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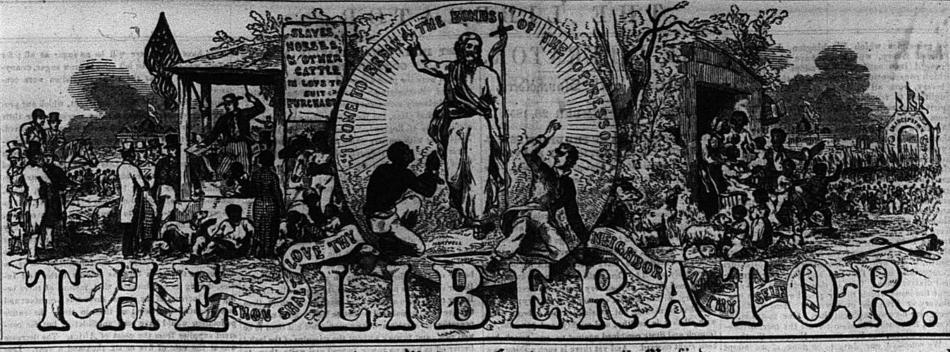
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the liver times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auperiod to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The billowing synthetic constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz.:—Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Figure Phillips

of the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of period question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholbers!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

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

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions To SECURE THE PERFETURY 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 PUCITIVE BLAVES - 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 staves—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 THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1108.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. THE BENEFITS OF SLAVERY-THE IN-JUSTICE OF THE NORTH.

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rietor of the s, at North-Xork, veil min disense, in disense, il be at the hor of March beir frievel fessionally or no f treating or my of the dively asserts rorst cases of which Mointe willing to add treat the run according e past year, in it is for the so-te four story by 40 feet. The cure one only effect of the so-te outy effect of the so-te outy effect of the are cared diseases has the success of the special property of the so-te outy effect outy effect of the so-te outy effect of the so-te outy effect outy eff

Entracts from the volume, entitled 'A Soura-Side THE OF SLAVERY, Or, Three Months at the South, in 1851, by NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.

To see slares with broadcloth suits, well-fitting minicely-ironed fine shirts, polished boots, gloves, subrellas for sunshades, the best of hats, their cabellas for sunshades, the best of hats, their coar aren with their blue coats and bright butters, in the latest style, white Marsollies rests, white pantaloons, brooches in their shirt bosoms, and chains, elegant sticks, and some old men leanpid chains, elegant sticks, and some old men leaning on their ivory and silver-headed staves, as repetable in their attire as any who that day went in the house of God, was more than I was present to see. As to that group of them under the tres, had I been unseen, I would have followed by impulse to shake hands with the whole of then, as a vent to my pleasure in seeing slaves with all the hearing of respectable, dignified Chris-Some slaves are owners of bank and railroad

stares. A slave woman, having had three hunand dollars stolen from her by a white man, her and dollars stolen from her by a woite man, her mater was questioned in court as to the probability of her having had so much money. He said that he not unfrequently had borrowed fifty and a hadred dollars of her, and added, that she was always very strict as to his promised time of pay-

Astrong public sentiment protects the person of the slave against annoyances and injuries. Boys and men cannot abuse another man's servant .-Wrongs to his person are avenged. It amounts in many cases to a chivalric feeling, increased by a many cases to a chivalric feeling, increased by a mose of utter meanness and cowardice, in striking r isulting one who cannot return insult for in-sult, and blow for blow. In Georgia it is much safer to kill a white man

than a negro; and if either is done in South Car-

It is well for themselves that the blacks do not have the temptations which the liberty of testifyhave the temptations which the liberty of testifying against the whites would give them. While
they are thus restricted by law, for obvious reasons, from giving testimony, their evidence has its
just weight with juries, when it is known.

Prevention of crime among the lower class of

society is one striking feature of slavery. Day and night, every one of them is amenable to a masto If ill-disposed, he has his own policeman in his owner. Thus three millions of the laboring class of our population are in a condition most favorable to preservation from crimes against so-

It must follow of necessity, that a large amount of crime is prevented by the personal relation of the colored man to a white citizen. It would be a at to some of our immigrants at the north and to society, if government could thus prevent er reach disturbances of the peace through mas-

ters, overseers, or guardians. me consequence of the disposal of the colored a to individual control is, the absence of mobs. That fearful element in society, an irre-sponsible and low class, is not found at the South. treet brawls and conflicts between two races o aboring people, or the ignorant and more excitahis portions of different religious denominations, are mostly unknown within the bounds of slavery. Our great source of disturbance at the north, jeal-

Roman Catholic laborers, is obviated there.

There is another striking peculiarity of southern society which is attributable to slavery, and is while the colored people are superstitious and ex-ciable, popular delusions and fanaticisms do not erail among them. That class of society among in which these things get root, has a substitute is the colored population. Spiritual rappings, hi-cley, second-adventism. Mormonism, and the whole spawn of errors which infest us, do not find subjects at the south. There is far more faith in the south, taken as a whole, than with us.

Paperism is prevented by slavery. This idea is absurd, no doubt, in the apprehension of many at the north, who think that slaves are, as a matter of course, paupers. Nothing can be more un-

Every slave has an inalienable claim in law upon his owner for support for the whole of life. He man not be thrust into an almshouse, he can not become a vagrant, he can not beg his living, he can not be wholly neglected when he is old and decrepcan not be thrust in

Thus the pauper establishments of the free States, the burden and care of immigrants, are al-most entirely obviated at the south by the colored

I thought of our eleven thousand paupers who have been received at Deer Island, in Boston harber, during the short time that it has been appro-

priated to that purpose, and of our large orkhouses, which we so patiently built for the

workhouses, which we so patiently built for the deeps of the foreign population.

The accusation against slavery, of working human beings without wages, must be modified, if we give a proper meaning to the term unges. A stipulated sum per diem is our common notion of wages. A rast many slaves get wages in a better fam than this—in provision for their support for the whole of life, with permission to carn something, and more or less according to the disposition of the masters and the ability of the slaves. Probably, in very many places at the south, a larger proportion of the slaves than of the whites have given evidence of being the children of God. The religious condition of the slaves surprises every visitor.

Their acquaintance with the word of God is, to great extent, through oral instruction; yet in all that constitutes Christian excellence, and that howledge of God which comes directly from him,

they have no superiors.

How wrong it is, in blaming the south for not giving the Rible to the slaves wishout restriction, to that our eyes against these things! Let the longue he palsied that will justify the shutting up of the book of God from a human being; but virtually this is not done at the south. The negroes are at faithfully and they coughly instructed in the are as faithfully and thoroughly instructed in the word of God as any class of people.

Of all the situations in which human beings can

Of all the situations in which human beings can be placed favorable to the salvation of the soul, be placed favorable to the salvation of the soul, ander faithful efforts on the part of teachers, it is difficult to conceive of one better suited to this end, and in fact more successful, than the relation of these slaves to their Christian masters. It meaned as though human influence went further toward effecting the reception of the gospel by the slaves than in any other cases. Suppose a family of them bound to their master by affection and respect. Whatever he can make appear to their understandings and consciences to be right, he has as much power to enforce upon them as ever falls within the power of moral sussion. So it is, in-

deed, with pious military and naval commanders, and their soldiers and sailors; subordination, attended with respect and love, opens the widest door for persuasion; and if the numbers of pious slaves are an indication, it must be confessed that slave owners, as a body, have performed their Christian duties to their slaves to a degree which the masters of free apprentices and the employers of free laborers have as yet hardly equalled.

Andeing of them as you meet them in the street.

Judging of them as you meet them in the street. Some of our brethren in Missouri advise us se them at work, or at church, or in their prayer that the action of the last General Assembly, on

if one can have all his present wants supplied, with no care about short crops, the markets, notes payable, bills due, be relieved from the necessity of planning and contriving, all the hard thinking being done for him by another, while useful and nonorable employment fills his thoughts and hands, he is so far in a situation favorable to great comfort which will show itself in his whole outer man. Some will say, 'This is the lowest kind of happi-ness.' Yet it is all that a large portion of the race

seek for; and few, except slaces, obtain it.

I feel like one who has visited a friend who is nick, and reported to be destitute and extremely miserable, but has found him comfortable and hap-

The charge of vilely multiplying negroes in Virginia, is one of those exaggerations of which this subject is full, and is reduced to this—that Virginia, being an old State, fully stocked, the surplus black population naturally flows off where their

numbers are less (!!)

It seems to be taken for granted, that to be sold is inevitably to pass from a good to an inferior condition. This is as much a mistake as it would be to assert the same of changes on the part of domestic servants in the free States. There are as good masters as those whose death makes it necessary to scatter the slaves of an estate. The change itself is not necessarily an evil.

Let us not require too much of slavery. Let us

not insist that the slaves shall never be separated nor their families broken up. Christian public sentiment at the south revolts

of one's own children as instinctively at the sale of one's own children as instinctively as at the north, and points the finger at this abomination.

One cannot be long at the south, and not see for himself that the perfection of human happiness in a serving class is found among certain slaves.—

There is nothing that approaches to it, except the relation of certain servants and dependants of no-

What strange adversity has followed those who have been foremost in the anti-slavery cnose! The south was just on the eve of abolishing slavery: the abolitionists arose, and put it back within its innermost intrenchments. We had succeeded, as we thought, in restricting slavery to its ancient limits, when the liberty party, by their well-known decisive influence in a presidential election, added that vast State of Texas to slave

The present bondage of the slaves, with all its evils, real or supp sed, it would then be seen, is by no means the worst condition into which they could fall. Their women would be debased with-

Out measure, if set free.

How sad it made me feel to see the great Bap-tist communion in our country divided by this slavery question; and when my soul was melted by the eloquence of Methodist brethren preaching Jesus (!) to the slaves, it was painful to think that the same ploughshare had furrowed a deep line of separation between them and their northern friends; nor could I, without sorrow, hear mem which still prefer to co-operate with the American Board of missions, lament that the Board cannot, consistently, send its agents into slave States to foster the spirit of missions. O thou enemy of God and man, what joy must it be to thee in this way, and by this means, to have rent asunder God's elect, preventing them, too, from affection-ate counsel and effort for the good of the African! What communion we used to have with southern friends here! But now they feel and act as though

what has the south done to injure us, excep through our sensibilities on the subject of slavery What have we done to her, but admonish, threaten and indict her before God, excommunicate her, stir up insurrection among her slaves, endanger her homes, make her Christians and ministers odious in other lands! And now that she has availed her-

SELECTIONS.

From the Free Presbyterian. NOT AN ABOLITION CHURCH!

What Church! The New School Presbyterian, according to one of its own papers, the Christian Observer, of Philadelphia. Hear the Observer:—

meetings and singing meetings, or walking on the meetings and singing meetings, or walking on the sabbath or holidays, one must see that they are a happy people, their physical condition superior to that of very many of our operatives, far superior to the common Irish people in our cities, and immeasurably above thousands in Great Britain.

The comparative number of the insane among the comparative number of the insane among the sabbath or holidays, one must see that they are a happy people, their physical condition superior to the common Irish people in our cities, and immediately re-affirmed, without repeating the testimony of previous Assemblies, against the system of slavery. Old School men, as they call themselves, and upon this re-affirmation of former testimonies as a proof—which it is not—that ours is an a proof—which it is not—that ours is an allowed the same and the the anti-slavery memorials, is doing them great injury. The Assembly, it will be recollected, the slaves is exceedingly small.

As responsibility, anxiety about the present and future are the chief enemies to cheerfulness, and, among mental causes, to health, it is obvious that repeating this slanderous charge as an argument like. withdrawing from our denomination to unite

with them.
In answer to this idle charge, we must say in few words—that it is a sheer partisan fabrication. It is not true. Our Church is not an Abolition Church, in the technical sense of the term. It no doubt regards the existence of slavery as an evil. as it did in 1818—and as it ever has. This has always been admitted at the South, as well as at the North, by Christian men. But the peculiar dogmas of abolitionists are repudiated even by those who drafted the testimonies, now cited to convict us of the errors of abolitionism. The principles of abolitionists are not in our standards, nor are they avowed by many who approve of the testimonies in question.

But if it were shown that these testimonies

were abolition in spirit and sentiment, it would merely indicate that such were the opinions of the Assemblies adopting them ; it could not convict the Church of holding such opinions. The opinions of a General Assembly are not the laws of the Church; they are not her doctrines; they are not, in some cases, even her opinions; they bind no one. Even those who vote for them are at liberty to disclaim them. They are merely the opinion of those voting for them.

The truth is, the great majority of our Presbyteries have never sent a request to the General Assembly to take any action on the subject of slavery. In 1855 there were, perhaps, nine Presbyteries out of 108, asking for action, and in 1854 about ten, less than one-tenth part; and we regret that the last Assembly did not dispose of the entire subject, hy laying it upon the table, as was done by its predecessor in 1854. We speak not for others—but simply state our own views of the matter in these remarks—believing as we do, that it is not wise to agitate the whole Church with such a subject, to meet the wishes of less than onetenth of her members.'

friendly northerner at the south, it is that northern interference is largely responsible for withit is not so. 'The peculiar dogmas of the Abolions of souls in our land.

What strange adversity has followed those who
have been foremost in the anti-slavery cause!

The south was just on the eve of abolishing slavery: the abolitionists arose, and put it back man or church who repudiates this doctrine must held its opposite, viz: that slavery is not a sin, and ought not to be repented of, and forsaken.— Now the General Assembly of 1850, at Detroit. declared that slavery was an offence calling for discipline; and that of 1818 declared it to be utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and totally irreconcilable with the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.' Yet, according to the Gospel of Jesus Christ.' Yet, according to the Observer, these declarations don't mean that slavery is a sin calling for repentance and reformation! Can Jesuitism go beyond this!

But in regard to the present opinions of the majority of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, we have no doubt the Observer states the truth.

have no doubt the Observer states the truth. The whole action of that Church, for years past, shows the absence of any sincere and honest desire either the absence of any sincere and honest desire either to put slavery out of their Church, or to aid in its abolition by the State. No doubt they would gladly see it abolished by others. But they shrink from the self-denial and obloquy which an earnest grappling with the evil on their own partinvolves. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE TWENTY-ONE

YEARS AGO. Letter of the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge to the N. Y

Ecangelist, Oct. 18, 1834. J. Leavitt, then Ed-

maintained, that slavery is a sin to him who in any way supports it. In support of this opinion, I did, in 1830, stake and lose in Kentucky, whatever political influence years of previous and not unsuccessful effort had secured; and in 1833 I did

homes, make her Christians and homes have continually held such that and world are bound to use all lawful means to and world are bound to use all lawful means to and world are bound to use all lawful means to and world are bound to use all lawful means to put an end to slavery every where upon earth; to put an end to slavery every where upon earth; and that to do this, we are all bound to use legal means where they exist, and moral means always, offensive ways, so as to constitute that oppression offensive ways, so as to constitute that oppression which makes even a wise man mad.

That the Congress of the United States has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columpus the continually held and world are bound to use all lawful means to and world are bound to use all lawful means to and world are bound to use all lawful means to put an end to slavery every where upon earth; and that to do this, we are all bound to use legal means where they exist, and moral means always.

That the Congress of the United States has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columpus the continually held are bound to use all lawful means to put an end to slavery every where upon earth; and that to do this, we are all bound to use legal means where they exist, and moral means always. that God's law condemned slavery.

'I have continually held that this whole nation and world are bound to use all lawful means to

which makes even a wise man mad.

What had she ever done, except in self-defence,
(!) in our long quarrel, which, upon reconciliation, would rankle in our memories, and make it hard for us to forgive and forget! Positively, not one thing. We have been the assailants, she the mark; we the prosecutors, she the defendant; we the accusers, she the self-justifying respondent.

Unless we choose to live in a state of perpetual war, we must prevent and punish all attempts to decoy slaves from their masters. Whatever our repugnance to slavery may be, there is a law of the land, a Constitution, to which we must stabmis, or employ suitable means to change it. While it remains, all our appeals to a 'higher law' are fancticism. (!!!)

We must not think that every fugitive slave is to be cherished and caressed; that his master is a proper object of aversion.

