I la the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

EDELYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 37.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

sent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—AR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1106.

SENATOR SUMNER ON INSANITY.

Senter Sumner, while sailing on Lake Supeor emposes a letter to Passmore Williamson, as in prison at Philadelphia, in course of which a sumly approves of the thiewing feat of the later appears of Colonel Wheeler, and appears of this letter. Mr. Summer makes a interest the Hon. John K. Kane, the intrepid juriat is the Hon. John K. Kane, the intrepid juriat is the Hon. John K. Kane, the intrepid juriat is the second of the second williams on was remanded to go whose decision Williamson was remanded to go whose decision williamson was remanded to go who will be second of the second of th abolition fanatics.

abolition fanatics. it is unnecessary to the state of the state set; one more careful to administer law in the and d justice, or more confided in by the comit is which he lives. A northern man, born of ted in veneration of the constitution of his eastr, he has acted as became his position and is ath; and for this he is to be slandered by err fisatic outside of Bedlam.

perer, which Senator Sumner ought, for his own at, to stold. We know of no example more pontin proof of the deleterious effect of fanaticism a this subject than his own. White man as he a has ceased to be a representative of the the citien. Boasting excessive liberality, he are thousands of white emigrants neglected of disfranchised, and devotes himself to a gang withless negroes, whose interests are so dear athe social extremes to which his theory must Sais, the negroes which he represents in the f pars-the only qualification being a year's softee. Not content with this, the last knowsting and abolition legislature of the same hate dirested their State courts of all jurisdiction the naturalization laws. We give the laws Mussichusetts on this subject, to show how far satity in favor of the blacks has carried Massamets to the opposite extreme of insanity against

Mr. Samper's experience is a type of her action the subject of the negroes. The constitution to tich Judge Kane is solemnly bound, Senator uner repudiates in the face of his solemn oath. Better the violation of his obligation is the retof 'insanity,' or of a deliberate purpose, we e for him to determine. Whether he was when he invoked murder and bloodshed the officers of the United States government attempting to execute the laws in Boston in H, is a problem for himself to solve. Whether sin the exercise of his right reason that he dirates and flatters the negroes of the North, one thousands of whites to the tender mercies the legislature of his State, is a question be-leging to the same category. For our own part, se have no besitation in saying that it is an eviissee of the demoralization of a great State, when he the distinct Senator, reflecting her own reckless spaces and principles, seeks to justify his treasure to the laws of society and of government by infoguing the acts of an upright jurist as the masses of a lunatic.—Washington Union.

Lanchusetts Senator in his travels has written a letter to Williamson more incendiary in its character pasible, than the Senator's action on any preof the facts in the case, Senator Sumner calls in position the honesty and morality of Judge Kane, i nember of his own profession, a gentleman to then that courtesy is due which every high-toned has feels he owes another in all the events in life. here can be no excuse for such disgraceful con-fect to Sumner's part,—conduct which ought to the him beyond the pale of that profession which be calls his own .- People's Advocate.

From the Dadeville (Ata) Banner. THE DUTY OF ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.

Now when a majority of the people of the North-m States have been beguiled by the serpent of Anow Nothingism, and charmed into the wake of hastical abolitionism, and induced to join Chase, lide, Fred. Douglass, Wilson, Greely and Seward, in their crusside against the South, her institu-tions and her rights; when the democracy of the State has been triumphantly sustained by the re-peblican spirit of her citizens, against the insidi-ois wiles and presentations. is wiles and proscriptive policy of the new and marious Order; it becomes, not only the proud saferl to the breeze her banner, inscribed with a following resolution of the Georgia Conven-on, held in 1851, and we believe that the whole outh, too, 'will, and ought to resist, even (as a resort) to a disruption of every tie which that her to the Union, any act of Congress upon as subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, a in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, empatible with the safety, domestic tranquillity, inghts and honor of the slaveholding States, or the rights and honor of the slave holding States, or the last suppressing the slave trade between the stateholding States, or any refusal to admit as a state any Territory hereafter applying, because of the strikenee of slavery therein; or any act problems of the introduction of slaves into the Territors of Utah and New Mexico; or any act relating or materially modifying the laws in force at the recovery of fugitive slaves; and in the language of a resolution passed at a meeting lately had at Charleston, S. C., 'We sympathise with the fuends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in hends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in manly efforts to maintain their rights, and lights and interests of the Southern people ; at that we rejoice at their recent victories over le paid adventurers and fanatical hordes of North-m Abolitionism. That the deep interest felt and takes by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas, and the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper; and that it is their with the settlement of the settlem their right and duty to extend to their Southern in that Territory, every legitimate and

horable sympathy and support.

That the South should not submit to the rejecin by Congress of the application of Kansas, or by other Territory, to be admitted as a State the Union, in consequence of the recognition the institution of slavery in their constitution. that guarantee of Southern safety, the equirium in the U. S. Senate, that was so unjustly stroyed by the iniquitous admission of Califoris is restored to the Southern States; and the t be declared, in unequivocal terms, that that emainy shall never again be destroyed, although it may become necessary to divide Texas and California, or purchase the whole of Mexico and Cuba, to keep it is, and then s: and then appeal to every true southerner, thether he be Democrat or Whig—even if he has been entangled in the meshes of Know Nothing—to rally to our standard, while we march up

EFFIGE OF OPPRESSION. and take position with Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina, where it is hoped and believed the whole South will be found when the test is

BEAUTIES OF STRINGPELLOW. The following is one of the latest effusions from the

pen of Stringfellow, editor of the Squatter Sovereign : We hear of a servant being tampered with, and induced to believe that "she was illegally held in bondage," and that she was on an equaliy with her owners; since which time she been unruly, and shows evidence of discontent. Such is the effect produced by permitting the con-victs and criminals of the Eastern cities, shipped out here by the aid societies, to reside in our

. The depredations of this fanatical sect do not stop here. Their crimes are more numerous, and their acts more bold. It is well known that on Independence and Walnut creeks, within a few miles of this place, a great number of free-soilers and abolitionists are settled, whose thieving pro-pensities have been well known for some time past. We honestly believe that an organized band of We honestly believe that an organized band of these outlaws exist, whose objects for pecuniary gain and spite are to rob us of our property, drive off our horses and oxen, indite our slaves to rebellion or insurrection, and when opportunity offers, afford them facilities for escaping.

'Within a short time, about one hundred and fifty head of cattle have been stolen from this said bashed of the control of and said. Fight or nine

neighborhood, driven off and sold. Eight or nine horses and several mules have been taken out of the emigrant's camp, drove off to parts unknown, and the money for the same is now jingling in the pockets of the abolitionists. A valuable horse and several yoke of oxen have been taken from this town, and circumstances all point to the settlements on Walnut and Independence creeks, as the head-quarters of the perpetrators of these acts.—
Occurrences of this kind were never known before in this neighborhood, and prior to the shipment of the "filth and seum" of the Eastern cities, our property was secure, our slaves contented and

The enormity of these offences, and the great loss of property, should open the eyes of our citizens to their true situation. We cannot feel safe while the air of Kansas is polluted with the breath of a single free-soiler. We are not safe; and self-preservation requires the total extermination of his set. Let us act immediately, and with that decision that will convince these desperadoes that it is our firm determination to keep their dishonored feet from staining the fair carpet of Kansas. 'We propose a meeting of the friends of the South, which includes all the "law and order"

men in the Territory, where we may devise some way for protection against the depredations of these scoundrels; and appoint a committee to no-tify several of the gang, who are residents of our town, that their presence is no longer needed, and will not be tolerated.

THE SOUTHERN CHIVALRY IN ARMS-CU-RIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

A recent-case of amalgamation—being the mar-riage of a white gentleman to a colored lady, in Brooklyn, has stirred up no small degree of indignation in Nassau county, Florida. Judge Albert wrote a letter to a Southern gentleman, explaining and apologizing for the affair, whereupon great wrath was showered upon him, in very bad grammar, at a public meeting in Nassua. We copy the esolutions of the meeting :

From the Florida Republican. MEETING IN NASSUA COUNTY.

Nassua Co., Saturday July 28, 1855. A large meeting of the inhabitants of Nassua Florida, held at Prevatt's Ferry, on the county, Florida, held at Prevatt's Ferry, on the 28th of July, 1855, to express sentiments relative to E. R. Alberti's outrage of disrespect to the South. The following resolutions were unanimous-

ly adopted:
1. Resolved, We, the inhabitants of Nassua Co. 1. Resolved, We, the inhabitants of Nassua Co.
consider Judge E. R. Alberti as an Abolitionist,
and a total nuisance to the feelings of the South.
2. Resolved, As his late proceedings in marrying a pet negro to a white man of the State of
Maine, and that at Brooklyn, New York, in violaion to the feelings of the South, we scorn as sons

of the South.
3. Resolved, As his letter to the editor of the Florida Republican, dated New York, July 5, 1855, prove to us many castigations which he attempts to prove in surity of his own defence.

Resolved, We, the citizens of Nassua county, East Florida, do not claim the privilege of Judge Alberti, but hold ourselves sons of the South, not o contaminate our principles with a man of his

6. Resolved, That we have seen a true copy of a letter of E. R. Alberti's to Mr. Israel L. Green, relative to the marriage of Jessie Acker, which we

would thank the editor to publish.

7. Resolved, We denounce all that upholds
Judge Alberti in his Abolitionist principles, as enemies to the South.

8. Resolved, That these Resolutions, passed at

Prevatt's Ferry, on the 28th of July, 1855, be published in the Florida Republican.

L. DAVIS, Chairman.

W. OLDRIDGE, Secretary.

SOUTHERN GREED. The greed of slaveholders is insatiable, and the zeal of the Northern hyens who serve them is sleepless, as the following from the New York Herald testifies:—

'This is the second signal overthrow of the op-ponents of the United States in Mexico, and the second signal triumph of its friends. The present Revolution is a bond of union between the two Revolution is a bond of anion between the two countries—a cause of international rejoicing and thanksgiving. It is the mingling of kindred interests, and the glorious success of measures intended for their security. It is the transformation of a long line of border feuds into an interchange of riendly offices and mutual courtesies—the avant ourriere of ultimate annexation, of peaceful an courriere of ultimate annexation, of peaceful and harmonious union between the two countries; and in the present position of political parties in this country, the result of this Revolution is peculiarly important. With the whole of Mexico open to the South, a vast country, peculiarly adapted to slave labor, is ready to be incorporated at some future day with the Southern States—thus forming the basis of the most magnificent empire of the world—the projects of the Abolitionists become less and less fearful to all, save the Northern States of the Union. Thus, in the progress of events in the Union. Thus, in the progress of events in the South and West, the conservative and thoughtful South and West, the conservative and thoughtful men of the North may witness the end of the sectional madness. In this view, will they not reflect on the consequences of the success of the Abolition disunion fanatics at the approaching election?

THE LIBERATOR.

OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY. ALLIANCE, (Ohio,) Aug. 26, 1855.

ARKER PILLSBURY, England : DEAR PARRER-Some three thousand me and children are before me, under the Ohio big Revival Tent, with hearts and eyes all directed to S. S. Foster, as he comments on the sentiments now before the meeting, expressed in the following resolutions :-

Whereas, Our national confederacy was originally formed by a concession to slaveholders of their monstrous claim to hold and treat human beings as chat- Old Life-Guard-in the last closing struggle with Slatels : and.

Whereas, More than sixty years of experience ersonal liberties of those already free, and only adapt- must be unsullied by blood. ed to perpetuate and extend slavery ; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the right and the duty of every on-slaveholding State to recede from the present Union, and form a confederacy on the principle of ' No Union with Slaveholders.

Resolved, That each man who forms or enters into n alliance with slaveholders, on the principle that the najority shall rule, and the minority shall submit to. and help execute the will of the majority; and that the same rights, privileges and protection be extended to laveholders that are extended to non-slaveholders; nust be, by virtue of his position in such a Union, an enemy to justice and liberty, and must be held responsible for the consequences, should the government be directed to the support of slaveholding, slave-catching

Resolve !, That our only hope of abolishing slavery, and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is in the dissolution of the present Union, and the formation of a confederacy based on the principles of impartial liberty : therefore we will do what we an to get the States in which we live to take initiatory steps for the formation of such a government.

These resolutions are now before this great meeting of intelligent, happy, proud and independent Ohio men and women, all cordially listening to appeals that rouse up the deepest and holiest elements of the heart. They all sit on planks and boards laid across logs, on the logs, on the ground, and in carriages drawn up all around the tent. The tent is raised on the verge of a grove of magnificent old forest trees, by the side of a road half a mile from the station—the railway running close by us. Off at one tent is a Fair, where articles are being sold for the benefit of the cause. Near by it is a book-stand, for the sale of anti-slavery and reform books. Several stands are close by, where food and

rolls between us; yet we feel the presence of your spirit and your power. I said there were three thouing imbued with the sentiments of the resolutions.

Is this confidence based on the principle that the majority shall rule, and that the minority shall submit to and help execute the will of the majority? It is, and not one dares deny it. When Salmon P. Chase, J. R. Giddings, Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson swear to support and execute the Constitution, do they swear to his own interpretation of that instrument, or that of the majority ? This, then, is the simple meaning of their solemn oath : that they will submit to and help execute the will of the majority. If slaveholders have he majority, then the will of the slaveholders is the suand then great speeches will be made about the superiority of half a loaf to no loaf, and the deed will be mainistering the laws. One and all Free Soilers admit—

Chara Summan Wilson West Chara Summan Wilson West Soilers admit— Chase, Sumner, Wilson, Wade, Giddings, admit, that they would not be in this Union an hour, and would dash it to atoms as a potter's vessel, if they knew that uction, provided slaveholders get the majority. Why, then, do they go into a confederacy with kidnappers, rutes? Whatever be their motives, these men are all league with kidnappers against liberty, and in favor

THE WILL OF SLAVEHOLDERS! It has been om the beginning of this confederacy, and must be support, so long as he claims to be a partner in it. Every hour he remains in it, he is, by the spirit and letter of the Infernal Fraud of that Covenant with Death and that Agreement with Hell-the Federal Constitution-i. e., the Will of a Slaveholding Majority-he is guilty of holding every sixth woman in this nation, while the ruffians work their will upon her-of snatching every sixth child born, from its mother's bosom, and selling it as a beast-of consigning every sixth nan, woman and child to the sepulchre of chattelism.

This has been the spirit of this meeting. We have leath with the Union. We would get Ohio, this young and powerful giant, out of this Confederacy. We have established her right to go out of it, and we have urged her duty to form a Northern Confederacy, in which equal rights and protection shall be extended to every human being coming under its jurisdiction, and where slaveholders shall be held and treated as pirates But I must ston. Dear Parker, the excitement is great. The vast as-

sembly is aroused by the mighty thoughts and words of Foster. You know what these meetings are. Your words have often electrified them. We want you here. The whole land is shaking like an earthquake. But, stay where you are, and work for the slave till another nummer, if you cannot come and live amidst this excitement without endangering your life. You can do

God, of Christ, and of Christianity, is but a sanctuar; for all the basest crimes and most unutterable pollutions that ever were perpetrated. This would help the slave. Let slaveholders be east out from the society of civilized man, and be driven to and fro on the earthto take their only natural position with midnight assassins, and pirates on the high seas. Let the concentrated scorn of Heathendom and Christendom come down upon them, till they shall cry out, in the depths of their soul, 'Our punishment is more than we can bear.'

But I must stop. God bless you, dear and cherished friend. May your life be spared to return among us, and to help lead on the Body-Guard of Freedom—the very, into which we are rushing. It will be a bloody field. May it be one in which it shall be our lot to die, this Union have proved its worthlessness to protect the rather than to kill. Slavery shall die, but our hands

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER PROM KANSAS. LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) Aug. 21, 1855.

Mr. GARRISON-Dear Sir-Impelled by a deep sense of duty. I desire to enter my solemn protest before the Eastern public, against the recent action of the 'Free State' party here. Far be it from me to impugn the motives of any of those concerned in the recent Convention held at this place, for I doubt not all were actuated by a sincere desire to save the Territory from slavery ; but sincerity without wisdom is fully as dangerous to the community in its results, as insincerity with wisdom. In other words, intellect occupies as important a place in the fulfilment of God's scheme for the world's redemption, as does love, or the moral prin-

Do not understand me, by any means, as in the least degree depreciating love. I value its power as much as any man living ; but it is not the whole of man. It is only an integral part, of great importance, but still a fraction only of man's whole nature. I know not what right we have to assert, that any one portion of man's nature is more valuable than another. All are equally important, in my estimation."

Politicians are apt to decry morality, and religionists intellect. But we need both, and a variety of other qualities, to stand before the world as harmonious men. Reformers are quite apt to esteem moral power as

superior to wisdom, as a weapon to be used in the great warfare between God and the devil-or truth and error. I, therefore, have digressed thus much from the subject of my letter, for which please excuse me, as I cannot wholly forget my old sermonizing habits.

