Table, so generously, a continuance of their valuable contributions to that important department.

SARAH H. EARLE, ABBY W. WYMAN, SARAH L. BUTMAN, EMILY SARGENT, HANNAH RICE, LUCY CHASE. ADELINE H. HOWLAND, ELIZA A. STOWELL, OLIVE LOVELAND, HANNAH M. R. and MARY HIGGINSON, of Worcester. HANNAH M. ROGERS

SARAH R. MAY of Leicester, EMMA W. WYMAN of Dedham, MARY E. HODGES of Watertown, FRANCES H. DRAKE of Leominster. POLLY D. BRADISH of Upton, CATHERINE BROWN of Hubbardston, MARTA P. FAIRBANKS of Millville, NANCY B. HILL of Blackstone, ABBY B. HUSSEY of Lancaster, LOUISA F. HALLoof Upton, SUSAN B. EVERETT of Princeton, ELIZA HOWE of Princeton.

SLAVE CONSPIRACY IN MISSISSIPPI. The Marion (Miss.) Republican gives an account of the discovery of a negro conspiracy at Garlandsville, Jasper county. It says :--

A trustworthy negro, after having received pledges of secrecy, revealed the existence of the conspiracy to an overseer, and requested him to repair to a certain place, in the midst of a dark, unfrequented swamp, and see for himself. The overseer did not go, but the get the majority, they only protest and submit, and not only submit to, but help execute the will of the slaveholders. next morning he took with him some friends, and went to the spot designated by the faithful negro. There they saw every indication of a large crowd having been assembled; horses had been tied up, fires kindled, and, He, Sumner, Wilson, Giddings, &c., enter into an allibled; horses had been tied up, ance with slaveholders, and say to them, If you can get from appearances, they calculated that upwards of one hundred negroes had there assembled on the preceding night. They left the spot, and the neighborhood was the majority, your will shall be the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, to which we will submit, and quickly alarmed. Several negroes were taken up, and among them the leader. The greatest excitement was prevailing in the county; a council was held, and it jority, our will shall be the supreme law, and you shall was determined that the negroes should be hung imme-diately; ropes were procured, and the sentence of the council was about to be executed, when the crowd relented, fearing lest the innocent should perish with the preme law and the Constitution of the land. They

"The negroes were then severely whipped, and they Union, the Northern States can do nothing but protect "The negroes were then severely wnipped, and tacy confessed that the conspiracy extended throughout a large section of country, that there existed several oth-er organizations, which they called "schools," in the neighborhood, and that their object was to organize in hopes they will, after kicking and kicking a while lonsufficient force, and march, increasing their force as they went, to a free State. No arms or ammunition of any kind could be discovered; but the negroes con-fessed that they were to meet at Garlandsville, next Supplement of the set of the new party of the new party of the set of the new party of the new party

## SEPTEMBER 7

SEP1

ABTTLES An Anti-S community. makes the J plich thereby parity, 'Sc., and his relig-ism ' has co-lation, and 1 no co-operat. 'you don't the great pa

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THE RESCUE OF BURNE. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

Who does T. W. Hingginson mean by the term 'main abolitionist,' in his letter of August 19: Dog h abolitionist, in his setter of August 19? Dog is mean, that all who are unwilling to underlate us sault on a large body of men, strongly fortised a some building, and armed to the teeth, for the parts of taking a man out from the operation of the Ferlin Slave Law, are unworthy the name of abolitioning What if the assailants, in the case at hand, had be what it the analysis and berns from the hands of Man shal Freeman, and sent him to Canada, beyond the shal Freeman, would that have settled the control tionality or rightfulness of the Fugitive Slave Lay, tionality or rightful or continued execution in Massachasta, a its righting or contract, a that those who planned or executed the amoly any that those who phase abolitionists ? Would the relief of Burn by stratagem or assault, have roused such a judy indignation against the Fugitive Slave Lav us b of a Northern Confederacy; and there are not near as many as I should be glad to see. Mr. Chase says that he would refuse nothing to a whole slave system, as did his trial and delivery What seems to be wanted is, not that one or a men should be rescued, but that a sentiment shall a created so strong that no man shall be directed as slave in Massachusetts; not to nullify the law by s sault and brute force, but by the strong will of the people, acting deliberately and intelligently, rain a in their strength, and forbidding its execution is an tones that the Federal Government shall not dry ide of the river, and never perpetrate them on the undertake it here.

When the law is to be defeated by brute force men the question turns on the point of strength, and a tory will generally result to the side bringing to strongest force into the field at the time; and for a lag time the government can command more brute struct than its opponents, whether ' semi' or whole abairs ists. A victory might be gained against it, one is while, by stratagem or surprise, but the general me cres would be on the side of the strongest party. h when, by the very execution and success of the lar, the public sentiment of the people becoming more at more exasperated, (and by the aid of the very in and groans ' of the ' irresolute semi-abolitionists,' the would never 'strike a blow ' in deadly strife, et ha trial of strength with the government,) rises up to he point of indignation, that its further execution their not dare be attempted, a real and permanent view would be gained, worth more than a multirule of m oues, whether of stratagem or surprise, that do no after all, settle any principle.

But this attempt ' came within an inch of some Yes, and that very inch was the whole distance. To men engaged, with few exceptions, were not proper for deadly strife; and when a man was killed, ad the blood began to flow, they shrank aghast. Her m more than they had entered for. And so it will be for a long time. But few, and those too few to ope mi the force of the government, are ready to shel the blood of their fellows, or risk their own lives in the tempt to rescue one man, while the whole system a mains, of which this man is but the individual run sentative in millions; and this fact is the very mi that such plans will lack of success, however will a deliberately calculated."

#### A PIRATICAL SCHOONER IN BOSTON DEAR GARBISON :-- I see that another Canal, a pint

hailing from New Orleans, has fitted out another 'ing low, black schooner,' in the port of Boston, and said for the scene of the foreign branch of the Demons and Christian slave traffic, (now almost exclusively a) carrying off a quantity of Custom House officer, the were on board for the purpose, if is said, of ameting the vessel and crew. She was towed out by a state. and after she had got beyond the reach of asy min. not sent after her, she transferred the said effers b the steamer, and ungraciously sent them back bas, her business being to deal in black slaves. We call have spared them and the District Attorney, ad hall a score more of Uncle Sam's functionaries, who will be personally benefitted by the diet and discipline d Cuban plantation, as much as their country wall h

by the loss of their services and example. She took in her cargo of N. E. run, uter un boards and beans, at East Boston, in the shifts of Bunker Hill monument, a pretty aminous stride und the fulfilment of that prophecy which came from a Toombs two years ago. She was watched all the int by those very vigilant and efficient functionaries, with er in the capacity of detectives or guardians, is as stated. She was convoyed to the high seas by the le enue Cutter, which had been engaged for semetine a preparing for that service. We are informed that gallant captain of the Cutter wished to do his con the extraordinary honor of a salute of thines pan the number of ' slave States,' (auctore Richmoni fo quirer,) which formed this Union," but uslackily i found himself so short-handed at the critical month that it could not be done. However, I observe if some of the city presses, (perhaps most of then, it ] see them rarely,) give him credit for his interim without asking any impertinent questions as to them moter causes of his failure. Dat reniam corria. Is there not in the city spirit enough to get up in lie dinner in honor of this officer's intention! course the Boston owners, underwriters, broten, und and accessories of all sorts, not forgetting the sin tug and the Custom House committee, who wed ha -her off, should be invited on the occasion. It su be a jolly one.

seed, and of the go appearin, feet, may soil that plied retu tual way on the c than by of the

#### From the Kansas Squatter Sovereign, Aug. 21. GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ATCHISON-AN ABOLITION PREACHER SHIPPED ON A RAFT.

On Thursday evening last, one Pardee Butle On Thursday evening last, one Pardee Buller arrived in town, with a view of starting for the East, probably for the purpose of importing a tresh supply of Free Soilers, from the penitentia-ries and pest heles of the Northern States. Finding it inconvenient to depart before morning, he took lodging at the hotel, and proceeded to visit numerous portions of our town, everywhere arow-ing himself a Free Soiler, and preaching the foulf abolition heresies. He declared the recen action of our citizens, in regard to J. W. B. Kelly the infamous and unlawful proceedings of a mob-at the same time stating that many persons at Atchison, who were Free Soilers at heart, had Atchison, who were Free Sullers at heart, had been intimidated thereby, and feared to avow their true sentiments ; but that he (Butler) would express his views, in defiance of the whole commu

press his views, in denance of the whole commu-nity. On the ensuing morning, our townsmen assem-bled *ca masse*, and, deeming the presence of such persons highly detrimental to the safety of our slave property, appointed a committee of two to wait on Mr. Batler, and request his signature to the resolutions passed at the late pro-slavery meeting in Atchison. After perusing the resolutions, Mr. B. positively declined signing them, and was instantly arrested by the committee. After various plans for his disposal had been

considered, it was finally decided to place him on a raft composed of two logs, firmly lashed together; that his baggage and a loaf of bread be given him; and having attached a flag to his primitive bark, emblaxoned with motions indicative of our contempt for such characters, Mr. Butler was set adrift on the great Missouri, with the letter R. legibly painted on his forehead.

was escorted some distance down the river by several of our citizens, who, seeing him pass several rack heaps in quite a skilful manner, bade him adieu, and returned to Atchison.

him adieu, and roturned to Atchison. Such treatment may be expected by all scoun-drels visiting our town for the purpose of interfer-ing with our time-honored institutions, and the same punishment we will be happy to award to all Free Soilers, Abolitionists, and their emissaries. If this should prove insufficient to detor them from their dastardly and infamous propensity for negro staling, we will draw largely on the hemp orops of our Missouri neighbors for a supply of the article sufficient to affird every jail-bird in the North a neck-lace twelve feet in length.

the country, and vote as you think best, but hold your tongue.' I said, 'No, I will speak when I are compelled to consider their testimony and conduct as entirely conclusive. To tell us, therefore, that ' their language in the Constitution indicates nothing of the and have as good a right to speak my mind as you. I shall do my duty as I understand it; now, do kind, but the opposite ;' and that 'there is no proof you do the same. You are many; I am but one that their intentions were in conflict with their lan-man-dispose of me as you think best. I ask for gange,' is to ignore the most positive evidence to the contrary, and to triffe with the human understanding. They sent me down the Missouri river on a raft. We lament to see time, talent, money and effort spen They sent me down the Alissouri river on a rait, without either oar or rudder, the editor of the Squatter Sovereign holding the rope that towed me into the middle of the stream. My flag was inscribed as follows : 'Eastern Em-igrant Aid Express. The Rev. Mr. Buller, Agent for the Underground Railroad.' 'The way they in this abortive manner, at such a crisis.

#### ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

Having given, in our last number, a sketch of th proceedings at the recent annual meeting of this Society at Haverhill, together with the Resolutions adopted on the occasion, we deem it unnecessary to publish the official record sent to us by the Secretary, beyond giv. ing the following list of officers for the ensuing year sufficient to reward all such scoundrels ! \_\_\_\_\_\_ Of the blazonry of my flag I will not speak. I which was unanimously adopted by the meeting :--

President-C. LENOX REMOND, of Salem. any farther. I have heard of men before this, who

Vice-Presidents-Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem ; John Bailey, of Lynn; David Merritt, of Salem ; Warren Low, of Essex ; Benj. A. Stevens, of Lawrence ; Na than Webster, of Haverhill ; William Jenkins, of An dover ; Moses Wright, of Georgetown.