** All that I saw and heard has brought me to this conclusion that, in aiding a fugitive slave is an anafor what reasons he has fled. I do not feel as I once did, that his fleeing from slavery is pressuance; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not certain that he has fled from a passion; it is not c

his earlier and better days, he would now be standing side by side with Cassius M. Clay and John G. Fee, in their chivalric and heroic conflict with slavery. With his talents, experience, and wide influence, he would be a tower of strength to the cause. He would be thus instrumental in freeing his native State from the fretting leprosy that is cating out its life; and would do a work for which posterity would embalm his memory in their heart of hearts. But, alas! how has the mighty fallen! posterity would embalm his memory in their heart. Young persisted in claiming his vote. About hearts. But, also, how has the mighty fallen! answering further; the two associates of Mr. About hearts. But, also, how has the mighty fallen! bott were intimidated, and allowed it. Mr. About he would have no support from He stands now with the reckless propagandists, who are urging on the South and the nation to swift destruction. He has bartered his birthright

There is little doubt that Dr. Breekinridge's defection is mainly owing to his ecclesiastical connection. The mournful apostacy of the Old School Presbyterian church in 1845, drew down in its obtained his certificate of election, and presented train some of its brightest lights, as the tail of the apocalyptic dragon drew down the third part of the stars of heaven. If the position that 'domestic slavery, as it exists in the South, is no bar the stars of heaven, and that to dealers the election illegal, releved a certificate of election, and presented it at the assembling of the legislature, but they rejected it, declared his place vacant, and filled it themselves by electing one of their confederates.

This is the manner in which the assembly, reto Christian Communion, and that to declare it so would be to dissolve the organization of the Old islature of Kansas, was constituted. In the organization Church, be true, then every settlements, the same means were used as at L faithful son of the church ought to cherish the institution with all his might, lest in its death the church, whose organization it cements, should fall to pieces. An angel of light in fellowship with a system so atrocious as American slavery, would run fearful risk of final apostacy. How much greater the danger to sinful, imperfect men!

—Free Presbyterian.

From the National Era. THE SOLE ISSUE OF THE TIMES.

The question, whether slavery or freedom shall

or cover up this great issue; but the arts of dema-live under a free government himself, who would request have been almost exhausted—the refuges refuse his contribution to the means by which these gogueism have been almost exhausted—the refuges of lies are failing. Some time ago, the party of slavery held a convention in Maine. It declared its adhesion to the Administration, but forebore to express approbation of its Nebraska policy, vainly hoping, by this disingenuous device, to disarm the hostility of the people. Not long after, a like convention was held in Vermont, and a similar course pursued. In Pennsylvania, the same policy is adopted, the Administration sustained, while the convention of its retainers declines to express any convention of its retainers declines to express any Ohio should be a slave State because it lies on the direct opinion of the Nebraska Act. And now in borders of Virginia and Kentucky. By the same ble families in Great Britain; but at the south, the relation and the happiness do not depend upon family and wealth; every householder may be a family and wealth; every householder may be a master or mistress, to whom it will be a privilege to belong.

If one thing is more obvious than another to a friendly northerner at the south, it is that northerner at the south, it is that northerner at the south, it is not so. The peculiar dogmas of the About the first and the happiness do not depend upon family and wealth; every householder may be a slave State because it lies on the borders of Virginia and Kentucky. By the same vale friendly northerner at the south, it is that northerner at the south, it is that northerner at the south, it is that northerner at the south, it is not so. The peculiar dogmas of the About the near interference is largely responsible for with-North, while they pledge themselves to its support, and labor to shield it from retribution. These allies of the slave oligarchy hope to mystify the peo-ple, and seduce them insensibly into submission to the slave interest. What eare they, that the adthe slave interest. What eare they, that the administration which they endorse has committed more flagrant crimes against liberty than any of its predecessors! What care they, that, in base submission to slaveholding dictation, it has robbed the non-slaveholders of the country of an immense domain consecrated to free labor institutions. What care they, that it has nurtured the men who What care they, that it has nurrored the men who have provoked civil strife on our borders, invaded a free Territory, overpowered its actual settlers, usurped the legislative power, virtually converted Kansas into a Missouri Colony, and now propose pains and penalties against any one who shall dare torrent of blatant stuppidities, arrant nonsense and denounce their tyranny! What care they, although its whole course has been a war of aggres-

CASE OF THE PEOPLE OF KANBAS.

At the settlement of Lawrence, in Kansas, situated about forty miles west of the Missouri, boundary, there were, at the time of the late election, about three hundred and fifty residents, who were legal voters. The day before the election, seven hundred men from Missouri, armed with rides and pistols, and bringing with them a field-piece, marched into the place under the command of a fellow calling himself Colonel Young. In the course of the day, Young met one of the three judges of elections, a Missourian, a free-state man, but of a timid temper, and told him that he had come over, with his men, to vote in the election, and that if he offered to prevent them, he would have him hanged in an hour. The menace had such an effect that the man resigned his place as judge of the elections. At an early hour. Young, with his men, surrounded the polls, and when shey were opened demanded to vote. Young presented himself, and took the oath that he was a bona fide resident of the territory. He was then examined by Mr. Abbott. One of the judges of elections.

'That is none of your business. I swear that I am a bona fide resident of the territory, and that is enough to entitle me to my vote. If anybody if the man's nature seemed somewhat is enough to entitle me to my vote. If anybody himself, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke. But on the frontier, billity, and he seldom spoke.

who are urging on the South and the nation to swift destruction. He has bartered his birthright for a mess of potage. He has lent himself to fasten down forever on the vitals of his mather one after another, to deposit their votes, electing State, the incubus that is crushing her glory in the after another to the legislature. The after another to the legislature. fair was properly represented to Governor Reeder,
There is little doubt that Dr. Breckinridge's deection is mainly owing to his ecclesiastical concate, and ordered a new choice. This time a free-

settlements, the same menos were used as at Lawrence; the judges of elections were overawed or else driven from their posts by the threat of murder : but the real state of the case was represented to Governor Reeder only in a few Throughout the territory, five-sevenths of the residents at least are decidedly against the introduction of slavery, and would have elected a legislature of that way of thinking, if they had been permit-

We have thought it proper to recur to these circomstances, that they may serve as a sort of com-mentary on Governor Shannon's speech to his-friends at Westport, of which we publish a report The question, whether slavery or freedom shall rule this Republic and the Continent it is embracing, has thrust aside all other issues, and men must range themselves on one side or the other, Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery, for Freedom or against it. He who will not rally under the banner of liberty, must take his place under the black flag of slavery. He who will not openly enroll himself in the army of freedom, must be held an ally of the slave oligarchy, let him shout Democracy till be be hoarse.

All kinds of devices have been tried to stave off manly resolution! Is there any man, worthy to All kinds of devices have been tried to stave off manly resolution! Is there any man, worthy to

Governor Shannon has declared himself to be in favor of slavery in Kansas, because, says the

Gen. Pierce showed great sagacity in picking out an unscrapulous and pig-headed toady, when he appointed Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kan-sas. The instant the fellow opened his mouth, in pains and penaltices against any one who shall dare denounce their tyranny! What eare they, although its whole course has been a war of aggression on the free States, on the rights of freemen and free labor! Not a word of rebuke, not even a sign of dissatisfaction, escapes them. On the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand ready to enter the campaign of 1856, as the humble retainers of that accursed power which is laboring to crush out the spirit of liberty.

These men, these conventions, impudently affecting the name of Democrate, are traitors to the cause of Democracy. Their language to the slave oligarchy is—do your will—nationalize alarcyplant it every where under the national flag—let loose your slave bands upon our soil—bring your slaves, if it please you, to our States—retain the Presidency and all the high offices of the government—dictate our foreign and domestic policy—suffer no free State to come in, till you have a slave State to match it—bar out Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, until Kansas is ready to send Atchington and Stringfellow as its senators to Washington, until Kansas is ready to send Atchington, until Kansas is ready to send Atchington, and to the Baltimore platform; and, when you have triamphed over all your and the constitution, and to the Baltimore platform; and, when you have triamphed over all your and we declaration to make at the time. We do

Shannon in great haste told his gentle welcomers and, when you have triumphed over all your enemies, silenced the voice of fanaticism, and established your empire beyond all doubt and unsettlement, then we will baptise it in the name of Democracy.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CASE OP THE PEOPLE OF KANBAS.

Shannon in great haste told his gentle welcomers that the was for slavery in Kansax. This was the only safe declaration to make at the time. We do not know that we even blame the creature for uttering a confession like this under the circumstances; but what shall we say of the Administration which by its remissances has left its officials no means of self-preservation, except self-stultification?

We publish a sketch of Shannon's speech in

another column. We advise nobody who is easily affected with nausea, to venture upon its perusal.

while his lieutenant, Stringfellow, was arranging he expedition which suppressed all legal author ity in Kansas, Atchison's speeches teemed with exhortations to murder and arson against the peaceable settlers of the Territory; and he may be held justly responsible for all the outrages which have occurred, and for that just retribution which may yet be visited upon those who commis-

It is a man like this who unquestionably governs the ruling party of the State of Missouri, who will receive its highest honors, and will shape its policy towards the neighboring Territories. And this relies let it be seemenhood in the of the this policy, let it be remembered, is that of the can doubt that all the proceedings of the Missourians towards the settlers in Kansas will be up-held by their own State, and by the other Southern States .- New York Times.

APPAIRS IN KANSAS.

A Kansas squatter writes as follows to the Pennsylcania Inquirer, under date of Aug. 5:

There is one difficulty we have to contend with There is one difficulty we have to contend with here, and that is slavery and its advocates. Missouri is determined to impose slavery upon us, at all hazards; and not only negro slavery, but laws of such a nature that no freeman can submit to; she has already invaded our Territory, trampled upon our rights, driven us from our ballot boxes, unroofed our houses, and committed murder upon our people. We are again threatened with another invasion; but we are determined to repel it. We are enrolling ourselves in companies. The neighborhood I live in has a large company of riflemen, called the Palmyra Guards. I was chosen second in command by the people; each man's rifle will only cost him the sum of one dol-

We are expecting every day to have a battle with the Missourians; they have threatened to march upon us five thousand armed men, and drive us from the soil. I think they will have hard work to do that. Our neighborhood intend to re-move their families among the Indians for protection ; what think you of that ! Our government refuses protection, and the red man offers his to our wives and children. The Sioux and Ottawa Indians are ready, at any moment when called upon, to aid us, for they are decidedly opposed to slavery, and are strong free soilers. I hope you will publish this among the people; spread it fire and wide; endeavor to call their attention to it, and let them see what a miserable government we

SIGNIFICANT.

The administration has been very careful to place the removal of Reeder on the ground of his land speculations; but pobody doubts that the real cause of his removal was his attempt to check the introduction of slavery by unlawful means. But there are other circumstances to show means. But there are other circumstances to show that the President is doing all in his power to help the Missouri brigands. He was all attention to the committee sent to procure the removal of Reeder; he has appointed Gen. Whitfield, the member of Congress elected by Missouri votes, agent for the Camanche Indians; he has made Shoemaker, one of the tools of the ruffians, a receiver in the land office; Kelley, the editor of the Squatter Sovereign, who took the lead in lynching Pardee Butler, and driving him out of the territory, is Post Master at Atchison; Gen. Clark, who proposed the forcible expulsion of Reeder, and the establishment of a provisional government, is Indian Agent: Major Montgomery, a tool of Whitfield, has just been rewarded with a public agency; Eli Moore, who went out from New York, as the agent of the Miamis, and was a fermenter of the Atchison invasion, has been promoted to the registership of the hand office; Major Robinson, another actor in the conspiracy, has just had his salary raised; and Robert Miller, a Whig and a brother of the man who headed the Parkville mob, has been rewarded with a land agency. If it be true that a man is known by the company he true that a man is known by the company he keeps, and a President by the quality of the persons that he puts in office, then is there no more unscrupulous fillibrater in the land than Franklin Pierce Syracuse Reformer.

DISGRACEFULLY TRUE. The following extract from the New York Tribans tells forcibly, yet truly the position of the present Administration, and the degradation of a country that can tolerate such an Administration:

'So low has the North sunk, that a sincere and thorough Democrat now stands a better chance of official promotion under the Emperor of Russia, than under the administration of Franklin Pierce. This is no figure of speech, but hard fact. No man who is not ready to affirm or swear that he favore the unconditional and hopeless bondage of four millions of human beings—the infinite extension of slavery over new territory—the recognition of every sectional assumption of the South over the North, regardless of the material and intellectual preponderance due the latter—can be appointed even to the lowest tide-water mark in the customeven to the lowest tide-water mark in the custom-house range, or to the cheapest fetch-and-carry hole in the post office. On every public building, spe-cial or hired, great or small, fixed or temporary, these words are plainly written to the eyes that see... No freeman employed here. Every free aspiration must be left behind for the time being whomsoever enters that portal.'

THE JUDGES' OPINIONS IN PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

WILLIAMBON'S CARE

We publish in this paper the Opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Passemore Williamson's case, refusing his application for the privilege of habeas corpus, as well as Judge Knox's Opinion dissenting from that of his colleagues. We trust both will be carefully read and considered. We do not propose to discuss the general question so ably canvassed in these conflicting opinions. To do so might be construed to imply a want of confidence in Judge Knox's terse and lucid presentment of the case. Certainly, it seems to us that no impartial mind can conceive that the Opinion read by Judge Black has any advantage over Judge Knox's, except in the number who concurred in it. And even on this ground we understand that a majority of the Judges were inclined to grant the writ until after reaching Philadelphia, where Judges Woodward and Lowie were brought over to the views of Judges Black and Lewis.

Without entering, then, upon the general argument, we ask attention to the tremendous consequences involved in the doctrines asserted by the majority. If they are to become law, then our boasted liberty, our immunity from the freaks of arbitrary and abused power, our right of habeas corpus, are all figments of fascy, which any judge's breath may take away. A wrong-headed, craok-brained judge may imprison half the community on a pretence of contempt, and they must lie in

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855

TIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

I do not despair of the triumph of the truth. The

tain as that man is man, and God is God. Slavery

go down peaceably? Will the nation relax its grasp willingly? Will it hear the warning voice, and obey the Divine command? Or will it go on, and add in-

fquity to iniquity, and multiply slaves for the auction

block, and extend the slave system, until its doom is irrevocably sealed? That is the question. I know that our success in the anti-slavery cause has been extra-

ordinary, within the last quarter of a century; I kno

that, having nothing but the simple truth to begin with,

with all that is wealthy, and mighty, and powerful, in

been right onward. And yet there is such a thing as a

nation sinning away its day of grace, so that it is not

possible for it to recover itself. There has never yet

been made a direct and true issue by the North against

slavery. Every thing has been and is in the spirit of

compromise. In one-half of the country, we have lost

our right of speech; the liberty of conscience is cloven

down; editors are driven into exile, and their presses

destroyed; the Gospel is fettered, and its mouth-piece

gagged; and all compacts and agreements are perfidi-ously overturned. All this is the legitimate fruit of

the tree; and unless we lay the axe at the root of the

tree, and cut it down, and give it to the consuming fire.

we shall do nothing-we are lost. I thank God for any kind of opposition to slavery, and am glad that

any issue is raised; and I will respect every hones

effort in behalf of freedom. But, until we cease to

strike hands religiously, politically and governmentally

liberty and slavery to commingle, or for a true Union

tween those who oppress and the oppressed, no concord

is possible. This Union-it is a lie, an imposture, and

our first business is, to seek its utter overthrow. In

the Union be accursed ! Look at the awful compromises

the less palpable, that it is not a question of parchment

slaveholders say to us. If we catch you south of Mason

and Dixon's line, we will lynch you.' They declare

that no man shall be put into office, who does not go

for everlasting and universal slavery. How great the

insanity of the North! Like Samson, it has foolishly

revealed the secret of its strength, ay, and the source

when we threaten to dissolve the Union. You have

political party that does not say, "We are for the

Uniou. The new 'fusion' or 'republican' party re-

iterates the cry of the South, 'The Union, it must and

shall be preserved.' What is this but the betrayal

of liberty into the hands of the Philistines ? Talk about

restoring the Missouri Compromise! As well talk of

causing the sun and moon to stand still! Talk of re-

pealing the Fugitive Slave bill ! 'When the sky falls,

we will catch larks." Talk about stopping the progress

of slavery, and of saving Nebraska and Kansas !-

Why, the fate of Nebraska and Kansas was sealed

the first hour Stephen Arnold Douglas consented to play

his perfidious part. I hold that any man who talks of

a Union with slaveholders, such as they prescribe, has

no right to call himself a friend of the slave. In be-

coming an Abelitionist, I pledged myself to stand by

the side of the slave, and make his case my own ; and

I will not support a Constitution from which he is ex-

cluded. I will go in for no Union in which he is doomed

to clank his fetters. I will give allegiance to no Gov-

ernment which does not protect his rights with my own.

Therefore, I stand outside of this Government, and, by

the help of God, I mean to effect its overthrow. That

seems to me to be the only consistent course to be taken.