To return to Kansas matters. 1st. I lament the action of the late Convention, because it must, almost

1st. The Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a State Constitution is adopted, forbidding slavery, I see and present. At this moment, there are nearer five no possibility of preventing the engrafting upon the thousand in and around the tent, most of them becom- State Constitution this odious proviso, because the number of those opposed to this infamous principle is very small indeed. From pretty close observation and in quiry upon the matter, I should judge that full fourfifths of the ' Free State' men are willing to have a Black Law,' if union can be obtained in no other way. It was even proposed by distinguished Free State men. to bring up this question at the Convention, and I saw support, as the rule of action for the Confederacy, each the resolutions to that effect. The Convention at Big Springs, Sept. 5, is called by Black Law men, and many of them are fully determined not to unite without this proviso. In this purpose they will be joined by the rank pro-slavery men, some of whom will profess a willingness to go for a free State with this proviso.

24. Congress being anti-Nebraska, it seems to cannot stultify itself so much as to admit such a foul State as Kansas will be, with what no other State in the their mothers, daughters and sisters were to be sold at Union possesses, I believe, a constitution excluding a man from its territory because he is black. Sumner. Hale, Giddings, Wade, Burlingame, Davis, Wilson and when they know that if the man-stealers get the majority, every sixth mother, daughter and sister of this nation must be sold to prostitution, and chattelized as of such conduct, before Congress meets. Of course, if we are rejected, we shall be without a government, but better that than such a one as the above.

3d. If we are rejected, I fear the Legislature will call a Convention, and adopt a State Constitution, with om the beginning of this confederacy, and must be a clause leaving it to the people to decide whether slamini it is annihilated—the Constitution, which every recry shall exist or not. This will re-arouse the Demoeter and office-holder actually or virtually swears to cratic party, and the old humbug of 'popular sovereignty' will, perhaps, carry the day, as a compromise, the Anti-Slavery party in Congress preferring not to take the responsibility, but leaving it with the people -under the impression that they will become strong enough to resist foreign voters. They will prefer this ourse to admitting Kausas with a ' Black Law' in her Constitution ; because they will think, that if the people have once decided in favor of a Free State Constitution, they will be willing to pass a law prohibiting slavery, and then if the 'Black Law' passes as a law, t will not be their, but the people's fault.

4th. Resistance to the 'powers that be.' For one, as have already stated in the Liberator, I shall never pay the least attention to one of the enactments of this temptible Legislature ; but that is quite a different thing from resisting it by force of arms. It is always practicable to be a non-resistant, and refuse to obey the devil, but to turn devil yourself, and meet the old fellow (who first invented gunpowder, if Milton is to be believed,) with his own weapons, is quite another affair. I always feel the safest among personal enemies totally unarmed ; and several times in this Territory, I have had people tell me they would strike me, if I was not a son-resistant. It was nothing but this that saved my

life, when attacked by the election mob.

For us to form a State Constitution now, with our small number of inhabitants, is perfect folly; for if we much there to show the people what a lie is American Christianity, what an impostor is the American Christianity, what an impostor is the American Christ; and what a demon is the American God. You can show the people there that the American conception of Missouri and backed by the administration. No, it is

we are in a state of civil war.

My only hope is in the well-known flunkeyism of Northern men, and in my settled conviction, that cowrdice will yet prevent the Yankees from doing what wisdom would have prevented them from thinking of ment from their hands. Missouri votes elected ment from their hands. Northern men, and in my settled conviction, that cowardice will yet prevent the Yankees from doing what wisdom would have prevented them from thinking of

The following remarkable article is taken from the St. Louis Intelligencer. It is remarkable as the expression of opinion of a leading commercial journal of one of the leading slave States. It is one of the signs of the times, worthy of inspection.

SLAVERY.

med, its spirits abated, and its hopes fading.

The emigration to Kansas has been entirely

checked. Emigrants from the Northern or free States have ceased to go to Kansas, because they can find as good lands elsewhere, not cursed by mob law, nor ruled by non-resident hullies. Emigrants from the Southern States do not go to Kansas, because they will not put their slave pro-perty in peril, by taking it to a territory where there is a strong Free Soil element, threatening

they go to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. They do not come, with their slaves, to Missouri or to Kansas. Call they that backing their friends!

Thus the matter stands. The Northern emigrants shun Missouri and Kansas as plague-spots of the nation. The Southern emigrants shun Missouri and Kansas, because here is the battle-missouri and Kansas, because here is the battle-that the Northern and Eastern men will not fight.

under the moral leprosy of its mobocratic leaders. We are assured by two gentlemen of high position in Western Missouri, but totally differing in po-litical sentiment—one upholding the oligarchy that controls the affairs and tramples upon the people's controls the analysis and the other deploring the ac-cursed madness of the day—that matters are gloomy enough in Western Missouri. Business s dull. Commerce is stagmant. Money is ex-ceedingly scarce, and a panic pervades the peo-ple. The fifty thousand emigrants that ought to have poured into Kansas this season are not there.

may be written on all the country—so deep and disastrous has been the fall from the high and fond hopes of the past year.

In May last, the editor of the Intelligencer was in Kentucky, and he met numerous of the most respectable and wealthy farmers of that State, respectable and wealthy farmers of that State, such as form so large a portion of the population of Missouri, who inquired carnestly about the condition of things in Kansas and in Western Missouri. They spoke of the intention they had of removing to Kansas or Western Missouri, but said they had abandoned it utterly, for the reason that they would never think of taking their femilies to a region where the law was set aside. families to a region where the law was set aside, presses mobbed, and men driven from the country by irresponsible and unknown hands of regulators.

They preferred the rule of law to anarchy. In a recent trip through several Northwestern States, we found that the same circumstances were most industriously and fatally used to divert emigration to those States, and to prejudice Missourian Kansas with every class of people. The most aggravating stories of insults and outrages committed by Missourians on the persons of emigrants from by Missourians on the persons of emigrants from the old world or from the free States, who are found ascending the Missiouri river, are circulated

generated towards our whole State in the Northern half of the Union.

Between these fires, Missouri is lending on her languid existence. St. Louis is retarded in a most woeful way. Our railroads creep at snail's pace. We build ten miles while our Western States build one hundred. In every department of life we feel the paralysis. Instead of bounding forward, buoyant, strong and rejoicing, we sit with dull eyes and heavy spirits, and listen to the tick of a death-

in the newspapers all through the free States; and it is impossible to conceive of the deep hatred thus generated towards our whole State in the Northern

These are the bitter fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a wicked and wrongful ded—that will yet bring a hell of bitter self-reproaches to its authors. Missouri did not demand that repeal. The South never asked it. Atchinal to the self-reproaches to its authors. on solicited it-and in a moment of political insanity, the South consented to the wrong, and made the wrong her own. This was the saicide of Sla-

Every step since taken has deepened the wrong and enhanced the danger. The free States organ-ized Aid Societies, and sent their men to make Kansas free. It had been free soil by solemn com-pact for thirty-five years, and they naturally were incensed to see its character changed. The South would have been far more indignant if a slave territory had been thus, by an unexpected act of Congress, converted into free soil.

idle for us, with about 6,000 or 8,000 free State population, to talk of this. I know that the 'State Constitution' men suppose that Congress will admit us as a State; but certainly not until Missouri has had ample time to treat us as rebels; and the administration, of course, will sustain the Legislature until Congress has admitted us. And if we are not admitted, where shall we be? The moment we throw off the Territorial government, by forming a State government, that moment we are in a state of civil war.

The free States had a right to be indiguant that a long-life compromise had been repealed—and they had a right to keep Kansas free, as it had been, by peaceful colonization. They attempted nothing else. But a portion of the citizens of Missouri, else they were sent West with the money of a Society; and so they had county meetings in Missouri, and raised money, and sent Missourians to these Missourians to had a right to be indiguant that a long-life compromise had been repealed—and they had a right to keep Kansas free, as it had been, by peaceful colonization. They attempted nothing else. But a portion of the citizens of Missouri, because they were sent West with the money of a Society; and so they had county meetings in Missouri, and raised money, and sent Missourians to the Morther meaning the manner of the compromise had been repealed—and they had a long-life compromise these Missourians ' hirelings,' too ! And did these

the present body of men, who insult public intelli-I shall be ostracised here, I know, for this expression of my opinion, but I must utter the truth, let come what will. I have a plan of my own, which, if adopted, I think would avoid all of these difficulties; but my sheet is full, and I must desist at present.

Yours,

C. STEARNS.

The following remarkable article is taken from nconsistent with their own. And they are trying to perpetuate their preposterous and infernal ty-ranny by appointing, for a term of years, creatures of their own, as commissioners in every county, to lay and collect taxes, and see that the laws they THE BITTER PRUITS—THE SUICIDE OF anything to compare with these acts in audacity!

The free State men in Kansas have resolved not

Our news from Western Missouri is of ominous and most discouraging character. That region is suffering from mildew and blight. Its glory is dimmed, its spirits abated, and its hopes fading.

The rec state men in Ansas and a non-resident of the support of the people of Kansas, and it will rally and bring to their aid the Northern States that have been for a time staggered and confused by the untoward events in Kansas.

The next Congress will find, then, this issue before them—a Free-State Constitution presented by one portion of the people of Kansas, and the proslavery territorial laws of the present fraudulent legislature. The House of Representatives of the next Congress will be largely Free Soil or antithere is a strong Free Soil element, threatening the security of slaves.

Any man of sense might have foreseen the result. Alabama and Georgia may hold public meetings, and resolve to sustain the slaveholders in Missouri in making Kansas a slave State. But their resolutions comprise all their aid—which is not 'material' enough for the crisis. When slaveholders of Alabama and Georgia emigrate, they go to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. They do not come, with their slaves, to Missouri or to

books. Several stands are close by, where food and water can be had to supply the wants of the multitude. This vast tent is over us, and grand old oaks and maple wave their broad tops over the tent, and hundreds of horses and wagons and carriages, that stand all around.

Dear Parker, out in yonder vast throng are very many who wish they could see your form and hear your burning words of truth on this platform. But an ocean molls between us; yet we feel the presence of your long and the presence of your ocean many who wish they could see your form and hear your burning words of truth on this platform. But an ocean molls between us; yet we feel the presence of your long and the presence of your long and the presence of your long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food stigms of a 'Black Law.' Let me be understood. If a long the food supply the wants of the late Convention, because it must, almost the band these soil.

Missouri and Kansas, because here is the battleThe sensil tis, Kansas, the fairest land under the sun, is neglected and idle icoeupied only by the sun, is neglected and idle icoeupied only by the sun, is neglected and idle icoeupied only by the sun, is neglected and idle icoeupied only by the sun, is neglected and idle icoeupied only by the sun, is neglected and idle icoeupied only by the sun, is neglected and obey or of the late Converted still in whit is counting the sun idle ic with spirit, courage, endurance, and deep love of liberty to animate them. The Free-State men in Kansas will fight before they will be disfranchised

Annas will fight belove they will be distranchised and trampled upon. Mark the word!

Here comes, then, the suicide of slavery. The outrages committed by Atchison and his fellows in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and by Stringfellow and his fellows in subjugating Kansas to non-resident rule, will bring on a collision, first in Congress, and then in Kansas—and who shall tell the end !

Slavery will never sustain itself in a border State have poured into Kansas this season are not there. The prairie sod remains unbroken. The sound of the axe and the whoop of the husbandman are not heard. Western Missouri towns are not thronged with settlers, buying their butfits and their equipments of husbandry. The farmers find no market for their horses, mules, oxen and cows. There is no new and large trade springing up in Kansas. The much-vaunted Kansas towns lie as soon as the slaves are gone, it will be found that Missouri has nothing to fight about, and the by the sword. It may conquer in some respects; neglected—a mockery to their owners, and a that Missouri has nothing to fight about, and the laughing-stock to all men. 'Dead—dead—dead' fight will 'end before it begins.'

Thus the slavery propagandists, who repealed he Missouri Compromise to make Kansas a slave the Missouri Compromise to make Kansas a slave State, will make Missouri free; and in endeavoring to expel abolitionism from Kansas, they will find both Kansas and Missouri with an entire free white population-worth more to the two States

HEAR A SON OF VIRGINIA.

. For one, I look with admiration at the strugthis eventful crisis; and with horror at the de niac ravings of our Atchisons and Stringfellows, who, like a band of Catalines, would willingly destroy every thing lovely and beautiful in our country, and even the glorious Union itself, with all its substantial blessings and hallowed associaall its substantial blessings and hallowed associa-tions, to gratify the malignant desire of elevating themselves upon the-prestrate form of Liberty, and of seeing the black flag of slavery wave in triumph over us. Oh, my God! how utterly in-significant have been all former questions of public policy agitated in this country for the last forty

policy agitated in this country for the last forty years, when compared with the sublime issues awaiting us in the coming contest!

But it is consoling that our cause is the cause of freedom; and that we can say with Patrick Henry. There is a jost God in heaven, who presides over the destinies of nations, and will fight sides over the destinies of nations, and will fight our battles for us, if we are active, vigilant and brave.' Do not believe either, that those who now inbabit the land of Washington and Jefferson will all prove recreant to the principles of '76. Nono. The spirit of Mammon and the power of despotism are not all-prevailing in the sunny South, and at this time many an ardent prayer for the triumph of freedom is offered up, and many a stout heart is ready to do and to suffer, if need be, in her sacred cause and name, in every town and county in the good old Commonwealth of our still dear, though at present, and only for the present, deluded

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illis uel all, ett.

III.

The Hilliam to the Comment

Mr. Parker Pillsbury delivered a most instru ive and eloquent address to the Manchester La-dies' Anti-Slavery Society on the first of August; the Rev. Dr. Beard in the chair. The lecturer alluded to the complete success of the great experiment of West Indian emancipation, which has shown that free labor is not incompatible with safety to the interest of the master. of expediency is not, however, what we as men and Christians have to consider, but whether it is right in the sight of God that man should hold his fellow-man in bondage. It is clearly our duty to seek the abolition of slavery, because it is the duty of the master and the right of the slave; and it is on this ground that the American Anti-Slavery Society is based. It has been proved that anti-slavery can make no way in Congress. The that the slave power can always command a ma-jority of votes. The American Anti-Slavery So-ciety, therefore, stands outside the Constitution. Its motto is, ' No union with slaveholders.' All that has ever been attempted by anti-slavery efforts in Congress, relates merely to the non-extension of slave territory, and those efforts have always been defeated. The annexation of Texas, the Nebraska Bill, and the Fagitive Slave Law, were all achieved Bill, and the Fagitive Slave Law, were all achieved by the majority of members being pro-slavery.— Little then can be done politically; but to the hearts and consciences of the people, the faithful band of abolitionists is constantly appealing. Massachusetts has virtually freed herself by passing the Personal Liberty Bill, and by showing her desire to remove Judge Loring from his office of Judge of Probate, for his participation in the rendition of Anthony Burns.

of Judge of Probate, for his participation in the rendition of Anthony Burns.

Mr. Pillsbury thought it might not be out of place to consider the state of feeling in America with respect to the European war. The United States government sympathises with Russia, as it always will with despotism, so long as the institution of electricity. The crusades are instanced in the crusades are instanced in the crusades are instanced in the crusades are instanced. tion of slavery exists. The crusade against Amer ican slavery is, therefore, consistent with our struggle for European freedom. There are nu-merous little bands of friends in Great Britain and Ireland, who assist the abolitionists by mean of annual contributions to the Boston Bazaar. The greater value is the sympathy thus shown, for i cheers the hearts of those on the other side of the Atlantic who are engaged in the struggle for right and justice in behalf of the oppressed

The lecturer concluded with an earnest apper to the religious feelings of his hearers, to use the best efforts in setting the captive free, and so be worthy of our Lord's words: 'Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, y have done it unto me.'

After the lecture, the following resolution was proposed by T. Ollernshaw, Esq., seconded by Rev. W. Whitelegge, and carried unanimously: That this meeting having heard the instructive and impressive address of Parker Pillsbury, Esq., offer that gentleman their best thanks for the same, and for the many other services he has rendered to the have to record their gratitude to Almighty Go for the brighter prospects that are opening before the friends of the abolition of slavery in the United

A short but impressive prayer was offered up by Dr. Beard, and the meeting dispersed.

From the Norristown (Pa.) Olive Branch. INDIGNATION MEETING.

On Saturday, at 10 A. M., a large and enthusi astic meeting convened in the Odd Fellows' Hall Norristown.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, was appointed Chairman of the meeting.