Corresponding Secretary-John Prince, of Essex. Recording Secretary-Isaac Osgood, of South Read ing.

Treasurer-Joseph Merrill, of Danvers Port. Auditor-Eli F. Burnham, of South Danvers. Executive Committee-Abner Sanger, of Danvers Lucy G. Iver, of Salem ; Perley King, of South Dan vers ; Maria Page, of Danvers Port ; Martha Barrett, of South Danvers ; Thomas Haskell, of Gloucester James N. Buffum, of Lynn ; Elam Burnham, of Hamilton.

#### THE 'CONTEMPTIBLE' KANE

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, well known to be the distinguished conveyancer, Nathaniel

I. Bowditch, Esq., says-

We have no Judge Kane in this latitude. Impris-onment in the sacred cause of human freedom, under the odious doctrine of contempt of Court-an impris-onment perpetuated by judicial etiquette-has made the jail of Passmore Williamson the most honorable abode ille, and was well received. The Boston Post ville, and was well received. The hoston Post thinks that, in going there, he showed an amount of temerity almost bordering on recklessness !-This same Post supports the pro-slavery party in Massachusetts, and calls upon the Whigs of Ohio to support Medill for Governor. When we read jail of Passmore Williamson the most honorable abode in Pennsylvenia. The ermine of Massachusells has upon it no such spot or blemish. Her Judges need no champion-certainly not one who resorts to personali-ties. They may, indeed, well challenge the just criti-cism of the world. Far distant be the day when they hall the the mean shore literature to the hone they jail of Pas such pusillanimous paragraphs in Northern newspapers, we can scarcely wonder at the overbearing tone of the South. He who invites insult, may expect to be insulted. Mr. Sumner is an American shall feel themselves above listening to the honest senti-ments of even the humblest citizen !' citizen, and has a right to go where he pleases provided he attend to his own business and con-

duct himself in an orderly manner. But because THE YELLOW MASK. In Twelve Chapters. Philadel he has had the manliness to stand up in the Senate, and proclaim his opinions before Southerners phia : T. B. Peterson, 102, Chesnut street

This pamphlet is a reprint from Dickens' ' Hou of marvellous forbearance on the part of the peo-ple of Nashville, because they did not, when be Words.' The story is ingenious, and fraught with co siderable interest. The despicable course of . Fathe was in their power, ride him on a rail, tar and feather him, and then hang him ! The North has Rooco,' pursued so stealthily for the pecuniary benefit of ' holy mother church,' shows of what stuff priestoraft a thousand times more reason to lynch Southern-ers than the South has to lynch Southern-ers than the South has to lynch Sumner. Are cit-izens of Nashville tarred and feathered when they visit Boston ! Much as we dislike the conduct of the more violent pro-slavery men of the South, we

## For sale by Crosby & Nichols, Washington street.

the more violent pro-slavery men of the South, we do not believe that the worst one among them all has so little spirit as the editor of the Post, and we are quite certain that be is not so great a cow-ard. Is it not time that a party ruled by such cravens should be reduced to such a minority in the North, as to be as contemptible for its weak-WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN BOSTON. How has happened that no official notice of this Convention has been sent to us for publication in THE LIBERATOR ? Indeed, we have not seen the Call in any paper. We have merely heard it stated that such a Convention is to be held in this city on the 19th inst. Is it so ? ..... ber."

they selected that place as a rendervous, they could give no reason, and the presumption is that they intended to sack the place and murder the inhabitants. Two white men, they say, have been among them, but their names were not known to the negroes, nor was any thing developed which could identify them. Arms and ammunition are probably concealed somewhere, as such a scheme would never have been attempted with

#### THE RIGHT TRIUMPHANT.

On Monday last, Boston ceased to be, for the first time in her history, contumaciously unjust and basely proscriptive in regard to equal school rights among her children, irrespective of complexions distinctions. In what manner the change was received by all parties, may be seen by the following paragraph from the Ecening Telegraph of that day :-

RE-OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

we are happy to say, was accomplished with general good feeling on the part of both reachers and white children. At the Phillips School, at the West End, one or two of the white boys were making a little merry sport at the colored pupils as they came up, but the principal, Mr. Hovey, stayed it at once by the quiet re-

principal, Mr. Movey, stayed it at once by the quiet re-mark: 'Is that your politeness to strangers?' One en-thusinstic white boy ran through Myrile street, swinging his satchel, and crying out-'Hurrah! we are to have the darkies to-day, and I'm going to have one right side of me!' In the Bowdoin school, at the west end, some of the white misses, we hear, indulged in a little obloquy, but it was soon terminated with a few kindly words. The appearance of the colored children in the heretofore by them unfrequenced atreets leading kindly words. The appearance of the concrete contarts in the heretofore by them unfrequented streets leading to the school houses created a 'sensation' among the neighbors, who filled the windows, probably in antici-pation of trouble. So far as we can hear, there was

pation of trouble. So far as we can near, there was none, however, in any part of the city. The primary department of the Smith school had but seven pupils in attendance—the grammar department none. The abolition of this school will be an annual saving of \$3000 to the city.

Extract of a letter from Des. HIRAM BROWN, dated

CUMMINGTON, (Mass.) Aug. 22, 1855.

Mr. Foss and Mr. Burleigh have come and gone, and have done their work most faithfully. The good "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS !" Let they have done is both seen and felt. And we should be false to our manhood if we did not thank the Lord and the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the good we have received. Converts are multiplied, old join, and in five years the entire North. O for a bold, saints are rejoicing, and the cause of humanity is ad- determined man, prominent in politics, to strike for Northern Republic on that grand principle ! vancing.

We commenced a free meeting here a little more than But I must close. Mark the word ! The ballot-box two years since, with six men and seven women, with can never, never abolish, nor confine American slavery ! Rev. E. A. Stockman for a leader. We now number Only when slavebolding shall be deemed piracy, and two hundred, and have send out forty missionaries to slaveholders deemed and treated as pirates, can this depreach deliverance to the captive. mon be stayed.

For very much of our success we are indebted to you Society ; and now, Mr. May, we must ask again for aid. . . . We greatly desirean Anti-Slavery Conven tion to be held in this region, in September or Octo-

Chase is done. He is the expounder of the ne in Ohio. Not one allusion has he made to the millions of slaves in the States, except to assure us and then that he shall have nothing to do with them-they ar beyond the reach of his efforts-and that they must remain quietly in their bonds. No slavery outside the slave States-the repeal of the Nebraska Bill, and of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and the restoration of th Missouri restriction-no more slave States. This is the extent of his regard for freedom. 'He has offered several reasons why Whigs and Democrats should leave their parties, every one of which is equally good why he and all should come out of this kidnapping Union. Yet Mr. Chase glorifies the Union, and declares his intention to stand by it. We are here, friend Garrison, under the canopy of

majestic oaks. A more beautiful day could not be de sired. Some three or four thousands are present, al intent to hear what is said by the nominee of their par-After the six weeks' vacation, parents, if not the children, were ready for the resumption of studies this morning. We never saw happier looking youngsters than those that tottled schoolwise about 8 o'clock. The introduction of the colored youth into the schools, the flag foats over me. The tears and blood of millions the paper on which I write. 'I feel that the pirate's flag floats over me. The tears and blood of millions of helpless victims drip from it upon me and my paper. Eternal hostility to the Union-the Horde of Bandils, whose flag it is !

> Judge Spaulding is now speaking to purpose, to show that the Union should be dashed in pieces, rather than that slavery should exist any where under its jurisdiction. Chase cautiously confined himself to non-extension. Spaulding boldly denounces slavery wherever it exists. S. S. Foster is here, and a good number of our Disunion friends. There is talk of a meeting this evening, in this place, to hear Foster review these speeches. Spaulding is saying some very good things. He aims at slavery, and not merely at its non-extension But Chase has been emphatic in expressing his ascur-ance to the South and North, that he and his party will not meddle with slavery in the States. He says to the slaveholders, ' Let us alone, and we will let you alone.' I cannot but feel more deeply than ever the utter worth-

COLORED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.—By the law of last winter, allowing the colored children to join the white schools, the Smith school, on Monday, was nearly depopulated, but seven primary school children attend-ing, out of 80 composing it at last report, and none of the 80 then reported in the grammar school, a signifi-cant example of the effect of fusion on a primary or-ganization.—Boiton Post. Kansas will be added ; and again they will cry, ' No more Slave States !! Thus the South steadily pursues

its schemes, while the North resounds its watchword that have no menning.

political party be formed, and adopt this watchword. and I do believe in two years all New England, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, would

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT. Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

EF Several Book Notices are unavoidably postpon till our next number.

. See how the black ship cleaves the main, High bounding o'er the violet wave: Remarmuring with the groans of pain. Deep freighted with the princely stars. ALMIGHTY DOLLA

. It is not so remarkable that a party press make this round assertion, as that Senators fron bet ern States should have done it. The reneralie -Buller, of S. C., who lectured our Sumser s fain on the subject of ' sober statesmanship,' and hu la trated it so well by his practice, has several inerin his place, that all the States were slare State a they formed the Union. In 1780, seres years id the Constitution of the United States was formel, in sachusetts abolished slavery entirely; Penaften prospectively, in the same year ; New Hampson tally, a year or two after; and Connecticut ad Ind Island prospectively, in 1784, making fre Stan aid were free from three to seven years before the fash States Constitution was formed; and from for 1 10 before the government was organized. If it is that the Union was formed in 1774 or 1777, with it was not the Union, it was not ruis Union. It was alliance of independent States, which reognin slave representation, and no right, no obligation sue or surrender a fugitive slave.

JUDGE KANE

The following resolutions were passed at a precithe Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, held Asgut and the Secretary was directed to forward's off

THE LIBERATOR for publication :-Resolved, That in the charge of Judge Kan, t demning Passmone Williamson to prison for all contempt of Court,-striving, with all the ingent possesses, to construe the law on the side of cruthy tyranny, in order to punish a man for endean

deliver the oppressed out of the hands of the opp sor,-we find an evidence that the same willing serve the South in defending its system of about is still with him, that was manifested in the charge given the Grand Jury, in the case as the Christiana Treason Trials ; and that the

honors are due him, that are due to Nero and Jdra 203 their acts of similar character. Resolved, That we highly approve of the on PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, in rescuing these person the hands of their oppressor ; and that we can

him our cordial sympathy in his incarceration. LIZEIE COATE Wood Lawn, (Pa.) Aug. S1, 1855.