' No Union with Slaveholders ! Why ? Because they

will have no Union with us, unless we will join in their

villany. I do not know what anti-slavery men mean

by saying they are opposed to slavery, and yet for pre-

serving the Union. The colored man who glorifies the

Union which makes him an outhw, is beside himself.-

Our first duty is to pronounce the American Union ac-

cursed of God-to arraign every man who supports it,

and tell him, as Jesus told the rich young man in the

Gospel, that whatever else he may have done, one thing

he yet lacketh : he must give up his support of the

Union. Why continue the experiment any longer? It

is all madness and delusion; let this slaveholding

Union go; and when it goes, slavery will go down with it. Whatever stands in the way of freedom, I am for

its overthrow. The slaveholders are powerless without

us. It is the North, after all, which has done this evi

work. Our business is with ourselves. The peo-ple of the North hold in their hands the key wherehy

the dungeon's door may be opened, and the slaves so free. We have little to do with the slaveholders. I do

not address myself to them; they are incapable of

hearing or understanding our arguments; they are in-

sane men. My appeal is not to them, but to the people

WOMAN'S BRURTS CONVENTION. Not having received

Church and State combined against us, our march 1

jail forever, without appeal, without redress. Judge Black indeed tells us that a judge may be impeached for abuse of this process of contempt; but that is a process requiring many months, if not years, for its consummation; and even then, as a redress for the injured, it is wholly illusory. Suppose our next Congress were to put aside the momentous questions that will press upon it, and spend two or three months in press upon it, and spend two or three months in impeaching and trying Judge Kane for his treatment to Passmore Williamson; and suppose the impeachment should be received by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, deposing the Judge; bow does that help Williamson! He was in jail before; he is in jail still; the Judge who put him there is no longer a Judge, and cannot release him; one Judge is not to review another Judge's proceedings in cases of contempt; how is Passmore Williamcases of contempt; how is Passmore Williamson ever to be liberated? Who can say?

But this whole business of constructive contempt of Court becomes worse than contemptible in the light of this Williamson case. Judge Black con-stantly speaks of Mr. Williamson as having been tried for contempt, convicted of contempt, &c., when all the trial he has had would have disgraced the Freuch Revolutionary Tribunal in the worst days of the Reign of Terror. He was summoned to produce in Judge Kane's Court the bodies of Jane Johnson and her two minor children, whom he had barely seen on a steamboat deck the day before, and over whom he never had her claimed the slightest authority or control. He appeared in response to the writ, and made outh that the said Jane Johnson and children were not under his control—that he knew not where they were and could not produce them. This return Judge, Kane chose to consider false and evasive, and thereupon sent Williamson to prison as guilty of contempt. There were no witnesses, no jury, no trial—nothing but the arbitrary dictum of John K. Kane. But Black & Co. coolly assume, while disclaiming any right to adjudicate the question, that Williamson did lie in his answer to Judge Kane, and that he might have produced the Johnsons if he had chosen—and thereupon lecture him as follows:

because he supposed that an error would be com on the question of jurisdiction, or any other question if the assertions which his counsel now make on the law and the facts be correct, he prevented an adjudica-tion in favor of his proteges, and thus did them s wrong, which is probably a greater offence in his own eyes than anything he could do against Mr. Wheeler's eyes than anything he could do against Mr. wheeler's rights. There is no reason to believe that any trouble whatever would have come out of the case, if he had made a frue, full, and special return of all the facts; for then the rights of all parties, black and white, could have been settled, or the watter dismissed for want of jurisdiction, if the law so required.

jurisdiction, if the law so required.

The law will not bargain with anybody to let its Coarts be defied for a specified term of imprisonment. There are many persons who would gladly purchase the boners of martyrdom in a popular cause at almost any given price, while others are deterred by a mere show of punishment. Each is detained until he finds himself willing to conform.

This is merciful to the submissive, and not too seconds.

ere upon the refractory. The petitioner, therefore, carries the key of his prison in his own pocket. He can come out when he will, by making terms with the Court that sent him there. But if he choose to struggie for a triumph—if nothing will content him but a clean victory or a clean defeat—he cannot expect us to aid him. Our duties are of a widely different kind. They consist in discouraging, as much as in us lies, all such contests with the legal authorities of the country. The writ of habeas corpus is refused.

We live in faith that there will be, ere many years have elapsed, a Supreme Court in Pennsylvania, which, if it should even refuse to defend her imploring citizens against outrageous oppressions and injuries, will at least refrain from insulting them in their day of affliction. Patience ! the wheel is revolving !—N. Y. Tribune.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

In all free countries, political principles are represented by political parties. If parties cease to represent living principles they become factions, injurious to the highest interests of the State, if not fatal to its life. Fortunate is it for a republic, if its citizens are found to have enough of virtue, intelligence, and self-control, to break the ties of associations, and the power of names, and to modify their political organizations to meet the real political questions of the hour. A happy omen is it for our republic, that the parties of the day are organizing upon the principles of the day, to meet the real issues of the day.

Slavery, in its national relations, is the great

political question of our times. Slavery within the Slave States, is a matter of State control, for which we have no constitutional political responsi-bility. But an imperious necessity has made sla-very, in its relations to the nation and to the Free States, a question of political, immediate, and par-

First. It is a paramount question. Slavery and Freedom are inconsistent with each other. Slave labor and free labor cannot co-operate. Slaves in this country have so increased, that the number of slaves now is greater than the entire population of the country at the time of the Revolution. At the regular and probable rate of increase, in eighty years there will be as many slaves as there now are inhabitants, bond and free together. At the adoption of the Constitution, there were but five States which were particularly Slave States .territory was made free. In 1820, half of it was left open to slavery. In 1854, the whole was opened to slavery. The experience of the last few years, and especially the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has convinced the most doubting that slavery is aggressive—that the Slave Power, if not repressed, will advance—that if Slavery is not prohibited, it will prohibit Freedom. The Slave Power controls every department of the govern-The question is not the abolition of very, but the existence of Freedom-not whether whether there shall be a foot-hold for Freedom Either Slavery or Freedom must be dominant in The republic itself must be either a Free Power or a Slave Power, in the family of

Second. It is a political question. It is no longer a question of mere ethics, or of political abstraction. It entails a political contest, which may last through this generation. It is a contest which must be fought at the polls. Slavery is to be repelled, and Freedom made national, by put-ting into executive office men who will be faithful to Freedom. We must send to Congress men who will be faithful to Freedom. We must fill the vacancies in the Judiciary with men who will be faithful to Freedom. Not only so, but such a preponderance of political power must be established, that they may be kept faithful. Legislation for Freedom is required in the State tion for Freedom is required in the State as well as in the National governments. These ends can be secured only by political means, by united action of men who think and feel alike; in short, by the regular republican method of a political

party.

Third. The ends are practicable. The Free States have the vast preponderance in numbers, education, arts, sciences, manufactures, commerce, wealth and business. Why should their millions stand in the relation of political thraidom to ar oligarchy of less than half a million of men who wield the power of Slavery! It is not fit that we

bear the shame longer. Fourth. The state of other political questions is favorable to this movement. The Whig party formed on the idea of resistance to the increase of Executive power, adopting from time to time posi-tions on the financial questions of the day, questions which are now settled or passed by, can no longer be said to exist as a political power in the No hope can be entertained, at present, that the Democratic party will be faithful on this issue, or that faithful men can act effectually through it, in our cause. The questions of social reform, the problem of restrictive legislation in aid of temperance, and the question of foreign and na-tive influence in the affairs of the nation, are felt, even by the greater part of those most interested in them, to present no just obstacle to united action here. Everywhere are indications of an up-rising of the heart and mind of the nation, to meet this paramount issue, an issue into which the Presidential election of the next year will

sweep every other.

Fifth. We offer no geographical or sectional issue. We adopt no principles which have not the sanction of the founders of the Republic, in all the States, North and South, Free or Slave. We adopt

o principles which Washington, Jefferson and atrick Henry, would not have gloried to see rought into action. We adopt no principles thich conscientious opponents of the increase of lavery, from all parts of the land, cannot and lavery, from all parts of the land, cannot and aght not to recognize. We act in no sectional pirit as to men. We are ready to vote for men rom any part of the land who will act with es. We know that within the area of the Slave States We know that within the area of the Slave States, hemselves, are free men, not slaveholders, who ympathise with us. We know there are slaveholders who think as we do—to say nothing of the three millions of slaves themselves. As to the territories and the new States, we know no geographical limits. We desire to see all free, North and South. Secure Free States at the Southwest, and this will be no longer a geographical issue. Had our ancestors been true in 1820, there would have been Free States at the South. Had we been true in 1845, there would have been Free States at the South. true in 1845, there would have been Free States at the South. There may yet be Free States at the South, if we are true hereafter. The Missouri, Compromise made Freedom and Slavery geographical distinctions. That is now repealed. We accept the issue which that repeal forces upon us—Slavery or Freedom everywhere. Henceforth we recognise no geographical line. Our motto is, no North, no South, Freedom for all the territories—No new States but Free States, North or South.

principles and measures which are not in their nathose promises a sectional contest arises, the fault is not ours. The world knows that we have avoided a sectional issue to the verge, and beyond the verge, of dignity and prudence. If it comes, it is forced upon us. Let us avoid it and postpone it no longer. Delays and compromises have brought it upon us. Delays and compromises will fix it,

It only now remains to declare, that we attempt no requirement of uniformity of opinion on other questions. No man by joining in this organization does, even by implication, qualify his opinions on other subjects of State or National concern. He merely recognizes the paramount importance of this. This party, if it has a history, must meet the great political questions of the day as they arise, but always in subordination to the question of Freedom. It is only in the spirit of they arise, but always in subordination to the question of Freedom. It is only in the spirit of concession and tolerance on other subjects, that we can be united on this. In the dissensions of ments of the Slave Power upon our rights. When will the Free, is the hope ever of despotism. Let us the people of the North see that it is not possible for take heed that we lose not the cause of Freedom here, as it has been lost the world over, in all time, by unworthiness to enjoy its blessings, and inability to unite in its defence.

POLITICAL BUPFOONERY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase is the Republican candidate this Union, there are three millions and a half of slaves, for Governor in Ohio. For Lieutenant Governor, Capt. clanking their chains in hopeless bondage. Let Ford, who took part in the Mexican war for the extension and perpetuity of slavery. The following extract of the Constitution, by which that instrument is saturfrom a recent 'stump' speech of Capt. F. is a sample ated with the blood of the slave! But even if every of the self-respect, dignity and intelligence exhibited by word of it were unexceptionable, the fact would be none him in his electioneering harangues :but of moral possibilities. 'How can two walk together, except they are agreed?' We are against slavery. The

I am fearful that I shall not be heard by I'd be very glad to make that gentleman hear me who seems so anxious to do so. [Laughter.] I bave not many political antecedents to talk about, [Laughter,] and have the advantage there of my friend Chase. I have never been a candidate for any office before, and am one now by accident. [Applause.] I could live without being Lieutenant Governor of this State, but since they want me of its weakness; and the Philistines of the South have to have the office, why I think I'll just help the taken it captive, put out its eyes, and made it grind in matter on a little, [Applause :] and I want to get the prison-house for them; and if, at last, it shall rise some votes here—not, however, that I expect to need them particularly. [Laughter.] You seem in its returning strength, it will be to feel for the pillars with three parties. In of this heaven-accursed Union, and bring it to the our part of the country we have but two, and they ground. Samson told Delilah that if she should cut off are the postmasters and the people; and you may his locks, he would be weak as other men. Then, said do as you like about giving us your votes, for we the Philistines, we know where the secret of his strength the people will overwhelm you.

Since I have been out electioneering, I have met

those who have reported that I was exciting the boys to deeds of violence—that I was promoting midnight outrages—and more than all, that I was the slaveholders that we consider the preservation of haven't fought and oled with them, I have run and, but them, [Boisterous shouting.] I'm not going to say anything against gentlemen that I've Union! For that, we will give up everything—com-

sympathized with in a foreign country.

I have not come here for the sake of exciting—the—boys—. If I had my shoes off, I could speak a great deal better. I've got a new pair of shoes on, and they hurt me. (Cries of 'take 'em off, take 'em off,' and the speaker deliberately stooped down, and removed the shoes from his feet, after which he resumed.)
It has also been said—another slander—that I down on your knees at once. We will repeal the Mis-

have been travelling the State to bring about a dissolution of the Union. Strange that that should be said of an old Virginian. I'd have you underbut you will yield the point, like whipped spaniels, stand, however, that I'm not of one of the first when we threaten to dissolve the Union. You have families, or I wouldn't be here electioneering for agreed that, to save the Union, you will be submissive an office; I'd have had one at Washington long ago. [Laughter.] Who is going to dissolve the Union! Is Garrison coming here to dissolve it! [Laughter.] I don't know that he's much more of a military chieftain than Gen. Pugh. [Wild shouts.] long to the end.' And so, all over the North, there is not a The South don't want to dissolve the Union.

They don't want to pay duties on all the manu-

factured articles they import from the North, and to bring Canada still nearer to them. No; they rely upon you for their safety. But we do not propose to meddle with them : we leave slavery to its local limits—the creature of municipal law ; but we hold that freedom is national. [Applause.] There are only 340,000 slaveholders in the Union, and a great many of them are able to own only a nigger a piece; and yet they are to come over here, with Gen. Breekinridge at their head, to dissolve the Union! The man of the Charleston Mercury says if they can't be permitted to take their niggers where they please, they'll dissolve the Union. South Carolina kicked out of the traces once, and was very glad to kick back again. They dissolve, when they are in that State four or five niggers to every white man! Why, if you'd

the niggers would cat 'em up, rump stump and II. [Applause.]
Dissolve the Union! No! We would not dis solve it. ner will we let anybody else do it. [Applause.] If South Carolina tries it, we'll serve her as the farmer did his butting ram. He chained him up to the gate-post, and let him butt that, and in the morning he had butted himself all away except his tail, and that was bobbing up and down [Shouts and laughter.] Let us do right; and if they will do wrong, and persist in it, why, let us

fence them up, away from the rest of the States.

they will do wrong, and persist in it, why, let us haul them up to the gate-post. [Applause.]

He then told an amusing story of an Irishman, who shortly after his marriage found his union blessed with a young 'nagur.' He applied to a lawyer, not for a divorce, but to 'see to it that nobody stole his nagur.' All Sam Medary wanted

was to see that nobody stole his nagur.

But this is enough about Sam—he is not worth the talk. His power is over-his glory departed, and it didn't depart from Israel neither. [Laugh-

always liked an honest enemy.' Yes, they liked them because they could lick 'em: but when we rose up and knocked their party sky high, they didn't like us pretty well. [Shouts and applause.] 'An honest Henry Clay Whig.' Yes, Henry Clay with his great noble heart, that went out after freedom, was sacrificed to the slave power.

THE MISSOURI CUT-THROATS.

Hear the Missouri Republican :-

of the North, who are the props and the pillars of the slave system. Let our rallying cry be, 'No Union with If the 'border ruffians' could override Capt. Slaveholders, religiously or politically l'. Let us up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free Northern Republic of our own, by the side of which no Reeder and the law, to protect their rights, as is alleged, it may be regarded as certain that they are able to enforce the law! We would like to have Reeder, with his Lawrence legion, attempt to have Reeger, with his Lawrence legion, attempt a nullify the laws. They would very quickly be placed in a position to do what they have never ye shall come, God will have made it possible for us to be one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. done—service to the Territory! No such good fortune awaits us. By the day the law takes effect, if one be left in the Territory, his lips will

be scaled.

The law seems complete, and may be copied the official proceedings of this Convention, in season for our present number, we have availed ourselves of the with advantage by the States. Why has such a law not been long since enacted? If the men of the North really desire to preserve the Union, they must do justice to their brothers of the South report of its doings as given by the Boston Erening.

Telegraph. The atten ance was of the most respectable and intelligent character, the speeches were protect their property—punish those who rob them. Kansas has set the example of justice and and directly to the point, and a good work was done to one of the most far-reaching reformatory movements of the age, and which is "bound to succeed." good faith to her neighbors. Let the example be followed and her name will be blessed.

CONSEQUENCES.

No Union with Slaveholders,

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION ESSEN

the anti-slavery movement in our own country.

In the first place, the West India planters said to the abolitionists of England, 'Mind your own business!
Meddle not with matters which do not concern you!' ection is brought against us by the slave folders of the Our reply is-. He who allows oppression shares the crime, ice of the tyrant. nd becomes the accomplice of the tyrant.