The morning session was principally taken up

in the discussion of some resolutions which de nounced Slavery as unmitigable villany. Rev Mr. Foss made an eloquent and carnest speech in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Curtis also spoke i reference to the pro-slavery character of th Church; he held up a copy of the Bible contain ing a picture taken from a painting which represented Christ about to unloose the fetters from colored man, under which was the following pa sage of Scripture : . Come unto me all ve that ar weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest; but in this prelended copy, the colored man and the text were both omitted. Mrs. Lucretia Mot

spoke briefly on this subject, and was followed by a Rev. gentleman whose name we did not learn. The afternoon session was a very interesting on and the large hall was crowded; and in reference to some resolutions, severely denouncing Judge Kane for the imprisonment of Passmore William-son, many able and thrilling speeches were made. J. M. McKim, Robert Purvis, the Chairman, Samnel Aaron and others addressed the meeting Judge Kane, perhaps, never before received his deserts so well. Every speaker seemed filled with burning, withering soom and indignation for the ermined scoundrel who had wrested the sacred writ of Liberty to subserve the purposes of Slavery, and who descerated the sacred temple of Jus-tice by an outrage on human rights, so gross that no precedent could be found between this and Jef-

fries, the willing tool of the tyrant James. If we should attempt to discriminate amongs so many good speeches, we should refer to the speech of Mr. Aaron as a masterpiece of eloquence He revealed the character of Judge Kane from the time he wrote the deceptive letter to prove that James K. Polk was a tariff man, to the present act of injustice committed upon Passmore Williamson one of the best men in Philadelphia, if not the Philadelphia, if not th best man. He referred to the fact that the fals letter of Kane obtained him a seat on the Suprem Bench-that he had ever been the vilest sycophan at the feet of the slaveholders.

In the evening, C. C. Burleigh and Rev. Mr

Foss delivered earnest and effective addresses of our present attitude to slavery—cut to pieces Judge Kane, and contended that this Union was a Pro Slavery one, and the sooner it was dissolved th better. A more enthusiastic meeting we have sel dom seen. It made the blood flow through the veins with a healthful vigor to hear so many noble sentiments, and see so many intelligent counte nances lit up with a sense of the outrage which had been committed upon the rights of Pennsyl On Sunday, C. C. Burleigh and Mr. Poss again

spake on slavery. We have seldom heard a mor-able and eloquent exposition of the evils of sla and end eloquent exposition of the evis of sta-very, and its corrupting influence upon the moral and religious sense of the people, than that given by Mr. Burleigh. A rigid logician, his illustra-tions sparkle with wit, glow with their fervor, and charm with their beauty. Mr. B. is one of the ablest champions of human rights. Mr. Foss is an earnest and efficient speaker;

abounds in apt anecdotes and happy illustrations he wields the sword of truth with vigor, and he deals his blows upon the very head of the demon the pro-slavery church and government groan be neath his fierce on laughts. They are both doing a good work. May God prosper them in their la

We forgot to say that, on Saturday afternoon Jane Johnson, former slave of Wheeler, came of the stand and made a statement of facts similar her published affidavit. She is an uncommon intelligent looking woman for one born and bre in slavery, and she speaks English well.

'KANE, THE MURDERER,'

MARTHA HANWAY, wife of Castner Hanway who was imprisoned under the charge of Judg Kane, for treason, is dead. The A. S. Standar says her health received a severe shock at the which she never recovered.

And Judge Kane is now repeating this murder

ous process-slaying by inches worthy and amia ble matrons in Pennsylvania, that North Carolin mothers may be scourged, prostituted, and sold at the pleasure of lustial, savages masters. Read the following item of news from the Philadelphia correspondent of the Sandard:—

'Increased solicitude is felt for Mrs. Williamson, particularly on the part of her female friends. The "august martyrdom of maternity," which you know was for some time imminent, seems likely to be precipitated by her recent trials. Both her children are new sick, though the one who was most seriously ill is. I am happy to say, much better. The absence of her husband at this critical juncture is a trial to her, which requires all her fortitude to bear with calmness.'

Williamson is sick and imprisoned by the said.

Williamson is sick and imprisoned—his wife and children are ill—but the Kane tyrant's despica-

ble tool not for one moment relents. Nor does servile Pennsylvania move to protect the liberties of her citizens, though Kane treads them under foot, without form of law, and bids scornful defiance to the Constitution of the State.

Such are the sacrifices which the infamous Na-tional Union demands. And yet priests and poli-ticians, Republicans and Free Soilers, sustain and laud it! It is accursed! So has justice decreed. Let all lovers of justice see to it that it falls.—Anti-

Commenting upon this, the Free Presbyterian

Thus the namesake, and the spiritual, if no lineal, descendant of the first murderer plies his work of death. Not by the stroke of the bludgeon, but by the slow torture of damp dungeons with their foul air; by the chafing and goading of high, and noble, and sensitive spirits, till their very life-blood is distilled, drop by drop, that the ermined wolf may lap it as a sweet banquet. 'How long, oh Lord! how long!'

COL KINNEY. The New York Post has a pronunciamento from Col. Rinney, in which the Transit Company and the administration are handled as follows:

A more detestable instance of fillibusterism with motives and circumstances less palliating than their treatment of San Juan, cannot be produced. The desire for the extension of republicar institutions and political freedom has often been used as an excuse for unlawful aggression; but there is a case of a moneyed corporation plotting the overthrow of a republican community, setting its houses on fire, and turning hundreds of inoffen-sive men, women and children out of doors, in nd distress, to encounter an exposure to poverty and distress, to encounter an exposure to the most inclement of tropical seasons; and this, too, with no other object on the part of the perpetrators than a despotic desire to gain what did not

belong to them.

Sin Juan, or Greytown, stood as a barrier to the aggressive schemes of the Transit Company, resisting in a perfectly legal and proper manner, i. e. hy a writ of ejectment, their encroachments upon territories belonging to itself, and the company resolved to overthrow it. Accordingly Mr. White, agent of the Company, acting like a sort of Greytown Jonah, appeared in its streets, and with a formidable display of bowie knife and pistols, as well as an abundance of oaths, declared that Grey-

well as an abundance of oaths, declared that Grey-town should be no more.

Subsequently to this, Mr. White proceeds to Washington, Owing, unfortunately, to the lack of information, which, I am sorry to say, has too much characterized the Cabinet here, he is enabled to present his own statements as a true ver sion of the difficulties then occurring in Central America, representing that the Transit Company had been plundered to the amount of thousands of dollars, by "a camp of savages" pretending to exercise authority over Greytown, and that the lives of citizens of the United States were imperilled by their cruelties. At his suggestion a ship-ofwar is sent out, and the town is bombarded and destroyed. I presume no member of the Cabinet, nor the President himself, (for all of whom, with one exception, I cherish nothing but the most friendly sentiments.) will deny that they were led to their proceedings in the matter by misrepresen-

Col. Kinney also publishes a letter written by Mr. Consul Fabons, which reveals more clearly what was partially known before-that the Transit Company, as well as Mr. Borland, were the instigators of the destruction of Greytown. The letter is as follows :

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA)

STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA, No 5 Bowling Green, New York, June 16, 1854. Dear Sir: Captain Hollins leaves here next You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the town or people.

If the soundrels are soundly punished, we can take that State.

possession and build it up as a business place, put in our own officers, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest.
It is of the last importance that the people of the

town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of a new government and the officers of it. Everything now depends on you and Hollins. The latter is all right. He fully understands the outrage, and will not hesitate in enforcing reparation.

I hope to hear from you that all is right.

Yours, &c., (Signed.) J. L. WHITE.

In conclusion, Col. Kinney recounts his deeds of the past, and says that they never have been tarnished with dishonor, or been disobedient to law, and God forbid that he should now take a backward step! He also says:

My own conscience assures me, not less than the please themselves, and do good, and any further than voice of sagacious and well-tried associates, some of that, he was no politician. (Applause.)

Mr. FENN thought it would be impossible for Mr. can republic, that I have entered upon one of the no-blest enterprises of the present century.

THE KANSAS SATURNALIA.

Lest a continual discussion of the abstract wrong of the Douglas fraud should prove wearisome, the uncouth and barbarous gambols of the Stringfellow legislators come in for our relief. Such a pre posterous parody of law-making the world never witnessed before. It is not simply foolish, but the acme of whiskyfied insanity. It knows but one offence, abolition, and but one penalty, death.—Should the Draconian code thus enacted go into operation, hanging would be the principal business in the territory. in the territory. A single Jack Ketch in each township would be absolutely unable to perform the hempen work, but every good citizen would be forced to take his turn at turning off. Culprits found guilty of speaking to a negro; hardened wretches hailing from Boston; reprobates refusing to swear fidelity to the principles of the Nebraska bill: foul-mouthed slanderers speaking evil things of Stringfellow: villains taking the Boston newspapers, are all to be imprisoned a few years for the first offence, and hung without mercy for the second. These gentle senators having shown themsecond. These gentle senators having shown them-selves adepts at the linsiness of lynching without law, would doubtless prove very dexterous in exe-cations with the statutes upon their side. But we fear that they are destined to be disappointed in their hempen intentions. Before this anarchical code gets well to working, Congress, for the sake of the country at home and of our reputation abroad, must interfere; and our impression now is that Stringfellow, and his infernal crew, will be eventually the executed, and not the executors, unless they mend their manners and mind their own

The fellows there might just as well declare their independence. They are traitors now to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. If we cannot coerce them into obedience, let us acknowledge ourselves conquered, and give them the territory fee forever.—Boston Atlas.

PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

The New York Courier and Enquirer—which, in a paroxysm of abolition inspiration, a few weeks ago, offered its soul and its services to the great ago, offered its soul and its services to the grea despot of the northern fauatics. William Lloyd Garrison—is, of course, rejoiced that the Demo-cratic party of New York have not been able to consummate a complete and cordial union upon the principle of the Nebraska bill; and upon this iden the Courier and Enquirer proceeds to avow its hopes that the democrats of New York are certain of defeat!

The fusion in the free States, advocated by the Courier, is an admixture of intemperance on the slavery question, temperance on the subject of in toxicating drinks, equality for the negroes, inequality for the whites, charity for the know-nothings, and political chains for the adopted citizens. And this catalogue of contradictions is sought to be crowned with the approval of the church, and then presented to the people as the remedy for all

then presented to the people as the remeay to the diseases of the body politic!

Let the Courier look to its own household. A party that is united upon no principle but that of eternal hatred to the guarantees of the Constitution eternal hatred to the guarantees of the Consitu-tion of its own country, must live in perpetua fear of the doom that is certain to overtake it. Let the Courier and Enquirer look to itself .- Wash ington Union

How frightfully admonitory !

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1855.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. WEST BROOKFIELD, Sept. 9, 1855. DEAR MR. GARRISON: In the last LIBERATOR, YO

nquire whether there is to be a Woman's Rights Con tion in Boston on the 19th inst., and ask why the Call has not been sent you. Such a Convention is to be held, at the time specific

above, and how the Call has failed to reach you, I do not know. Surely, the paper which first claimed for the race equality of rights, irrespective of sex, as of color, is the most fitting medium through which to an nounce such a Convention-and it is probably only an eversight that it has not been sent you.

This opportunity may, also, as well be taken to re-nind your readers of the National Woman's Rights Convention, which will be held at Cincinnati, on the 17th and 18th of October, when a large delegation from he East ought to be present.

Very respectfully, LUCY STONE.

Since the above letter was in type, we have re ceived an official notice of the meeting, which we are assured was duly forwarded to us, marked in a newspaper, but it did not meet our eye. It is as follows :-The Convention will be held in Boston, on WEDNES-DAY NEXT, Sept. 19th, at the Majonaon Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., -the first session beit free to all. Tickets for the remaining sessions may b had at the office of the Una, 15 Franklin Street, at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the door. RALPE WALDO EMERSON, LUCRETIA MOTT, LUCY STONE, AN-TOINETTE L. BROWN, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and many other eminent advocates of the movement, will be present, and give interest to the proceedings. It is understood that the Convention will be in session two days We are sure it will amply repay all those who shall b present at its proceedings. As this is the first Convention of the kind ever held in Boston, the novelty of the occasion, as well as the fame of those who are to l among the speakers, cannot fall to insure a large atten-

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused to rrant the release of Passmore Williamson. Judge Lowrie concurred in the decision, although he differed from the others in some of the views of the case. Judge Knoz-dissented from the decision.

Judge Black read the decision. The ground taken

, that the Court has no jurisdiction to warrant its nterfening with the judgment of the Federal Court : that such Courts have exclusive power in deciding cases of contempt, and this Court could not go behind the record to ascertain the fact whether the commitmen was legal or not.

Judge Knox, in his adverse opinion, contended that the District Court had no jurisdiction to issue a warrant of hubeus corpus in the first place, and that Williamson was guilty of no crime in refusing to answer it. He also urges that the power to issue a writ of habeas cor

On reading the decision of the Court, it is apparen throughout that it is made in a partisan, pro-slavery spirit, akin to that manifested by Judge Kane, and therefore is undeserving of any consideration. How long is judicial tyranny, almost without a parallel, to be allowed to keep in prison one of the worthiest citi zens of Pennsylvania, who is guiltless of wrong, and with 'a conscience woid of offence toward God and to ward man '? It ought to work an entire revolution i

We are glad to see that, at the recent Republica State Convention held at Pittsburgh, (which was ad dressed, among others, by Judge Jessup, and by Messrs John A. Brigham, Joshua R. Giddings and L. D. Camp bell, of Ohio,) it having been proposed to substitu the name of Henry M. Lloyd for that of Peter Martin as candidate for the important office of Canal Commis

Rev. Mr. Aanon, of Montgomery county, moved to amend the amendment by striking out LLOYD's name and inserting that of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. (Pro longed cheering.)

Mr. AABON was called to the stand, and addressed the convention. His speech was one of great force and eloquence. In concluding, he said, by the nomination of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, the party would please God

Williamson to serve, he being in Moyamensing prison Voice-We will take him out !

Mr. Aaron-There ought to be a principle in breasts of the men of Pennsylvania, which would make them march to Philadelphia with no arms but those the God of nature has given them, and tear down that prison, until not one stone would be left upon another This remark, uttered with much enthusiasm, three he convention into a burst of excitement, and was re

ponded to with cheers and prolonged approbation. Some gentlemen suggested that Gov. REEDER's DAU e substituted in place of WILLIAMSON. Decided out o rder, as there were already two amendments.

Mr. BLAKELY, of Butler County, proposed the nam of Hon. CHAS. C. SULLIVAN, of Butler. Ruled out of

Mr. BLAKELY moved that the whole business be lai n the table, and that the Convention proceed to nomi nate a candidate viva roce. Lost.

Mr. McClune moved to postpone for the present .-

Loud cries for ' vote on PASSMORE WILLIAMSON ! The amendment to the amendment, (substitution Villiamson for Lloyd,) was carried amid immense ex

citement and loud cheering.

The amendment as amended was then adopted. Dr. Gazzam moved that PASSMORE WILLIAMSON ow unanimously nominated as the Republican Candi

late for Canal Commissioner. Adopted. Three deafening cheers were then given for Passmo

WILLIAMSON.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

We understand that this veteran friend and advocat f freedom is to be in Massachusetts as early as the first Friday in November, having engaged to lecture ome three or four towns in the State; and that he will doubtless consent to address the people in a few mor towns, if desired to do so, before his return home. W. trust he will have many applications made to him, and that he will try to comply with them to the extent o his physical ability ; for, though he does not go as fa as we see duty in our own case demands, we honor his for all that he has done and perilled (and he has don and perilled much) in his place at Washington, in manly endeavor to humble the pride and to destroy th supremacy of the Slave Power. It will give us much pleasure to receive any applications for his service

CAPE COD AWAKE

The annual Aufi-Slavery meetings at Harwich, o Saturday and Sunday last, were attended by so large ncourse of persons friendly to the cause, from the va rious towns on the Cape, as to exceed the capacity of the spacious and beautiful Exchange Half to contain them. It was a most cheering occasion. The princi pal speakers were Wm. W. Brown, Loring Moody, An toinette L. Brown, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison; and the best spirit prevailed. The unavoidable absence of Mr. Phillips was very generally regretted, and the people desire to hear him at his earliest convenience. A liberal contribution was taken up to defray expenses, and in aid of the Anti-Slavery treasury. The proverbial hospitality of the Cape was most abundantly displayed to all from abroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. APPAIRS IN KANSAS. It is announced, by telegraph, that Gov. Shanno

seor of Gov. Reeder.) arrived at Westners (the successor of Gov. Reeder,) arrived at Westport (Kansas,) on the 31st ult., and was serenaded in the

evening! He made a speech, in which he said he re-

gretted to see the disposition manifested in certain parts of the Territory to nullify the laws (1) of the late (cut-

throat) Legislature! He regarded that assembly legal

(!!) and its Laws BINDING, (!!) and he should exert

his authority to enforce them !! HE WAS FOR SLA-VERY IN KANSAS !!

