ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNEILL. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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oried to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial In the smooting generality to the reasonal constitute the ridament of the paper, via :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Laise, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

strants and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of I in the contains of the binematon, both side WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

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

No Union with Glaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURBENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1109.

VOL. XXV. NO. 40.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1855.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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

Estracts from the volume, entitled 'A Sours-Sine VILT OF SLAVERY, or, Three Months at the South, in 1854, by Nehemian Adams, D. D. -[Congluded.]

We of the free States are too apt to invest a slave, especially a fugitive, with an interest which size especially a fugitive, with an interest which may be overwrought; to our eye he is the incar-nation of injured innocence; liberty, priceless liberty, is personated in him; to have fled from a master at the south is incontestible evidence, in our eyes, that he is a true man, contending for, Heaven's boon, freedom, and in his proportion he seems worthy of a place with patriots.

We may as justly aid in every case of elopement, or get a voyage for every runaway boy, as help every fugitive slave.
It offends our moral sense, we will suppose, to

have a man who has tried to escape and be free, then back to involuntary servitude. But there are other interests for moral sense to be concerned about besides those of a fugitive black man. Until se are separated from the south by dividing the Union, while we live under our present Constitution, our moral sense must be more intelligent and comprehensive. We may well be reminded that moral sense agreed in 1787, for the sake of certain objects which could not otherwise be accomplished, to suffer in silence, and let persons held to service, and escaping, be recovered. Now, to rouse ournd say it shall not be done, is treach-We have obtained the benefits of constitational government; and shall we now repudiate the compromise by which they were gained ? may use all proper means to have slavery abolshed ; but while it remains as it now is, we must selemit to the recovery of fugitive slaves, or to anarchy, or to dissolution of the Union. All appeals to our feelings, on this subject, when the case of a fugitive slave is pending, are as really out of place, if the object be to hinder the process

taching and selling private property.

What though the probability were that the slave would be sold at auction as soon as he could be taken over the boundary line of a slave State? The Constitution of the United States must not be nullified in its fugitive slave provision for that rea-

of law, as appeals against a sheriff's doings in at-

son unless we seek to make a revolution.

That compassion for a fugitive slave which leads one to abrogate the constitution of society is not benevolent, nor does it secure respect from any but radicals—a class of men, in all ages of the world, who have uniformly failed to secure the confidence

Instead of contending with one another, and endangering our future means of doing good to the colored race through impatience at present and temporary evils, necessary, in the providence of God, as it may prove, to prepare us all, for his further breaches between us, and interchange kind words

Amid all the tumultuous excitement on the subing conflict, I cannot help looking at the south as the appointed protectors of this feeble member of the human family. • • Instead of regard-ing the south as holding their fellow-men in cruel dage, let us consider whether we may not think of them as the guardians, educators, and saviors

of the African race in this country.

If we are to do further good to the African race in this country, we must be obliged to our southern brethren and sisters to do it for us.

The south was about to free herself of her slaves;

northern interference, seeking to hasten the day. prevented it, perhaps forever; and now we will not dispute with those who say that the south, and other portions of our land and continent, are, perhaps, to be the nursery of millions more of Africans, for their present and eternal good, and for the increasing supply of the world with a great necessaof southern efforts at emancipation may be the oc-casion of unparalleled good to that race, by bringing us to unite in the only compromise that wil sare us from ruin, and them from protracted missch comfort; yet we admit that, could we bring the slaves, every where, through our example and efforts, under the social and religious influences

which many of the slaves at the south enjoy, it would be, in fact, breaking every yoke.

We must begin to be 'friends of the master,' if we would be truly 'friends of the slave.' Our only way of benefiting the slave is through his

Let us then think of that great body of Christian men at the south, who are perfectly competent to manage this subject, and meet their accountability

to God without our help. (!!)

The greatest kindness which we at the north can

bestow upon the slaves, is to be no longer the seeming enemies, the censors, the civil and eccle-statical judges of the masters.