# SEPTEMBER 7.

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## THETLIEERATOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY COLPORTEURAGE. in Anti-Slavery Colporteur is a new man in the is infi-blavery corporater is a new man in the commity, and people wonder 'who sent him,' who instrike the tracis,' and ' what they expect to accom-

"side the fraction of they expect to start a new political the religious dupe stands aghast, lest ' Garrisonhas come bolily. The politician dreads a revoand the Fred Soiler has no sympathy, and gives istist, and the for the good and sufficient reason that secontation, for the good and sufficient reason that 'ye don't propose to vote '-as, with him, voting is derest panetes for all the evils in this Pandora's box de gest panaces de la cives in November is the great entry around which every thing else revolves; it is entry around instrumentality for the reform of the nation; the stand to overlook the conversion that must come sol to seems . Never having had experience in creating bler adomthe public sentiment when the mecessity of its creation.

he experience of a colporteur among people, th is experience among people, th principle, and the remainder having no conscience, a principle, and the test that the range no conscience.allowing accounting the streng of detail as great as are the taried characteristics of the people he meets, are the varies characteristics of the people he meets, and with occasionally an incident that selected may be al site occasion of the main, rather monotonous. The and interest, - is the second of the second bloose, over hills and through sand, in the hot sun, with an occasional shower to drench one through, or ter him fast prisoner in a shed or barn, or perchance been that offtimes is not more desirable: the same issue inter the same indifference, and the same lack of interview perception of the imperative duty of doing de right for its own sake, and forsaking wrong-doing benget in is wrong, even if it seems to pay well, among the really informed and interested.

of coarse, there are cases in every desert; and, oc estimally, the weary, desponding laborer finds a sym patients heart, an old tried veteran, or a recent contert, she welcome him to their house, and cheer him an in his mission. Occasionally is his heart cheered, and his faith strengthened, by a seeming interest in his nessee on the part of some before uninterested and minformed; but, alas ! the field is, in the main, an ard desert, needing much labor and toil to produce herein a fruitful harvest." And yet this is the very field from which, if at all

is the harsest to be garnered in; upon these very peopic, now in the main ignorant, or indifferent, or un principled, depends the character of the age in which e live, and the influence exerted upon whom, though sight, hardly perceptible even, may result in great changes. No single individual may be converted at the time; and yet the little word spoken-the tract left, and afterward perused-may arrest the attention, bring enviction to the understanding, and enlighten and control the conscience; or, if none are fully converted, many may be improved, and the community labored in may be raised to a higher moral level than before.

No results may be apparent at the time; the laborer locking only for immediate effects, may fear that it is her spent for naught; and in reflecting, superficially, in his day's or week's work, may feel disheartened, till ht looks deeper and further, and considers that immedate results are not necessarily to be expected-that the sower who goes forth to sow, cannot know what shall be his crop, only from the known goodness of the seel, and so far as he can judge from the appearance of the goodness of the soil labored upon; and even that, spearing stony or thorny, or hard trodden by passing fet, may have some almost unobserved nook of good goi that shall receive the seed, and bring forth multiplied returns. The good seed must be sown, or there will be no crop at all but tares; and what more effectual way to sow the seed, to bring an influence to bear on the community, to change their moral character, than by the personal application, and the silent tract of the colporteur? And, although he 'goes forth steping, bearing precious seed,' he may 'come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.' H.

### POLITICAL ACTION IN MAINE.

CORNVILLE, (Me.) Aug. 28, 1855. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :- The cause of truth and duty demands a few words from some one, in relation to the workings of political parties in this State. I for that some of the true friends of the slave may think that the re-election of Anson P. MORRILL, as Governor, will advance the true interests of the slave. For ten years I have seldom attended political meetings, an faith even in those who make prof

domains of Freedom ? Why did not Mr. Summer tell us? Does he not know that there cannot be an inch of free domain while the Constitution exists 7

Slavery is a sin to be repented of, and not a farthing should ever be paid to the slaveholder. Let Charles Summer cease swearing to support a pro slavery Constitution, and then he can talk consistently

against slavery. Yours for the redemption of man,

S. MITCHELL.

#### TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT !

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS KILLED, AND FIFTT WOUNDED.

An accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railrond, (between New York and Philadelphia,) on Wednesday of last week, which has no parallel in dis-astrous results, save in the dreadful Norwalk calamity. to sadiy remembered. It appears that the 10 o'clock, A.M. train from Phila-

It appears that the 10 o'clock, A.M. train from Phila-delphia proceeded as usual on the way until they got about a mile above Burlington, (N, J.) when they dis-covered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward bound train then attempted to back on to a side line to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindermost car, kucked down and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out and made a yery narrow secare, the carriage being out and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. This collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, to be inrown on the track and dragging is after the emigrant car, which was smashed to pieces. The major part of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or se-riously injured. The scene that ensued baffles all description. The con-

sternation was so great, that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two per-sons were killed, and about forty wounded most shocksons were killed, and about forty wounded most shows ingly—some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains of the dead were carefully de-posited in coffics, furnished by the authorities of Bur-lington. The spectacle at the Town Hall was of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the Coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the case. Almost every house in Burling-ton contained one or more of the sufferers by this ter-rible catastrophe. During the eptire day, this quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

Four of the cars were smashed to pieces. In some eases the mulliation was horrible. One man had his new torn off in a fearful manner. Another had an arm also torn off and the state of the arm also torn off and thrown some distance up the emhankment, and his legs separated from his body, his heart and visceras strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers One man had his scalp taken off ; another had his thighs broken. Several others had arms broken, and were lacerated

and bruised in the most dreadful manner. We give below a list of the killed and wounded, as nearly as they could be ascertained. Mrw. Pringle who was returning to her home in New York from a visit to her friends in this city, was se-verely injured about the breast, and was suffering much pain inwardly. She was struck by an iron bar, and when extricated from the ruins, was thought to be

Mr. Charles Oldenburg, residing in north Third street, had his collar bone broken, and was otherwise serious

Mr. Denis O'Kane, from Georgetown College, D. C., had his thigh fractured, and was dreadfully bruised about the body. His head and face were swollen in a about the body. His head and face were swollen in a frightful manner. The unfortunate man, however, was in good spirits, and when we called on him he said, 'I thank God I am not worse—please cover up my feet, as the flies sunoy me much, and go attend to those who are more in want of your assistance.' Commodore Smith, of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, (U.S. Nave) was atthen belly intered. He attends

(U. S. Navy.) was rather badly injured His wife was

also injured. The Hon. Wm. McClay, former member for Congress from New York, was severely injured about the head. He had a frightful gash across the forehead, extending from the left eye across the forehead and down to the from the left eye across the forchead and down to the neck, laying the scalp bare. He presented a frightful appearance. He was attended by Dr. Cook, of Borden-town, and Mr. Bartram, a young student of that place. He was also severely injured internally, but was in good spirits, and hoped to recover. Elizabeth Saunders, of Wilmington, Del., was badly benied about the bred and bade

Einsbeth Saunders, of Winnington, Del., was bady bruised about the head and body. Mr. George H. Harlan, of Cecil county, Md., receiv-ed several contusions about the head and body. Mr. Benj. Harry, residing at Coushohocken, Pa., was badly injured about the face and side. His arms are also much bruised. He was conveyed to Mr. James

ald's on Main street. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Saunders. Resides at Wilmingwill recover. She was cared for by Mrs. Elizabeth B.

Gummere. Thomas Morgan, a dry goods merchant, and a resident of Eighth street, Philadelphia, slightly injured

Why does not some one rebuke such sentiments? I care not for their eloquence. Eloquence is not what is wanted. Truth is our only salvation. Where are the domains of Freedom? Why did not Mr. Sammer tell

Thomas Findlay, a resident of Philadelphia, is mu

Thomas Findlay, a resident of Philadelphia, is much injured. He is a carpet manufacturer, and resides at Fourth and George streets. His collar bone is broken, and he is much bruised about the face. He will prob-ably recover. He has a wife and seven children. Charles Dixon, residing in Richmond street, near the Bailroad in Richmond, is severely injured about the back and legs. His injuries are not fatal. He was cared for at Mrs. Reed's store, in Main street. A män who refused to give his name, residing at Middletown, Conn., was slightly injured about the head and arms. His legs were also bruised. Isane M. Kay, residing at Haddonfield, N. J., has both legs broken ; one of them has a compound frac-ture. He is also seriously cut about the head, and much bruised.

much bruised. These two persons were conveyed to Mr. Caleb R Smith's residence, No. 29 High street, and received prompt attention. J. M. Little, of Pittsburg, Pa., is slightly injured

about the left shoulder. D. Andrew Porter, of Harrisburg, Pa., dislocated his elbow joint. Not seriously injured. He dressed his own wound, and then assisted to dress the wounds of others. Mr. John Kelly, agent of the Ohio and Pennsylvani

Mr. John Kelly, agent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is badly injured, but not fatally. He is cut and braised over his entire body. Daniel Sourbeck, of Alliance, Ohio, was injured. He is the proprietor of a hotel at that placee. He has a se-vere cut on the back of his head. Mr. Martin Connell, of Wilmington, Delaware, was-badly bruised and cut about the head and body. He went to Agnew's hotel and walked about, but soon after fainted upon the floor, and in a few minutes expired. His body was conveyed to the City Hall. George F. Harlau, of Elkton, Cgcil county, Md., is badly cut and bruised about the face, but no internal injuries. His collar bone is fractured. He was taken

injuries. His collar bone is fractured. He was taken to the Post Office, and attended by Dr. Henry and Dr

Pearce. Samuel Lahm, a resident of Canton, Stark Co., Obio, was terribly crushed. His injuries are internal, and are of a serious character. It is next to impossible for him to recover. James M. Tefton, residing at No. 8 Summer street,

James M. Tefton, residing at No. 8 Summer street, Philadelphia. He is engaged in the planing business. He has one thigh broken, and is much bruised about the head and body. He will probably recover. Thomas Richardson, aged 20 years, the agent of Messrs. Fitzgibon & Co.'s Periodical Agency, had both his legs broken. He was at once brought to this city, and conveyed to his residence. He was also considera-the initial about the body.

bly injured about the body. Mr. Wilson Kent, of the firm of Kent & Dyott, doin business as lamp and chandelier manufacturers, was in stantly killed. He was a most estimable man. The conductor of the train is said to be overcome b

the terrible nature of the calamity. Two bodies horribly mutilated, have not been recog

ised. They were the last bodies taken from the rul

of the cars. The number of the wounded remaining at Burlington is about thirty. They receive every attention from the inhabitants, who deserve all praise for their noble con-

duct. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 John F. Gillespie of Natchez, Miss., a victim of the John F. Gillespie of Natcher, Miss., a victim of the disaster at Barlington, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. His wife is failing fast, and will not probably recover. The wife of Com. Smith, another victim of the disas-ter, died at the house of Com. Stover of the Naval Asylum, this evening, making the twenty-second death by

the calainity. Much confusion has arisen regarding the body of Mr Humphrey, it being claimed under four different names by no less than four persons. His body is re-tained by the Coroner for more perfect identification. The Coroner's jury has been adjourned till Monday.

Another serious Railroad Accident. The train from Boston for Stonington, on Monday evening, train from Diston for Stohington, on Adomy Cotany when about three miles from Kingston, R. I. was thrown from the track by the villanous removal of a rail, and the baggage car and two second class passenger cars were literally torn into splinters, and several passen-gers were bally, if not fatally injured—the following emeng others :-

snockingly mangled; both were amputated yesterday morning by Dr. Palmer of Stonington. Robert J. Lawrenson, U. S. Mail Agent, one leg

Robert J. Lawrenson, U. S. Mail Agent, one leg broken, and severely bruised, besides which it is feared he is injured internally. William H. Smith, express messenger, one foot badly erushed, and his back and legs severely bruised. Patrick Hogan, leg, and chest badly hurt. Mary Barry, of New York, arm wounded. David McNeal, of this city, seriously bruised and

ajured in his abdomen. James Crosby, of Belfast, Me., severely bruised of

his back and legs, but no bones broken. Ann Wise and Mrs. Mary Leary, both of Salem, were severely bruised, but not dangerously injured. The train was running at its usual speed. There were four hundred passengers aboard.