If this telegraphic despatch may be relied upon, (and we fear it can be, to the letter,) then it is the announce

ment that the President and his Cabinet have resolved

the American government (as formed by our fathers)

into its original elements, and seized the reins of abso

rages and murderous enactments which have been per petrated by the armed bandits from Missouri, who have

We have just had a visit from S. N. Wood, Esq., the

intrepid editor of the Lawrence (Kansas) Tribune,

who is spending a few days in this city. Notwithstand-

ing the dark clouds that hang over it, he is sanguin

that Kansas will be a free State-an opinion which we

lament not to see well-founded. Come what may, he

is prepared to stand at his post, and resist (as he thinks the settlers will resist) to the last extremity the

transformation of that Territory into a Slave State.

Those who want an out-spoken anti-slavery paper from

Kansas will do well to subscribe for the Tribune

which of course needs all the support that can be given

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The recent appiversary of this Society at Alliano

thio, appears to have drawn together a great con

and constantly increasing interest in its operations .-

were of the most radical character. The doctrine of

South. All other issues are worthless. The Ohio Bu

Our Anniversary has passed off with quite its usual

interest. The meetings were well attended. Those of Sunday were immense. Pashably not less than for

thousand persons were present—some have estimated the number as far greater. At all events, there was

an immense audience of earnest listners, besides those who came for other purposes. A few representatives were present from adjoining States, and a number from

mote counties of Obio.

To the people of Alliance and its vicinity, the Aboli-

tionists are greatly indebted for their good arrangement and liberal hospitality.

ment and liberal hospitality.

The speaking was plain, practical and powerful. We do not recollect ever to have heard the impracticability and absurdity of the attempt to establish freedom by

union with slaveholders, made more impressively manifest than by Mr. Foster's irrefutable logic and effective appeals to the consciences of the upholders of this Go-

And the effort was not lost. They writhed under it

consciences, and in their zeal to do 'something,' thrust in their ballots written over with concessions to the slave masters of fifteen States to continue their in-fernal oppression, yet the faithful protest against the

at this Convention, will not-cannot be in vain. I

cannot, if truth be not powerless to move man's moral

The Convention was favored with a most happy and

impressive address from Miss Mary Grew of Philadel-phia, a faithful friend of the slave. Other speakers also earnestly and ably advocated the principles of the

Society.
Among them were Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, Jame

NO BIBLE POR THE SLAVES.

offers of a donation of fire thousand dollars had be

Anti-Slavery Society, towards supplying the colored

population, bond and free, with the Bible; and those

by the orthodox clergyman in Harwich, who seemed to

regard Mr. Brown as wild in making it, but who was

Resolved, That C. P. Grosvenor, Arnold Buffum, Lew-

ture not being accepted by the Bible Society :--

slaved brethren; therefore,
Resolved, That we carnestly entreat that Society to

request its auxiliaries to see to it, that every colored family in the United States be furnished with a copy of

the Bible, and renewedly extend to that institution the offer of five thousand dollars towards the effort, on the

The above is the way in which the funny editor

the Post tells the story of the outrage upon Mr. Pardee
Butler by the border ruffians of Kansas. It is barely
possible that some of the readers of that paper may
think the lynching of a man for daring to exercise the
right of free speech is a matter of some gravity, but no
matter—the Post must have its joke.—Boston Journal.

The Boston Post, all of whose editors, we believe, a

indebted in a greate or less degree, to President Piere for their daily bread, in an article on the 'New York

Now, as to the repeal of the Nebraska act, both the

sections of the democracy are agreed; toth are opposed to a repeal of this law.

Are they ! Will the Post please rafer us to the r

orl?-N. Y. Evening Post.

Whereas, the American Bible Society regards itself as

imself Wilder in denying it.

in New York, in May, 1834 :--

fers were declined. This statement was contradicted

The resolutions adopted, and the discussi-

gle says :-

HE PROGRESSIVE LIFE OF SPIRITS AFTER DEATHas given in Spiritual Communications to, and with Introductions and Notes by A. B. Child, M. D. Boston : Published by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street

We believe in 'the progressive life of spirits after death,' but not in spirit literature, such as we find i this pamphlet. Take a sample :-

"Tis on the chords of love we'll play to attune the soul to harmony; for 'tis only on the chords of love we make sweet, heavenly melody. And with the song oi love we'll go to the shades of sin and error, and invite sad souls to come to God. " " "We'll go, because we love to go, and do our Father's will; we'll go, and lovingly we'll go, and lake the hand of misery; we'll go to barren spots; we'll go to the downcast and low-ly"—&c. &c.

lute power, in a manner as daring as it is perficious; for it is sanctioning and sustaining all the villanous out-The whole pamphlet is in the same ridiculous, sent ental, trashy style, no matter who the 'spirit' is tha professes to communicate. One of these spirits assume to be Lightfoot, the highway robber who was executed essession of that Territory, and are treating the bone fide settlers therein as base serfs, to the overthrow many years ago at Lechmere Point. This is his mod of all their natural and constitutional rights. Governor Shannon, as the tool of the Stave Power, is equal to the nce of any act of ecoundrelism demanded at

"Twas winter in my soul. Long autumn days of so row carried me to dreary storms and icy chills; as sweeping winds blew back to me the cold death ech 'Twas ocean sorrow mine; 'twas bounding waves. little dancing bubbles floated on the dark, deep, curre tream of life. . . 'Twas a tempest life; 'twas a das ng. dark existence; 'twas a damning life; 'twas hellish life; 'twas a frightful, fettered life; 'twas direful, dismal life; 'twas a hideous, howling life twas a miserable, maniac life, my life.'

Lightfoot's life was no doubt a very wretched or ut we absolve him from all participation in this atempted description of it. Another communicative spirit is De Soto, who firs

discovered the Mississippi river. He also indulges the same 'high falutin' style—as follows:—

* Celestial magnets drop around me; Bre-flashing james dart around me, and immortal currents force me on; eternity's tide flows in, and waves me heavenward; majestic thunders peal along the way; swift thoughts like lightning, flash forth in the clouds, and full eme like lightning, flash forth in the clouds, and full emotion falls like showers. Uncertainty enfolds me; like maddened waves I leap and splash round rocks of danger. I ride in the whirlwind; I fall in the embrace of giant tornadoes. Bound on, ye flowing cuerents; splash down, great moving cataract of thought; I float along the surface. I do not come in little rills, in blossoms of the valley; my spirit wants the ragged cliff, to kies the stars. But for galling, cursing memory, I might be a meteor, gathering diamonds into my spirit-gems, polished by the motion of eternity'!! course of people, ' from far and near '-showing a vital No Union with Slaveholders' is manifestly sinking deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people, and ripening for a glorious secession from the blood-stained

Samples of spirit-poety are also given. Thus :-

Bright mosses cling . To falling boughs ; Bright angels come In sorrow's hours."

'Then let us go, no longer stay,
We'll put one flower there;
Let's go, let's go, no longer stay,
We'll raise for him a prayer.'

I lift the curtain from the soul, I ask the spirit to centrol, And in its arms my spirit fold, And bless.'

Now, we believe in soul-annihilation, rather than in such a 'progressive life of spirits' as is indica-ted by such feeble effusions. We marvel that any one eanable of the least discernment, can deem them wor thy of publication, or accept of them as emanating from the spirit-land. They are so obviously the offspring of and resisted, yet felt some doubts of the correctness of their position. And though most, or all of them may, as they doubtless will, satisfy their doubts—quiet their the same brain, - acted upon in some inexplicable manner, it may be,-that no intelligent mind, in a healthy condition, can receive them as from any other source Still, we attribute to the medium nothing worse than self-deception, under an influence which needs a satiswrong, and the stern demand for uncompromising jus-tice, which the Western Anti-Slavery Society uttered factory solution.

> THEORY OF NUTRITION : The Treatment of Disease, Philosophy of Healing, without Medicine. By LAROY SUNDERLAND, Author of 'The Book of Human Nature,' ' Book of Health,' 'Book of Psychology,' &c. &c. Boston : Bela Marsh, 16 Franklin street. 1855.. pp 216.

Mr. Sanderland professes to give, in this volume Barnaby, Aaron M. Powell, Henry C. Wright, and others. E. Pardee, Esq., of Wooster, was the principal advocate of Republicanism, and a Rev. gentleman whose name we cannot now recall, was the champion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. he fruits of thirty years of toil. In it he attempts to show that pure, perfect nutrition is health-imperfec nutrition is disease ; that instinct is the cause, nutrition the means, and life or health the result. . The true vis medicatrix natura (curative principle) is, therefore, in nutrition always." This accords with a In one of his recent lectures at Harwich, WILLIAM declaration recently made to a class of medical students Wells Brown stated that, some years ago, repeated by Dr. Campbell, physician in chief to the Philadelmade to the American Bible Society by the American

Nature, nature cures diseases, gentlemen. Never forget that. When you get into practice, and begin to prescribe largely, you will begin to overlook that fact, and to think that you yourselves and your medicines cure. As soon as you do so, You begin to KILL'

Take the testimony of the late Dr. James Jackson on this point :-

Mr. Brown told the exact truth, as will be seen by 'But our poor pathology, and yet worse therapeu-ties, shall we ever get to a solid bottom? Shall we ever have fixed laws? Shall we ever know, or must we he following extracts from the proceedings of the Aerican Anti-Slavery Society, at its first anniversary ever be doomed to suspect or presume? Is perhaps to be our qualifying word forever? Do we know, for example, in how many cases such a treatment fails for the one time it succeeds? Do we know how large a proportion of cases would get well without any treatment, compared with those which recover under it? Tappan, Theolore S. Wright, Simeon S. Jocelyn, muel J. May, E. M. P. Wells, and Beriah Green, by Thomas Jefferson said-

Samuel J. May, E. M. T. Proposition of proposing to the American Bible Society to raise the sum of \$20,000, for the purpose of supplying every colored family in the United States with a Bible, on condition that this · I have lived to see the disciples of Hoffmann, Boer the United States with a Bible, on condition that this Society will pledge the sum of \$5000 towards that object, provided the American Bible Society will undertake to carry the measure into effect in two years.

The Committee on application to the American Bible Society reported verbally, that they had performed the service allotted to them, and met with an apparently favorable reception, the resolution they presented having been consigned to the Committee on Distribution. have, Stabl, Cullen, and Brown, succeed one another, like the shifting figures of a magic lantern; and their fancies, like the dresses of the annual doll babies from fancies, like the dresses of the annual doll babies from Parie, becoming, from their novelty, the vogue of the day, and yielding to the next novelty their cphemeral favors. The patient treated on their fashionable theory recovers in spite of their drugging. The medicine, therefore, restores him, and the doctor receives new courage to proceed in his experiments on the lives o his fellow-creatures. . The reception of the resolution was only 'apparently

favorable '-nothing came of it. So, at the next an-Dr. B. Rush, who stood at the head of the professi nual meeting of the American A. S. Society, in May, in Philadelphia for many years, declared in one of his 1835, renewed action was taken upon the subject, as public lectures as follows :--

'I am incessantly led to make an apology for the instability of the theories and practice of physic; and those physicians generally become the most eminent, who have the most thoroughly emancipated themselves from the tyrunny of the schools of physic. Dissections daily convince us of our ignorance of visease, and cause us to blush at our prescriptions. What mischief have we done under the belief of false facts and false theories? follows, but with the same abortive result-the over-We have assisted in multiplying diseases; we have done more, we have increased their mortality. The art of healing is like an unroofed temple, uncovered at the top, and cracked at the foundation."

offer of five thousand dollars towards the effort, on the condition proposed the last year, and that a committee of seven be appointed to communicate this proposal to the Managers of that institution at their present session. This resolution called forth an animated discussion, but was at length passed by an unanimous vote.

Mr. Birney strongly advocated the measure as calculated to do great good, especially in regard to the States of Kentacky and Tennessee, where no legal restrictions exist against the distribution of the Scriptures. If the work could be done in those States, other States would follow the example. And who should do this work, or attempt it, but the American Bible Society? The assumption of it by a different Society might justly be called an attack upon the Bible Society, but the offer to bear a part of the expenses, surely, could not be so regarded. There is much that is suggestive and useful in this volume, whatever may be the dissent from its peculiar theory-a theory, however, very plausibly sustained, and, as the extreme of the pernicious system of drug-ging, unquestionably promotive of health and life.

CHEMISTRY FOR BEGINNERS. By Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Anatomy in the New England Female College. Second Edition. Boston : Crosby, Nichols and Co. This is a very nest manual, expressed in clear an

The following persons were appointed by the chair simple terms, and embodying much information in to constitute that committee: Lewis Tappan, Rev. S. J. May, Ebenezer Dole, Thomas Wright, Rev. Duncan Dunbar, James G. Birney, and John Rankin. small compass. Beginners in the study of chemistry will do well to possess it. Obliging.—The people out West were kind enough to point out a tree to an unpleasant neighbor, on which they intended to hang him.

RESULTS OF PROBLETTION IN CONNECTICUT; being Sp cial Returns received from every County as to the Effeets of the Maine Liquor Law ; containing Contribu tions from the Governor and upwards of fifty Clergy men, Judges, Editors, and Private Citizens. Editer by Henry S. Clubb, Secretary of the Maine Law Statistical Society. With Portraits of Rev. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. John Pierpont, and a Map, showing the Extent of Probi bition in the United States. New York : Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 308 Broadway. 1855.

This is the long title to a truly valuable pamphlet wing, by an appeal to facts and figures, that the laine Liquor Law has been highly beneficial in its open tions in Connecticut, and doubtless equally so wherever it has been as actively enforced. It is for the enemies of that Law to show, if they can, that these facts and

figures are not reliable; and that License is befigures are not This they will hardly attempt to Their appeals are to the prejudices and passess of a ignorant and deprayed, rather than to demonstrate evidence, which alone can settle the question. We have evidence, which arouse that the advocates of Principal place too great reliance upon it; that they are is to ger of relying more upon legal force than upon legal ger of retying and reformation; and that there is growing tendency in the temperance rank to be moral suasion as scarcely worthy of consideration to as auxiliary to the law-whereas, the real fact is the as auxiliary to the legitimate product of moral man Be careful, teetotallers, not to put your cart being horse, nor to substitute the effect for the care

OLIE; or, THE OLD WEST ROOM. The Westy at West and the Weary at Rest. By L. M. M. Nev Int. Published by Mason Brothers, 28 Park Roy, 186

The contents of this volume of 525 pages, [viid The contents of this stand to no less that in is handsomery printed, eight enapters, called in an unpretending style, tel vi considerable skill of delineation. It will prove us considerable said of defineation. It will prove us, tertaining book for the household. The anonymous tertaining book for the great world of art, a rule tong sometimes forms a pleasant contrast to the stately a sions around it: so, like some cottage among the sublier palaces of the great thought-world, was this way framed; not to display any intricacy, mystery, o aplarity of plot, but with the hope that, to sent her. dimmed eye, a few buds of beauty, a few green men. ries might spring up and twine around the Oil Be Room, and no asphodel hide among the leaves." For sale by Sanborn, Carter and Barin

COME CUT CORNERS : or, the Experiences of a Comvative Family in Fanatical Times: involving as Account of a Connecticut Village, the People va lived in it, and those who came there from the Co By BENAULY. New York : Mason Brothers, 23 Per Row. 1855. pp. 456.

This story pertains to American life. Its sense is in American cities and villages, and its moral is American moral. The name of its author has not ben revealed to the public, and we know not to when he attribute it. It is remarkably unique, racy, hancon pathetic, and has many graphic delineations and that ling passages. Every character in the work is shape and distinctly drawn. Its object is to help along the cause of Temperance. Throughout, it reminds my the genius of Dickens, and is not unworthy of is pa Whoever begins it, whether old or young, vid mile through, and regret that it is not twice as relations. Like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' it is all alive with interes; and, like that unrivalled book, must have non thu an ephemeral popularity. On our last page may le found its introductory chapter.

EQUITABLE COMMERCE. We have received a real namphlet, entitled ' Equitable Commerce: a proped for the abolition of trade, by the substitution of excitble exchange ; with full plans and details ; in a see of papers communicated from the spirit-life. (2) h professes to be published under the director of the New England Association of Philanthropic Connecialists'; but when, where, or by whom this tescition was formed, we are not told. There is, hower, a suspicious autocracy in its provisions; for it china that at the head of it there must be 'a grand, lesfag. harmonious, quiet, cultivated mind. He must set us grand organizer. His directions must be constants deserved. At his command, persons must p; r his bidding, they must come : copying, as it sen, the Grand Central Mind of all minds !- : One might mind, and only one, governing absolutely the whiteterprise, corresponding to the Divine,-silenting il bickering, -he alone ruling without votes, the neural of all he surveys '! This represents the position of the present Czar of Russia. We are next told that 'fis Leading Central Mind has (already) been designed to control the organization-[designated in what casner ?] and may be consulted at the Association's Ross. 365 Washington street, Boston, where persons introded are invited to call.' There must be some antihallucination about this movement, pertaining to ans one in the body, or out of it.