Next, the West India planters said, "Our slaves are

Better off to have no rights than to have all rights!
Better off to have a tyrannical master over them than to have the eternal God ! Better off to have no comwell paid, and to work without the stimulus of the lash ! Better off to have no power to read and write than, to be in possession of the spelling book, the Bible, and the means of knowledge! Better off to have chains around means of knowledge! Better on to make the the body which God made sacred from harm, and to means of knowledge! Better off to have chains around
the body which God made sacred from harm, and to
glorify him forever, than to have the limbs free as the
birds of the air! Such is the logic of slavery! It be"Slaves harboring slaves shall be flogged; white and
"Slaves harboring slaves shall be flogged; white and longs to Bedlam. There never was a sane argument put forth against liberty. There are various kinds of insanity; and he who maintains that God has made one man to be the property of another is a madman. There is not a same man in the universe who does not that all slaveholding is damnable villany. They who tion of the judge.

A slave striking his master or mistress, or their characters.

he wildest proposition conceivable; the slaves ought first to be prepared for freedom; to 'turn them loose' at once would be destruction to all concerned. As if dom! As if a being 'made a little lower than the anthe right to assemble together, by day or by night,
gels' was ever qualified for slavery!

unquestioned—the right of self-defence admitted about the Again, the planters said that the blacks were an in-

ored man, in competition with the white man? No, it change! is not for the basest of tyrants to talk about the inferiority of any portion of the creatures of God. If there the Royal Gazette of Jamajca, March 18, 1830, being is an exception among mankind, they, of all men, con- descriptions of apprehended runaway slaves:

stitute that exception.

Next, they had a religious objection to emancipation:

Cursed be Cansan; a servant of servants shall he be
unto his brethren.' Moreover, 'Paul sent One-imus
back to Philemon'; therefore, the Old and New Testaments settled it, that West India slavery was of God,

ments settled it, that West India slavery was of God,

'George, a Mungola, 5 feet 5 inches; marked apparently TA on shoulders; wears whiskers; has country
marks down his belly; and large sores on the right foot.

'George, a Mungola, 5 feet 5 inches; marked apparently TA on shoulders; wears whiskers; has country
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'George, a Mungola, 5 feet 5 inches; marked apparently TA on shoulders; wears whiskers; has country
marks down his belly; and large sores on the right foot.

'George Robert, a young creole negro man, 5 feet 71
inches; marked apparinches; marked apparinc and he was an infidel who dared to raise his voice low skin creele woman, 4 feet 11½ inches; marked MI against it! I think we have heard the same justification of slavery on our own soil. Why, no longer ago than May last, CHARLES SUMMER felt it to be exceedingly on top, twice on left and once on right shoulder, and the important, in a long, elaborate and most eloquent speech, delivered in New York, to prove that the curse pronounced upon Canaan did not make out exactly such a case for the slaveholders of our country as they desired, and that it was a gross blunder to suppose that Paul sent back Onesimus to be again the slave of Philemon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. And this in the presence of a people holding it mon. important, in a long, elaborate and most eloquent same marks on his breast.

'Hamlet, alias William Maxwell, a creole, 5 feet 3 their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty!

Again, it was urged that blood would flow like wathe masters would assuredly be cut, for the slaves work them without wages, separate wife from husband, there is no danger.

they were emancipated : hence, to cure their indolence, it was right and proper to keep them in bondage. The istical system, that the religious sentiment of the counmine whether they will work or not. If your objection try rose up in its strength and smote slavery to the dust. be a valid one, it proves—inasmuch as you, the plant-ers, scorn to do any work, and are the laxiest of the lazy, subsisting entirely on the labors of others-that you, of all persons in the world, ought to be enslaved." And it was very conclusive reasoning.

Their next device was to denounce the English Abolicionists as incendiaries, fanatics and infidels. Wilber- spirit will prevail more and more. We must prepare force was branded as 'a hoary-headed traitor,' up to a late period in his life. If be, or Clarkson, or Buxton, could have been caught in the Colonies, the power of the British Government would not have been sufficient to have protected them from the murderous rage of the planters. Now, the busts of these distinguished philanthropists are seen in the Colonies, as worthy of all honor. So great has been the change wrought by the benefi-

cent act of emancipation !

There was another objection to emancipation, and a very singular one, coming from slaveholders. They said, . If emancipation takes place, then amalgamation but black wives! A fine compliment, indeed, to the beauty and attractiveness of black women, as compared with those of white women ! Amalgamation! Why, the slaveholder would no sooner give up his chance for no adjunct of the slave system he so much fancies as our country come from? Certainly not from Af-

have inherited, or bought with our money ; and now you talk of taking them from us, and giving us nothing the working of men who have motives to inspire them in return. It is the height of injustice, it is downright to labors. Almighty God has done his work very well, and compensation should be given to him as a wronged and outraged man. Your vested rights we prosounce, in the name of the God of justice, vested wrongs,

will be less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.'
And so they wanted to sweeten the objection as much as possible, to make it go down? The danger of emancipation—amalgamation—sested rights—Onesimus and the curse upon Canaan—all were forgotten? 'Weshall

THE LIBERATOR, WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION AND ITS should have been, there will be no sugar at all; for nobody was going to be left alive to grow sugar, or any-thing else, so far as the white population were con-

What were the pleas advanced to justify West India corned.

What were the pleas advanced to justify West India corned.

But let us take this sugar argument, which our proslavery opponents 'roll as a sweet morsel under their tongues,' and we will see how easily it can be dissolved. Well, then, there is less augar grown since emancipa-'It is our business,' they replied, 'to cry aloud against bloody oppression; and wee be to us, and to you, if we refrain from bearing our testimony!' The same ob. radation! Less sugar, but no more fetters, yokes, thumb-screws and branding-irons! Less sugar, but no South. 'Vile intermeddlers and mischievous busythumb-screws and branding-irons! Less sugar, but no
bodies, attend to your own affairs! Look at home!'
longer any slave-drivers to scourge the backs of mes, men and children! Less sugar, but no longer any traffic in human flesh! Less sugar, but no more slave insurrections or dread of them! Less sugar, but no more driving the slaves to extermination! Why, so destructive to human life was slavery in the West Indies, during its continuance, that, instead of there being any increase of the slaves, there was a constant and most frightful decrease; so that, in time, the entire population would have been annihilated, but for constant supplies from the coast of Africa. The decrease sugar, but no longer any slave code with all its bloody atrocities-such as the following :-

free blacks doing so shall be heavily fined; and if the

'Slaves belonging to different masters, assembling together by day or night, whether at their master's houses, in high roads, or remote places, shall be flogged and branded with the fleur-de-lys; or, on frequent repetition of the offence, may suffer DEATH at the discretion of the index.

justify chattef slavery, as compatible with justice and humanity, ought to have straight-jackets put upon them, if anybody ought; they cannot be safely trusted at large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictate of reason is to recognize a man as distinguished from a beast.

Next, it was said that immediate emancipation was the wildest proposition conceivable; the slaves ought the wildest proposition conceivable; the slaves ought the slaves of Where now is that bloody code? Gone to its own

place, the bottomless pit. Less sugar, but freedom at God ever made a human being not prepared for free- all bours of the night-the right of hospitality secured secured-crime punished, not with reference to the ferior race, and it was the will of God that the superior complexion of the criminal, but according to its nashould govern and control the inferior. Inferior! Inferior in what? Where has the experiment ever been more being branded with a fleur-de-lys-no more havfairly made, under equal circumstances, and the result ing the hamstrings cut, or being put to death, for a has not always been exceedingly honorable to the col-

Less sugar, but no more putting women lash or in the stocks, no more branding the alphabet Again, it was urged that blood would flow like wa-into the living flesh! Less sugar? Gracious God! constituted an overwhelming majority. To this the antislavery party replied, 'It is a monstrous hallucination the overthrow of such a system! Their fiendish yell is of the mind! Your slaves do not attempt to cut your still the same—' Less sugar!' Again, I say, be it so; but there are no more burnings of chapels and banishwork them without wages, separate wife from husband, and sell their children on the auction block. They have been these cruckies with unparalleled forbearance the planters rose up against all the missionaries, set fire berne these crucities with unparalleled forbearance, to their chapels or pulled them down, destroyed propered to cut your throats when you cease lashing them, and burning their flesh with red-hot branding-irons? Will they murder you, because you have restored to them their children, and are no loaner discovered to them. their bodies and souls? It is the height of insanity; land, and proclaimed in the hearing of the people, that Again, it was said that the slaves would not work if the Gospel of Christ could not be preached while slavery existed in the Colonies, and that they must either stop A similar religious proscription has already commenc in our own country. In Missouri, the Ministers of the Methodist Church North are being driven out of their pulpits by the bowle-knife and the revolver-not because they are Abolitionists, but because they are at tached to the Northern wing of that church. And this ourselves to hear of a speedy uprising against the preachers of the Gospel in the South, who will not openly defend slavery as a divinely instituted system; and when that time comes, I trust it will have the same effect upon the religious people of the North as it had upon the people of Great Britain.

Hark ! the cry again comes up all over our country There is less sugar exported ! No matter-what sugar is exported is clean and pure, and has no taint of blood upon it. One pound of it outweighs all that was formerly raised in the Colonies. Less sugar-but they have got schools, voluntary industry, the Bible, remuneration for labor, the marriage institution, a free Gos pel, genlus and talent and inoral worth developing or the right hand and on the left, colored lawyers, colored merchants, colored physicians, colored divines, colored artists, colored legislators, equal rights for all, and amalgamation than he would give up his life; there is slave population transformed into British subjects, protected by British law. I think the sugar argumen amalgamation. Where do all the colored population of must kick the beam. I go for less sugar, and all the blessings I have enumerated as an equivalent.

everywhere tells the story of alaveholding violence and is not less sugar raised, it is a pro-slavery lie. There last O, the audacity of slaveholders ! to dare to stand is somewhat less exported ; but he takes a very super up and denounce a state of freedom as tending to amalgamation, when the very first act of slavery is to abolish quantity exported; for, remember, when the slaves were under the lash, all the sugar that was raised was the marriage institution, for the purpose of gratifying were under the lash, all the sugar that was raised was the hellish lust of the master, without fear or restraint! In the hands of planters, and the slaves, of course, were in the hands of planters, and the slaves, of course, were in the hands of planters, and the slaves, of course, were not consumers. It was a monopoly; the masters took polintions of Sedom and Gomorrah all legalized and all for their own use and for exportation. Remembe nforced under the lash, and at the point of the bowie- that there are nearly a million of consumers of sugar is the Colonies, because they are all now in a state of free Again, the planters said, 'Do you mean to rob us of dom. If the export is not so great, there is much mor our property—to strike down vested rights? Give us consumed by those who raise it; and the imports (the ation—full, entire compensation. Those slaves true criterion of prosperity) are much greater. Now, we need not specially concern ourselves abou

robbery. 'No, said the English Abelitionists, 'man and we cannot mend it. If men will be lazy in a state never yet was rightfully the property of man. You of freedom, it is no argument for tyranny; it does not knew when you bought or inherited your slaves that justify making a man a beast—(urning a human being you had no moral right to hold them in bondage. Tou into a thing. No; but this is the Divine arrangement invested your money at a venture, and ran your own and the Divine penalty: If a man will not work, neither risk. It is now time for the slare to have his freedom, shall be eat. He who will be idle will find out that "Jordan is a hard road to travel." Now, men, it is af firmed, will not work as freemen, but they will work as a the name of the God of justice, vested wrongs,

a the name of the God of justice, vested wrongs,

Finally, they said, 'If slavery he abolished, there
will be less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.

I think I should make a very poor laborer as slave. I should be inclined to work just as little as possible, and do it about as badly as I could, for it would espation—amalgamation—sested rights—Onesimus and the curse upon Canana—all were forgotten: "We shall somebody to may them. What a terrible thing is a have less sugar," was the climax of their objections.—But, for the sake of logical consistency, the argument now reading this description, who have experienced it,

all in their own persons, or seen the lash applied to the bodies of men, women and . It was the lash which it. like a streum to the growth; it is the cash which inhan a freeman to put forth his energies. It is better to no. stitute the letter of for the fetter books for the Some shrewd observer has said, that we can tell whether Some shrewq poset of the day or by the job, by all listening to the stroke of his hammer. If it is he day, it goes thus : by-the-day ; if it is by the job it goes 'in double quick time, by the job, job, job-ly the job, job; job; because the sooner the job is dose, the sooner the man gets ready for another. Heavy is anybody wants a thing done well and quickly, it may be a man to do it by the job. That is human rating the sound of the skin does not alter the formal rating the sound of the skin does not alter the formal rating the sound of the skin does not alter the formal rating the sound of the skin does not alter the formal rating the same that the same rating the same ratin and the color of the skin does not alter the fact at a Why, you can make a donkey work all the better, if per will only stick before his nose a bunch of carreta. It's man could make his horse understand when he said him, 'I tell you what it is, Billy, if you will call part on the steam, you shall have an extra peck of only the end of our jaunt,' the horse would not ted to stimulus of the whip. It is horse nature, as well a stimulus of the many. human nature; the only difference is, the home curs and so the whip has to be used. But the case is diffe ent with rational beings. Man wants to know what he is going to be paid, and if he is sure of an adequate. ward, whether he be as black as sixteen midnight on centrated, or as white as the driven soon, he work

EQUITABLE COMMERCE. Sin The Association of Philanthropic Compercialist

improves the earliest favorable moment to express it gratitude to you for giving its epistle a place in par truly liberal periodical. Were this the place for such la bors, it would be glad to express its high sense of the nobleness of your position, which enables you, as boldly, to present different sides of all the momentous questions which occupy the attention of the pale mind, at this present era of man's unfolding on the planet. While nothing can be lost in occupying a position of this unusual character, much good must one to the very intelligent men and women who weekly peruse your columns.

Your criticism of the little work entitled 'Equitable Commerce' is inspected with all that care and that cardor which should attach to a subject of such high me ment to the present, and also to coming generation. Your truly cultivated mind has long enabled joi to judge somewhat correctly of the value of a nakel rote You, Sir, already know, that there always lies belief the throne a power mightier than the throne itset. You, Sir, know what public sentiment is-how it is formed, and its mighty power in controlling the ners voter of a day. You are aware that although within does not, nationally speaking, control by direct vets she is yet everlastingly controlling persons, who attach great importance to that method of action. What, then, broadly speaking, is a rote! It is bet

the outer expression of what dwells within. The great labor, then, of all truly intelligent reformers, is formed the hearts of the people ; for they know to a certainty what outward action must come.

Nature, invariably, works from the centre to the cir-

umference. Throughout all her struggles, she exhibits a oneness-a GRAND CENTRE. This law is cherred by the expanding seed ; regarded by the countless issect tribes; is not overlooked in the animal formation; and must be elaborated by man; else true, social, patural, harmonious unfolding cannot be. In your criticism, Sir, of the little work referred to,

you are pleased to speak of the Czar of Russia; and somewhat slightly of what you call autocracy. It, Sir, reverently, you daily look up to one single, an-CONTROLLING MIND. You, Sir, have lovingly labored to introduce on this planet a government based on the principle of universal love; from which you hopethen may spring universal justice, universal peace, universal harmony. But, Sir, it remains for you, saife your class of intelligent reformers, to show by that process you can reach your point, through the sedisry ballot-box, unless there be a government of firm If force lie not behind the ballot-box, of what service is that instrumentality to a government, except so far as it is the outward expression of what dwells in the bearts of the voters? With your acute moral power, you will unquestionably inspect that point. Your clear eye will see that far less value should be attached to mere votes, in and of themselves, than persons generally suppose.

its grand centre, the Love element. Love centles. Love leans trustingly, like the child, on the parental bosom. The new System of Commerce proposes to keep in view the parental relation. There is seen on contral, controlling mind. The fathers and the nothers are one. Truly conjoined, they rule, ABSOLUTELL, St, without votes ; but it is a rule of PARENTAL LATE

A hope is indulged, Sir, that at some leisure momen you will take opportunity to express more fully year views in respect to votes; and that you may yet see that the plans which the Association of Philanthropic Commercialists are unfolding are quite different from the rule of the Russian Czar.

For and in behalf of the Association, JOHN ORVIS, Agent.

VISIT TO MARLBORO, MASS. MILFORD, Sept. 15, 1855.

FRIEND GARRISON : Last evening, by invitation from some anti-slavery friends, and, among others, our warm-hearted brothet Charles Brigham, I gave a dedicatory lecture at the new and spacious School-house in Feltonville. I am of Marlboro' have now a convenient place for public meetings. They have erected an altar to Freedom, and cheerfully welcome all the advocates of the oppressed to

lay upon it their best gift for Freedom's cause. My friend, are we not fast marching up to the suf situdel of our common foe? Can we for a moment alter to do and dare, in the cause for which you have to long struggled, and which, thank God, you have been advancing towards a consummation? I am weary of political dodges and mere office-seeking sympathy for the slave; and although I have, and may continue to, est a vote when I am persuaded I can aid the siste, yel am free to confess, my hope is faint of all success, at ess we keep alive the moral agitation which you so timely conceived, and in which with your faithful or adjutors you have so faithfully persevered. I say not, my friend, as I did more than twenty years ago, when I found you in an upper room in Merchants' Hall-Onward, right onward ! '

or which the which hearest is a solid to the sast the fast fast of fast of

I loved then the little sheet, the infant ' Linenaros.' Hove it still, and can never cease to do so, till I los my love of God and man. We may differ, we may even divide in our labors and work for Humanity; but Hear anti-slavery is anything but a name-if it is real, at shall agree to differ, and yet rejoice together in every blow struck for the downfall of oppression.