Fatal Accident .- An aged woman named Polly Fairbanks, of Sterling, was killed by being run

Correspondence of the Evening Post. THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE-TESTIMONY OF JANE JOHNSON.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1855. PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1855. To-day the exciting case of .Wheeler and the Com-monwealth agt. Ballard, Moore and other colored a men, was continued. You will remember that when it was called on Monday, not a single witness for the prosecution was present; Mr. Wheeler was not to be seen; the rumor was circulated that he had gone to Nicaragua, and his name had even been published among the passengers on a steamer destined there. This ruse for weakening the defence had a partial ef-fect on the popular interest of the case. But yester-day the witnesses were nearly all at their post, and prominent among them the weeping minister, the great theatrical effect.

bereft. This was intended, I suppose, partly for theatrical effect. During the day, rumors were circulated that two warrants had been issued on Wheeler's oath, for the arrest of Jane Johnson—one for her as his fugitive slave, and the second—(Oh' shame on the pettifog-ging minister!)—for having committed the larceny of a part of her wearing apparel, a trick first invented by some southern quibbler for the benefit of the con-science of the Governor of Canada. But whether all the rumors were true or not, certain it is that all day resterday and to-day the court-room was infested by metence of the Governor of Canada. But whether all do the rumors were true or not, certain it is that all day systerday and to day the court-room was infested by t the ill-favored slave-hounds kept about the U. S. e Marshal's Office for dirty business. The second wit-hess called for the defence was JAXK JOINSON. The name was followed by a breathless silence and a burr of incredality. But this had hardly begun, when a movement was observed among a group of ladies, and Jane Johnson came forward, accompanied by Mrs. Lacretia Mott, Mrs. Rebecca Plumley, Mrs. McKim and Miss Sarah E. Pugh, four of the most respectable ladies of our city. She ascended the witness box amidst the deepest sensation of an im-mense audience. Some minutes elapsed before order and silence were sufficiently restored to proceed. The freed-woman stood confronted with her late master. You will find her testimony fully reported in the evening papers. It was simply and naturally de-livered.

Jane is a fine specimen of the best class of Virginia Jane is a fine specimen of the best class of Virginia housemaids, with a certain lady-like air, propriety of language and timidity of manner that proposesses the audience in her favor. She spoke what was evidently the truth, tearing to tatters all the ingeniously de-vised lies of the prosecution as to her 'forcible ab-duction.' Poor Wheeler ! For the first time I pitied that unfortunate man. He had taken a prominent

that unfortunate man. He had taken a prominent position inside the clerk's desk, where every eye could read his shame. When Jane first appeared, he laughed immoderately and nervou-ly, then became deally pale, and as the testimony went on, red and pale by turns. At last, he could bear it no longer, but picked up his hat and disappeared. At the conclusion of her testimony, Jane retired

At the conclusion of her testimony, Jane retired from the court-room. She was accompanied to the carriage by Officer George Corson, who had her under charge under subpœna from the court, Mr. McKim and Mrs. Lacretia Mott. The way to the carriage was lined by a strong body of policemen, placed there by order of District Attorney Mann and Judge Kelly. Strong apprehensions were cutertained of an attack by the United States Marshal and his deputy large others. an attack by the United States Marshal and his deputy slave-catchers. It seems to be true that United States Attorney Yandyke was prepared with a warrant for her arrest, but his courage paled before the stern de-termination of District Attorney Mann and Judge Kel-

ly to vindicate the dignity of the courts of Pennsylva-nia. If an attack had been made by Kane's bloodbounds, it would have been received by one hundred as true hearts and manly breasts as exist in the old Key-stone state, but the Marshal and his men, who thought it great sport to shoot at William Thomas in the water of the Susquehanna, went quiely back to their dens when they found themselves face to face with the free-

In conclusion, gentlemen, I congratulate you on the In conclusion, gentlemen, I congratulate you on the fact that one court in Pennsylvania has vindicated the bonor of her laws, and I felicitate myself that once more I feel a throb of pride in being a citizen of the State of Franklin. South Carolina law or Kane law has lost its power in the limits of oil Pennsylvania. In fact, as well as theory, it is demonstrated that if a slave once touches Pennsylvania soil by consent of the master, the chains fall from him, and he stands re-deemed, recentrated and light hy the gening of the state that a day or two since, as a train of cars was moving slowly near the Sanbornton Bridge Station, in deemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of her free institutions. Let all slaveholders take notice

THE WHEELER CASE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The trial of the persons accused of assaulting Col. Wheeler, at the rescue of his slaves, came to a close on Saturday. The evidence of Jane Johnson, the slave mother, was well delivered, and very explicit in on baturday. The evidence of Jane Johnson, the slave mother, was well delivered, and very explicit in declaring that she wanted her freedom, and had made preparations to get clear of her master in New York. She was very polite in her manners, and spoke of 'col-ored gentlemen,' white gentlemen, and 'colored la-dies,' as though ladies and gentlemen had been her associates all her life time, and a writer says, 'she has a certain lady-like air, propriety of language, and ti-midity of manner, that prepossesses the audience in her midity of manner, that preposed set the audience in her favor.' She said she supposed herself to be about twen-ty-five years old, and has four children.

The following brief synopsis of Judge Kelly's charge to the jury in the case of William Still and others, is from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday :--

Mrs. McCrea-A Woman's Devolion.

Mrs. McCrea—A Woman's Devotion.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writing from Fort Leavenworth, at which place McCrea, charged with killing Malcolm Clark, a Missouri ruffinn, is now confined, pays the following tribute to a noble woman : <sup>1</sup> He is without relatives and without money; he has an affectionate, angelic wife and one child dependent on him for support, now poor indeed. Tet, day hy day, her wasting form may be seen hovering round his place of confinement, though three miles distant from their late happy home. She is allowed but half an hour to converse with him, and that in the presence of his life's enemy, the very ruffinn who acted as captain of the gang who outraged the person of Phillips. Yet her view word breathes courage, and pointing to their bright boy, she erclaims : "Never mind my sufferings —they will soon be over; but, oh ! think what a dis-grace your flight would bring on him."

Heroic Young Lady .- A correspondent of

Heroic Young Lady.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Norfolk, says: <sup>4</sup> This morning Miss Lacy E. Andrews, of Syracuse, N.Y., arrived here, via your city, and tendered her services as a nurse in the hospital. His Honor the Mayor (who, I am happy to say, is out again in the discharge of his numerous duties!) accepted the noble offer, and promptly escorted her down to Jalappi, where she was duly installed with her noble predecessors, the two Sisters of Charity. Miss A. is a very preity and educated young lady, saks for no remuneration, and has contributed liberally to the objects of the Howard Association. May her reward be great.<sup>3</sup>

A Useful Lady in the Camp.—A lady of color in Balakiava, and occasionally in camp. (writes the special correspondent of the Landon Morning Ad-certizer in the Crimea.) is quite an original in her way, and an amusing specimen of the adaptability to cir-cumstances of the darker specimens of the genus homo. She is both a Miss Nightingale and a Soyer in her way. A native of Jamaica, she has travellel extensively on the American continent, and has acquired great expe-rience in the treatment of cases of cholera and diar-rhom; her powders for the latter epidemic are now so and it must be stated, to her honor, that she makes no charge for her powders. She is often seen riding out to the front with baskets of medicines of her own preparation, and this is particularly the case after an engagement with the enemy. Her culinary powers are so very great, that even Soyer told her the other day she knew as much about cooking as himself. Mirs. Seacole is, moreover, a highly intelligent woman. A monster Railroad Enterprise.—A corres-A Useful Lady in the Camp .- A lady

A monster Railroad Enterprise.-A corres A monster Katiroad Enterprise.—A corres-pondent of the Dubuque Tribune has presented a for-midable array of facts, to show that the time is not far distant when there will be an uninterrupted line of railway communication between the Falls of St. An-thony, on the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of some twelve hundred miles. For most of the distance, it appears, the track is already commenced.

Property in New Bedford .- The valuation of property this year amounts to \$25,800,000-which is an increase over that of last year, of \$819,000. The rate of assessment is the same as last year-\$7.30 on \$1000

Hingham, West Scituate, The Wheeler Slave Case .- The case of Wm. The Wheeler Slave Case.—The case of Wm. Still, and five other colored men, charged with assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Kelly, was resumed yesterday morning. Messrs. Pierce and Gibbons made a motion for a writ of habens corpus ad leatificandum, to bring Passmore Williamson into Court as a witness for the defendants. Mr. Web-ster objected. Judge Kelly said that in actions for riot and conspiracy, co-defendants could not be witnesses. The motion was over-ruled. The evidence on both sides was closed on Thursday. Yesterday morning Mr. Webster commenced the summing up to the jury, on South Hanson, N. B. The Sunday meetings will be held through the day; others also may address them. In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. Webster commenced the summing up to the jury, on the part of the Commonwealth. Messrs, Pierce and Gibbons then followed, on the part of the defendants.

Railroad Accident.— The Manchester Ameri-can states that a day or two since, as a train of cars was moving slowly near the Sanbornon Bridge Station, in New Hampshire, the forward car struck Mr. Curtis, the Congregationalist minister at that place, who was standing upon the track and did not observe its ap-proach, and knocking him down, passed over him, so severely crushing his thigh that his recovery is con-sidered doubtful.

A Boy Devoured by a Wild Beast .- The

think we may safely pronounce this to be the most thorough and valuable work on the Empire of Russia that has yet appeared in the English language.' Death of General Arista, Ex-President o Mexico.—The British steamship Avon, which arrived at Southampton on the 13th of August with the South American mails, brought the Intelligence that General Arista, ex-President of Mexico, en route from Cadiz to Southampton, died suddenly.

The Weather .- The last morning of summer

ET EVERY READER

WILL PLEASE NOTICE THE ADVERTISEMENT headed 'THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR,' and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illus-trated Works

trated Works. To the mainifiated in the great art of selling books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money-making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. To Persons desirous of selling any one Work alone, and canvassing a certain section of country, or several counties, will please confer with the subscriber, who will cheerfully auswer every letter, as far as possible, on the day of its reception. ROBERT SEARS. Publisher. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

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NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Eighth Annual Term will commence Wednes-day, Nov. 7, 1865, and continue four meaths.

PROFESSORS :

Exocu C. RoLIS, M. D., Theory and Practice of Med-JOHN K. PALMER, M. D., Materia Medica and General

Therapeutics ; WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery ; STEPHEN TRACY, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Wo

men and Children ; HENRY M. Conn, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Med-ical Jurisprudence ; WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D , Chemistry and Toxicol-

MARY R. JEXKS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fee to each, \$5-total, \$35, the tuition being reduc-ed one half on account of aid from the State and other

sources. Free Scholarships-Forty of these are provided by the Massachusetts Legislature for the different Coun-

ties of the State. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to the subscriber, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

St SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sec'y.

FF BARNSTABLE COUNTY .- The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the County of Barnstable will be held in Exchange Hall in HARWICH, on SATURDAY, Sept. Sh, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., and con-tinuing that evening, and on SUNDAY, 9th, through the day. The members of the County Society, and the friends of freedom generally, together with all who de-sire to know and receive the truth, are especially inwited, and earnestly entreated to attend. WM. LLOYD GABBISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. W.