We have received the Sixth Annual Report of the Female Medical Education Society, and the Ser England Female Medical College. Having tales is gratified to observe its growing prosperity, and to see it announced that now, after a long and severe strage with popular prejudice, 'the best of men and the met, excellent, women are its friends and parons; the public pr ss is almost universal in its favor; may medical journals and medical men are giving it their influence; legislative bodies have investigated is claims, and sanctioned them by acts of legislation; ini few persons now venture openly to oppose so reaseable and desirable an improvement in the condicte of semen, and in the customs of society, as it is the sign of this association to effect.' This is indeed profes. The credit for all this is mainly due to Dr. Sansi Gregory, its Secretary, who, as its founder, has displayed a zeal and perseverance worthy of the highest curmendation. We learn from the Report, that about Sundred pupils have been connected with the College who have come from all the New England and seven of the other States, and are widely scattered is the mission of usefulness. Many are extensively empired in obstetric practice; one, in this city, having attended above five hundred cases in the past five year, at with a success that cannot be surpassed, if equaled ! the most renowned professors of the art. The Colin is located in Boston. Public lectures to ladies, es planiological and sanitary subjects, illustrated by the sepratus of the College, are delivered by Prof. Wa 5. Brown, at the rooms of the institution, 274 Washing ton street.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

We most cordially endorse the following complied to Messra. Money, Onen & Co. of this city, paid by the Boston correspondent of 'Frederick Douglast Ip-per,' in the last number. As long tried friends of the cause of the oppressed, and of reform in its siles scope as men of integrity and honor in their bastes operations—they are worthy of the widest and met li-eral patronage; and we are glad to learn that some is attending the skill and enterprise which they are to hibiting in their peculiar branch of industry. Perila ers from abroad cannot do better than to call and de amine their stock in trade.

amine their stock in trade.

'Last Sunday, we accepted an invitation from or every teemed friend, Mr. Reuben H. Ober, to attend as Join Slavery meeting at 'Liberty Grove, Greenwood, E. Slavery meeting at 'Liberty Grove, Greenwood, E. Clark, John Stephenson, and Dr. J. S. Rock. The dr. Clark, John Stephenson, and Dr. J. S. Rock. The dr. Clark, John Stephenson, and Dr. J. S. Rock. The dr. Clark, John Stephenson, and Dr. J. S. Rock. The dr. we found plenty of warm hearts, and a lecter rost comfortably filled. This compensated for the chillies of the westher. Our friend Mr. Ober, and his smidd of the westher. Our friend Mr. Ober, and his smidd wife, gave us a hearty welcome in their mansion, which by the way, is not only romantic in its construction but in its location. Meesrs. Nichols, Clark and finden, were the speakers in the morains; in the shift dook part. The meeting was a pleasant one, as we received encouragement and aid from their decembers.

self took part. The meeting we received encouragement and aid from their each sions.

We are proud to have such a man as Mr. Ober, we gives so much of his time and means to the Astropery movement. He is of the firm of More. Ober every movement. He is of the firm of More. Ober every movement. He is of the firm of More. Ober every movement. He is of the firm of More. Ober every movement in this city: and the only house that Britannia ware, in this city: and the only house that we know of, that employs a colored man as clerk. Morey, too, is a practical man, and has a heart at soul worth envying. We are not acquainted with the other member of the firm, Mr. Smith, but we are so sured that he is both good and true. Let our anisatively friends sustain each other, and when the first on East to make their tall purchases, not forget Messon. "A word to the wire is sufficient."

EF Don't fir et the number, and sicces to al those who deserve it!

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ABOLITION OF THE SMITH AND ALL OTHER SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS. At a special meeting of the Board of School Committe, Tuesday afternoon, (called, it was understood, to at upon this especial matter,) the attendance being at spen 1005 Special squarer, of Ward 6, offered the foltent preamble and resolves,—the portion in brackets best subsequently added as an amendment :-

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whereas, By a recent act of the Legislature of this wherest, by a reseme act of the Legislature of this assessed in, the several towns and cities are re-ied to admit into their public schools all children of set to admit into their public schools all children of table age and qualifications, without distinction in ref to color, thereby rendering any further provi-tor the separate maintenance of the colored child-of this city unnecessary and inexpedient; there-

Lived. That the school now existing in Joy street, Reduct. That the school now existing in yoy street, and designated as the 'Smith School,' together with the Primary school and the school for special instruction of connected therewith, [and all other schools,] being the tretunive clucation of colored children, by disconnect and abolished; and that the Secretary be connected and abolished; connect and accuracy, and that the Secretary be freched to inform the reveral persons recently elected a tember in said school, that their services in that apacty full no longer be required by the city.

Mr. Hanaford, of Ward 1, was in favor of the order, but he would move to amend it by adding the small separate school in Baldwin place.

Mr. Turbury had no objection to so doing. Dr. Back, of Ward I, asked if the school alluded to is Saldwin place, had not now more white children in g this colored, and if the school was not needed?

Mr. Hanaford said his amendment was predicated and the facts as they existed during the previous year. He had, however, other objections to the school-the non was small, the accommodations limited, and the pary given, the same as to a teacher with a large sheel. He thought it better to abolish the school at sect, and be rid of the prejudice attached to it.

Mr. Tuxbury said he would accept the amendment sel add to his order in the proper place the words, and all other schools.'

Mr. Day, of Ward I, thought this an important mat-He deemed it the better course to maintain the shed for emergencies. The colored children were now provided for. Hence, he did not see why anything furthe need be done, so long as the law was observed.

Dr. Cornell, of Ward 10, was in doubt as to what wall become of the bequest of Abiel Smith, if the whol were abolished. He would like to know if the many would not revert to the heirs.

Mr. Turbury said the law which required the abo-

Bring of the colored school gave the parent, or next friend of the pupil, in case he is not admitted to the general school, a right to a suit at law. The colored prents had entirely abandoned the Smith School .-There was but one child in the Grammar department, asi only a few in the subordinate departments. The parents were determined to have their children go to he sublic schools, and had made application for the prose. The will of the late Ablel Smith did not regire that the colored pupils should be taught in that dentical school. It provided solely for their education, and that could be given them as the Committee might perify. The amount of the legacy was now only about 000; and the income less than \$300 per annum. The sees afforded by the school-house were greatly needel and could be used to advantage.

Mr. Newell, of Ward 9, thought as the colored childrea were new provided for in the schools generally, the Smith school had better be at once abolished, es recally as it was the common expression that the com pay of the colored children was preferable to that of elrish, and the latter children they had to take whether ther would or not.

D. Brek did not see that the so-called Smith school wells abolished; all that was required was, that its istinctive character as a separate school be abrogated. Mr. NEWELL asked if the Smith school was not abolshel, what would become of the colored teachers. He

thought the abolition must take place. Mr. Houses, of Ward 7, doubted whether, the color el teachers being elected for a twelvemonth, they could disposed of in so summary a manner as proposed by the order. He questioned whether, a contract having been made with them for their services, their positions could be abolished, without their having a just claim against the city for damages. He doubted the right of the city, aside from the courtesy of the act, thus to

Mr. Hunnand, of Ward 6, said the Bowdoin and Phillips schools were now more than full. Applications from the colored children for admission there had to berefused, because they were not qualified. The primaty schools could not well receive them, because they, to, are overflowing. They will not go to the Smith school because it is a separate school. The city is obliged to make provision for the education of these dildren, or else itself becomes liable for damages. flaring no other premises to accommodate the numbers seting instruction, the Smith school building must be sed. This cannot be, while the colored teachers are Mained there, and while it retains its name, there a prejulice against sending white children there. assmuch as there are few or no scholars now in the building, it seems foolish to keep the house vacant, while the room is so much wanted. Let, therefore, the school be at once abolished ; and if the legacy can be Moured to the city in any manner, after the school is abolished, let it be done ; if not, then let the city lone it. The plan of the Committee of that district is to take a class of white children with a white teacher, from the Pallips' school, and locate it in the Smith school build ing. This would break the ice of prejudice against the school, and others would not object to entering. The class thus to be located are all whites, with one excepion. By this, and other contemplated transfers, room would be obtained in that building for an intermidiate and primary school, and all objection to the character of the school be at once removed.

Mr. Haxaronn said the legacy could be applied to the precural of books and stationery for the colored routh, and thus the design of Mr. Smith be carried

Ber. Mr. Howe, of Ward S, said the principal of the Snith school, Mr. Paul, had scarcely made his appear the since the vacation. He understood his services would not be required. The Committee wanted the school-room accommodations the building furnished. Children were idle in the streets for want of the rooms,

place inelf in a false position by not adopting the order. he colored people, in effect, had already abolished the shed, themselves. The name should be abolished as will as the school. If this was not done, the prejudice of the last forty years against the school would not be Macred. It had been clearly shown that the legacy of Mr. Smith would not be lost to the city by changing the thanster of the school. The bequest was not at all acsensed with the school-house, simply with the educahen of the children. He remembered when he first visbel this school, seventeen years ago, under the instructon of Master Forbes. There was then reading by cas of colored girls superior to any then heard in any other school in the city. The colored parents had long wied for the abolition of the school, and when they and that could not be done, they asked for colored lacters. This was done, but still the school deteriohad. Those of the parents who were able, sent their chiltren to private schools. The school has virtually bew become defunct. It would now be absurd to refase to pass the order.

Mr. Urnan, of Ward 5, was pleased with the favor the order had received. He had visited all the schools a the district, and found there was not absolutely room neigh to accommodate all the pupils that desired ad-nission. One teacher had refused thirty, while pahats complained that their children were not taught from personal inquiry he was able to say there was no teneral dissatisfaction at the introduction of the colcost children into the district schools. If the Commitbe could use the Smith school-house as they desired but only room would be obtained to accommodate all the rebools in the district, but the last vestige of preju Street, Boston.

dice against that school would be removed from both whites and blacks. By putting the class from the Phil-

portant consideration what became of the fund, and how the city would transfer to the city would be the city would transfer to the city would be th the city would stand affected towards it, if the school was given up. If the school is abolished, does the order save the legacy harmless? He believed the heirs would contest the will, and claim the money. He wanted only o do a safe thing, and would prefer to have the opinion of the City Solicitor on the point before taking action He would move to refer the subject to a committee of five, to report at a subsequent meeting.

The Mayor read the bequest of Mr. Smith, as it not exists, showing that the principal was only about \$4700, a portion of it bearing five per cent. interest, and that the income was less that \$300 a year.

ommodations for the pupils.

Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Ward 2, hoped the Board would act definitely that afternoon. The Committee want more room. It is very clear the legacy is not connected with the school building, solely for the education of colored youth. Hence, it can be used for books, clothing, &c., to further that education. On the other hand, it was equally clear, that if the colored children did not attend that school, the legacy could not be used.

The question was then put on Mr. Bates's motion to refer the subject, and lost-8 to 30.

Dr. Haskins called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the order. He wished to place his name on the record, and supposed others desired the same. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Into less than 1,300 are under treatment, and the mortality in Norfolk, during the last twenty-four hours, was between 40 and 50. 25 deaths had occurred on the part of Main street embraced between Hall's corner and the City Hotel, and the bodies were unburied in consequence of the want of coffins! yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Holmes wished to be excused from voting. He was not clear upon the legal points involved in the proposed order, and on this account should prefer not ecord his name. Request refused. Dr. Connect wished to be excused. He did not so

why the order was necessary. The school, it was said, was defunct. If so, let it die without being disturbed. Request refused.

One or two other gentlemen wished to be excused but the Board refused.

Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, on giving his vote, said he should have preferred a reference of the subject to a committee The result was as follows :-

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Blagden, Bradbury, Buck, Clark, Cudworth, Drake, Fabyan, Farley, Foz, Gould, Hall, Hanaford, Haskins, Holbrook, Hooper, Howe, Hubbard, Jarvis, Lyman, Miller, Mills, Newell, Norton, Palmer, Plummer, Rolfe, George Russell, Lebaron Russell, Shaw, Skinner, Stevens, Tuxbury, Upham, Ware, Wilbur, Willard, the Mayor—38.

Nays—Messrs, Bates, Cornell, Day, Holmes, Leonard, Soule—6.

So the Order was adopted. To conclude the bu ness, Mr. Tusnuny offered the following additional Orders, which were adopted without opposition :-

Ordered. That the committee on the Bowdoin school at one fell swoop. trict, be a joint committee with full power to organize a new primary school; and a new school for special instruction, in order to provide for the increased number of applicants in those Districts consequent upon the discontinuance of the schools heretofore existing for

the exclusive instruction of colored children.

Ordered, That the subject of providing for the instruction of colored children of the city in reading, writing and arithmetic, be referred to the several district committees, with authority to admit said children into the several schools now established in their particular districts, in all cases where they can properly be accommodated; otherwise, to make such other suitable provision for their accommodation as may, in the judg-ment of said district committees, be deemed most advisment of said district committees, be deemed most advis-able—meaning and intending hereby to comply with the condition contained in the will of the late Abiel stables have been made use of in accordance with the Smith, whereby the income of the legacy left by him may be secured to the city for the purposes for which

Thus has the last remnant of caste schools been a bolished from the face of the Commonwealth !

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT DARTMOUTH The tribute bestowed upon Mr. PHILLIPS in the following letter is well merited, but its appearance in the

respondent of that paper.) is a little remarkable :-NEW YORK, August 10, 1855. most distinguished of the anti-slavery gitators of the North is Wendell Phillips, of Bosto He has rare acquirements, and abilities really brilliant.
As an orator, he stands first in New England. He has the highest excellence of a public debator—that of sin-cere, earnest conviction of the truth of his opinions, however erroneous in fact. His manner, sometimes forcible and fervid, goes never beyond or above his matter. His style is clear, equal, elegant, and emi-neutly scholar-like. Except an occasional smack of nently scholar-like. Except an occasional annual New England, his pronunciation is as pure as his enunciation is distinct., His gestures are as graceful as the motion of branches, swayed by a summer wind. He has a fine, fair face, and a form well shaped. His stature is tall enough for grace, and the proportions of

New England, his pronunciation is as pure as his enunciation is distinct. His gasters are as graceful as the motion of branches, wayed by a summer wind. He has a fine, fair face, and a form well shaped. His stature is tall enough for grace, and the proportions of his figure harmonize.

Recently, on the occasion of 'commiscentil' at its fine face, and of 'commiscentil' at its fine face, and the preparation of the charter of planting of the charter of planting of the planting

Westward, Ho! Singing our songs of freedom, O.'

THE HUTCHIRSON FAMILY (Judson, John and Asa,) left on the 10th, via Saratoga Springs, Utica, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago.

SPIRITUALISM. The new Exposition of Spiritualism on a neatly printed sheet, by Joseph TREAT, of Ohio is for sale at the Bookstore of Bels Marsh, 15 Franklin

THE YELLOW PEVER AT NORFOLK

whites and blacks. By putting the class from the Philips school, under the care of Mr. Colcord, into the building, the character of the school is at once changed. Another class would slide into the racant place in the Phillips school, while room for two subordinate schools would be secured in the lower part of the Smith building. He hoped the Board would allow the abolition of the school.

Mr. Barra, of Ward 6, said, that although it doubtless was true what had been said relative to the expediency of abolishing the Smith school, yet it was an important consideration what became of the food and how rapidly moving past my house, conveying the dead now rapidly moving past my house, conveying the dead now rapidly moving past my house, conveying the dead

PROMINENT CITIZENS FALLEN .- Affliction and des PROMINEST CITIENS FALLEN.—Affliction and deso-lation are in all our houses. Where mansions have not been vacated, the shafts of Death are plying their un-ceasing work. On Friday and Saturday, Messrs. J. G. H. Hatton, Teller of the Farmer's Bank, Ignatius Hig-gins, Teller of the Virginia Bank, Dr. George I. Han-son, Rev. Anthony Dibrell, pastor of the Granby street Methodist Church, A. Ferret, first clerk of the Ex-change Bank, Wm. H. Garnett, Assistant in removing the sick to the Hospital, were among the gallant vic-tims of the Destroyer.—Norfolk Argus, Sept. 3.

The Norfolk Herald of the same date says : As our paper is going to press, we hear that Wm. Mr. Tuxburr and Dr. Haskirs, of Warl 3, made some remarks as to the importance of at once acting upon the question, to meet the necessity for future action, to meet the necessity for future action. It is a martyr in the cause of humanity.