We must change our manner and tone with regard to the master gard to the south, and study ways to signify such a change. One expression of kind feeling, one fraternal act on the part of the north toward the

south, in exchange for the almost unremitted ex-pressons of displeasure with which she is ad-tressed, would do much to restore a good understanding, not by its influence at the south, but by patting ourselves into a more suitable attitude any thing like inviting the south to a compromise or this subject, or obtaining from her a promise that certain things shall be done on certain conditions, is absurd. We must of our own selves correct the spirit and manner in which we have

and detected toward her.
It seems hard if some good understanding canbot be had, to the effect that travellers from the bot be had, to the effect that travellers from the touth visitors, are to be protected in the enjoyment of services rendered by members of their families, who, if left to themselves, would not exchange their condition, with its name slavery, for any thing under the name of freedom. Now, they must either stay at home or leave their favorite servants behind them—the skillful driver, the almost physician, who has dressed the chronic sore for months; the maid who is a rival with the for months; the maid, who is a rival with the

moths: the maid, who is a rival with the mother in the child's love; because of our practice of waylaying (!!) with the habeas corpus every colored servant from the south.

Let our people be appealed to against this injustice and unkindness. Legislation cannot well remedy the arill among the legislation cannot well be a south the arill among the legislation. justice and unkindness. Legislation cannot well temedy the evil, especially if its only remedy be the poor donation of leave to stay a few weeks, and no more, with a slave at the north, as some of the free State. the free States have enacted. This concession makes risitors from the south feel that they are

under obligations to us for that which ought not to be placed on the ground of permission.

Would that, for our own sakes, we could enjoy the places of the places of the places. the pleasure more frequently, of becoming acquainted with the citizens of the south in their domestic relations. We are becoming mutually

that liquid. Lizards, ichthyosaurians, and mega-latheria in general, are there without number: and the impression is, that the element in which made shipwreck of their faith in their zeal against they live is appropriate to their dispositions, for they are evidently carrying on an internecine war. Are not those things there? will you dispute the evidence of sight? is it not the essential nature of vinegar to generate such things! and will you ever taste a drop of vinegar hereafter! This simile is capable of great perversion and abuse; and so is the author's design in the Cabin.

The second to us one of the greatest illustrations of the divine wisdom in the affairs of men that she was prevented from throwing off the blacks. (!)

Past events teach us that this whole subject is a

so is the author's design in the Cabin.

The truth is, the writer of Uncle Tom's Cabin is not only the fee, but the Defoe, of slavery, and Uncle Tom is the Robinson Crusee of involuntary

things equally true do not so modify the case, as presented in the novel, that the fiction becomes false and injurious.

This book has entered like an alcoholic distillation into the veins and blood of very many people in the free States. They did not, nor do they now, make any distinction between Red River and any other river, south, or south-west; nor did the author mean that they should, for the Key applies the whole power of the book against slavery in all the south, and brings facts from the Southern States generally to corroborate the fiction.

This book has had much to do with preparing a state of feeling at the south by which Nebraska the south, defend them against interference, abstain

this is characteristic of their history: their efforts have all redounded to prevent emancipation, and strengthen and extend slavery. They are like an army with no weapons but boomerangs, which, before reaching the object, turn in the air, and come back in the faces of those who hurl them. For ill-adapted, unsuccessful efforts, no party ever made such an impression upon bystanders.

There is a bondage which, in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which in the view of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which makes infidel opposers of slavery proper objects of compassion and subjects of prayer with the slaves (!!) as they look down with concern from their religious assemblies upon those unbelievers who meet to pity semilar to the slaves of the slaves, would more appropriately be the subject of certain conventions which have been held, than a merican slavery—a bondage which makes infidel opposers of slavery proper objects of compassion and subjects of prayer with the slaves (!!) as they look down with concern from their religious as semblies upon those unbelieves who, if you s

repulsive, through northern jealousy and fear.—
Are we afraid that the sight of the happy relation subsisting between the masters and their stares will make our people in love with the institution! Would that all could see instances of such relationships under this system. It would do much toward abolishing things objectionable in slavery, by making us discriminating and just in our censure, if there should be need of any. It would do much toward satisfying us that the south is competent to manage this subject without our help.