BROWN, and other speakers, are engaged to be present. D' Let this Convention surpass in numbers, real and efficiency, all heretofore held on the Cape. J. O. BAKER, NATH'L ROBBINS, J. H. ROBBINS, *Mrrangements*.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :--

South Scituate, (Church Hill,) Friday,

Pembroke, Patteri 10 410

South "Scituate, (Town Hall,)

Hanover, South Hanson,

Marshfield,

Daxbury, West Duxbury,

the meeting.

WM. W. BROWN, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-

ST SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu-

MEETING IN LIBERTY GROVE -- There

will be public services in the above Grove, near the residence of J. J. Locke, in Greenwood, on Sunday next, Sept. 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2,

Rev. E. R. Warren and other speakers will address

TT TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOY

MENT. #

The Great Book of the Year !

From the Editor of the American Phil. Courier.-Truly a valuable Work-the great book of the day.'

Send for one copy, and try it among your friends.

WORK FOR ALL, AND WORK THAT PAYS

From the Editors of the Philadelphia Post .- "We

a schola attastica here mante and

setts Anti-Slavery Society, will give an Address in SOUHBORO', on Sunday afternoon next, Sept. 9.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

271.00

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16. " 16. " 17, " 18. " 20. " 21.

23.

Thursday, Friday, Sunday,

Monday,

Tuesday, Thursday,

Tuesday,

freedom, because I regard political action as all wrong. Last Tuesday I attended a Republican Convention at Stowbegan. The speakers were Dr. Nourse, Israel Washburn, and William P. Fessenden, of Maine; John P. Hale, of New Hampshire: and E. D. Wade, of Ohio. I thought I hated politics, five years ago, as much as I could, but when I returned from this Convention, I told my neighbors that I hated it ten thousand times verse. Nothing was said against slavery, as a crime in itself. Even Mr. Hale's speech had not an elevating idea in it. Let not the abolitionists of other States look to Maine for any help, until the gospel of antistavery is preached here. I have never felt so strongly the mighty work there is to be done, as since I attended this Convention. We want some faithful men to come here, and show the people that every time they go to the ballot-box, they support slavery. We want them to see that, so long as the Constitu

tion and the Union last, slavery will continue. All this talk about stopping the spread of slavery is deoption. They never will stop slavery from going into the Territories, nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, nor repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Dr. Nourse said they did not intend to break up the Union. for to disturb slavery where it already exists. I told the people it was an infamous speech. Whoever says he has no desire to disturb slavery in the States, worse than a slaveholder. Give me a slaveholder right from the South, rather than these politicians. I asked a neighbor, whether he understood the speakers to call the Constitution pro or anti-slavery. He said both. understand Mr. Hale lectured in the evening on the Constitution, and made it anti-slavery. The people are being deceived by these office-seekers. The slave is not to be liberated by sending men to Congress. Politicians do not feel that slavery is a sin. This is a sareholding government, and must be broken up. W might as well think of taking out the main parts of a watch, and still have it a perfect watch, as to take slavery out of this government, and still have the latter remain. I am for its eternal overthrow, by moral and righteous means. It lives and flourishes only by the sacrifice of human beings; and when it shall go down, (and the day is not so distant as many think,) every thing that is good in heaven and on earth will By, Amen 1 Many of us owe a debt to you and others, for teach

ing us to make no compromise with wrong, whateve may he the consequences. You have also taught us, (which I, for one, consider worth more than the gold of California,) to think no man our enemy who tells us the truth. We also know that

#### 'He is the freeman-whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves besides."

And now it is because I desire to be free indeed, that wish to say a few words, before it is too late. I feel that there is some danger, perhaps great danger, that the political movements of the day will blind the eyes of the true abolitionists. I read many things in Tus LABRATOR, and elsewhere, that very much surprise me. If I am not mistaken, both politicians and abolitionists spoke in the highest terms of praise, of CHARLES SCHNER'S lecture in New York, in May last. Look at one sentence in that speech-and it is far from being the only one that is objectionable :---

'Elsewhere he [the slave-hunter] may pursue his haman proy; elsewhere he may employ his congenial blood-hourds, and eruit in his successful game; but into these domains of Freedom he must not come,'

Furthermore, Mr. Summer is willing to pay the rob lets, if they will cease to rob the slave.

Henry Rush, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., badly

James Wheden, a resident of New Hope, Pa., was badly cut about the head. He jumped from the window, and made a narrow escape from instant death. He Dr. Whelan of the U. S. Navy, received a Incerated

round of the thigh. He is the head of the Medical Bureau at Washington, D. C. J. McKeown, from Ohio, is very badly hurt.

Mr. Wm. W. Wheeler, residing in Spruce street, in this city, received several severe bruises. Mr. James C. Wheeler, another resident of this city,

was also badly injured. Baron De St. Andre, the French Consul at this port, was dreadfully bruised and lacerated about the head and body. He was extrinated from the ruins with much difficulty, and conveyed to a house on Main street

difficurty, where he died scon after the sconection No. 134 South Sixth street. Judge Beeves, of Chilicothe, Ohio, was also badly in-jured. He was confined to his bed, but will be able on his home.

oon to leave for his home. Win. D. C. Howard, of Charleston, S. C., was fatally injured.

Edward P. Bacon, 38 years of age, of Philadelphia Edward P. Dacon, os years of age, of Prinadepoint residing in Spring Garden street, above Seventh. He was of the firm of Bacon & Fisher, glass ware dealers. He was instantly killed. Leaves a wife and one child. Mrs. Margaret Prescott, aged 35 years. Resided in Salem, N. J. Widow of the Rev. E. G. Prescott. This

over by the morning train from Fichology, yearenay. She was walking beside the track, and in the same di-rection as the train was moving, and stepped upon the track directly before the engine. She died from her injuries about 12 o'clock. Supposed to have been insane.- Worcester Transcript, 29th.

Still another Railroad Accident .- This Still another Ratiroda Accident.— I his morning, about 2 o'clock, the Express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, going west, ran over a cow, and three of the cars were thrown off the track, about twenty miles from the city. One car was com-pletely wrecked, and ten persons were more or less wounded; four of them seriously. J. W. Glenn, of Al-legheny county, hal a leg broken; Theodore Adams, of theriburg, was asserted but not dangerously hurt. of Harrisburg, was severely but not dangerously bur; of Harrisburg, was severely but not dangerously bur; Daniel Fisher, of Flat Rock, Ohio, had an arm broken; and Joseph Reinhart, of Nevada, Ohio, was badly in-jured. The train was going very fast at the time of the accident.

#### From the Boston Traveller.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER-HER ES-CAPE WITH CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS ON BOARD.

A short time since, a ' long, low, black schooner,' th Mary E. Smith, of 122 tons burthen, and of unequalled speed, originally having English owners, was purchased

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from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday :--Gentlemen of Life Jury-You are about to conclude the trial of these men for riot and assault and battery. Did these parties commit a riot or an assault? This case is very important in its relations, however trivial in litself; it has caused much excitement. You and I be satisfied of guilt beyond a manly, reasonable dout, before conviction of these defendants. The legal stat-utes of the parties is a matter of inquiry in this case. [The Judge read from the books the law upon the case of riot.] You must determine whether those men went to do a lawful or an unlawful act. Happily, as the question is an important one, I am not called to con-sider this question hastly, but after much thought, day and night. When Jane was brought here by Col. Wheeler, she and her children were as free as he was.

Wheeler, she and her children were as free as he was. We recognize the right of returning slaves who escape gave a a dinner at Shawnee Mission, on the 22nd ult., to the Kansus Legislature, for the honor done him in locating the Capitol at the town named after him. Judge Elmore was present, and was toasted enthusiasti-cally. He announced his determination to resist Presi-dent Pierce's usurpation of power. and come here-we must stand by and enforce the laws of our own State. I accept as part of my charge, the law as given you by the District Attorney. The Judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the

Judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the Act of March 8, 1847. A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes him a free man thereby, the Beree's usurpation of power.
Judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the Act of March 8, 1847. A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes him a free man thereby, the Pierce's usurpation of power.
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Judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the Act of March 8, 1847. A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes bits a free man thereby, the object of the act was, to reduce the max share of the act was, to reduce the pierce's usurpation of power.
Almost a Slave Case.—The Cincinnati Combine the Act of the act was, to reduce the pierce's usurpation of power.
Almost a Slave Case.—The Cincinnati Combine the solution of the act was, to reduce the pierce's usurpation of power.
Almost a Slave Case.—The Cincinnati Combine the solution way that a few days since, as a Missourian way from Missouri to Virginia, up the Ohio view of the acter was a law for must independent, the element of the act was, to reduce the there and the surpass?
Almost a Slave Case.—The Cincinnati Combine the solution of the develop which is determined by one of the advert and onduct the the element of force used.
And and they foreibly adduct her? If she did may are satisfied that they only went to tell shaw a leading durit the bast by one of the defense the they only went to tell shaw and the proves?
Dadge defined an assault and battery. It is any the defence that the imposition of hands was none of the defence that the imposition of hands was noned and onduct he the aw recogn the ables at the the state. As a political writer, he had few equals in the country. He was a lead

you, gentlemen. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

The Jury in the case of the men arrested in the matter of the alleged rescue of Mr. Wheeler's alaves, returned their verdict this morning. It declares all the defendants ' Not guilty' on the first count, charging them with riot; but on the second count, which charg-es them with assault and battery, the verdict is ' Not guilty' in respect to all except Ballard and Custis, who are pronounced guilty.

LATER FROM KANSAE The bill in regard to electing all territorial officers by the present legislature has become a law, and the grant of the provisions of the appropriate of the London Timer. The bill in regard to electing all territorial officers by the present legislature has become a law, and the territory is too long. The bill to seen, that the bill whereby the Kansas solone enacted that all offices in the territory free to say that a more inflamous invasion of the rights free to say that a more understanted assumption of pow-troid delegated, was never perpetrated by any assem-by that ever such a transming thould be filled by that ever such a transming thould be filled by that ever such a transming thould be filled to entent with legislature, has become a law, and we are free to say that a more inflamous invasion of the rights free prese-but beyond and abore all this, they and free press-but beyond and abore all this, they and and all local officers, not for the ensuing year, or unit a tegrestion can be held by the citizens, but for six years from the present time.—St. Louir Democrat.

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Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Bos-ton, or directly to the subscribers, CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth, INCREASE 8, SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester, Boston, August 10, 1855. is5t

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BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin street. Price, \$1.00. July 20. Sna

author of the Circuit Court Reports, died at Washing-ton on Saturday, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He had been concerted with the judiciary of the Dis-triet of Columbia for half a century. Four young men belonging to Montrea 52 Four young men belonging to Montreal, named Charles Atwater, William Webster, Harry M. Webster and William Keeler, were drowned while cross-ing Lake Champlain from Chimney Point to Crown Point. The day on which they were drowned is not stated. Atwater was a son of Alderman Atwater, of Montreal. All the bodies had been recovered. The Websters were sons of Dr. Webster, and Keeler was a step-son of the proprietor of the London Timer. They all left Montreal on the 20th inst., on a pleasure excursion.