We are suffering here in Milford for anti-slaves,

work. Coulition, Know Nothingism, and, at last, for sion, have sold out what little anti-slavery there vis, dog cheap. Loaves and fishes, office, and a little rief authority, seem to be glory enough for many voo have talked eloquently in the cause of liberty. Man's indeed a poor creature, and true men are few and far between, But we will not despair. We must learn to labor and to wait."

Yours, fraternally, GEO. W. STACY,

LECTURES BY DR. SOLUER. We understand that De SoLORE is prepared to deliver, during the approaching lecturing season, one lecture on . The Anglo-Saxon Woman and her Home, and from one to four lectures of The Eastern War. Letters may be addressed to him at Roxbury, Mass. He needs no commendation. trust he will receive numerous applications from lyce ims and other sourcese farout to secret ed!

THE FUSION CONVENTION.

Hence, if

nan nature, rota. If a n he said to ll only put of outs at as well as rd to oate ise is differ

ow what he mercialists express its e in your for such lanse of the s you, so he momenf the public

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Agent.

18. 5, 1855. nti-slavery ure at the ille. I am sasant part for public cedom, and ppressed to noment fal-ou have ro have been by for the me to, cast

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THE FUSION CONVENTION.

The Convention at Wercester, on Thursday, was very more convention at Wercester, on Thursday, was very more convention at the convention were heated and animated. The present of admit members of the committee of arrangement of the Convention, and members of Congress, as sent for the Convention, was rejected; but subsections and was passed, authorizing them to participate was passed and the convention to the convention of the convention to the c rs of the was passed, authorizing them to particularly a vote was passed, authorizing them to particularly a vote was passed, authorizing them to particularly a vote was passed to be convention was a vote was a vote of the convention was

perdert-Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.

Perident-Nathanier F. Danks, Jr.
For peridents-Thomas A. Green, New Bedford;
Radispion, Fall River; John Gardner, Dedham;
Radispion, Boston; Francis B. Fay, Chelsea; Jas.
Losen, Haverhill; S. E. Sewall, Melrose; Daniel
Edis, Losell; Geo. W. Richardson, Worcester;
Edis, Losell; Geo. W. Richardson, Worcester; Edit, Laurii; Uco. W. Richardson, Worcester; and Irack Springfield; Increase Sumner, Great

region; Oakes Ames, Easton.

occurries—Seth Webb, Dedham; Charles B, Rice,
any; Jesiah W, Hubbard, Boston; Elward Kingany; Jesiah Beidresater, Wm. M. Walter, Pittsfield; the the transaction of some general business, in the

Lar the transaction of some general business, in the braces, as informal ballot was taken for a candidate (perceat, with the following result:

Whole number of votes Necessry for a choice Necessry for a choice Berry J. Gardner, of Boston, had James Rockwell, of Pittsfield $\frac{805}{122}$ Janus Rockweil, of Pittsneid
Janus W. Fester, of Monson
E Bockwood Hear, of Concord
Thomas D. Eliot, of New Bedford thrander De Witt, of Oxford Septen C. Phillips, of Salem Septen C. Phillips, of Salem Schaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Waltham hereas Samer, of Great Barrington Thouse II. Ressell, of Boston Ruley French, of New Bedford lases Buffington, of Fall River

as excited discussion in regard to Gov. Gardner's section with respect to the Republican movement en-sed. In the evening, the result of the second, or regu-lar bring ladioting for candidate for Governor was an-

RESERVED AS NAMED IN	DAMESTON AND SECURITION
Whole number of votes	839
Necessary for a nomination	420
Jolus Rockwell, of Pittsfield, had	426
Henry J. Gardner, of Boston	895
1. W Faster, of Monson	13
Language Sumper, of Great Barrington	3
r Bedwood Hear, of Concord	1
Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem	T
And so Hon. Julies Rockwall was declare	d the nomine

the Convention, for Governor. The State licket was completed by the following nom For Lientenant Governor-Simon Brown, of Concorar Attorney General-E. Rockwood Hoar, of Con-To Secretary of the Commonwealth-George F. Wil-

ans, of Boston.
for Auditor.—Stephen N. Gifford, of Duxbury.
For Treasurer.—Thomas J. Marsh, of Boston. Mesers Brown, Gifford and Marsh are the presen

Meser. Brown, Gifford and Marsh are the present incumbents of the offices for which they are nominated.] The thanks of the Convention were then voted to the pressing officer, who responded.

But. Stephen C. Phillips, in an eloquent speech, ansumed the ratification of the nomination by the Mass Covention, and proclaimed the inauguration of the

per farion party.
General Henry Wilson followed in a congratulatory whis late allies in their defeat.

Mr. T. D. Eliot of New Bedford, was then called for,

mi sidel his congratulations. 'upon the rising of that on that shall not set till liberty dawns in the land.' W. John M. Clark was called upon, and expressed is regret if he had injured the cause of Gov. Gardner, as regret the had injured the cause of Gov. Gardner, and his intention to stand by the nomination of the Con-petic, and he gave it as his opinion that Governor farther before many hours would announce the same seembation over his own signature, although he said had no authority thus to speak for him.
Mr. J. W. Foster believed that a party had been to

insprarated which would survive till its objects had scomplished. He pledged himself to stand by i that reserve or deviation. ing to fill any vacancies in the list of candidates.

Mr. E. D. Kimball of Salem, made an enthusiastic need on the triumphs of liberty, and pledged a large

Moses Kimball, of Boston, said he had been working was a summan, of Boston, said he had been working we see recruit, having given up the Whig party forcer, and joined in the congratulations upon the result. I say the happiest day of his life to stand here with a had of true men with nominations of which none could sebamed, and which would prove triumphant at the

belong French, of New Bedford, gave in his adhe-ta, and Mr Keyes, of Dedham; who said that he was a go yote for the candidate, although he was a The nominations were declared to be unanimous by a

THE MASS CONVENTION. This body was organized by Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, as President. Mr. Phillips on taking the chair remarked on the object in which the Convention was called, and exhorted his burn to unite in harmony in an unequivocal expres-

hirrors were made by Mr. Patterson, Rev. Mr. Wisa, Hon. J. W. Foster, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Mct Trafton, Hon. J. M. Usher, and others. The proteining of the delegate Convention were ratified with mathematic

The following resolutions were adopted by the two

Resided-That the increase and advance of Slavery, he additions to the number of Slave States, the successive rigamphs of slavery in the political contests of he has half century, the control of slavery over all deerments of the government, the experience of the last a years in the legislative, executive and judicial de-perments, and more especially the repeal of the Misspromise, have made Slavery, in its national lations to the free States, the paramount practical ence in the politics of the country.

Realest—That Slavery, as a State institution, is not

Action of That Slavery, as a State institution, is not with mar power or responsibility; but slavery, in its relation to the free States, is the consens of every man in the saine; in its relation to the free States, is the consens of every man in the free States.

Resider—That Massachusetts, the earliest battle-pound of freedom, gives her heart and hand to Kansa, the latest battle-ground of freedom.

Resider—That the repeal of the Missouri Compresses makes every inch of the national domain a battle-

makes every inch of the mational domain a battle-pand between Freedom and Slavery. It makes the timeous feary new State a conflict between Freedom and Sarery. The issue thus forced upon us, we accept. I shall be no fault of ours if another slave State is add-ed to the Union, or any of it. Therefore help to the

stall be no fault of ours if another slave State is additable to the winding of slavery.

Resided—That we tender no geographical or sectionmer; nor will we be deterred from our duty by the order of the missouri Comprome his erased the geographical line. Our principles a sational and general. Our spirit is national and real we seek sympathy and co-operation from all wind the land; we look for members and candidates in South and North, East and West. Our principles is not justly lead to a sectional issue. If the Slave have raiser one, the fault is theirs; let the victory be in the state of the stat

has not, the fault is theirs; let the victory be have not, the fault is theirs; let the victory be have require no conformity of opinion of the subjects of national or State policy. No man string or qualifying his opinions on those authors, we all recognize the duty of making the queetion have not been aparamount. To secure unity of action here, having the main of opinion elsewhere.

The subject of the subject is not been adopted by our friends at the having a subject in other States. We unite in that put is user the great principles for which we constant, and to carry them to a triumphant issue.

Marsin	gusta Age gives returns for Govern- he towns in the State, which foot up
Reils, Democrat	lean,
Monday	of an election, which the Age says the remaining towns and planta-
No ten	The second section of the second

Convention resolved, in the very beginning, that sarey, as a State institution, is not within our concentration. —Boston Attat. ini did not the Convention resolve, also, against the linear of any more slave States into the Union, and southet interpring with startey as a State insiling the part of the convention of the

had did not B. F. Hallett and C. G. Greene resolve, a 1819, that they were 'opposed to alavery is every in any color, and in facor of freedom and FREE. Still abstracer man lives throughout God's heritage ? This property of the still and the

was the problem which he had to solve—the everlasting question between the Right and the Expedient, between a principle of Truth and a seeming temporal good or harm. We know how he decided it, and can never lament his decision. He preached two very calm and ment his decision. He preached two very calm and unexaggerated sermons upon slavery, in which, while asserting the principle of human right, he left a large margin for private judgment in its application to particular circumstances. The members of his own Society, and those who heard him, had, we believe, no fault to find with his manner of treating the subject. But that despotism which at the South has destroyed the liberty of the whites to maintain the slavery of the blacks, does not permit the subject to be treated at all. It demands a total silence, an absolute submission. Go to Rome, and preach against the Papacy in the plazza before St. Peter's; go to St. Petersburgh, and denounce the despotism of the Czar; in these cases you may escape; but not if you go to the Slave States, and utter any remonstrance, however mild, against their peculiar any remonstrance, however mild, against their peculiar despotism. Nine-tenths of the people may agree with you; but they dare not let it be known. So Mr. Simmons was told that he must leave the city, and that speedily; and so, shaking the dust from his feet, as a

speedily; and so, shaking the dust from his feet, as a testimony against the monster evil, he departed. Having been settled at Springfield as the successor of Mr. Peabody, whom he resembled in many respects, it seemed as if he was now in his true home. Happy in his domestic relations, with opportunity for study, his mind always progressive, gave us hope of the best results. But it was intended otherwise. Though not sults. But it was intended otherwise. Though not known technically as an Abelitionist, and though the habits of his mind led him away from the noisy discussion of reforms; though his tastes and tendencies were all in the direction of private study and labor, rather than public debate, his fidelity to principle was again to be tested. The reaction of 1850, founded on the cry of danger to the Union, had attempted to silence all anti-slavery discussion. Foolishly supposing that the danger to the country lay in the discussion of slavery rather than in slavery itself, it still more foolishly believed that freedom of thought and speech could be abridged on this point. An overhearing social inflance was used to silence the pulpit, the press, and the platform, and if any man ventured to speak openly ence was used to silence the pulpit, the press, and the platform, and if any man ventured to speak openly against such matters as the Fugitive Slave Law, it was at the risk of his position and prospects. It was at this time that Mr. George Thompson, an Englishman, attempting to speak at Springfield against slavery, was mobbed. Mr. Simmons condemned this treatment of Thompson, and spoke against it from the pulpit. He had not gone to seek the discussion, the question had come to him. The mob had taken place in his own town, and he would have been unfaithful if he had not expressed his opinions. At any other time this expresattempting to speak at Springfield against slavery, was mobbed. Mr. Simmons condemned this treatment of Thompson, and spoke against it from the pulpit. He had not gone to seek the discussion, the question had come to him. The mob had taken place in his own town, and he would have been unfaithful if he had not expressed his opinions. At any other time this expression would probably have disturbed no one; but in those had days, it resulted in the loss of his pulpit.—
When the history of anti-slavery in the United States is written, it must be mentioned that the minister of a Unitarian Society in Springfield was compelled to leave his office because he publicly condemned the mobbing of an anti-slavery speaker. It was singular that a main whose tastes led him away from anti-slavery agitation should have been twice driven from his pulpit for expressing anti-slavery opinions. It was more singular that while at the South the opposition came from outside his Church, that from the North it should have come from within.

After the mest ten days without rest, he was often forced to stop, to suppress his rising tears and sobs. To see a strong man so moved is the most he was often forced to stop, to suppress his rising tears and sobs. To see a strong man so moved is the most head and affecting sight beneath the sun. It affected me greatly—even to tears—not as I saw it, for its interest expression of despair and grief paralyzed my own feelings; but as I recalled it when in the solitude of my shamed the state of political state measures are always to tears—not as I saw it, for its interest expression of despair and grief paralyzed my own feelings; but as I recalled it when in the solitude of my shamed the state of political state measures are always to tears—not as I saw it, for its interest expression of despair and grief paralyzed my own feelings; but as I recalled it when in the solitude of my shamed the mobbing of an anti-slavery split of the feeling sight beneath the sun. It affected me greatly even to tears—not as I saw

The Herald of Freedom of September 8, devotes five columns to an account of the recent Free State Delega-tion at Big Springs, called to take into consideration the present exigency of political affairs. The Conven-tion met on the 5th inst., about one hundred delegates being present. Nearly every district was represented.

G. W. Smith, Esq. officiated as President, and John
Fee, J. A. Wakefield, James Salsbury and Dr. A. Hunting, Vice President. Five committees were appointed—
the first upon a platform, the second on State organization, the third on the late Legislature, the fourth on Congressional elections, the fifth on Miscellaneous Duties.
The Committee on a platform subsequently reported a series of resolutions to the effect that it was necessary to set aside minor issues for the time, and form an or-

a series of resolutions to the effect that it was necessary to set aside minor issues for the time, and form an organization into which all parties might enter for the paramount object of recovering their dearest rights; that all non-residents, at the polls in Kansas, whether from Missouri or elsewhere, should be opposed and resisted; pledging members to endeavor to secure the constitution of a free State for Kansas, and in so doing to consent to any fair and reasonable provision in regard to the slaves already in the territory, which should protect the masters against injustice and total loss; that the admission of free negroes or mulattoes into the territory will be productive of evil, and should be opposed; that the Convention would discountenance and denounce any attempt to encroach upon the constitutional rights of the people of any State, or to interfere with their slaves, conceding to their citizens the right to 'regulate their own institutions, and to hold and recover their slaves without any molestation or obstruction from the people of Kansas. These resolutions were received with three hearts always and denounce and still they fall. Drs. Upshur and Gorden, if not dead, it is thought cannot claims, about one-half;—Mr. Jones, preacher at Bute street African church, reported to be dead; daughter died Sunday evening; son down with the fever. Codegan Bagnall, son of W. D. Bagnall, buried hast evening; Richard, his second son, ill. Dr. Galt, postmaster, taken last night. Cannot go into a private house that is not like an hospital. Glad you are out of this seene of suffering.'

and recover their slaves without any molestation or obstruction from the people of Kansas. These resolutions were received with three hearty cheers, and adopted by acclamation.

The Committee on the Legislature reported a series of resolutions, declaring that the body of men who had been passing laws for the territory represented only the lawless invaders who elected them, and that their actions were the monstrous consummation of an act of unparalleled violence, usurpation and fraud; that the citizens of Kansas disavowed with scorn and indignation their contemptible and hypocritical mockery of a representative government; that the miscalled legislature had defied the power of Congress, libelled the Declaration of Independence, violated the Constitutional Bill of Rights, and brought contempt and disgrace upon Republican Institutions at home and abroad; that they are very way worthy a row of their enactments. These resolutions were also adopted, and others defending Ex-Governor Reader from the charges brought against him by the President, and fixing the 2d of October was not the day appointed by the Legislature; a different day being chosen by the Convention, as a proof of their determination to refuse to obey its laws.