Richmond, Sept. 2 .- Wm. C. Shields, Esq., founde

and for many years editor and proprietor of the Nor-folk Courier, and Wm. B. Cain, E-q., proprietor o Cain's Hotel, Union street, Norfolk, both died here last night of yellow fever. The disease was undoubtedly contracted in Norfolk, although both of deceased had been here for several days. STEAMER CURTIS PECK, Sept. 3, 1855. We regret to learn that the fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth is not less malignant in its type. Perhaps not less than 1,300 are under treatment, and the mor-

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Norfolk on the morning of Sept. 1st, says:

The case of Mrs. Walter F. Jones, who died on Thurs The case of Mrs. Walter F. Jones, who died on Thursday, was truly a melancholy one. She was the widow of Walter F. Jones, deceased, former Postmaster of this city, and the mother of Passel Midshipman Walter F. Jones, Jr., who died at the Naval Hospital, a few days since. She had seen her son, in the very bloom of manhood and with bright hopes before him, suddenly stricken down with the fever, and after a desperate struggle of but few days' duration, laid low in the cold subtract of death. Next she was called to the bedside mbrace of death. Next she was called to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Robertson, who was the wife of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Robertson, who was the wife of Joseph H. Robertson, Esq., one of our most prominent and justly distinguished lawyers. With a sister's love and a sister's devotion, she stood at the bedside of her relative, and ministered to her wants through several long days and tedious nights. Death at last came to the relief of the fever-scorched patient, and Mrs. Jones was called upon to mourn the loss of a sister as well as a son. With a heart well nigh crushed out with grief, at the carnest entreaties of friends, she made green, and was on her way. preparations for a northern tour, and was on her way to the steamer's wharf, when the unmistakeable chill made its appearance, and the fever claimed her as in victim. She returned to her home, and was stretched upon a coach of pain, from which she never moved until her lifeless form was placed in the narrow coffin and carried to the now rapidly filling cemetery. Three

The Plague Fly.—On Sunday morning, the fly known as the 'plague fly,' appeared in Norfolk. It is a flat insect, with black back and red belly, and has very large wings. In Portsmouth they were so thick in the streets as to annoy persons walking, and induced them to place a covering over their faces. The appearance of this fly is generally considered a good omen, as it is supposed to devour the malaria.

Burying the dead.—The City Council of Norfolk have

appointed a committee to superintend the digging o trenches at 'Potters Field,' in which to bury the dead as the mortality is becoming too great to admit of bury ing them in the usual manner.

Vehicles for Physicians .- Dr. N. C. Whitehead, the

proclamation.

Lack of Coffins.—We learn from a private letter written by Ex-Mayor Stubbs, that on Monday there were fifty corpses lying without coffins to bury them.

Animals Attacked.—We learn that the epidemic ha extended to animals, and dogs and cats are found lying about dead, with unmistakeable evidences of the plague, such as bleeding from the nose and mouth

The Southside Democrat reports the death of Me New Orleans Bulletin, (though from a New York cor-

> A Norfolk correspondent of the Dispatch says : It requires a greater amount of moral courage to re main from day to day, and face the invisible destroye main from day to day, and face the invisible destroyer who attacks in so many insidious and protean forms, than to bear the shock of twenty pitched battles. It any one wishes to see the picture of 'destruction and death' in its most sorrowful form, let him take a walk to our Potter's field any morning before seven o'clock. He will then see numbers of coffins scattered promiscuously on the ground, emitting a most horrible effluvium, left there the previous night for interment the next morning. next morning.

> The Norfolk Argus has the following paragraph :-Our Condition.—We have now about 7,000 people

The following persons are among those reported as dead this morning:

Mrs. Starke, wife of Capt. Starke; W. Sylvester, son of Dr. Sylvester; A. Ferret, book-kreper of the Exchange Bank; Robert Ballance; Mr. Wright, of the firm of Webber & Wright; Mr. O'Brien, the undertaker of the firm of O'Brien & Quick; and many others. A number of negroes have died within the last few hours.

Leculd give the names of many prominent citizen.

few hours.

I could give the names of many prominent citizens who must die, but I will forbear, trusting in God that some will recover, as many have who were given up by physicians and friends.

Many noble spirits, men of wealth, who could leave the city, having no business to detain them.

the city, having no business to detain them here, will stand by us to the last, and aid the sick and the dying, regardless of their own safety. Truly, your friend,

From the Romney (Va.) Intelligencer. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW A . DEAD LETTER.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW A CASE IN POINT.

About eight or nine years upo, a negro man, belonging to Cape Join 69. Harmers, of Hardy county, ran off only have been also appeared to the property of the property

upon the South.

The question is a home one to our citizens. The United States have passed a law to enable them to re-United States have passed a law to enable them to re-cover their fugitives—that law has been rendered 'null' and void.' Last week five slaves escaped from this county. If these slaves can be found North, even then, though the law orders their recovery, yet, the people North refuse to carry it out! What then remains for the South to do? Are we to remain in a confederacy with a people who respect not our rights of property, —who refuse to obey one of the best laws of the Union?

A HORRIBLE CASE OF DEPRAVITY. STERLING, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Aug. 30, 1855.

Our usually peaceful town was thrown into a state of terrible excitement this morning, by the perpetration of a deed which strikes a chill of horror to every heart. A boy by the name of John Fitzgerald, with the deliberation of a fiend, put an end to the lives of his father, eration of a fiend, put an end to the lives of his father, mother and youngest brother. The family had retired to rest, with the exception of the criminal, who had been quarrelling with his parents, and had refused to go to bed, but lay down on the floor in the kitchen. Towards morning he arcse and took an axe, went into the room of his parents, where at one blow he nearly severed the head of his father from his body.

He then attacked his mother, who raised her head, and after four or five blows are not which recent

and after four or five blows, any one of which seemed enough to accomplish his object, he succeeded in kill-ing her.

He then went into the next room, where his brother

James, a boy of fourteen or fifteen years old, lay sleep-ing on a lounge. He struck the boy on the face with the axe, making a fearful gash, and breaking his jawbone; with another effort be cut higher up into the cheek of the child. By this time the remaining broththe falling of James from the lounge. He hastened out of the recess in which he slept, (for it was in the same ADELINE H. HOWLAND, ELIZA A. STOWELL,

room.) and was met by John, who pointed to his parents' chamber and said, 'There is a man in there.'

Patrick saw his brother James on the floor, weltering in his blood, and wild with fright he flew to the door and made his escape, and alarmed the neighbors James O'Neal was the first man to reach the scene of

the horrid butchery.

The boy was still living. He had struggled around the room, had been to his mother's bedside, and seem ed to Roomize O'Neal, and cried 'Take me away take moto your house.' He literally bled to death The neighbors gathered in, and overwhelmed with hor ror, they gazed on the fearful spectacle—the now sense-less and dying boy, with his clothes completely drench-ed in blood, while the same fearful color dyed the floor over which he had walked in his agony, and the dead parents in each other's arms in that bed now soaked in

their own gore.

And there stood the murderer—a fine looking boy o between seventeen and eighteen years. He expressed some concern, but the impression of his guilt was too strong with that awe-stricken crowd for him to excite any sympathy. During the whole day till the arrival of the coroner in the evening, the greatest confusion prevailed; people were pouring in from all parts of the country. The unhappy boy has confessed his crime; but wishes to implicate others—their names not being given publicly, we will wait the result of the ex-amination to-morrow evening.

Republican of Aug. 23d say:

We understand that three children were killed, in The labor of these sales falls heavily upon a few. We

the upper part of this county, on Friday last, by light-ning. They were caught in a storm, and were hurry-ing homeward. We have not understood whose they

Walsh, of the National Gazette newspaper, died at Philadelphia last week, against 79 years. He was SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY D. GRAW, President of the Parent Educational Society, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

The Burlington Massacre.—Another of the Euphemia Cochrane, Susan W. Haywa

victims of the recent casualty at Burlington died on Friday, Mr. Fisk, of Middletown, Conn. He leaves a widow and ten children. Mrs. Gillespie was sinking fast at the last accounts, and could not long survive.—There are still twenty of the invalids remaining at

week from his tour of four months in the West. He re-turned through New Hampshire and Maine, and walk-ed down Mt. Washington on Monday. During his tour he visited every free State in the Union, except California, three of the slave States, Kentucky, Ten-nessee and Missouri. He is in excellent health and spirits.

Wednesday, from a visit to Maine and Vermont. Within six days he traveled 840 miles, and made seven speeches, occupying in all some twelve hours. On Monday he started for Michigan, and will be absent two or three weeks.

The City's Shame .- From the Auditor's report of the city expenses for the last financial year, just issued, we copy the following:

* Burns* Case. Extra expenses of maintaining the peace of the city during the trial and surrender of Authory Burns, a fugitive slave from Virginia, \$2727.60.

The submarine cable lost off the coust of Newfoundland, cost \$75,000, delivered at Port au Basque, including insurance freight, &c. It was fully insured in England. Forty miles had been paid out, and when it was cut the vessel was within twelve miles of St. Paul's. It is thought that a part, if not the whole of it may be recovered. Thirty four miles of cable were left on board the vessel, the weight of which was 190 tons.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

us now. Every product of thought, taste, industry skill, is available. We would make it widely understood, that the rariely upon our tables is never so great as is desirable, and especially that the supply of articles in the line of stility 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 inexperience, 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 individua account with Slavery. Let none dream that they have no concern with it, or that they can hold a neutral po-

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 ef fort 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 friend from abroad, and would ask of those ladies in our own city, who have hitherto remembered our Refreshmen

sition. All loss which Truth and Justice suffer, al

withdrawal from the service of Love and Freedom, is so

Table, so generously, a continuance of their valuable contributions to that important department. SARAH H. EARLE. ABBY W. WYMAN. SARAH L BUTMAN.

OLIVE LOVELAND. HANNAH M. ROGERS. and MARY HIGGINSON, of Worcester. 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, MARIA P. FAIRBANKS of Millville.

NANCY B. HILL of Blackstone, ABBY B. HUSSEY of Lancaster. LOUISA F. HALL of Upton, SUSAN B. EVERETT of Princeton, ELIZA HOWE of Princeton.

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee, filled with a onsciousness of the great work yet to be done in arous ng this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of slavery, and of the peculiar importance of the present crisis, would again call upon all lovers of freedom and especially upon those of this community, to aid them in swelling the success of the coming Bazaar, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October Three Children Killed .- The Macon (Ala.) 24, 25, and 26. All kinds of produce, goods or money trust the many, this year, will be ready to share the toil by liberal contributions and hearty sympathy Friends at a distance, intending to send boxes, must Lavaca, Texas, was waited on by a number of citizens, not long since, and invited to leave town. He was accused of harboring and concealing a slave woman, and he accepted the invitation.

William H. Fry, founder, with Robert truth by lecturers, agents, newspapers, conventions and tracts.

> REBECCA WATSON, MARY M. GUILD, EUPHEMIA COCHRANE, SUSAN W. HAYWARD, CORNELIA SHOREY, LUCY S. BLACKWELL, SARAH ANN ERNST.

> Address, SARAH OTIS ERNST. Cincinnati, Ohio are of Luke Kent, Main street, between 5th and 6th,

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR. The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slave

friends of Abington, desire to call the attention of all persons interested in the slave's redemption in this and the neighboring towns to a Pair, which they propose to hold the first week in October next, in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

In the prosecution of this work, we ask the aid a coperation of all who value freedom and hate oppres sion. From all such, and for this end, we solicit do tions of money, useful and, fancy articles, children' clothing,-in short, any thing which the minds friends may suggest as next and saleable.

Donations for the above object may be forwarded either of the undersigned, as may best suit the conve-

nience of the donors.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E. M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass.

EMELINE M. RANDALL, VENA CHAMBERLAIN, HARRIST L. RANDALL, LUCY J. WHITING, ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD, ANNA FORD, THAIS BATES, SARAH FORD. SALLY H. POOL. BETSEY SHAW, AUGUSTA M. DYER, RACREL SHAW.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Eighth Annual Term will commence Wednes-day, Nov. 7, 1856, and continue four months.

PROPESSORS . Exoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Med-

icine 4 John K. Palmen, M. D., Materia Medica and General

Therapeutics;
WM. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery;
Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children;
Henry M. Comp, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence;
WM. Symington Brown, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicol-

MARY R. JENES, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fee to each, \$5-total, \$25, the fultion being reduced one half on account of aid from the State a

Free Scholarships—Forty of these are provided by the Massachusetts Legislature for the different Counties of the State.

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

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

GENERAL CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLITI-CAL ABOLITIONISTS, AT BOSTON,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 23d, 24th and 25th, 1855.

Oct. 23d, 24th and 25th, 1855.

[By appointment of a similar Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., in June last.]

The undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements appointed by the 'Central Abolition Committee,' are authorized by said Committee to invite a General Convention of 'Radical Political Abolitionists' in Boston, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th and 25th, 1855, for the purpose of discussing the illegality and unconstitutionality of Slavery, and the power of the Federal Government over slavery in the United States.

Also, to provide means for propagating the sentiments and advocating the measures of 'Radical Political Abolitionists,' and, if judged best, to organize for that object,

A NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY.

A NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY. Among those expected to be in attendance and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tap-pan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. C. Matlack, A. G. Beman—the undersigned, and others, pan, S. S. Joseph, C. Matlack, A. G. Beman—the undersign.

C. Matlack, A. G. Beman—the undersign.

William Goodell,

Jas. McCune Smith,

Com. of Arr.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Michigan Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, September 29th, and continue its

sessions two or three days.

We invite to meet with us at that time, all friends of we invite to meet with us at that time, all friends of human progress—all who show their faith in God by lives of personal purity, and a hearty devotion to the welfare of their fellow-men.

Oppression in all its forms, and the prevailing evils of the day, as slavery, war, intemperance, the wrongs of woman, ignorance, superstition, &c.—subjects which claim the thoughts of all sincere philanthropists, will properly come before this meeting for discussion.

properly come before this meeting for discussion.

We confidently expect some eminent speakers from abroad to be with us on this occasion, and to take part in our discussions, among whom are C. C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Henry C. Wright of Boston, Mass., and

thers.

THOS. CHANDLER, ISAAC G. MOTT,
EMELINE DE GARMO, PHEBE H. MERRITT,
JACOB WALTON, Jr., LUCINDA FULLER,
ABIGAIL LAPHAM, SAM'L D. MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE

PRIENDS. The next annual session of the Ohio Yearly Meeting

The next annual session of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Salem, Columbina Co., Ohio, commencing the 22d of September, to continue three days.

All persons, without regard to creed, sect, sex, color, position or location, are invited to attend and co-operate in discussing all questions connected with the welfare of man, and assist in promoting such instrumentalities as tend to elevate fill in their relations to the universe. ESTHER HARRIS, Scienkis.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

In accordance with a vote of the last National Wo-man's Rights Convention, held in Philadelpha, the next Convention will be held in Cincinnati, on the 17th and 18th of October next.

In behalf of the Central Committee,

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY WM. W. BROWN, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Friday, Sopt. 14.

South "Scituate, (Town Hall,) Duxbury, South Scituate, (Church Hill,) Tuesday, 4 23. Pembroke, Sunday, eveg, " 23. Hanover, South Hanson, Tuesday, N. B. The Sunday meetings will be held through the day; others also may address them.

In behalf of the Society,

LEWIS FORD.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give an Address in UPTON, on Sunday afternoon next, Sept. 16.

WANTED. Colored girls wanted for family work. An industrious girl can obtain a situation in an up-blatery sewing department in a neighboring city. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR LYCHUMS WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in the New England Female Medmy and Chemistry in the New England Female Medical College, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' respectfully intimates to lyceum committees that he is prepared to receive applications for the delivery of his new lecture, 'Transcendental Physiology,' or for short courses of lectures on Chemistry and Physiology.'

Address, Prof. W. S. Brown, 274 Washington street,
Beston

DIED-At Jamaica Plain, 7th inst., of consumption BEORGE WASHINGTON AMES, of Portsmouth, N. H., 62. At Belgrade, PEASELEE MORRILL, Esq., 88, father of

5000 Copies Sold in Two Days,

My Bondage and My Freedom. BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

One Vol., 12mo., 464 pp., Illustrated. Price, \$1.25. WHY SO POPULAR?

It is the Work of an American Slave, Therefore excites American Sympathy! Every line and letter are his own, And it is a Volume of Truth and Power! It tells the earnest, startling truth, Without ranting or madness! It addresses the intellect and the heart! Every free Press chants its praise, Every free Voter will read it.

And every Bookseller supply it. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers. 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesce st., Auburn.

School for Young Ladies. THE subscribers will open a School for Young La-dies, in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next. The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben, Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers,

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth,
INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester,
Boston, August 10, 1855.

POETRY.

THE NORTH AWAKE BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Now joy and thanks forever more ! The dreary night has well nigh passed ; The slumbers of the North are o'er, The giant stands erect at last.

More than we hoped in that dark time, When, faint with watching, few and worn, We saw no welcome day-star climb The cold grey pathway of the morn

Oh, weary hours ! Oh, night of years ! What storms our darkling pathway swept, Where, beating back our thronging fears, By faith alone our march we kept, How jeered the scoffing crowd behind.

How mocked before the tyrant train, As, one by one, the true and kind Fell fainting in our path of pain !

They died-their brave hearts breaking slow, But, self-forgetful to the last, In words of cheer and bugle-glow, Their breath upon the darkness passed.

A mighty host on either hand Stood waiting for the dawn of day, To crush like reeds our feeble band !-The morn has come-and, where are they?

Troop after troop its line forsakes, With peace-white banners waving free, And from our own the glad shout breaks, Of . Freedom and Fraternity !