## THE LIBERATOR.

## SEPTEMBER 7

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## DEFENCE OF THE INDIANS. Extract from a highly meritorious work, entitled THE IROQUOIS; or, THE BRIGHT SIDE OF INDIAN

CHARACTER. By MINNIE MYRTLE.' Just published by D. Appleton & Co. 846 and 848, Broadway, N. Y.

SELECTIONS.

THE GODS OF RELIGIOUS SECTS.

BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. The human family, when considered in the ag-gregate, is literally destitute of a belief in an in-telligent Supreme Being—' without God and hope in the world.' There is no disguising this fact : al-though it still lurks and shirks from public gaze underneath a vast multitude of creeds and formu-las. If you will but examine ' the map of the world,' and point out to your own mind the exact proportion of it which is occupied by Christianity, you will be surprised at the smallcess of the 'spot;' and yet, without the Christian system, without the revelations which it bears to us, the world, so say the clergy, would know nothing of D. Appleton & Co. 646 and 645, Broadway, N. 1.' In all the early histories of the American colo-nies—in the stories of Indian life and delineations of Indian character—we have these children of the wilderness represented as savage and barbarous, with scarcely a redeeming trait of character. And in the minds of a large portion of the community the sentiment still prevails, that they were block-thirsty, revengeful and merciless—justly a terror to both friends and foes. Children are impressed with the idea that an Indian is scarcely human, and as much to be feared as the most ferocious an-imal of the forest.

imal of the forest. Novelists have now and then clothed a few with a garb which eicites our admiration : but seldom without the revelations which it beers to us, the world, so say the clergy, would know nothing of the absolutely spiritual and supreme : all would be conjectural. But is not the Christian world full of conjecture and antagonism ! Christendom, as the reader probably knows, is divided and sub-divided into about fifty different distinct ' systems of submitting .' Each seet living out the life of its has one been invested with qualities which we could love, unless it were also said that through some captive, taken in distant wars, he inherited s whiter skin and a paler blood. But I am inclined to think that Indians are not of salvation.' Each sect living out the life of its

founder, and developing a different idea of the na-ture, attributes, and moral government of God. In other words, each sect makes for itself a new But I am inclined to think that Indians are not alone in being savage—not alone barbarous, and heartless, and merciless. It is said they were exterminating each other, by aggressive and devastating wars, before the white people came among them. But wars—certainly, idea of God ; repudiating the old one as partial and incomplete. And yet, all the sects profess to be Bible-believers. Well, so they are ! But they believe from different stand-points of observation. If you read the Testament through Romish, or Presbyterian, or Methodist, or any other sectarian aggressive and exterminating wars-are not proofs of barbarity. The bravest warrior was the most honored; and this has been ever true of Christian nations; and those who call themselves Christian spectacles, you will receive corresponding notions of Man and God. Thoughts and symbols are inhave not ceased yet to look upon him who could plan most successfully the wholesale slaughter of human beings, as the most deserving his king's and his country's laurels. How long since the pean died away in praise of the Duke of Welling-ton ! What have been the wars in which all p Let us view the world in this respect. The JEWISH Gon is the creation of the nether portions of the brain. He is an embodiment of the idea of

ton ! What have been the wars in which all Eu-rope has been engaged since there have been any records of her history ! For what are civilized and Christian nations now drenching their fields of the brain. He is an emponiment of the idea of 'power:' a personification of 'energy,' an omni-arch. He is neither pre-eminent in affection or intellect; is the deification of Mars; encourages 'war, and the art of making saints by swords. The Jewish God is an All-mighty, holding, as the to-tality of his character demonstrates, the gentler Ward Device and Device and with blood ! It is said the Indian was cruel to the captive

and inflicted unspeakable tortures upon his enemy taken in battle. But, from what we know of them, it is not to be inferred that Indian chiefs were taility of his character demonstrates, the gender attributes of Love, Mercy, Reason, Justice, and Truth, in strict subordination to the sovereignly of Force! He does everything by special legisla-tion; is full of expediencies; and his devotees must, therefore, seek his will in the 'decalogue.' ever guilty of filing dangeons with innocent vic-tims, or slaughtering hundreds and thousands of their own people, whose only sin was a quiet dis-sent from some religious dogma. Towards their enemies they were often relentless, and they had good reason to look upon white men as their ene-mies. They slew them in battle, plotted sgainst spot and a Father, devoting the attributes o a despot and a Father, devoting the attributes of the latter to the purposes of special miracle, local providence, and imperial rule. His devotees must, therefore, seek his presence through the 'Pope,' the 'Priest,' and the 'Confessional.'

mies. They slew them in battle, plotted sgainst them secretly, and in a few instances—few com-paratively—subjected individuals to torture, burnt them at the stake, and, perhaps, flayed them alive. But who knows any thing of the precepts and practice of Roman Catholic Christendom, and quotes these things as proofs of unmitigated bar-barity 1 At the very time that Indians were using the tomahawk and scalping knife to avenge their wrongs, peaceful citizens in every country in Eu-rope, where the Pope was the man of authority, were incarcerated for no crime whatever, and such refinements of torture invented and practised as it THE EPISCOPALIAN GOD is a supernal sove reign, with a dignified touch of philoprogenitive-ness. As the moral King of the world, he sits on his eternal throne, environed by a rich profusion of regal splendor, admired by a mighty phalanx of genteel and accomplished saints, whose gene-alogy can be traced down through a long line of refinements of torture invented and practised as it never entered in the heart of the fiercest Indian never entered in the heart of the fiercest Indian warrior that roamed the wilderness, to inflict upon man or beast. We know very little of the secrets of the Inquisition, and this little chills our blood with horror; yet these things were done in the name of Christ, the Saviour of the world—the Prince of Peace and and the secret price of the secret and the secret Bishops and Ecclesiastics, to the primitive aristo-cracy itself; forming the so-called 'Apostolic suc-cession.' He looks with special favor upon a wellordained ecclesiasticism ; and his devotees must therefore, seek him in ' The Church.' THE PRESBYTERIAN GOD is supremely aristocrat-Prince of Peace; and not savage, but civilized Christian men looked on, not coldly, but rejoicing-ly, while women and children writhed in flames ic ; is a magnificent Lawyer ; is logical, also, to the last degree. Like a true eclectic mind, he se lected the eternal inhabitants of heaven from the

ly, while women and children writhed in Hames and weltered in blood !-Were the atrocities, committed in the Vale of Wyoming and Cherry Valley, unprecedented among the Waldensian fastnesses and the mountains of Auvergne ! Who has read Fox's Book of Martyrs, and found any thing to parallel it in all the rec-ords of Indian warfare ! The slaughter of St. Basthelaneaw's day, the destruction of the Jaw foundations of the world ; the rejected multitudes he consigned, ex-officio, to the depths of Gehenna He has written his unalterable decrees in a book. and those gentlemen who hear the 'high calling,' become its expounders. Hence, the Calvinist always refers to 'Our Minister.' Bartholomew's day, the destruction of the Jews THE METHODIST GOD is a production of the highn Spain, and the Scotch Covenanters, were in er portions of the brain. He comes forth from the bedience to the mandates of Christian princes. rigidity and fixedness of character ; is inspired with Benevolence, and is gloriously democrat-ic. He magnanimously lifts the shackles of 'preaye, and some of some devised by Christian women, who professed to be serving God, and to make the Bible the man of their counsel.

destination' from every soul, and gives every descendant of Adam an equal chance to win the prize of eternal value. In the plenitude of his hospitality, he throws open the celestial gates to all. His terms are fixed, but moderate. You It is said, also, the Indian was treacherous, and in compliance with the conditions of no treaty was ever to be trusted. But our Puritan fathers cannot be wholly exonerated from the charge must be 'willing to be damned,' whilst you must also 'strive to be saved, and come into the knowfaithlessness ; and who does not blush to talk of Indian traitors when he remembers the Spanish inledge of the Truth.' Methodism is Calvi nism invasion, and the fall of the princely and magnaniverted ; a pyramid standing on its apex ; the broad-est part toward the skies. The Methodist God Montezuma ! 'Indians believed in witches, and burned the

'Indians believed in witches, and burned them too!' Did not the sainted Baxter, with the Bible in his hand, pronounce it right! and was not the Indian permitted to be present, when a quiet, un-offending woman was cast into the fire by the de-cree of a Puritan council! To come down to more decidedly Christian gives his devotees this world as a kind of moral gymnasium, in order to discipline their moral

tience, perseverance, brotherly-kindness, and chari-ty. He is a creation not of a whole harmonious brain, but, exclusively, of the upper and frontal revelations of Howard and Miss Dix. It is not so portions. An embodiment of Paternity and Hu- very long since, in Protestant England, hanging unishment of hopeless imprisonment, of a slight misdemesnor. I think it is within the memory of those who are ot the oldest inhabitants, when men were set up t be stoned and spit upon, by those who claimed the exclusive right to be called humane and merciful Again, it is said, the Indian mode of warfare is without exception, the most inhuman and revolt ing. Bnt I do not know that those who die by the parbed and poisoned arrow, linger in more uner durable torments, than those who are mangled b powder and balls. The tomahawk makes quick work of dying, and the custom of scalping among *Christian murderers* would save thousands from groaning days, and perhaps weeks, among heaps that cover victorious fields, and fill hospitals with the wounded and the dying ! But scalping was bear not an invention exclusively Indian. 'It claims, says Prescott, ' high authority, or, at least, an tiquity. The Father of history, Herodotus, gives in account of it among the Seythians, showing that they performed the operation, and wore the scalps of their enemies taken in battle, as tro phies, in the same manner as our North America Indians. Traces of the same custom are also found in the laws of the Visigoths, among the Franks, and even the Anglo-Saxons.' The South ern Indians did not scalp, but they had a system of slavery, no trace of which is to be found among

The ALT CTRT. The always represented with cannon and balls, and be always represented with cannon and balls, and ployments and their provailing tastes. The there and pixtols, as the emblems of their em-tors of the proposition is still more untrue. The indi-visuation of the Pequed Indians 1 in one place when they arroks, they were wrapped in fames, and when they attempted to flee, were show of which we ill beasts. From village to village 'being resolved,' as our historian plously remarks 'b god's assistance, to make a final destruction of them,' till finally a small bat gallant band took mit grief at the destruction of their nation, and other destalled on barreative, and volleys of the discussion. As the night desta firms dustruction of an insulting fice, and preferred death to make try poured into their midst, till nearly all mesketry poured

operation. So far from this, we delive that and only most of the evils, but also the difficulties and perplexities of civil government, arise from dis-regard of them. It is because these ' inalienable rights' are alienated to rulers, that power every-where predominates over justice. It is because the right of ' life' is disrespected, that multitudes are compelled to exposure to martial destruction. It is because the right of ' liberty' is so limited, that the constraint of laws and the ' rod of the oppressor' are so keenly felt, and the dark cloud of slavery obscures one half, and menaces the other half of our land. It is because ' the pursuit of happiness' is not fully allowed to men, at their own discretion, but constantly regulated by the usurgations of government, that the sources of rational and elevating enjoyment are so poisoned in our social connections. Political government lays its rude, coereive hand on the most refined and most sacred of human aspirations. The usual assertion that all governments included-are imperfect, is an admission of a par-tial failure of the attempt to establish our revolutionary rights. The difference here maintained is, that this failure is complete: but when it is infer-red, that because of this necessary imperfection, and because our government is in advance of all others fet constructed, no attempt should be made to bring it nearer to conformity with its theoretic principles, an argument is employed, which the intelligent men who use it would be ashamed to