After all other business had been disposed of, Andrew H. Reeder, the late Governor of Kansas, was nominated for Congress by acclamation. A great burst of enthusiasis nemucic, cheers upon cheers were given, and sale that they are every would be settled, if left to the decision of the moral intuitions of unsupplicated child, not be bewildered, would be settled, if left to the decision of the moral intuitions of unsupplicated child, not be wildered, would be settled, if left to the decision of the moral intuitions of the man as his prop-man and made an eloquent Free State speech.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—John W. Randall was all but murdered in Floyd's Lane, Newburyport, Mass., on Saturday evening about nine e'clock, by Clinton Tinsley, and an infernal sconndrel, his confederate, supposed to be named Delany. Tinsley and Randall came from Hampton Falls, N. H., on that evening, under pretence of Tinsley that he would obtain employment for Randall as cook aboard a vessel at \$18 a month but the circumstances are such as to leave no doubt that Randall was decoyed to the above spot to be murdered and robbed of about \$70, which he had saved from four months' earnings as a farm hand. The murderer first made Randall strip off his clothes, then shot him, beat him over the head with the pistol, stabbed him, and attempted to sut his throat and drown him. The poor fellow finally escaped, dashed through the stream, and made for a bouse where he saw a light but it was not till he applied to a third bouse that he obtained assistance, when Mr. Daniel Lunt clothed him and took him Into the city. He was shockingly wounded in the face, head and body, and was covered with blood, but will probably recover. He is a young man belongs in Jay, Maine, and has a mother at Licernore Falls. Tinsley belongs to Manchester, N. H., is 26 years old, and marked all over with India ink.

From the New York Christian Inquirer.

GEORGE P. SIRIMONS.

The evil which we have been apprehending for some weeks has at last arrived. Our small body of Unitarian clergy has been diminished by the loss of one whom we can ill paper. I dislike superlatives, and therefore will not say that George P. Simmons was in theology our most accomplished critic, in scholarship the most reliable and thorough, in his spirit the most of a smint, and in mental and moral position the man most sure of himself, and hest qualified to fax on spirions, on many points, in a definite and enduring form. To say of any man that he is 'the first —to say that he is 'the most, is always to run a risk. But when look for his superior in any of these directions, It know not where to find him.

It is always to run a risk. But when look for his superior in any of these directions, It know not where to find him.

He went to Mobile, and wherever he preached on the may, and after his arrival, he made the same striking impression, of the highest cratorical qualities. But at the close of the period for which he had been engaged, when about to return to the North, a question canabefore him, the decision of which affected all his future life. He was in a slave State, and had been preaching to his congregation concerning sheir social and relative duties. As a Christian minister, should he wholly only their dead; let a dend orthodoxy treat of dead by the relation, so important in all its bearings on life and character, a relation which colored every thing in the community? As a minister of the Gospel, it was plainly his duty to declare the wholly only their dead; let a dend orthodoxy treat of each bury their dead; let a dend orthodoxy treat of their difficulty and delicacy, nor omit his rebake of the sins which were prevailing and popular. Let the declare the voltage of the declare the voltage of the colored the mass of the declare the voltage of

an honor than a reproach. Jesus was denounced as ar infidel by 'the religious community generally,' and those who at this day seek to follow his example must also expect to bear his cross. 'It is enough for the disciple that he be as his lord; and if they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household?'—Anti-Slavery

A correspondent of the Free Presbyterian write from New York city as follows :-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY HOUSE .- On enterin this spacious building, something naturally and una-voidably painful and gloomy steals over the mind while reflecting that among the immense mass of theological lore, in the form of books, tracts, and periodicals, not a lore, in the form of books, tracts, and periodicals, not a word of rebuke is uttered against American Slavery, a sin of all others, the most fruitful, ruinous and souldamning! and is shaking the foundations of earth, heaven and hell!—Yes, Brother, amid the millions on millions of pages issued from this house, not a line of remonstrance against the blood-guiltiness of the oppressor and man-stealer! Minor evils are denounced severely—but this giant sin is passed by in utter silence! And what caps the climax of this giaring and heaven-daring inconsistency is, the managers of this Society, we are informed, are resolved firmly and deliberately, to persevere in this scheme, never to alter or disannul this covenant with death and hell! 'Wo to them that decree unrighteous decrees.' Wo! wo! wo!

whose tastes led him away from anti-slavery agitation should have been twice driven from his pulpit for expressing anti-slavery opinions. It was more singular that while at the South the opposition came from outside his Church, that from the North it should have come from within.

After leaving Springfield, Mr. Simmons resided for some time in Concord, and then was settled in Albany, where he was preaching when attacked by his last illness. And now he is gone.

J. F. C.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—
The committee of the late Lexington Convention have insued an address to the people of the United States, principally devoted to a denunciation of the free emigration from Massachusetts and other States under the Aid Societies, whereby it says the Kansas Nebraska have rendered a dead letter, and their true intent defeated. It also asserts that the rejection of Kansas as a slave State would be a gross insult to the South, and that the declaration, that slavery is incompatible with a republican form of government is an eoulescal with a republican form of government, is an equivocal step towards a dissolution of the Union. The address is signed by J. A. Napton, late Supreme Judge; Sterling Price, the present Governor; Mordecai Oliver, member of Congress, and L. M. Woodson. Austin A. King, the late Governor, refused to sign.

'Who does not know how the great moral questions, that now agitate our country, and about which our ablest statesmen seem to be bewildered, would be settled, if left to the decision of the moral intuitions of unsophisticated children? What child, not corrupted by his education, would not decide instantly, that one man can have no right to hold another man as his property, and regard and treat him as a domesticated brute? What child not corrupted, would not instantly discern and condemn with loathing, the traffic in intoxicating drinks; the civil and social dependence and depression of the ferale sex; the horrid custom of war; the impositions which are too common in trade; and every kind of violation of the Golden Rule! Nay, how quickly and how wisely would unperverted children determine, sould they understand, the questions of Theology, that have so long divided the church, and perplexed the grave Doctors of Divinity 1'—[8. J. Max.

The quaint and pithy editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio)

furora, in a characteristic article on 'Shears,' and neir uses, with reference to the Fusion movement in

heir uses, with reference to the second of the second of the control of the contr

what? People over an area of earth some 3000 illes in length, and hundreds of miles in width, are to be wrought up to a frensy of excitement, in order to ut—off—the—end—of—the—mad—dog's—tail—so—z—won't—grow—any—longer?

Tremendous !! Wen't that be a magnificent achievement? Won't all Fusion make the heavens roar with houts and songs of triumph? What exultation, what estacy, will rise in one loud, long thunder of triumph, aying, 'See what WE have done!' Of course, Fusion ville be through with its perfect work: the end for hich it was created has been accomplished. The end of the Mad Dog's tail has been cut off—slavery won't pread itself any more—and Fusion may quit fighting lavery. True, three or four millions of bondmen are et in chains—the Mad Dog yet has not only nearly all its tail, all his legs, all his teeth, and all his blood-acound, infernal disposition, but all his power to trample on the rights, the liberties, and even the lives of millions of American bondmen! What, then, has been gained? Why, our party has the offices, and isn't that something?

MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY IN NORTH CAMBRIDGE—We regret to announce that a tragedy has just occurred in North Cambridge, near Porter's, which has thrown a deep gloom over that peaceful neighborhood. A fellow named By Leon, who is believed to have connections in this city, has been residing with a sea captain in North Cambridge for some months past. He has hither to the color they happen to do the valley trains which ran close to those alleded to, make no distinction on such a contemptably silly bais.

named De Leon, who is believed to have connections in this city, has been residing with a sea captain in North Cambridge for some months past. He has hitherto borne a good character, and the utmost confidence was borne a good character, and the utmost confidence was reposed in him. A few days since, De Leon was observed to exhibit unusual nervousness. He declined partaking of his usual meals, and in the evening of the day to which we allude he walked out of the house, intimating that he would be back shortly. He proceeded at once to the house of a well known and highly respectable resident, with the apparent intention of making a friendly call. Here he found no one at home except she who became the victim of his fiendish rage, an elderly and almost helplers widow, named Catter, and her innocent daughter Catherine. The villain De Leon, being rebuffed by Mrs. Catter, commenced abusing her. Mrs. C. rejoined, and De Leon, in a moment of frenzy, seized the unfortunate widow by the throat, and actually choked her to death!

of frenzy, seized the unfortunate widow by the throat, and actually choked her to death!

The scoundrel shen fied, but we are glad to learn that officer Cook, who was early apprised of the catastrophe, is on his track, and will no doubt soon bring him to justice. A melancholy sequence to this tragedy remains to be told: The daughter of the slaughtered victim of this monster's rage became a raving maniac immediately after the tragical occurrence; and, finally, death relieved her of her sufferings. Thus have two victims been immolated upon the altar of this murderer's fearful rage.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community, that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and a crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction

P. 8.-Since the above was in type, we learn that De Leon was arrested at Gerry's Saloon, near Porter's sta-tion, by officer Cook. He doggedly refused to give any account of the bloody affair, and was taken before Es-quire Moore, who committed him for a further hearing.

There are 37,553 inhabitants in Lowell of whom 24,422 are natives, and 13,131 foreign born females 22,320, males 15,233. The increase since 1850 has been 4170. The native children born of foreign parents are reckened to be about 3000. Among the in-habitants Mrs. Mongan, an Irish woman, is 105 years old, and Mrs. Thomas, American, 103.

Population of Charlestown. - The Bunker Hill Aurora of Saturday last has a statement in regard tives ! to the census of Charlestown. The total population in 1855 is 21,742; in 1850 it was 17,216—increase in five years, 4526.

From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory, says the Cincinnati Gazette, we learn that since the application of steam on the western waters, there have been thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two lives lost by steamboat disasters, three hundered and eighty-one boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of sixty-seven millions of dollars.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 188 Nassau street, New York. A Paris correspondent remarks- We

say-let us hope that this is exaggerated from two to very, and of the peculiar importance of the present three hundred.'

able property in Boston is \$242,349,200; an increase of \$15,336,000 over that of 1854. The rate of assessment is 77 cents on the \$100, a decrease of 15 cents from last year's tax.

St. Louis, Sept. 22. Senator Douglas in SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY D. GRAW,

St. Louis.—Senator Douglas and Sanati Olis Errst, Mary D. Graw, Sl. Louis.—Senator Douglas addressed a large meeting here last night. He denounced the fanaticism evoked by the Fugitive Slave law, and Northern men who pronounced it unconstitutional—discussed the Nebraska bill, and said that Congress had no right to interfere in the local laws of States or Territories. The Know SARAH ANN ERNST. Knothings were bitterly denounced.

Efficacy of Life-Boats .- Milwaukee and Chicago papers contain animated accounts of the rescue, under perilous circumstances, of the passengers and crew of the steamer Sebastopol and the brig Tuscarora, wreeked in Lake Michigan. Eighty persons were saved from the former and eleven from the latter. Elijah Denny, aged 118 years, a revolu-tionary veteran, resides in Pulaski county, Ky.

There will be a meeting of the descendants of Gen. Israel Putnam, with address and dinner, at the Putnam Station on the Norwich and Worcester tal, will be offered for sale. It is hoped that the public Railroad, on the 24th of next month.

Disgusting and Disgraceful—The Free State Convention in Kansas which nominated Governor Reeder as a delegate for Congress, adopted a resolution in favor of excluding colored people entirely from the territory. This odious, inhuman and abominable proposition was introduced and carried by the settlers from the Western States, and server to have been acquired.

The Fair will close on Friday Evening, with an Internet Western States, and server to have been acquired. short address, and there will be music and speaking osition was introduced and carried by the settlers from the Western States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern settlers for the sake of 'harmony,' We regard this rote, adopted by men professedly opposed to slavery, as the most fatal symptom of the rottenness of the people of the territory on the subject of alavery — Telegraph.

The Park will close on Franky remains the which Western and Musical Entertainment, at which Western States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern States, and Sta

Milwaukie, Sept. 23.—The propeller Forest City, from Buffalo, with 400 tuns of merchandise, and 60 passengers, came in contact with the schooner Asis, bound from Chicago to Buffalo with 16,000 bushels of covm, near Grand Traverse, on Thursday last. Both vessels sunk, but the passengers and crew were all saved in boats, and were picked up by the schooner Hamlet, which arrived here this morning.

Cape Cod Telegraph.—The Cape Cod Telegraph, built by Mesers. Brewer & Baldwin, has been completed to Varmouth, and will be in working in to Provincetown about October 1st. The station in Yarmouth is at the Register office, in charge of Mr. Swift.

Swift.

St. Louis, Sepl. 24.—A great buttle took place at Sand Hills, near the north fork of the Platte River, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of troops under Geo. Harney, Major Cady commanding the Infantry, and Col. Cook the Dragoons, Nounted Riffemen and Artillery. The battle insted several hours. The Indians fought despersably, but were routed, when a running fight for a distance of ten sniles followed, and the Indians made another stand, but were finally completely routed, having 80 men killed and 50 women and children prisoners. The Indian women fought furiously. Gen. Harney had six men killed and as many wounded. No officers were killed. The Indians were the party which massacred Maj. Grattan's command, and murdered the mail party. The way bill of the mail was found with them.

heir uses, with reference to the Fusion movement in prominent merchants of Philadelphia, many of whom hat State, (and its moral is as useful in Massachusetts do not sympathise at all with Mr. Williamson upon the

a contemptably silly basis.

While on this subject of colorphobia, we might fur ther remark, to the credit of Norristown, that our new line of omnibuses allows no exclusion of men and wo men because they are not white.—Aorristown (Pa.) Olice Branch.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abelition

guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

We propose to do this through the medium of News papers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and cooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been ; but, oh ! how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient mo

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistant from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking.

have just got a sad piece of news from the Crimea, but without significance as to the operations of the war. A Russian bomb fell by chance into a magazine of French shells, and made a great number of victims: they even ing this nation to a true sense of the six and will of the six and CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. erisis, would again call upon all lovers of freedom. The Hurricane on Lake Michigan .- The and especially upon those of this community, to aid The Harricane on Lake Michigan.—The steamer Sebastopol, wrecked in the late hurricane on Lake Michigan, was valued at \$65,000, being a fine pew propeller. The whole loss by her is about \$80,000. The steamer Baltimore was also wrecked, and the propeller Oriental is missing.

Taxation in Boston.—The valuation of taxable property in Boston is \$242,340,200; an increase toil by liberal contributions and hearty sympathy. Friends at a distance, intending to send boxes, must see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some, not arriv-On the 17th ult., Mr. Alfred Marsh, nine miles east of Notasulge, Miss., had three of his children killed by lightning. Their ages were sixteen, ten, and two years. They were returning to the house, and the eldest had the youngest on his shoulder.

disappointed last year by the delay of some, not arriving in time for the sale. The money to be raised is to be appropriated to the dissemination of anti-playery truth by lecturers, agents, newspapers, conventions and tracts.

CORNELIA SHOREY. LUCY S. BLACKWELL

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

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR A Pair for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause wil

be held in INDEPENDENCE HALL, North Abington, commencing on TUESDAY afternoon, Oct. 2d, and continuing through the afternoons and evenings of that and the three following days.

A large variety of articles, both useful and ornamer

generally will be disposed to aid the cause by their pres-

Abington Brass Band.
Several Songs will be sung by Mrs. S. R. Wales.
Miss Susan J. Wales and others will perform on the

Terms of Admission :- Single Tickets, (except Friday evening.) 10 cents ; Children under twelve, half Tickets for the last evening, 25 cents.

Single tickets for the Fair, including the last eve aing, 35 cents.
Abington, Sept. 24, 1855.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Walea's Hotel, Weymouth Landing, on the evening of Monday, October 8th, and will continue open through Friday, 12th. A large and beautiful collection of articles will be offered for sale, including Comforters, Stockings, Shirts, Children's Aprous and Dresses, and many other useful thines.

On Thursday evening, 11th, there will be speaking at the Hall, by WENDELL PRILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GAR-

The Fair will be closed on Friday evening, 12th, with a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing.

TESTIMONY IN PAVOR OF PASSMORE WILLIAM- GENERAL CONVENTION OF MADICAL POLITI-CAL ABOLITIONISTS.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 28d, 24th and 25th, 1855. niment of a similar Convention in Syrocuse, N. Y., in June last.]

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 'Badical Political Abolitionists' in Boston, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 28d, 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 small

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

A NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY. Among those expected to be in attendance and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. G. Matlack, A. G. Beman—the undersigned, and others, who may be announced hereafter.

WILLIAM GOODELL,
JAS. MCCURE SEITH,

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.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE. The first day of October, 1855, the 4th Anniversary The first day of October, 1855, the 4th Anniversary of the memorable Jerry Resoue, is at hand. The spirit that defied oppression, and scorned as a filthy rag the enactment of a law-defying Congress intended to give enpression power and dignity, we thank Heaven, is an embodiment at Syracuse. Its proportions are expanding in contempt of political parties. As the organ of such embodiment, we appeal to our bold countrymen, and to the world, to confess its legitimacy, justice, and authority. Therefore we call them to be at Syracuse the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to honor the first successful and glorious strike, which in the the first successful and glorious strike, which in the United States rescued an outraged slave, and set him

> JOHN THOMAS, JAMES FULLER, LUCIUS C. MATLACK, T. G. WHITE, MONTGOMERY MERRICK,

Syracuse, August 8, 1855. LECTURES IN VERMONT.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, Agent of the American Anti-Bradford, (Orange Co.) Monday,
East Topsham, Tuesday,
East Corinth, Wednesday,
West Topsham, Thursday, ** 11. 12. Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

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

West Bridgewater, Friday, Sept. 28.
Bridgewater, School District No. 6, Sunday, 30. Bridgewater, School District.