The best thing which we at the north can do to pacify the country, to help the colored race, to prevent further Nebraska measures, and promote our common interests as a nation, is to reconsider our feelings and conduct in times past toward the south. A penitential state of mind becomes us. (!)
Let it be repeated, we must not seek to obtain from the south any expression in the way of concession, or concession, or promise. We are not properly a ruler or a judge over them, though we have assumed both offices. Let us adopt the principle that the south is competent to manage the subject of slavery, and straightway cease from all the servant from his master; nor did these friends watch the arrival of ships to receive a fugilive subject of slavery, and straightway cease from all offensive action. * * We must put a stop to the unlawful seizure of colored servants passing with their masters through a free State. We must in some way prevent the annoyance to which southern travellers are exposed, of having their colored servants enticed away, or brought before the courts to be emancipated.

As a whole, I found that Uncle Tom's Cabin gives a northerner false conceptions of the actual state of things at the south, not excepting abuses in slavery; for with respect oven to them, after reading the book, apparitions will be ever present to one's thoughts, which will not be laid except by going south.

It occurred to me that Uncle Tom's Cabin was in some sense like a solar microscope applied to n some sense like a solar microscope applied to who would not become an infidel and atheist be-rinegar. Fearful are the sights thus revealed in ware and not follow his sensibilities, as affected

uncle Tom is the Robinson Crusoe of involuntary servitude. Now, if people, as far as possible from the seabcard, should ask me for a book giving a true picture of a sailor's experience, it would be as fair to give them Robinson Crusoe as to put Uncle Tom's Cabin into the hands of a foreigner who wished to learn what American slavery actually is.

When a romance is followed by a book of facts to prove the tale, and this originally wrong impression becomes an exasperated conviction leading us to take counsel and revolutionize a country. ng us to take counsel and revolutionize a country, ness. (!) In many instances at the south, for exto exscind whole communities, to fill the air over ample, slavery is no more slavery so long as those their heads with imprecations to Heaven for vengance upon them—it behooves us to pause and see whether our premises are true; whether other the death of their masters any more than by time see whether our premises are true; whether other the death of their masters any more than by time see whether our premises are true; whether other the death of their masters any more than by time things equally true do not so modify the case, as and chance, which happen to all. Religion will presented in the novel, that the fiction becomes never remove men's need of being served and of

This book has had much to do with preparing a state of feeling at the south by which Nebraska measures are more willingly sustained.

In view of the injury inflicted on the south by this novel, in the opinions and feelings of humane people all over the earth, the meekness and kindness with which it has been privately spoken of by many southerners awaken sympathy and love toward them, which, though slow, may one day overtake the injustice, and make compensatory reaction. (!!)

Southerners have need of patience in view of the manner in which they are commonly spoken of by many. There is a saucy way of talking about slaveholders, a slurring manner of alluding to them in the style of byword, which ought to be reproved.

What claim have they [the abolitionists] to be called brave? They have said a great many brave things, but have they done any? They have added the great State of Texas to slave territory, and this is characteristic of their history; their efforts have all redounded to prevent emancipation, and activenessly with regard to the south, defend them against interference, abstain from every thing assuming and dictatorial, leave them to manage their institution in view of the line upon line and precept upon precept which we, their many and very capable instructors, male and female, have vouchsafed to them, and we may expect that American slavery will cease to be any will be abolished.

When no longer available for good, the form itself will be abolished.

While some are burning the Constitution and pulling down the fabric of the American Union to redemption, as it respects the African race, is proceeding noiselessly at the south, and there is joy more frequently perhaps in the presence of the amounts of good to the African race, is proceeding noiselessly at the south, and there is joy more frequently perhaps in the presence of the amounts of good to the African race, is proceeding noiselessly at the south, and there is joy more frequently perhaps in the presence of the amount of them to manage their institu

They fling the Bible across the platform; imprously boast on whom they would put their feet, if He
should teach otherwise than their resolutions have
it: then pause for a poor non-resistant but extraidamorous fanatic to be lifted out of doors by his
clamorous fanatic to be lifted out of assail that
they proceed to assail that
they and heels, when they proceed to assail that it: then pause for a poor non-resistant clamorous fanatic to be lifted out of doors by his clamorous fanatic to be lifted out of doors by his clamorous fanatic to be lifted out of doors by his hands and heels, when they proceed to assail that hands and heels, when they proceed to assail that they should 'never prevail against it.'