#### From the New York 'Life Illustrated.' ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE. The Roman maxim, that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead, has been acted upon with singular unanimity in what has been said and written of Abbott Lawrence since his death. He has been held up before his country-men as the very model of a man and—merchant. Young men have been given to understand that his career is an exact and full definition of the mag-ic word success, and that to be an Abbott Lawrence is to be all that man can attain to in this subis to be all that man can attain to in this sub-

unary sphere. It is not true, that nothing but good should b spoken of the dead. The interests of the living require that the errors and faults of the departed should be as clearly pointed out as their virtues. A better maxim would be, that nothing should be spoken either of the dead or of the living, except o harity

The good qualities and virtuous deeds of Abbot Lawrence are known to all. He won the coveted prizes of life, wealth, power, and good repute. He gave a new direction to the industry of large numbers of his fellow-citizens; Lowell, Manchester, Nashua, and Lawrenceville are his monu place of American Ambassador at the court of London, he was not true to the people he was sent to represent, nor to the principles which they represent. We cannot forget, that when dising with lords and magnates in the city of London, he congratulated the society whose guest he was, upon possessing the portrait of the man 'who had the honor of killing Wat Tyler.' This may have been ignorance, for Abbott Lawrence was not a learned man. But we cannot think he was so ignorant as not to know the story of the honest heroic blacksmith, who first avenged a beastly in sult offered by a tax-gatherer to his daughter, and then led his countrymen in arms against their op-pressors, thus beginning that sublime series of struggles for freedom which Cromwell continued, and which at last found invincible champions in the men of seventy-six. It could not have ignorance ; we fear it was something else. The man seemed to be wanting in that description of

moral courage which Senator Sumner has named Constitution of Massachusetts - The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals : Nor, wh Nor, while reading the accounts of his funeral, rian Church, and by clergymen

tion, can we forget that Abbott Lawrence was con

tent in Boston to derive respectability from a cor

nection with its fashionable eligion, the Unitarian

but was not willing to bestow respectability upon that sect in London, where it is feeble and despis ed, by attending one of its humble places of wor

The liberal hand, we have observed, is m

The sordid clutch with which some men hold fast

to their gains, deaf to the wail of distress, and blind to the spectacle of calamity, is indeed mos

lamentable to witness. Of how much joy they rob themselves, and what a deadly fraud they commit upon their own hearts! At the same time,

we are prompted here to declare our belief, that the act of giving is one which we have got into the

self-sustainment, Compare the Mercantile Li-brary, which is self-sustaining, with the Astor Library, which is the result of a rich man's en-

dowment. The former is a *living thing*, of im-mense and direct benefit to thousands every day ; the latter is a dead thing, and the good it does is

more imaginary than real. Far be it from us to

discourage one generous impulse, or to prevent one generous action. We merely say, that be

r most despised

of William L. Grandal, the author of 'Three Hours' School a Day,' no ex-senators, or merchast princes, or scientific conventions folt themselve called upon to pronounce eulogiums and pass re-olutions of respect and condolence. He was here unobtrusirely to his unpretending grave, followed only by his relatives and private friends. But, perhaps posterity will decide that the man slo said the first effective word for the emanipation of 'sorrowing childhood' from the tyranny of a crushing school system, was at least as grave benefactor of his species as the munificent founder of the Cambridge Scientific School.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL, HOPEDALE, MILFORD. MAS DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comm nily. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM. PRINCIPAL PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE The first Summer Term, consisting of twesty-two weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS,

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Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cale of Cu tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly

marked. All pupils must come provided with pieces of cloth

corresponding to their clothes--as we cannot agree to piece their clothes unless this is done. Each pupil must bring a complete list of article brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required

by the Principals. A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE BEENT-

A LIMITED SUSPECTIVULAR. ED. For terms, see Circular. EFF For Circulars, containing full information please address the Principals. March 20. 6m

# 284, WASHINGTON STREET.

M Washington Street, avails herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vice ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremitting ender-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladies and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, are such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, baldness had taken S DEW

### 144

POETRY. For the Liberator.

THE FALL PEVER-THE CURE. BY THE OLD COLONY BARD. Politicians now are moving-What's the matter Wondrous love for freedom proving By their clatter.

"Liberty, can man resign thee?" Some are chanting ; "Slavery, may we confine thee ?" Some are canting !

Hands and feet, with compromises, Union ties them-Ask they South for half the prizes, South defies them !

On his back still North is lying, "Union saving'-If to stand the weight were trying, South were raving

Keep him there while he is willing-Grind him, scourge him Come within an inch of killing-Bleed him, purge him-

Dose him well with warm communion, Law and order.

Constitution and the Union-Add ' soft sawder' !

> For the Liberator. LINES,

Addressed to the Cushman Tribes who kept the Feas BY THE PILORIM POET.

Proudly ye boast of Pilgrim blood,

Of high ancestral merit-Pray, who achieved, through fire and flood, The glory ye inherit ?

True, Robert Cushman crossed the sea, By way of immigration :-Did ever Cushman plant a tree Of healing for the nation ?

Departed saints can scarcely need The plaudits ye would give them-Your words of praise would better read, Did you begin to live them !

Indeed, it seems like airy froth, This praise of old come-outers, When those who speak it wear the cloak

THE VISION OF LIBERTY. From a Poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa S ciety in Cambridge, in 1825.

The evening heavens were calm and bright ; No dimness rested on the glittering light That sparkled from that wilderness of worlds on high Those distant suns burned on in quiet ray; The placid planets held their modest way ; And silence reigned profound o'er earth, and sea, an

O, what an hour for lofty thought ! My spirit burned within ; I caught A holy inspiration from the hour. Around me man and nature slept ; Alone my solemn watch I kept,

I still was gazing up to heaven, As in the early hours of even ; . I still beheld the planets roll, And all those countless suns of light Flame from the broad blue arch, and guide the moon

less night. When, lo ! upon the plain, Just where it skirts the swelling main. A massive castle, broad and high, In towering grandeur broke upon my eye. Proud in its strength and years, the ponderous pile Flung up its time-defying towers ;

### THE ROMISH GOD is, also, a creation of the cerebellum. He is a sublime Potentate, an ec-11. clesiastical and a political tyrant ; ruling among the armies of heaven and the inhabitants of earth ; the patron of kings and emperors ; a cross between

# ш.

# Of Reverend D. D. 'spouters.'

# BY REV. HENRY WARE, JR.

# sky.

## Till morning dawned, and sleep resumed her power.

# A vision passed upon my soul.

muscles ; and so, therefore, his followers always refer to their ' Probation.' THE QUAKER GOD is a God of temperance, pa-

offer on any other subject than politics. If a mer-chant should enter a new business, on a new scheme, which promised more profit than others; and should find, after some years of trial, that he failed to make these profits; and should perceive that this failure was owing to mismanagement in departing from his original plan, we think he could hardly conclude to continue the business in the same faulty manner, for fear of a loss in reforming it. The necessary imperfection of human govern-

HUMAN GOVERNMENTS.

Extracts from a well-considered, well-reasoned pam

phlet, recently published in Boston, entitled 'PRINCI-PLES OF THE REVOLUTION : showing their perversion,

and their consequent failure. By J. P. BLANCHARD."

ment is readily acknowledged, and no expectation is entertained that the principles of the Revolution can ever be entirely and effectually carried out : but that they may be so to every desirable extent, and may promote the liberty, justice and prosperi-ty of the people to a degree never yet attained, is not disproved by the failure of our government to fulfil that purpose. The truth is, that the experiment has never yet been tried. The 'self-evident' truths announced in the Declaration of Independ-ence and Bills of Rights of several States, that all men are created equal, endowed with the 'inali-enable, rights of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' were ignored in the very original con-struction of our several governments, which, with wholly founded on the ome improvements, were basis of the principles of power maintained by the corrupt governments of other nations. In the ed to be the endowment of the Creator, and pro-nounced 'inalienable,' in the immediate sequel it is said that governments derive their power to se-cure (of course to control) them, ' from the con-sent of the governed.' Now as this consent is im-possible, and never was, nor ever can be given the power assumed to security of a security of the power to secure to the governed.' Now as the constraint is im-the power assumed to security of the security of the power to secure to the governed.' Now as the constraint is im-the power assumed to security of the security of possible, and never was, nor ever can be given, the power assumed to regulate these rights is conquently a usurpation, without any just authori ty. It is plain, that whenever government as-sumes to secure any right of one man by power, it must be by the restriction of the natural right of

some other man, and this power has not its ori-gin in the consent of the one thus restricted, but ply in the necessity of justice which disregards all abstract rights. We know that this conclusion has been attempt ed to be evaded by the allegation, that the resigna-tion of part of the natural rights of the individual tion of part of the natural rights of the individual is made in the formation of a Constitution or Go-vernment by compact. The legal maxim, that the ancestor may bind his successors as well as him-self, in regard to property, is irrationally extend-ed to moral obligation; and it is accordingly held, that the compromises made by the framers of the National and State Constitutions are obligatory on the consciences of all citizens now living under them. Thus, it is said, in the Preamble of the

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IMPROVED METHOD OF

## Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 254

Its lofty gates seemed scornfully to smile At vain assault of human powers. And threats and arms deride. Its gorgeous carvings of heraldic pride In giant masses graced the walls above, And dungeons yawned below. Yet ivy there and moss their garlands wove-Grave, silent chroniclers of time's protracted flow.

Bursting on my steadfast gaze, See, within, a sudden blaze ! So small at first, the zephyr's slightest swell That scarcely stirs the pine-tree top, Nor makes the withered leaf to drop, The feeble fluttering of that flame could quell.

But soon it spread-Waving, rushing, fierce, and red-From wall to wall, from tower to tower, Raging with resistless power ; Till every fervent pillar glowed, And every stone seemed burning coal. Instinct with living heat, that flowed Like streaming radiance from the kindled pole

Beautiful, fearful, grand, S lent as death, I saw the fabric stand. At length, a crackling sound began ; From side to side, throughout the pile it ran, And louder yet and louder grew, Till now in rattling thunder-peals it grew ; Huge shivered fragments from the pillars broke, Like fiery sparkles from the anvil's stroke. The shattered walls were rent and riven, And piecemeal driven, Like blazing comets, through the troubled sky. 'T is done ! what centuries had reared, In quick explosion disappeared, Nor e'en its ruins met my wondering eye.

But in their place-Bright with more than human grace, Robed in more than mortal seeming. Radiant glory in her face, And eyes with heaven's own brightness beaming-Rose a fair, majestic form, As the mild rainbow from the storm I marked her smile, I knew her eye ; And when, with gesture of command She waved aloft her cap-crowned wand, My slumbers fied mid shouts of ' Liberty ! '

Read ye the dream ? and know ye not How truly it unlocked the world of fate Went not the fiame from this illustrious spot ! And spreads it not, and burns in every State ? And when their old and cumbrous walls, Filled with this spirit, glow intense, Vainly they rear their impotent defence : Dec fabric falls ! That fervent energy must spread, Till Despotism's towers be overthrown,

And in their stead Liberty stand alone Hasten the day, just Heaven 1

Accomplish thy design ; And let the bleesings thou hast freely given, Freely on all men shine ; Till equal rights be equally enjoyed, And human power for human good employed ; Till law, and not the sovereign, rule sustain, And neace and virtue undisputed reign.

mility, dressed in drab, and violently He turns our eyes inwardly, into the inmusic! nermost silence of the soul's sanctuary, and gent-ly bids us always to ' move with the Spirit.' The true Quaker, therefore, leaves all forms of inspi ration, and seeks his God in 'Faith.'