Bridgewater Town Hall, eve'g,
Tuesday, Oct. 2. North Abington, Tuceday, Oct. 2. N. B. The Sunday meetings will be held through the

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

N. B. The Sunday meetings white day; others also may address them.

In behalf of the Society,

LEWIS FORD,

B SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in BOLTON, on Sunday af-ternoon, September 30, probably at 5 o'clock. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT EAST PRINCE-

The Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at East Princeton, on Sunday, the 30th inst. TON. Sunday, the 30th inst.

The Convention will hold three sessions during the day, at the usual bours of public service.

Able speakers will be present to address the meeting; among them, Mr. Garrison, from Boston.

JOEL SMITH, President. D. M. ALLEN, Secly, mank and I november

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Michigan gan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at BATTLE CREEK, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of October, and continuing its session two or three days. Able speakers from a distance will be present to take part in the discussion; among whom, we expect Hen-ry C. Wright of Boston, Charles C. Burleigh of Con-necticut, Aaron M. Powell of New York, Stephen S.

Foster of Massachusetts, and M. R. Robinson of Ohio By direction of the Executive Committee of the Michigan A. S. Society,

JACOB WALTON, Jn., Cor. Sec.

WANTED HE SERVICE OF THE Colored girls wanted for family work.

An industrious girl can obtain a situation in an upholstery sewing department in a neighboring city.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR LYCEUMS. SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR LYCEUMS.

WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in the New England Female Medical College, anthor 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,

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS. A FINE Poetrait representing this Martyr to the cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice, (versus Law.) taken from life, in the cell in which he has been incarcerated by Judge Kane for alleged Contempt of Court. Size of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, Fifty

Cents.

Those desiring early impressions of this interesting
Picture can receive them by leaving their names with
the Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch street,
Philadelphia, where all orders for the trade must be ad-Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1855.

Will be Published, January 18th, KING OOBLOO. OF THE MOUNTAINS OF MENDUSA.

BY LEO L. LLOYD. Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. ROG-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester,

Worcester, April 13. DR. H. W. MASON, IDENTIST! 49 TREMONT STREET

(OVER LEGNARD & CO'S ADOTTON BOOM,) BOSTON MEMBERS INC. DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental medicine and Surgery, and operates on the most reasonable

Boston, Sept. 28, 1855. Cancer and the 6m delow I School for Young Ladies.

THE subscribers will open a School for Young Ladies, in Thoradike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next.

The Course of Study enbraces 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 Ebea. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers,

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth,

INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester.

Boston, August 10, 1856.

For the Liberator. PREEDOM OF THE SOUL

'Tis a glorious thing to send abroad a soul as free as To throw aside the shackles which sectarian bondme Ay, fettered not by creed, or clan, or gold, or land, or

You roam through the world of light and life, rejoicing

you are free To recognize the good and true, the beautiful an

Beneath the blue heavens where you dwell, and in the distant land. You love the sunny spot of earth where you drew the

breath of life. But soorn to shed your brother's blood in the brutal heat of strife;

For the whole earth is so rich with flowers, and fair before your sight, And all as sacred as your own, you hold your neighbor's right;

For you love the perfect laws of God, the laws of peace and love. And would that His will be done on earth as in the

world above. Your soul breathes ever, Excelsior !- as clouds pa from your eight:

Oh, wondrous beautiful things you see, in the clear immortal light.

PAREWELL TO SUMMER. BY MRS. JAMES MATOON.

The song of the bird and hum of the bee Are passing away in their fitful glee; The opening bud and the expanding flower Will charm us no more at the twilight hour.

The robin hath roamed with his mate away, No longer the whippoorwill chants his lay; And the moonbeams gleam on the voiceless air, Fraught with the spirit of love and prayer. No more can I twine for my flowing hair

The white rose wreath in its beauty rare ! Or pluck for the vase the richest dys Which the rainbow tints in beauty vie.

No more can I gather the little wild weed, Whose fragrance all other sweet flowers exceed E'en this humble flower, which graces the plain, Can mitigate sorrow, and soften our pain. The humming-bird, too, with its bright crimson bre

He too with the flowers is seeking for rest; In vain did I offer protection and care From Autumn's rude blast, and the keen Winter air. Not one of the dear little warblers would stay In my vine-covered trellis, 'mid mosses as gay

As the plumage which nature so ravishly spread : Oh, they could not stay, as the flowers were all dead. For Flora had beckened them on to a clime Where flowers ever flourish and suns ever shine,

And the sweet Summer's zephyr is wafting perfume Where the orange and myrtle are ever in blo Then cannot we glean from these lessons of love. Some impulse divine, some light from above? Some Flora to guide us to heavenly bowers,

Where blossom unceasing perennial flowers?

AUTUMN MUSINGS.

The Autumn time! the Autumn time! How softly steals its footsteps on ! How gently fades the summer's prime, And dims her glories one by one ! The days were bright, and calm, and clear, It seems yet summer time to me ; But, ah ! a change is round me here, In faded flower and crimson tree.

The Autumn leaves ! the Autumn leaves ! How geogeous in their golden sheen ! And yet it is but death that gives Their glowing hues for simple green. Oh ! spirit of the frozen North ! Oh ! mocker of our summer dreams Why com'st thou thus to blight our earth,

The Autumn winds ! the Autumn winds Ye come once more with plaintive song ; Ye breathe a dirge to saddened minds,

As softly low ye sweep along. Ye're sighing for the faded bloom Of dying Summer's beauty fled, Like mourners wailing o'er the tomb Of young and loved ones, early dead. The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain!

Its sound falls sadly on my cars, And coursing down the window pane The pearly drops seem gushing tears. Each pale sad flower hath caught a gem, Which trembles in its loving eye, Then fallen from its withered stem, It lays its cheek down low to die.

And yet I love thee, Autumn time ! I love the blessing thou dost bring ; Though thou hast not the merry chime That thrills the soul in joyous Spring. 'Tis sweetly sad-'tis sadly sweet-To gaze upon this solemn scene, Nor would I, if I could, retreat Where naught but vernal bloom is seen.

THE FEW.

I care not for the 'coming man,' Nor fear the coming woman ! The one that does the best he can, He is the great, the true man-They are but few.

No 'lower crust,' no 'upper ten,' No 'upper-tendom' know they-No rank at all but rank of MEN, Just 'neath the angels show they-

Condemned unheard, misunderstood, They glide along the valley, Few know the good they do-or would-Around whom angels rally-The unknown few

How still they move ! the noisy world Goes round as if without them ; From Fortune's wheel they're often whirled With scarce a shred about them-The suffering few

Some drag Disease's lengthened chain, Some chafe with vain endeavor, And some live down a life-long pain, And triumph late-forever! Victorious few.

I care not for the mighty man ; I worship not the many; Contented with this lonely span That gains me love of any— The loving few. ed variet sy i

BEWARE!

A little theft, a small deceit, Too often leads to more ; 'Tis hard at first, but tempts the feet As through an open door.

Just as the broadest rivers run From small and distant springs The greatest crimes that men have done Have grown from little things.

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

This convention met Sept. 19th in the Meione he attendance was large, and those present principally romen. Miss Dr. Harriot K. Hunt read an address exlaining the progress of woman in this country, and weloming the women present. The meeting was organized y the choice of Paulina W. Davis, of Providence, as ident. Miss Harriot K. Hunt, Mrs. Caroline H. Oall, Mrs. Susan Harris, Mrs. Harriet Carlton, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, Richard Hildreth, and Bev. T. W. Higginson, as Presidents, and Miss Carlton, of Dorchester, and Wil-

liam H. Pish, of Hopedale, as Secretaries. Mrs. Davis took the chair, with an address on the hopes and purposes of the Woman's Rights movement and incidentally advised that memorials be presented to every State Legislature in the land, asking for women the right of citizenship, and that petitions must be everywhere circulated for names-urging teal in the

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall read a report relating to the laws of Massachusetts regarding married women, stating their objectionable features which were as follows: I. All that give to the husband the custody of his wife's person; these are fruitful in cruel results.

2. Those which give the husband the exclusive contro and guardianship of his children. 3. Those which give to the husband the sole owner ship of a wife's personal and real estate; these are in part repealed-at least so far as all property not given to the wife by the husband, is concerned-by the 304th

section of the statutes for 1855. 4. Those which give the husband an absolute right to the property of his wife's industry; all repealed by the Legislature of 1855, but likely to be put in force again by the next Legislature. 5. Those which give to the widower a larger and more

permanent interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of her deceased hus-

6. Those which suspend the legal existence of a wife during marriage.

Addresses were made, before dinner, by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who was in favor of women voting, as they might thereby secure the advantage in this State the Legislature of last winter had given them, by T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, who believed the time would come when it would be a disgrace to a man bet to be Woman's Rights man, and Mrs. Caroline H. Dall.

Arrenvoon Session. The Convention came to order at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Davis in the chair.

Reports on the laws of Vermont and New Hampshire tleboro', and the latter by Miss Ellen M. Tarr of Bos- tion of half the world. We have let half the intellecton, were presented by Mr. William D. O'Connor of of the world run to waste.

What makes Americans so keen? They have the grea

A letter from the Hon. Francis Gillette of Conn., con taining information relative to the laws of that State in

Dr. Harriot K. Hunt of Boston then presented the fol- over them.

ter the medical profession, in their efforts to overcome ing to protect other people. the evils which have accumulated in their path, and in People say, let women vote, and the wife will be their attacks upon the strongholds of vice, in which we- Whig and the husband a Democrat, and trouble will en-

the reception of some of them into the Pharmacopula, well. Now carry that principle into politics. But don't together with the varied pathics and isms of the day, try to help God govern the world by telling lies. Carry are suggestive of a need of that higher element in med-ical life, which can only be supplied by the admission them. Don't evade the issue by saying woman is only

ment to Dr. Buchanan's Eclectic Medical School of Cin- are at present ! cinnati, the Starling Medical College of Columbus, and the Cleveland College, all of Ohio, and to all of which ter is destroyed if she meddles in government. I don't contrast! added Miss Hunt.

Mr. George Sennott of Boston, himself a lawyer, stated two cases which lately occurred in the courts, whereby, owing to the established doctrine of the legal nonentity of women, two married women escaped punishment for minor offences—the husband in one of these in stances suffering for the fault of the wife. Mr. Sennott followed with some remarks tending to show that unjust laws always have two edges; and concluded by a general endorsement of the purpose of the movement.

Mrs. Dall, taking up a remark made by Mr. Sennott to the effect that women must trust to individual effort for success in this movement, which remark he connected with the observation that his own profession would willingly welcome women among them, - recommended in turn individual effort in so doing, to that profession which, said Mrs. D., has thus far been wanting.

Mrs. D. concluded by the remark, that Florence Nightingale, who at present engrossed the attention of the world, would have been better qualified for her no ble duties before Sebastopol, had she had the medica education women are deprived of by the laws of institutions, and the tyranny of public opinion. Mrs. D. exploded the popular idea of the trouble that would arise from women being allowed to vote, by reference to her own experience at Toronto, where women helding property are voters, and where their appearance at the polls tends to harmonize proceedings.

Miss Young spoke for a few minutes in regard to the value of working women over talking women, in this

Dr. Wm. F. Channing then took the floor. He began by remarking, that the last time he had stood in a Wothe day when all the worst misrule of man ran riot in this city. That day, entering the Convention, he had formed a spirit of love, of peace, of hope and promise: man's Convention was on the day of Burns' rendition and he became convinced that this is a world-wide movement. The world has hitherto been man's world ;

traced to the wrong existent in our social organization the fact that all the power had been given to men.

We are unable to give even an idea of the beautiful and generous speech of Dr. Channing. He concluded by wishing a fervent 'God speed' to the cause, and wishing to be identified with it.

Mr. John Orvis followed in a speech sympathizing with the movement, and wishing to be identified with it. Adjourned to evening.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the Chair. Wendell Phillips was the first speaker. He began by

saying that this was only the second time a Woman's from Mrs. Ernestine I Convention had been held in Boston. It became necessary, therefore, to state what women ask. One half of enclosing a fine poem. the misunderstanding on this question arises from its not being understood. In America, we have adopted principles blindly, without knowing how much they comprehend. The conflict between parties here is never about principles, but about application. America is famous for bolting her food; she also bolts her principles. In law, religion—in social life, we have brought over from the old world fragments of chains. Who women the old world fragments of chains. Who women. No mere digest could do justice to the force women. No mere digest could do justice to the force of the misunderstanding on this question arises from its not being understood. In America, we have adopted Mrs. Dall and Mrs. Severance, Rev. Autoinette L. Brown as received with applause. She spoke first on the general wrongs of women resulting from on present social arrangements; then shewing the resolutions were made to make the principles blindly, without knowing how much they comprehend. The conflict between parties here is never about principles, but about application. America is on the general wrongs of women resulting from on present social arrangements; then shewing the resolutions were made to make the principles. The principles were made to make the principles and the principles are received with applause. She spoke first on the general wrongs of women resulting from on present social arrangements; then shewing the resolutions were made to make the principles and the principles are received with applause. She spoke first on the general wrongs of women resulting from on the general wrongs of women resulting from on present social arrangements; then shewing the resolutions were made. The provinciples are received with applause. She spoke first on the general wrongs of women resulting from on the general wrongs of women could do what Congress has never dared to do-at his

It is because we have brought over from the old world at variance with our institutions—that 'contempt court,' which ought to have been trodden out, like nous weed, long ago. [Great applause.]

Republicanism says, 'Shut woman out of the gallows,' you shut her out of the ballot-box. Shut her out of he tax list, if you shut her out of the voting list. Trample your republicanism under foot, if need be, but

This movement does not undertake to protect woman The theory of Republicanism is, that one class does no need the protection of a better class. No class is safe till it protects itself! 1776 were the people saying to an eligarchy, 'We don't want your protection.' Aris-tocracy replied, 'You are a set of farmers—you don' stand government.' The answer was, 'We'll try. Now we tell woman she is not fit to govern herselt Her answer is, 'I want to try ! Nothing will convince

me I am not fit till I try.' We don't claim woman will produce a Colu Raphael. We don't raise this question. You don't say to your Theodore Parkers, your Henry Ward Beecher your Websters, your Lawrences, 'You shall vote, and no one else inferior to you in intellect shall.' But eve ry one votes because he is a man. If he commits mu

der, he is hung, and therefore he votes!

That which God made men capable to do, he mea them to do. Is woman capable of understanding great civil questions - moral questions ? Then let her use h understanding. This is our rule. Prove to me tha roman can do nothing better than attend to the phys ical wants of her husband-prove that Hannah Mor when she taught princes, was an unsexed woman, an that Florence Nightingale, when she undertook to supply the failings of Palmerston, was a monster of atrock ty-prove all this before you attempt to circumscribe the sphere of woman, and limit her usefulness to a few

But you are so anxious to help God govern his world There is a set of little great men in this country, who take it upon themselves to define woman's sphere. They write books on Female Piety. Suppose women defining man's sphere, and writing books on Male Piety-what should we think? You say to women Where are your great poets, your great statesme like those who gild the galaxy of man's supremacy? And the answer is, just where many men are whom circumstances never favored. Daniel Webster said, It is not the education you get in college walls that makes you men-but it is the education you give yourselves.' It was Austerlitz and Jena made Napoleon. It was struggling with obstacles made Burke. But we deny woman experience, and taunt her with littleness. Teach woman with nothing but books! it is not possible. One reason why we should advocate the former prepared by Mrs. Ann E. Brown of Brat- this cause is, because it is the only basis of the educa

questions of government resting upon them! De Tocqueville said it was not your colleges were valuable relation to women, and expressing hearty concurrence it was your jury-box that is the university of the American in the objects of the Woman's Movement, were read by can people. We deny it to woman. We build around her Mr. O'Connor.