To excite the poor Irish emigrants with zeal against American slavery is to some of equal importance with lifting them from their proximity to portance with lifting them from their proximity to the brutes. One great cause of relustance to the brutes. One great cause of relustance to the brutes, and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear emancipate, and the proper question is not an abstract one with regard to slavery, but what is best for this people in their circumstances. The troubles which we impute to their condition are many of them like the most of our own, viz., 'borrowed troubles;' we make them in our thoughts bear the burdens of all the possible evils which theoretically belong to the system of evils which there are many of them compares false of the proximity to all these into view. emancipate, is and will continue to be, the fear that our colored people would become what these Irish are at home.

When shall we send food, and raiment, and shelter, and means of cleanliness, not to say Christian teachers, to the poor of our own cities, to the degree in which the slaves at the south enjoy these blessings? Let us use in behalf of car own poor those stirring appeals drawn from 'one blood,' all men free and equal, 'am I not a man and a brother!' and add, if we please, 'Bunker Hill.' Bill of Rights, 'American Independence.' There are men, women, and children, who are our neighbors, that need this eloquence in their behalf more bors, that need this eloquence in their behalf more than the slaves.

When the Hebrew nation was organized by the Most High, he found among the people masters and slaves. He could have purged out slaveholding by positive enactments: he could have rid the people of all the slave owners by making their characters and slaves. He could have purged out slaveholding by positive enactments: he could have rid the people of all the passage in the New Testament relating to the passages in the New Testament relating to the subject; breathing a spirit fatal to oppression, yet counselling no measures against it because of its yet counselling no measures against it because of its which these amount of happiness among them compares famount of happiness among these mount of happiness among them compared the resource. If there are some eriot to which the slaves of the slaves, Would that all Africa serent her

SELECTIONS.

[Correspondence of the Northern Christian Advocate.] SLAVERY AS IT IS IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, 1855. In a former communication I stated that the slaves of the South are treated with less humanity than the dumb brutes are. I here repeat the assertion with emphasis. Southern cattle, oxen, horses, and dogs, are treated well, have enough to eat, are not over worked, but Southern slaves, great God! who shall describe the neglect, the soffer-God! who shall describe the neglect, the softerings, and sorrows meted out to them from the eradle to the grave! Were these poor people allowed their oath, they would testify to scenes of woe—of personal torture, that no pen or pencil can describe, that no white man is competent to express. And yet these horrible, thrilling, heathen practices are so common in Georgia, as to excite little or no attention among the citizens. On a rice or cotton plantation, the evenings present a rice or cotton plantation, the evenings present a scene of reckoning, horror and of blood. Those unfortunate ones against whom charges are pre-ferred for non-performances of their tasks, and for various other small faults, are obliged, after work-hours, at night, to undergo inquisitorial

tortures.

Mr. Editor, were you to take up your quarters for only two or three nights on one of these plantations, you would be waked from your alumbers, (if indeed you found sufficient quiet to sleep,) by the sound of the lash, the curses of the inquisitors, and the cries of the poor negro, like a wail of woe piercing the dark midnight air. Why, sir! could all the horrible tales of sufferings, murder, and dark of a single pick on all the plantations. of the South, be collected in a single volume, it would thrill the Christian and barbaric world with emotions too horrible for endurance. A large pro-portion of the blacks have their shoulders, backs, and limbs, all scarred up, and not a few of them have had their heads laid open with stones, clubs, and brickbats, and with the butt-end of whips and canes, some have had their jaws broken, others their teeth knocked out, while others have had their ears cropped, and the sides of their checks gashed out. Some of the poor creatures have had their noses mashed in, and some have jost the sight of one, or both of their eyes, by the care-less blows of the whipper, or by some other

Among some of the modes of torture practised Among some of the modes of torture practised by the Lower Law people of this State, are the following refined specimens. Some tie up the poor victims in a very uneasy posture, where they must stand all night, and then work them hard all day and torment them all night. Others punish by fisstening them down on a log, or something else, and strike them on the bare skin with a broad paddle full of holes. These blows break the skin, contact with it. Others, when the ordinary modes of punishment will not subdue them, cat-haul them. Now I will venture to say that

is not only awfully excruciating, but it poisons the flesh more than the whip, and is more dreaded by

should 'conquer their prejudices,' and yield im-And it is not a little remarkable that this pro