Like mist before the growing light, The hostile cohorts melt away : Hurrah !-- our foemen of the night Are brothers at the dawn of day

As, unto these repentant ones,

We open wide our toil-worn ranks, Along our line a murmur runs, Of song and praise and grateful thanks. Sound for the onset! blast on blast! Till Slavery's minions cower and quail ! One charge of fire shall drive them fast,

Like chaff before our Northern gale ! Oh, prisoners in your house of pain, Dumb, toiling millions, bound and sold ! Look, stretched in Southern vale and plain, The Lord's delivering hand behold!

Above the traitor's pride of power, His iron gates and guarded wall, The bolts which shattered Shinar's tower Hang, smoking, for a fiercer fall !

Awake ! awake ! my Father-land, It is thy Northern light that shines This stirring march of Freedom's band, The storm-song of thy mountain pines.

Wake, dwellers where the day expires ; Your winds that stir the mighty lake, And fan your prairies' roaring fires, They're Freedom's signale !-wake ! awake !

STANZAS FOR THE TIMES. BY RICHARD REALF.

Out upon the craven worship Of the grandeur of our time; Out upon our little greatness, And the Age's mock sublime ! Out upon the brainless braggarts, Who are boasting evermore Of the world's emancipation From the thralling gloom of yore !

What is Mind-save when it giveth Wider blessings, deeper good ? What is Love-but that which liveth For a human brotherhood? Who among us all is holy, That 'himself' is but a name? Whose the soul so meek and lowly, That it never dreamed of fame ?

Does no leper robe in purple-Sits no villain on a throne? Lives no Divés in his present ? And is Lazarus unknown? Spurns no one a mighty thought? Passion-reason-impulse-feeling-Do they guide us as they ought ?

There are seething hells of torment, Where the worm that pever dies, Revels in the writhing madness Of the doomed one's agonies : There are fields of crimson horror, There are Golgothas of wee: And a surging Sea of Sorrow Meets us wheresoe'er we go.

Sycophants still sell their manhood, Human things still cringe and crawl; Purse-proud Beggary still jostles Thread-bare Merit 'gainst the wall ; But life's carnival moves onward To the music and the mirth ; So the underliving madness Seemeth as of nothing worth.

Out then on this bellow worship Of the grandeur of our time; Out upon our little greatness, And the Age's false sublime ! Whose breathes the breath of boasting, He is traitor to his trust;

. He alone who, toiling ever, Painteth nevermore, is just.

IMPLORA PACE. Up to the silent Heaven the cry ascendeth, Bid war and tumult cease ! "

Solemnly with the midnight winds it blendeth, " On earth let there be peace ! " Too long have yonder holy moonbeams glistened O'er fields of strife below :

Too long have yonder starry watchers listened To sounds of war and wee. Too long, in waiting at Bethesda's portals,

The spirit's troubled wing, To heal earth's turbid waters, hapless mortals Have lingered, wearying.

Bid that six thousand years of bloody story Suffice life's mighty book ; Unfold one pitying page of peaceful glory Where scraph eyes may look !

One snowy leaf, whereon recording Angel, With Truth's own ray may write Deeds sympathetic with the great Evangel, All pure and kind and bright.

Oh ! dove of peace, as once in record olden, Brood o'er the surge's breast ; Spread wide thy 'silver wings and feathers golden,' Till all be hushed to rest!

Oh! printless footsteps, once at midnight stealing O'er stormy seas at will, Walk on the billowy waves of human feeling. And bid them ' Peace, be still !'

ANALYSIS OF 'MAUD,' THE NEW POEM By reading the poem, you'll find it contains A queer sort of medley from Tennyson's brains e thoughts are quite joyous, and some are quite se And at times it would seem that the Muse had run mad You will find (after searching) gold, lead, dross and gem And beautiful flowers-without any stems. Quite.

SELECTIONS.

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

We give below the opening chapter from the unique omewhat remarkable work, entitled ' Cone Cur Connens,' a Temperance Tale :-It was bitter cold. So cold,-that in the

the sentry stars stood hesitating, shivering at their posts, afraid to leave before the coming of the sun, yet evincing by their chilly twinkle how readily they might desert; and turning, now and them a wistful glance toward their more Eastern brethren who had not become the sentre of the sentre who had made a sally out upon a passing cloud, caught it, and made a blanket of it on the spot.

So cald,—that on the surface of the earth below, the shivering snow-flakes hurried home.—
Some buried themselves in beds a thousand deep, to keep each other warm. to keep each other warm. Some hid away in sheltered nooks and corners, seeking a refuge from the freezing blast. The few, who at that late hour

were still without a resting-place, hurried along before the breeze, each striving with frantic zeal to forestall his brother in the warmest place. Poor foods! They knew not that they competed for destruction;—that the first pastime of the warmth they sought would be the dissolution of them-

So cold, -that the infant waterfall, in the petty So cold,—that the infant waterfall, in the petty brook that ran across the road, had pulled its loy coverlid fairly up over its babbling mouth, and thus snugged away in its bed, was singing itself with stifled lullaby to sleep.

So cold,—that the winter wind, although well used to run of errands most on shivery nights, could bear the tingling chill without no longer, but came airling, meaning round the bouse, such

could bear the tingling chill without no longer, but came sighing, moaning round the house, seeking at every crack and crevice an entrance, hoping to warm itself at the fire within.

So very cold,—that where upon the window-pane within the house, a valiant herde of well-armed dwarfs and fairies had marched forth with

armed dwarfs and fairies had marched forth with bold hearts, stout arms, and every style of magic shield and weapon to do fierce battle with some foreign foe, they had been stricken dead upon the glass, and stood there making idle mockery of war. The house itself, ensconced beneath a hill, and half wrapped up at all exposed points in drifted snow. looked sheltered. The cold wind sighed around it unheeded. The moon, simple-hearted creature, threw her rays upon it, striving in vain to warm the atmosphere which the sun at noon to warm the atmosphere which the sun at noon could scarcely raise up to the freezing point .one chimney a light cloud of smoke rose up. From one chimney a light cloud of smoke only sign which showed the dwelling was reposing

in a quiet sleep—not dead.

Not far beyond, stood another house no less quiet than the first. And following on, around a curve in the road, one came quite suddenly upon a cluster of dwellings forming quite a country village. Had they been a flock of sheep lain down to rest, they could not have huddled themselves together man invariants. to rest, they could not have hundled themselves together more irregularly and yet sociably. The village church, the patriarch of the flock, wearing the ancient token of leadership common among sheep, a bell, rested among his comrades. They thronged about him closely. In quiet confidence, in peace, in atmospheric coldness, but in social and moral warmth the village elections. in peace, in atmospheric contains and moral warmth, the village slept.

The house beneath the hill of activity and life. The little gate, as if conscious that the labor of the day was not quite per-formed, stood open still. From a window here and there, as from a bright, and wakeful eye, streamed rays of a warm light. Tied to a pos before the door stood a shabby gray horse—a doctor's horse—and at the door stood the doctor himself. Wrapped up in his great buffile coat, he looked like a huge cigar—not quite put out either, if one could trust the cloud of what looked like smoke, which issued from his mouth, or allowed himself to be deceived by the semblance of ashes

put on by the snow encrusted upon his cap.

The doctor opened the door, causing an agonized shrick of certain snow-flakes which had ensconced

shrick of certain snow-flakes which had ensconced themselves about its hinges, and went in.

Into an entry,—a little entry—one-third table, one-third door-mat, one-third front stairs.

Through another door, and into another room. A low studded room, with a brown ceiling and a yellow painted floor; with a bright wood-fire blazing in the huge stone fire-place, and a colony of cane-bottomed chairs about it; with an astronomical chart hanging up on one side, with gods and goddesses, lions, bears, serpents, scorpions, in general melee, and a perpetual almanac calculated for centuries, on the other, which no one knew how to use, and which consequently never indicated any thing to any body. A vase of crystalized grasses—a cold and cheerless ornament, stood on one end of the mantle-piece, and a pitcher and tea-cup on the other. The only person in the froom was a woman, who was stooping over the fire, shading her face with one hand, while she stirred some mixture, which she was preparing, with the other. stirred some mixture, which she was preparing, with the other. As the doctor entered the room, she raised her head, and showed a face very large, very round, and very red; this latter might have been the effect of stooping over the fire, not her natural complexion. She also exhibited an incip-ient whisker and symptoms of a mustache.

'Good evening, doctor,' said she, 'I'm glad you've come. You're needed.'

Her voice would have frightened a less cour-

ageous man than the doctor. It sounded so little like a lady, and so much like a bassoon.

Good evening, Miss Boggs, and the doctor.

As he said this, he walked up to the fire, drew up an old arm-chair, and put his enowy feet upon the andirons. He sat there watching the fire with and the analysis. He show was melted off, and its vain hissing and spluttering had ceased. He then got up, pulled his pantaloons out of his boots, and smoothed them down outside, unbuttoned his overcoat, took it off, laid it carefully over the back of the chair, unfastened his fur cap and put it on the mantel-piece, ran his finger once or twice through his hair, and brushed the snow from his bushy whiskers. All this with great deliberation. He then took a coat-tail in each hand affectionately, and bringing the ends before him pointing at the window, with his back toward the fire, he addressed himself to conversa-

'And how do you do, Mother Nancy?' said he 'Healthy,' said she; 'healthy. Allers healthy.'
It was a most astonishing voice she had. It seemed to pervade the whole room, and its resonance floated in the air after she had spoken, as

do the echoes of the ocean in a sea-shell.
'And what,' said the doctor, 'is the matter with Miss Provy ! Miss Provy!' repeated Mother Nancy. 'Lor' bless you! it isn't her.'
She looked up as she said it, with a slight smile in the corners of her ample mouth, and a genial

twinkle in her eye.
'Not Miss Provy!' said the doctor in surprise. Surely it can't be Calick.'
'Well, no! not Calick,' said she.

Who is it, then !' asked the dector. It's a woman,' said Mother Nancy, 'and

him for a ride, and of course he give her a ride as far as he was a going, and when he got here, about supper time, of course he brought her in and give her some supper, and then she wanted to stay here and sleep; and of course they give her stay here and sleep; and of course they give her a bed; the best room in the house too, bless 'em, a bed; the best room in the house too, bless 'em, or else they would not comprehend them, foreseeing a bed; the best room in the house too, bless 'em, if she was a crazy woman; and then they sent for me to come and nuss her, being both sick and crazy; and when I come and told 'em what the matter was, which I saw at once-t, being some experienced in such matters, they cent for you, and so both you and I are here, and I guess now that you know pretty much about it all that I or any body else does. There's Calick now,' continued she, as she heard the front door open and the noise of some one stamping the snow off his boots in the little entry. 'I guess I'll go and tell 'em the doctor's come.'

So saying, she took the mixture which she had been stirring, off the fire-place, and went into the sick room, shutting the door after her very gently.

Here could not comprehend the arguments et or else they would not comprehend them, foreseeing the practical results.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell has all the touching, beautiful eloquence which seemed sus generis to Miss Lucy Stone. The needed rest of a few months, and doubtless the harmony of her new relations, seem to have wrought well toward all her gifts. I have never heard her speak with more phraseology, and more simple, self-evident logic, than in this Convention. Surely her last days will be her best days! Many echoed this thought with pleasure as they listened.

Perhaps scarcely an audience could be gathered the practical results.

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some care. A thick fur cap, not taken off, but pushed back on his head as he entered the room, framed a frank and prepossessing countenance, browned with sun and wind, and now somewhat ruddy with the glow of brisk walking. It was one of those faces it is a peculiar pleasure to look upon, partly because its expression was genial, attractive and good, and partly because it betokened that simplicity and naturalness of disposition which is unconscious of observation, and makes no objection to being enjoyed.

'I've been a puttin' of your horse in the barn,' said he to the doctor, 'just for a shelter. It's too cold for any creatur' to be out to-night.'

'Thank you,' said the doctor, 'thank you. It will be safer. I suppose.'

THE LIBERATOR.

'Thank you,' said the doctor, 'thank you. It will be safer, I suppose.'
'Poor thing,' said Calick, nodding toward the door of the sick room, and at the same time drawing the chair which Miss Boggs had just left, closer to the fire, and sitting down in it. 'Poor thing! Think of her havin' been out to-night in it. She'd have been an icicle before mornin'.'
'It is a snapping cold night,' said the doctor. 'Awful,' said Calick.
There was a pause. Calick occupied it in picking up the falling brands, and throwing them over the luge back log.

the huge back log.
'What is it about this woman, any way!' said

the doctor at length. 'Who is she? What is she? Where did she come from? Where is she going to? I don't understand it.' Calick shook his head.
'Nor I,' said he; 'she's crazy. Crazy as

loon. Poor thing!'

'How did she come here!' asked the doctor.

'Well,' said Calick, 'I was a comin' up the road with a load of wood. When I was comin' over Cartrock's Hill, I saw this weman a walkin' up, and a stoppin' every now and then to sit down and rest a spell. She looked dreadful tired, I tell and rest a spell. She looked dreadful tired, I tell you. Well, she walked so slow that I caught up with her near by the guide-post up there, though my oxen ain't very fast walkers neither. When I came up opposite to her, she was a sittin' down again in the snow to rest. She'd a pretty face, and her dress was all snow, where she'd been a sittin' down. I never see such a distressed face. 'Come, come,' says I, 'this won't never do, to leave the poor creatur' to die in the snow.' So I 'Come, come,' says I, 'this won't never do, to leave the poor creatur' to die in the snow.' So I offered her a ride, which she took glad enough. So I fixed up a little place in front of the sled, and we went along. 'Are you a goin' far!' says I. 'Goin'!' says she. 'Goin'! goin'! gone! for a fortun' to John, my John. You don't happen to be acquainted with my John, do you!' says she to me. Well, I was kind of flustered by that; but I navwered that I didn't recollect him; and but I answered that I didn't recollect him; ar but I answered that I didn't recollect him; and then she begun a talkin' to herself. At first I thought she was drunk, but she acted steady enough, and didn't look to be drunk either. Pretty soon she broke out again all of a sudden. 'Did you know,' says she, turnin' to me, 'that I've got a fortun'! 'No!' says I, 'have you!' 'Yes,' says she, 'I've got a fortun'. He's got it now, but I'm goin' after it. A fortun'. A treasure. Where your treasure is, there shall your heart be also. He's got my treasure, but he shan't have the heart. He shan't have the heart. I'm goin' after He shan't have the heart. I'm goin' after heart. He shan't have the heart. I'm goin' afte it now! I shall get it again. You ain't seen m heart round any where, have you! 'No, 'says' Nor my treasure! 'No,' says I. 'Very good says she, 'then he 's got 'em. It's all right—he' got 'em—all right—right!' Well, she talked in

that way all the while.

Finally, when I got home, I told her I was goin' to turn in here, and she'd better not go an further to-night. Well, she said she guessed she'd turn in, too. Perhaps she'd find her treasure in here. So I brought her in. Aunt Provy managed to dry her clothes, and we give her some supper She kept a talkin' all the time in the same way about her treasure and her John, and has been ever since. She took to faintin' just after supper so we sent over to Mother Nancy to come over an nuss her, and she said what was the matter wit her; and then we sent for you. If you can fin out who she is or where she comes from, do.

The doctor made no reply, but leaning back i his chair, his feet on the andirons, sat gazing in-tently at the blazing fire, and playing with his bushy whiskers.
. H'm! Bad!' suid he, shaking his head dubi

ously.

He arose, and paced to and fro across the room He went to the windows, and rattled his fingers against the glass—came back again to the fire—took up his saddle-bags which he had deposited upon the hearth when he first came in—fumbled in them nervously, bringing out sundry ominous little vials—looked up at the little clock upon the mantel-piece, and compared his watch with it, cal-culating the difference to a second.

What a desperate hurry the little helter-skelter

clock upon the mantel-piece was in that night. It was a thorough-going Yankee clock. Yankee all clock that leisurely ticked in slow and measure tones, sailing through an ocean of silence to touch on the shore of a second. The little pendulum jerked itself back and forth in most desperate hurof a second. The little pendulum ry. Each second trod quick on the heels of its lecessor. They came running out of the future and into the past in quick succession. With its hurried 'tick, tick, tick, tick,' it said as plain as clock could say, 'Come—come—move on. Quick! Quick! Quick!

Well might your active spring exhibit some im-patience to the reflecting doctor; for on, his hand and skill to-night depends the beating of a feeble heart not yet wound and set to run like yours. 'Doctor,' said Mother Nancy, in a hurricane a whisper, opening the door just wide enough let the volume of sound through, 'doctor, we're ready for you.'

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

SARATOGA, Aug. 17, 1855.

The Woman's Rights Convention here closed yesterday, after a session of two days. It is an old prophecy, that the last shall be first. The last darling of mother and hobbyist is always an improvement upon its predecessors; but certain-State Conventions, which, on the whole, have me with greater success than this. Each meeting has been fully attended, half of them crowded; one evening, numbers were turned away for want

The longest and principal addresses of the Convention were made by Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. Both these ladies were radical and fundamental in developing the principles of the cause they advocate; and also in the incidental allusions to kindred reforms, and

the expressions of individual opinion.