The moment woman gets the ballot, she protects he Resolved, That the present position assumed by Med- self. Go up to the State House, and argue this cause ical schools, precluding Woman from the educational and my Lords of the Legislature will stare at you pity advantages enjoyed by Man, on the ground of delicacy, ingly for making a hobby of such a question. But have virtually acknowledges the impropriety of Man ever be- each of them to think there are five hundred women ing her medical attendant. [Applause and laughter.] votes waiting for them at home in the ballot-box, and Resolved, That we will do all in our power to sustain they'll carefully note your every argument. We have those women, who, from a conviction of duty, en- a great deal of superabundant states manship here, try-

sue. But we settled all that three hundred years ago. Resolved, That the present array of quack nostrums, People quarrel more about religion than politics. We and the utter incompetency of physicians to stay them, and allow husbands and wives to differ in religion. It works

half a man. If woman is only one half of what a man Miss Hunt made a few remarks, chiefly in compli- is, then she is forty times more than a great many men One objection is, woman's peculiar grace of characteristics

women are admitted. Think of Massachusetts in this believe it, but even if it is true, how dare we take away the God-given rights of human beings to secure their regarding the importance of women being in the medi- for politics. The whaler, the merchant, the soldier, all are engrossed in their respective avocations, but they have time. But woman has children to send to school and sewing to do, and she will not have time! This

The law is not so much in fault after all. Women have rights-let them take them ! Outrage public opinion; it is the only way the world advances. Public opin ion must be shocked into reflection. Never mind the press. When it abuses you, it's a good sign. If i laughs, it's a good sign. It's a sign it's alive. The Daily Advertiser hasn't laughed yet. (Great laughter.) Success is the test of everything here. Yankees have a wonderful respect for it. After the cause is won the Conservatives will say they were Women's Rights' men twenty years before you were. God grant they may soon have a chance to say so ! In that day we will step aside, fold our hands, and bow our heads, and acknowledge the Whig party and the Daily Advertise

did it all ! Mrs. Blackwell took the floor, and with her usual ele nence exposed the inequalities of the social system with egard to women, as evinced by the conduct of institu ions, laws, and the public at large. We will not spoil her speech, as we have Mr. Phillips, by attempting

The Convention then adjourned. THURSDAY MORNING.

Mrs. Davis in the chair. The meeting was inaugurated by prayer from Miss Sallie Holley.

After the reading of the records by the Secretary, the following resolutions were reported by the Business Resolved, That the women of New England, here a

a permanent basis her educational, social and civil pro-

Resolved, That the failure to obtain a civil position He believed that the State Prison, the gallows, the battle-field—all the great evils of the world—might be only obtained transitory privileges instead of eternal

in which our opening yesterday was received, and in the generally respectful mention of the press, we rec nize the power of a gentle-but fearless advocacy of th Truth to win the public ear, and a most cheering on for the future.

Resolved, That, without flinching from the deares and simplest statement of every woman's right to all human rights, we intend to hold a position reverent to woman, faithful to man, and devout toward the Infinite

from Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, from Rev. A. D. Mayo e Cleveland, and from Mrs. Frances D. Gage-the latter

Mrs. Dall spoke of the great gain wom since the beginning of this movement.

nal purposes to this movement. One was to get the ed-ucation of experience for women. The other, to give them broader employment. The narrow range of en ployments open to women is the source of the vice which buffles social science. Literature is the only department open to women that is considered respectable. We must break the popular notion that it is not respectable for women to earn their living. That is one aim in this

Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of Plymouth, followed in a speech

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Mrs. Davis in the chair. Miss Suson B. Anthony, of New York, was the first speaker. Her remarks were confined to a statement of the progress of the cause in the State of New York, during the past year. The details of the action which reed in the petitioning of the New York Legislature on the subject of the rights of women, were described graphically. Miss A. attributed the lack of success last year, only to the fact that the Legislature were en tirely engrossed by the Maine Law.

Mrs. Fagan, of Philadelphia, followed in a practic appeal to women to enter the medical profession, stating that the success of those now in that profession was indisputable, and that the demand was increasing ; also asking them to sustain the literature of the cause.

Mr. Garrison was the next speaker. He began avowing himself pledged to the Woman's Movement. It was, he said, less a reformation than a revolution. was destined to succeed here, and broaden over the world. No good argument can be brought against it.

The objections made to it are similar to those made against the emandipation of the slave. But the rights of a human being do not depend on sex or color, but on the fact of humanity. Wherever the rights of one human being are defined, there are defined the rights of every other human being on the face of the earth. Another class of objectors say, women should not

have their rights, because they are not equal to men-But if God and Nature have settled the question, what need of an oppressive enactment thereon? Mr. Garrison went on to show that all the objection made to the woman's cause are identical with those urg-

ed against the cause of the slave; and belong to the community of oppression. Whoever is not for Woman's Rights is not for Human Rights. He is a tory, and not The condition of the slave women in this country was portrayed. The exclusion of women from a voice in

with the Massachusetts Bill of Rights. The various usurpations and oppressions in regard to roman were debated by Mr. Garrison, and criticised

he government was proved unjust, and inconsisten

rith great power. It was arged that the ballot would enable women rotect themselves. He (Mr. G.) did not vote himself, at he would not have other people who held different views, deprived of the right of so doing. He concluded by objecting to the first resolution on the ground of its eing equivocal.

Mrs. Dall replied briefly, defending the resolution the continued by exposing the injustice of the remune ration given to Female Teachers in our public schools she also proved, by abundant historical citations, that woman's right to speak had been established long ago. She concluded by offering the following resolution :-

Resolved, That under a republican government, we onsider the ballot woman's sword and shield; the ceans of achieving and protecting all other civil rights; her college, to open to her all the advantages of high culture ; her indisputable right ; and its attainment the basis of all other rights; and we urge it upon the National Convention, soon to assemble in Cinti, to devote their chief attention to this object. Adj.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the chair. After some preliminary business, the President intro duced Mr. Ralph Weldo Emerson.

Mr. Emerson began by referring to the ancient that women, being more impressible than men, are the index of the coming hour. This, he said, was his own belief. Any view or opinion cherished by women is a sign of coming revolution.

Man is the will, and woman the sentiment. In this

ship of Humanity, the will is the rudder, and the sen timent the sail. When the sentiment takes the place of the rudder, it is only the sail masked. The life of the affections is the natural life of woman. Most women right hand, doorways open on to several oven and would abandon all other destinies in life for an ideal tile manufactories.

woman is pre-eminent. In this sense, Steele, speaking of his mistress, could say, that 'to have loved her was an education.' Women finish life and language.

The life of woman is more relative than that of man. Woman graces every thing, and all graceful things come from her hand. By the laws of correspondence, a woman's convention should be held in a sculpture gallery. They are poets who believe their own poetry.

But the starry crown of woman is in her affections.

But the starry crown of woman is in her affections. We men have no right to say it—but the omnipotence of was the general appearance of the soldiers and apectators, of whom, altogether, there may have

man is in her humility. With the advancement of society, the position of wonan, of course, is changed. The Quakers have the bonor of first establishing the equality of the sexes; the Shakers have done still more. Woman's second poch dates in France. In 1620, the Marchioness De Rambouillet built her house in Paris-a spacious palace. The King's Court then was devoted only to ambition or galfantry. But Madame De Rambouillet assembled contil her all that was beautiful and sensible in woman, and at the Hotel Rambouillet, elegance and letters and character filled the hour. That was the com-

mencement of modern society. and of self-respect.

ed of so long. It is a very cheap jest to regard wo-

Women, probably, as a body, do not want those priv-ger; but we have no right to notice this. It is our ty to purge our laws of every relie of barbarism. Mr. E. remarked that there was no occasion to say in

Wendell Phillips observed that there were two cardi- slaves to kings. Time has wrought the amelioration of

one sex, and will, of the other. Whatever woman's heart is prompted to desire, man' will be prompted to accomplish. The success of the woman's movement was sure.

It is impossible to convey the faintes few points of the exceeding delicate and subtle beauty of Mr. Emerson's discourse. It was one of his very finest efforts, and gave the most intense satisfaction t the large audience.

After the lecture, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith of New York, delivered a poem, which won the frequent ap

lause of her auditory. Mrs. Davis in conclus attention and respect they had paid to the Convention. and the meeting adjourned.

The Pekin Gazette reports that the insurgents are losing ground in the North of China. The overland Friend of China says: The amount of bloodshed at Canton, during th

The amount of bloodshed at Canton, during the last month, is sickening. When Shaou-king, the second city of the province, was vacated without fighting, a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them, if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected of the hungry wolf; they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred, as many as ten thousand, it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination (so called) arrived, eye-witnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited, the condemned getting into the execution basket with apparent satisfaction. At the rate of seven or eight hundred a day, for some time, the whole ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon got rid of. Several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces, lingering, dying. From the careless way in which the bodies dying. From the careless way in which the bod are interred in heaps at the eastward of the city. are interred in heaps at the eastward of the city, and the disgusting stench in the vicinity of the execution ground, it will not surprise us to hear of the plague carrying off its victims by thousands.

But with all these executions and all their terrible consequences, there is no abstement of the rebellion; there is no instance of any of the lead-

rebellion; there is no instance of any of the lead-ers giving up the cause for promised rewards; in no case have the insurgents retired before, though, through want of food and ammunition, all reason-able prospect of successful opposition had appa-rently gone. From Shaou-king-foo, they march-ed north-west, with Hoe Alukh's band in company, forty thousand strong.'

The following is an extract of a letter from Boston supercargo of a Canton ship to a friend is this city :-CANTON, July 3, 1855.

The Execution square is now more than four inches deep of thick, clotted, dried blood, and they say the smell is awful this hot weather. Mr. say the smell is awful this hot weather. Mr. Heard went down the other morning, and saw 161 behoaded. There were four executioners only, and the time consumed in actually taking off the heads was just two minutes and a half! One hundred and sixty-one!—think of that! Yesterday morning there were 300 beheaded, and in the afternoon 250! This morning, about 280 have been pitched into. This has been going on now pretty steadily for months. Mr. Morrison, the interpreter to the English Consulate, tells me he has seen some of them sitting down waiting their turn, very coolly eating Chinese gooseberries. They seem to care

eating Chinese gooseherries. They seem to care very little about it. Then all at these executions are a mere crucifice—lashed to a cross, and then backed and cut to pieces. But it is awful to think how many of these poor fellows may be perfectly innocent of any crime of any kind, and may be, in fact, victims of private spite, and hurried out of the way to gratify malice. What a row there is at home when one man is to be hung! Think of hundreds and hundreds daily!

From The Friend of China, March 14th.

EXECUTION OF REBELS AT CANTON In our remarks on the retirement of the rebele from Sunchow, it is stated that the thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners are now de-capitated at the rate of a hundred and fifty a day. That was the number, we were told, executed on Saturday last, a spectacle to which we were witness. The Canton execution ground has before been de-scribed in this journal, and for all our readers it is not necessary to repeat that it is situated about 100 yards from the river, at a distance of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong about 150 feet in length, the entrance on the side nearest the river being about 20 feet wide. On the

themselves masters. But in conversation they have no equals; and conversation is more than any art or science—it is the very flower of civilization. In this art, be 'felt' at a considerable distance. The ground oman is pre-eminent. In this sense, Steele, speaking was covered with partially dried gore, the result of

> spectators, of whom, altogether, there may have been one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who, to the dozen, had obtained admittance to the top of one of the houses on the far side of the street passing the entrance of this " field of blood."

at 114 the first batch of ten prisoners arrived, apeedily followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner (having his hands tied behind his back, and labeled on the tail) appeared to have been thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncomfortably, and marked with a long paper tally, pasted on a slip of bamboo, thrust between the pasted on a slip of bamboo thrust between the prisoner's jacket and his back. These 'man bas-A third epoch was brought in by Swedenborg. who kets, slung with small cords, were carried on bamshowed that sex ran through thought and nature. His boos on the shoulders of two men. As the prison dootrines have given woman a feeling of public duty ers arrived, each was made to kneel with his face to the south. In a space of about 20 feet by 12, The nineteenth century is marked by the demands of rows. At five minutes to twelve, a white-button mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut in bed of so long. It is a very cheap jest to regard wo-man as incapable—as the victim of her own tempera-ment; though it has been indulged from Aristophanes and 20 or 30 must have been headless before we ment; though it has been indulged from Aristophanes and 20 or 30 must have been headless before we to Rabelsis, and from thesee down to Tennyson's peem and the American newspapers.

To rows of the claims of women, the law has lent a willing ear. The recent laws of this Commonwealth have bettered her condition in regard to property. But

this is all, so far.

It is very cheap wit that finds it droll for women to vote. Is it so hard to get her sensible opinion on matters of taste, or other matters, in company? Why then not multiply the company? Is not women as able as man to express a correct opinion in regard to eating people, as they do in the Fejee islands, or bunting people with bloodhounds, as they do in this country?

It is said women are not qualified to vote by practical experience. But it is strange if they cannot vote as wisely as men do at most town meetings, where the innocent citizen has a man at the polls to put a ticket in experience. But it is strange if they cannot vote as wisely as men do at most town meetings, where the innocent citizen has a man at the polls to put a ticket in his hand, tell him that is his party's ticket, and the innocent citizen puts it in the ballet bex trustingly. If the brutal ignorance of the thousands of emigrants in our citizes is allowed to vote, it seems only fair the higher applications of the purest part of the community should have a vote too.

As for the charge that women will be contaminated as the contaminated as the state of the stale to a limb of the cross, was being tied by the ball, which was then dismember-avered from the body, which was then dismember-avered from the ball to a limb of the cross, was up in the way we have described ; for the man more horrible punishment was decreed. He was flayed alive. We did not see this, but it was witnessed by the Sergeant of Marines of the United States, J. P. Kennedy—the cry at the first insertion of the knife across the forehead, and the pulling of the flesh over the syes, being most horrible.

TRE. PARTINGTON ON THE BABY SHOW Were these three driblets born at a birth; sked Mrs. Partington at the baby show, as the booked at the three fat children on the platform. Oil. Wood blandly informed her they were bot. I declare, said she, I should like to know how how heaves the beauty to be a beauty the said she will be a beauty the sai I declare, said she, 'I should like to know how hey were brought up, for they are so heary, they ould not have been brought up by hand—it must ave been done by a steam engine.' The Colonel aformed her they had been brought up by a nilleoad train. 'Where are the quadrupeds!' said sirs. P. looking for the quatrain. 'They han not come yet, was the reply, they will come here of the come yet, was the reply, they will come here of the come yet, was the reply, they will come here of the come yet, was the reply. These things are not as we say, but babies are born as it pleases God. They can't be born by order any how.' She was informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by an informed that they were-coming the next day by Informed that they were-coming the next day by railroad; and not to be born next day, as she enrailroad, and not to be born next day, as she ended the she in dentity thought. She gave an extended (0b-h-h) like a cypher laid out, (0,) and turned her attention to the singular babies on the platform.

Dear creatures, said she, tapping her but grady, what a great pity it is that these little beautiful to be very common in the said of the what a great play to be very common looking men and women. She gazed upon the parents of the children and sighed as she spoke, but her rethe children and signed as see spoke, but her re-flection was interrupted by a joggle of her elbow which sent her snuff-box rolling upon the floor. A large gentleman put his foot upon it to stopit, and the crushed papier mache sent up a fragrant close the crushed paper made sent up a fragranticed as a sneezy ovation to the scene. Ike was expelled from the hall shortly afterwards for teasing one of the fat boys with a stick, after making one of the babies cry by making up faces at it .- Post

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MAS DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comm

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All articles and wearing apparel must be plain

All pupils must come provided with pieces of cists corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot spec it

brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

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March 30.

6m

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

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P. M. She has numerous recommendations from fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere the seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.

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for 1855—a pamphlet of 96 pages, just issued less
braces—1. Minutes of the Meeting; 2. Its Testimens
(on the Evils of Tobacco, the Sin of Slavery, the Cass
(on the Evils of Tobacco, the Sin of Slavery, the Cass
(and Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of the land Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of the land Prevention of Crime, and the Brook of the Longwood Meeting House, Paulina W. Davis, Er.
E. Buckingham, and others; 1) 4. Its Exposition of the Longwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses by the Longwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses by the dore Parker—one of * The Delights of Pisty, as its other of * The Belation between the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation between the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation between the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation between the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation Detween the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation Detween the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation Detween the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation Detween the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation Detween the Ecclesisation in the Company of the Belation Detween the Ecclesistical Incompany of the Belation Detween The Ecclesistical Incompany

an People.' Bold at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Phil Bold at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New 1674, delphia and Boston; by Thomas Curlis, 184 Arth Edwin Philadelphia; by Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton; as by Lewis Marshall, West Chesier, Pa. Prics, 15 craits ingle; 8 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 5 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 5 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 5 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 5 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00. The postage of the pamphlet, when prepaid is \$1 00. The pamphlet is \$1 00. The pam

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January 26.

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