THE UNIVERSALIST GOD-like the generous con ceptions of Origen and Plato, of Jesus, John, and ul-is a verification of Love ; a crystallization of mercy, goodness, and benevolence. His attri-butes are more democratic than those which characterize the other Gods. Intellectually consider ed, he has far more breadth than beight-a mild. loving, indulgent 'Father of Spirits.' In many respects, his character, and the relations subsistbetween himself and his creatures, marked resemblance to the gods of the Ju-dean Poets-the writers of the Vedas. Universalism is Calvinism gone to seed-the unphilosophi-cal counterpart to a magnificent absurdity. It cracks the Presbyterian nut, and spreads its con-tents before the whole family of Man. Predestination is a Sound Doctrine with the Universalist God, but his preordinations secure the 'salvation of all men.' There are ' no high, no low, no great, no small' in the scales which the Universalist God metes out the problems of eternity ; but, with the cold, dignified, aristocratic Justice of the Presby terian God, all this is totally reversed.

THE UNITABIAN GOD, on the contrary-in oppo sition to the Romish, Episcopalian, Calvinistic and Methodistic God-is not divided up into three incomprehensibilities, but stands out intellectually, boldly, and alone, in owning and governing the universe. He is more a creation of a well-balanced brain, whose central thought was 'universal unity.' This monotheistic conception harmoniz-es more easily with the mind's unitary instincts of Truth, and so, therefore, although Unitarianism has as yet only attained a transitional footing among the sects, still it has accomplished a good thing, i. e., a new reading of an old book.

thing, s. e., a new reading of an old book. The truth is this: some theological hero or Na-poleon in religious reform—a Luther, a Calvin, a Wesley, a Swedenborg—strikes the plow deep into a luxurious soil of spirituality, turns up a new stratum of thought, capable of yielding a still richer harvest, with a new conception of God, and as a matter of height necessity a new and different as a matter of logical necessity, a new and differ-ent reading of the Testaments. Several beautiful songs may be elicited from the same instrument. But these differences among Bible-believers are the fertile sources of much modern Infidelity. I ask, therefore, is the world not in ' need' of something -even of a philosophical conception of a Suprem Being ! For without a true idea of a Deity to be gin with, we cannot proceed a single step toward a better state of society, nor see the way to its ul-

a better state of society, hor see the way to its ni-timate perfection. 'The doctors of divinity' disagree in their con-ceptions of God; hence, in all their reasonings on nature, on morals, on religion! The sects are supported by eminent men! Talent, and genius, and all the moral qualities which go to form good and all the moral qualities which go to form good men, are to be found within the circle of every creed. Now, it is not ' the creed,' but the talent, and integrity, and fidelity of minds that sustain the creed, which preserve the inclosure from instantaneous decay. But this antagonism among Bible-believers generates the Atheistic God in the reasoning classes.

reasoning classes. This Arministric Gop-in opposition to the Jewish Power, with no spiritual attributes on personali-ty-is a kind of hyper-galvanic Principle, mani-festing itself in metals, plants, worlds, &c.-com-pelling us to live exclusively in the realms of sen-sation, of passion, and intellect; making manking philosophical magnetic batteries of the hour, and the creatures of an inexorable 'Fate.' This god is a legitimate offspring of the antagonisms of Christians; there is no denying its paternity, and so, the question is : 'What shall be dowe ?'

the customs, laws, or legends of the Iroquois. Again : 'They carried away women and chil dren captive, and in their long journeys through the wilderness, they were subjected to heart-rending trials.' The wars of Christian men throw hundreds and

thousands of women and children helpless upon the cold world, to toil, to beg, to starve !

This is not so bright a picture as is usually giv en of people who have written laws and stores o learning ; but I cannot see that in any place the coloring is too dark. There is no danger of nainting Indians, so that they will become attractive to civilized people; and there is no need of painting them more hideously than they paint themselves. There is a bright and pleasing side to Indian haracter; and thinking that there has been character ; and enough written of their wars and their eneelies. of the hunter's and the fisherman's life, I have sat down by their firesides, and listened to their legends, and tried to become acquainted with their domestic habits, and to understand their finer feelings, and the truly noble traits of their character. It is so long now since they were the lords of our soil, and formidable as our enemies, they are

so utterly wasted away and helpless-that we can afford to listen to the truth, and to believe that even our enemies had virtues. Man was created in the image of God, and it cannot be that any thing human is utterly vile and contemptible. T remain in ignorance and censure, without knowlremain in ignorance and censure, whomas known-edge, is easier than to study and toil for the truth ; but with the present facilities for digging. Chris-tian people cannot be excused in remaining con-tent with dross.

Those who have always thought of Indians as Those who have always thought of Indians as roaming about in the forests, hunting and fishing or at war, will laugh, perhaps, at the idea of In-dian homes and domestic happiness; yet there is no people of which we have any knowledge, among whom, in their primitive state, family ties and re-lationships were more distinctly defined or more religiously respected. The treatment which they received from the white people, whom they always considered as in-traders, aroused and kept in exercise all their fe-rocious passions, so that none, except those who mingled with them as missionaries or as captives, saw them in their trug character—as they were to

which the w covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good.' A sufficient reply to this would be, that, in point of fact, no such compact was ever made, either in Massachusetts or in any other country; and if it is said that, if not personally by the people themselves, it was by their representatives,—the plain answers are, that but a small part of the people were ever represented; that many citizens expressly dissent-ed from the Constitution; and that such defect of enter the smallest mirepresentation or dissent, even by the statut agene-nority, isvalidates the whole contract, as a gene-ral one; and that it therefore binds only these hered to that. A way does not behave so. If hered to that. A way does not behave so. If hered to that is hered to that is rejoiced sentatives.

has a religion, he believes in is, and is rejoiced most of all, to avow his belief where the princi But we are aware, that they are not facts, but ples which are dear to him, and which he believe presumptions, that are made the basis of political institutions; and it is gravely held, that, although essential to the good of men, are least understoo

no such compact as is supposed was made in reali-ty, it is presumed to have been made, as no other foundation can be found for the existing ' body po-litic.' Admitting, for a moment, that the presumption of a fact shall stand as good, for a pre-mise, as the fact itself, it must be one which is possible or conceivable : an absurdity cannot be premised. It is easy to show, that the alleged compact in question is not only an impossible, but even an inconceivable case. A compact is an agreement between two or more parties, by which one party confers on another a right affecting it-self, which that other did not previously possess ; and for such a grant, there must be at least two parties : there can be no compact of one party only. Now in the supposed compact by which government is formed, there are not two, but only one party. When it said, that ' the whole people with We which can thoroughly vitalize them, the quality of imag-self-sustainment, Compare the Mercantile Licovenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole,' we ask, Who is this 'whole'! We understand the whole, in this case, to be an imagined aggregation of every citizen; and if each citizen gives assent together, they become a whole; and it is clearly a whole contracting with itself. If we say that each citizen gives his consent only as an individual, then where is the consenting whole, with whom he contracts ! Does the citiwhole, with whom he contracts ! Does the citi-zen contract as one of the whole, and as an indi-vidual at the same time ! Then, again, the two supposed parties are united in the same persons, who transfer no right to any other. Shall we set aside the nonentity, here called ' the whole,' and say that each individual eitizen contracts with each other individual separately ! Then the contract is plainly made only by those who become express parties to it, and binds no other individual

one generous action. We merely say, that be-stowing immense sums open public institutions is not the unming/ed good it is supposed to be: nor does it imply exalted virtue in the man who does it; nor does it entitle him to the highest place in the list of public benefactors. Sometimes, it is nothing more than the exchange of fifty thousand dollars' worth of property for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of fame. express parties to it, and binds no other individual living at the same time ; and not a single person who should afterwards be burn ; which would ex-empt almost all the present inhabitants of Massa-chusetts, who have not sworn to support the Con-stitution on entering office. The presumption of a compact of each and all the citizens is, therefore, an inconceivable idea.

a compact of each and all the citizens is, therefore, an inconceivable idea. It is said, however, that this principle of com-pact standing at the head of the Constitution of Massachusetts, as its basis, every person who re-mains in its territery, submits to its laws, and avails himself of its pratection, thereby gives as-sent to the government; and if he dislikes it, he is at liberty to retire from political action, and leave the constitution of the laws to those who consider at liberty to retire from political action, and leave the operation of the laws to those who consider them beneficial, or remove to another region. Here is another fallacy; even hypothetically it is not true. Each man derives his right of jadgment and self-protection, not from his associated fellow men, but from his Creator; and is by nature en-titled to determine for himself what are his rights and to protect them, as independently of others in the community, as they are for themselves: if he submits to the adjudication and protection of go-vernment, it is because that government has taken away from him the power of exercising these rights for himself: he yields merely to power

of that denomina

Her chemical researches have developed an inimita ble Hair Dye, warranted not to snut, (a desidentan looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for reporting he P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and cisewhere, which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

#### · MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at North-ampton, Mass, formerly of Bochester, New York, vell ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, *Opecially those, incident to Woman*, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 12th of Mark He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th They will be happy to receive calls from their frieds and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally at to enquire into the merits of his new system of trains dimenser, without mechanical applications, or any of the to enquire into the merits of his new system of treating diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively assert from past experience that he can cure the worst cass of *Prolopsus Uteri* and kindred diseases; for which Mo-torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliablerenedy So confident is he of success in every case, having card some thousands without a follow that he is willing in the act of giving is one which we have got into the habit of lauding too highly. To be generous is easy; to be just is difficult. To be generous is a luxury; to be just is necessity. Generative wins universal applause; the just man is likely to in-cur odium. Giving away, in almost every con-ceivable case, does some harm. If it relieves dis-tress, it is apt to lessen self-respect and the power of self-help in the receiver. If it founds colleges, it deprives those colleges of that only could be some thousands without a failure, that he is willing enter into an agreement to board, lodge and treat the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; with though by far the largest institution for the sick in this country, has been found wholly inadequate for the sc commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is so adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four tor building. He was a feet of the sector of the sect building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the care of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effet tual restores of the sex. Chronic Diseases of either ser, and it is the only effect that restorer of the constitution, from the effects of dis-sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are carel by its aid. Inhulation for lungs and throat disease has long been practiced at this Institution. The success attending "it has induced others to make it a spec-ality.

ality. Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.] without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten pet age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

age stamps; or it can be had of him at severing References: Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samed Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Dorohester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Msa.; Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barret, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Yt.;J. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Jozefb S. Tackr, Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Pr-fessor George Bush, Editor N. C. Kr. ository, Breakly, New York. If

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DR. H. W. MASON, DENTIST, 286 WASHINGTON, near Bedford SL, BOSTON. DE. M. is a regular graduate in dental medic and Surgery, and operates on the most reasonal Boston, Aug. 1, 1865.