Mrs. Rose is always logical, always eloquent. Well, no! not Calick, said she.

The smile made further encroachments on the was wholly equal to herself. The first evening she occupied mainly with the educational questions. tion. Many were ready heartily to endors she said, who were yet able deeply to regret that Well, said the dector, dryly, 'go on.'

It's a woman, continued Mother Nancy, 'that Calick picked up to-day on the road. She asked and others remark upon the different phases of him for a ride, and of course he give her a ride as the latter theme, if they could not find truth and

gently.

As she went out, the door through which the doctor had entered opened, and Calick Pease came in, evidently from the cold, for he seemed to be surrounded by a halo of cold air, and his hand felt like an icicle when he shook hands with the doctor.

He was tall and robust: but with a growing speaker as I have seen it sleen by the seement to see the surrounded by an all shoot and better the seemed to be surrounded by a halo of cold air, and his hand felt like an icicle when he shook hands with the doctor. He was tall and robust; but with a growing speaker at Saratoga, as I have seen it elsewhere stoop in his form, which indicated hard work and nor could it be expected. There were too many

growth of a State movement. Thousands of petitioners have asked for Woman legal equality and the right of suffrage. Our Legislature, though solicited again and again, has not yet taken measures to meet this demand, and we met together, in part, to consult about the best plan for furthering the wider circulation of a similar petition the coming Winter. 'And your petitioners will ever pray, means something with ua; as it is to be hoped our law-makers will learn, without wanting to be wearied with our much coming. Susan B. Anthony, the practical worker of our State—the 'Napoleon of the specific movement, as she was called to an important field of labor in the Old World—visited last Winter fifty-four counties in the State, and held meetings or conventions in them all. She will still labor on, assisted as we hope by a band of earnest helpers. I cannot forbear making some reference to Judge Hoag, a brave, noble old man, who has taken this cause so earnestly to his growth of a State movement. Thousands of petivisited last Winter fifty-four counties in the State, and held meetings or conventions in them all. She will still labor on, assisted as we hope by a band of carnest helpers. I cannot forbear making some reference to Judge Hoag, a brave, noble old man, who has taken this cause so carnestly to his heart, and has aided in many ways by so generous a self-sacrifice. Nor can I forget Mrs. Stanton, who has written and thought, and felt, and acted always vigorously and well; nor Mrs. Martha C. Wright, of Auburn, who presided at the Convention with so noble and quiet a womanly dignity; saying just the right words, and just enough of them, whenever the occasion prompted, commanding every one's admiration and respect nor others, whom time fails me to mention, but who are all held in grateful remembrance.

The deliberations of the Convention were broad and as deep as the ever beautiful and lovely

golden rule upon which they were carefully based. Good must have been done here. Elegant balls Good must have been done here. Elegant balls and rides rivaled us in gaining attention; but we felt that we were victors. Of course, various fashionables and notables are spending the time here, though we have met but few of them, and with the exception of brief walks, frequent sippings of congress-water, &c., and one delightful drive of the lake, given to our whole party by a wealthy and well-known Boston merchant who is favorable to everything progressive, it has been much work and little play. much work and little play.
We were here in fashionable Saratoga. Friends

in neighboring States told us it would be a superfluous waste of energy to think of influencing the elite of North and South in favor of these ultra, unpopular opinions. We did not believe it; we believe it less now! These people are not likely said, fought side by side with their white brethren, and helped achieve our independent existence as a nation, so do we now desire to walk side by side with our white fellow-citizens, and in common ble sunlight; but if I can read countenances, or with them enjoy those rights and blessings which may rely upon the judgment of others, there is much good ground here for sowing good seed. We know that our adversary, the evil genius of popular opinion, will be here also, and sow tares among the wheat; we expect that in most instance the target and heat will soon that the target and target and the targ es the tares and wheat will grow together, but we believe that the wheat will grow nevertheless, and that its influence will be really and widely felt.

that its influence will be really and widely felt.

'I am convinced of the justness of your claims; I truly sympathize with you, and wish to subscribe for your books and papers, but I am not ready to have my name mentioned, 'said one lady.

Nicodemus was a type man, and Mrs. Nicodemus a type woman. We have both here in Saratoga. Scores have been present at our meetings, whose position would have forbidden their attendance at home. For a like reason, genuine Saratogians have been exceedingly judicious in their patronage. We must accept humanity, even with its limitations. Poor humanity! Is it not growing strong enough soon to triumph over the service!

I have carefully observed and studied what are called the upper classes and higher circles of society, both in public and private, whenever good fortune has brought me in contact with them (which indeed has not been often); and it seems to me it cannot be gainsaid, that the thinking and (which-indeed has not been often); and it seems to me it cannot be gainsaid, that the thinking and feeling half, both ladies and gentlemen, are looking with more of yearning and hope toward our the says Mr. Parker sees God in everything. ing with more of yearning and hope toward our movement—with more dissatisfaction with the present system of things than perhaps any other one class—than even the intelligent, thinking women of the people, who have been supposed to be in circumstances to realize woman's false position in circumstances to realize woman's false position most keenly. So the Potiphars, and the brilliantwinged, little-headed male and female butterflies of life, whom nature intended to feed on vanities, precisely as the fairies are destined to live upon odow, and are satisfied—this large half of a not very large class feel more real and utter contempt this movement than any person or clique possi

bly can from among the masses. Our blunt manners and words and many repel them all; but there is an unmistakable, earnest respect manifested by the really cultivated aristocracy, and an amusing vulgarity, sometimes openly and absurdly course, but oftener seen through the delicate silver wire veil of gentility, which puts the question beyond cavil. Sensible gentlemen are weary of feminine tinsel, and sensi-ble ladies are tired of ambrosia, till a good many of the one are bitter and satirical at heart, and because of woman's present inferiority; while earnest inquiries, thoughts, aspirations, and almost purposes, are gaining ground in the souls of each.
It is from among the masses that we are to look
for the earliest leaders of an unpopular movement; but the thinking and refined, who have had time to study the truths and barmonies of life, can and will add perfection to the work, when conviction has ripened a little further, and been freed from doubt; and when, a few years hence, they are ready complacently to assert. We have always believed so,' we shall be able to smile back a quie answer. It is the truth, and will be the truth whether they or we now recognize it or no ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

From the Boston Evening Telegraph. THE MASSASOFF GUARDS. To the Editor of the Telegraph:-

Allow me to say, through the columns of your paper, in reply to an article in the Daily Adver The Count De Morny and General Changarnier tiser of Friday morning last, in reference to this Company, that they do not intend to assemble together unlawfully, or to go armed with unlawful and dangerous weapons, so as to bring themselves within the provisions of the statute referred to in that article. We have never intimated our intention to make a public parade immediately; we do not anticipate making such a parade this season. All the members of this corps are young men of respectability, and law-abiding citizens. We know what the law referred to allows, and what it prohibits, and have no desire to violate it that it prohibits, and have no desire to violate it on any particular.
On the eighth of August, I made an application

to the Governor in behalf of the Guards, for the loan of a stack of State arms and equipments. my letter, I stated that the Governor of Rhode and had made a similar grant to a company of col ored young men organized in the city of Provi-dence, and I also informed him that the arms and dence, and I also informed that the arms and equipments would be placed in the hands of those who would take good care of them, and of our ability to give such bonds as might be required. On the twentieth, I received his reply, in which he declined granting our request, founding his rea-ions upon the opinion of the Attorney General, contained in the following letter:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Bedford, Aug. 17, 1855.

To His Excellency HENRY J. GARDINER, Governo of the Commonwealth:
Sir: Yours of yesterday's date, covering a communication from Robert Morris, Esq., requesting of your accounty Agricultural Society.

points of antagonism between speakers and hearers; and therefore it was the better audience to speak to. There was something to talk at, and the effect was cheering. A sufficient amount of enthusiasm was however manifested, and there was frequently very hearty applause during the whole Convention.

The Rev. S. J. May and the Rev. T. W. Higginson were among the speakers. When woman pleads for herself, it is not strange; when men speak for her, it seems most noble—as it certainly is most unpopular in a Woman's Rights Convention. Pity to the woman who does not realize that she owes such a one a personal debt of gratitude!

Their words were full of power, as must needs be when they were fell of a beautiful fervor and strength of thought. Mr. Higginson, who came from a neighboring State to serve our Convention, has done this most effectively—as few others could have done it. Yet one who recognizes this cause as belonging not to sex or to section, but to the race, has no need of thanks.

Yet this Convention was the particular outgrowth of a State movement. Thousands of petitioners have asked for Woman legal equality and the properties of the color of the state of the united States.

The Act of Congress, making provision for 'arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia of the and Territory to be 'distributed to the Militia of the and Territory to be 'distributed to the Militia therein,' under such rules and regulations as they shall be by There is no Law of Massachusetts that prescribes any to the state of the several states and Territories in proportion to the effective militia in each, and by each State movement. Thousands of petitioners have asked for Woman legal equality and the state of the several states and Territories in proportion to the effective militia in each state of the several states and Territories in proportion to the effective militia in each state of the several states and Territories and

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

The Governor closed his letter to me by paying the following justly merited compliment to the colored heroes of the Revolution:— As a lawyer, the reasons assigned by the Attorney General for declining to accede to your request must, I think, be convincing, though it certainly seems as if the framers of our Federal Laws were too unmindful of the housers with which the colored citizens with of the bravery with which the colored citizens, side hy side with their white brethren, poured out their blood in the battles that initiated, prolonged and concluded, on land and sea, the struggle which sccured our independent existence as a nation.'

At a meeting of the Guards on Tuesday evening last, the correspondence above referred to was read, and though they deeply regret the refusal on the part of the Governor to grant their request, yet they are not disheartened. They now propose to raise by subscription an amount of money sufficient to purchase a stack of arms and equipments and hopefully trust, that the next Legislature wil pass an act, securing to them the desired charter Permit me to say further, that this Company i

not founded on caste; its ranks are open to all citi zens of good moral character, who may wish tenroll their names among its members. And a our fathers, during the entire early history of our common country, as Governor Gardiner has truly said, fought side by side with their white brethren, with our white fellow-citizens, and in common with them enjoy those rights and blessings which have been handed down to us by our revolutionary

and bear arms. No man dare question our right to meet in our armory to drill and perfect our-selves in the military manual. And I have no doubt of our right to make a peaceable public parade, whenever we deem it proper so to do.

The undersigned is authorized to receive donations from any of our friends that may desire to

aid the company in procuring arms and equipments. ments. ROBERT MORRIS, 17 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston.

> From the New York Christian Inquirer. · GOD IN EVERYTHING. BROOKLYN, August 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the Christian Inquirer: 'THEODORE PARKER is a polished Pantheist. He sees God in everything; in the flowers blushing at their own images, reflected from flowing streams; in the trees and in the stars, "the geometry of the divine

I found the above in a letter to a Richmond (Va.)

are doing immense mischief; for if people gen-erally saw 'God in everything,' and in every living being, there would not be so much miscry living being, there would not be so much misery and sin in the world. Is it not precisely because people don't generally hold such views, that there is so much lack of integrity, so much actual crime, such disrespect and indifference to the works of nature and to the rights of others! It seems to me, if the writer of the letter to Richmond saw. God in everything, he would not uphold slavery; for in the person of his slaves, he would see God-given capabilities for self-improvement and happiness, and would learn to respect the rights of the slave. It seems to me if people really held of the slave. It seems to me if people really held thoughts of God and of his power and beneficence more continually in their thoughts during their or-dinary week-day avocations, in their usual walks and intercourse with their fellow-men, that there would be a far pobler standard of virtue and mo rality than too generally prevails in the communi-ty. If we looked upon Christ as our brother man, ty. If we looked upon Christ as our brother man, and neither on the one hand as God, nor on the other as an indescribable being, neither God nor man, (as too many Unitarians hold him to be,) there would prevail higher views of man's rights, and

nobler deeds of charity and unselfishness than we are apt to witness. Religion would then become real, practical, and not a Sunday affair, as it is to a great extent. Mr. Editor, let me be understood; I do not belong to Mr. Parker's church, nor do I wish to give undue prominence to his views; but really I think it is high time that Unitarians should overcome this disposition to acquiesce in general denunciation of such views of God as are here referred to, and that they should not heat to to accept them for fear of being called 'Parker-ites.' It belittles them as a sect professing liberality to continue in such a position.

A number of colored gentlemen from the Court of Paustin I. have arrived in Paris as visitors to the Grand Exhibition. They have created no little sensation, as they are dressed in the extreme of fashion, and are attended by a numerous suite. They are admitted to the club dinner at the hotel, and mingle indiscriminately with the company at the Exposion, the Jardin d'Hiver, and other public places.

For It is stated in an anonymous manifesto from some of the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, that Gadsden, the American Minister at Mexico, has refused to pay over to Santa Anna the three millions of dollars, purchase money for the valley of Meailla.

years, living about two miles this side of Westfield, was walking upon the Western railroad track, near his residence, on Westnesday evening, the half-past five o'clock train for Albany came upon him unexpectedly, threw him about sixty feet, and killed him outright.

A parade of colored Odd Fellows is to take place at Reading, Pa., on Friday the 7th day of September. They have obtained the use of the Fair grounds of the Berks

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MAS

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELEN. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedele Comme

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM,

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-two meeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS,

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, History, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Music board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, asc of tetabooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calistenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, vagons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hoops and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissected games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleten weeks, same pointers).

EXTRAS.

(WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) Elements of Agriculture...... 160 Astronomy 59 double entry 56 Astronomy 20 Ancient Languages, each, 60 Modern 60 Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other branches, taught in the Institution, at reasonable prices.
For other extra branches, see Circular. ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR NISHED BY THE PUPIL,

(And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Car tille soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers et ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be phinj marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of chil All pupils must come provided with peece of the corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree be 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 REUIT-

ED. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full information please address the Principals.

March 30.

6m

Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284. WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 28 M Washington Street, avails herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting coestors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their factors.

IMPROVED METHOD OF

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

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, as it produces new hair where baldness had take

place.

Her chemical researches have developed an inimitable Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratua looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovang to complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commenting tself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands as pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, or at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 7, P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the flashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhert, which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

MOTORPATHY. DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Bound Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at North-Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Norhampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, vell known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mark He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 2th They will be happy to receive calls from their friends and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally at to enquire into the merits of his new system of trating diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively users from past experience that he can cure the worst cases of usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively sagrif from past experience that he can cure the wort cast of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which Motorpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remed. So confident is he of success in every case, having care some thousands without a failure, that he is willing it 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, patient, without charge, if he fails to perform seconds, to agreement. He has treated within the past year, to agreement and the second second fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which is the sick in the second seco though by far the largest institution for the sick in this sountry, has been found wholly inadequate for the secommodation of invalids seeking admission. He is not adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four ster adding to his already 300 feet front, a large for stry building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 \$\psi\$ of the Motorpathy is particularly sidapted to the cure-Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effect to all restorer of the constitution, from the effects of disaipation, indulgence and over-exertion. May form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cared by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases he long been practiced at this Institution. The success. long been practiced at this Institution. The success attending it has induced others to make it a speci-

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 its postage stamps; or it can be had of him at 26 cents. References :

References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills
Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samel
Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall,
Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mass;
Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barnet,
Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Vi. J.
B. Treadwell, St. Niobolas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tecktr,
Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Reventer, Broadys,
New York.

11

DR. H. W. MASON DENTIST,

286 WASHINGTON, near Bedford St., BOSTON.

DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental melicipt Boston, Aug. 1, 1855.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEAR-LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS for 1855—a pamphlet of 96 pages, just issued. Iten-braces—I, Minutes of the Meeting; 2, Its Testimonia (on the Evils of Tobacco, the Sin of Slavery, the Cause and Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of the lo-dians;) 3, Its correspondence, (including letters from and Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of its to dians;) 3, Its correspondence, (including letters from J. G. Whittier, W. L. Garrison, Paulina W. Davis, Rev. E. Buckingham, and others;) 4, Its Exposition of Settiments. Also, an account of the Dedication of the Longwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses by TheoLongwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses by TheoLongwood Meeting-House, and the Delights of Piety, and the other of 'The Relation between the Ecclesiastical isother of 'The Relation between the Ecclesiastical isother of the Religious Consciousness of the American People.'

Sold at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Phils Sold at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Pandelphia and Boston; by Thomas Curtis, 134 Arch stable Philadelphia; by Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton; and by Lewis Marshall, West Chester, Pa. Price, 15 cents ingle; 8 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The single; 8 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The single; 9 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The single; 9 cents, when prepaid, is 6 cents; postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 6 cents; postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, so any not prepaid, 9 cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any one who may order it; for seven three cents postage stamps.