And it is not a little remarkable that this pro-found reverence for law was awakened and shastain-ed by the most isfamous law that was ever placed upon the statuts book of the nation. The fugitive slave enactment, with its inhuman and abominable provisions, was the great teacher of the people upon their saired obligations to human govern-ment. It furnishes texts for discourses from the pulpit, was the theme of furious addresses from the platform called forth eloquent and patriotic (!) speeches in the halls of legislation. Unionsaving committees labored with a zeal and ardor truly astonishing —and that they did not labor in vain, the Burns case furnished abundant testimony. The armed firees, the chains around the Court House, and the zeal of the public officers in maintaining law, showed to all the world how successful the people were in conquering their prejudices. Nor were there any persons that went beyond the rum-sellers in their earnestness to uphold the sacred authority of law. While listening to their argu-ments and appeals, one wood anpose that all the virtue, honor and happiness of the nation were in-volved in the prompt execution of the fugitive slave

volved in the prompt execution of the fugitive slave law.

But now there comes before these same citizens another law, differing in every point from that which basexcited all this reverence and patriotism,—a law that appeals for support to every principle of virtue, be every feeling of humanity, to every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism. Surely, if the other could be sustained by the profound and conscientious regard for law in general which so universally prevailed, how much greater are the hopes of this law, that rests upon its own inherent excellences, and will not demand the sacrifice of excellences, and will not demand the sacrifice of any tender consciences, or the suppression of any human feelings! Surely, the eager multitude will rush to its support, and rejoice in so favorable an opportunity for manifesting their loyalty!

But what are the facts in the case! Why, the

law that aims to arrest the fearful evils of intemperance, to restore to respectability and happiness the miserable and vicious, to save wives and children from the curse of a drunken husband and father, to empty alms-houses, jails and insane asy-lums, the law that is the result of years of toil on the part of philanthropists and Christians, this is ruthlessly trodden under foot. Its authority is disregarded, its provisions are spurned by the very men, the hypocrites, who were so loud in their sup-port of the fugitive slave law. What has become, all at once, of their reverence for law in general? Where are the preachers who were so full of zeal, when the panting fugitive was to be hurled back to his house of bondage! Are there no dangers that now threaten the loyalty of the people, and the stability of the social compact! Is there nothing in the repeated violations of the Massachusetts anti-linear law to stir the patriotism or excite the

yourself, nor any of your readers, know what this cat-hauling means. I did not, until after having seen the Institution, and stared the critter fully in the face and eyes, though I had often heard the term used before making my Southern tour.

The following is the modus-operandi of this irreligious, anti-buman mode of torture. The helpless victim, perhaps a nursing mother, a beautiful quadroon, or an aged man, is bound fast to a post, or something else, stripped naked, or nearly so, then a cat is taken by one of these state-right inquisitors by the nape of the neck and tail, or by the hind legs, and he drags the claws across the back until fully satisfied. This kind of punishment is not only awfully excruciating, but it poisons the yourself, nor any of your readers, know what this the whole of creation, nor the whole of Massachu-

back until fally satisfied. This kind of ponishment is not only awfully excruciating, but it poisons the flesh more than the whip, and is more dreaded by the poor slave than almost any other mode. Some are branded by a red hot iron, others have their flesh cut out in large gashes to mark them, &c. &c. Some maters fly into a rage at the veriest trifles. Some maters fly into a rage at the veriest trifles, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with their flats or the first deadly missile bey can lisy hold of—a shorel, and knock down their slaves with the list of the first deadly missile bey can list beyond the should be killed.

A poor fellow ran away from a plantation a little above Sandy, he fought for life, filterly, and happiness, but the hunters coming op, shot him down. The heaven of his death, but hameled the death of the dogs, they being such ravenous hunters of human beings. Poor Sandy, he fought for life, filterly, and happiness, life a hero, but the cruel rifle ball brought him down like thousands of others in similar circum, at atances. A negro can hardly walk the, streets of these Southern circum, and happiness, life a hero, but the work of him down. Even the street of the street Last week, a couple of families from Wisconsin

From the Boston Evening Telegraph.

LAW IN BOSTON.

For several years past, our citizens have had a great deal of instruction, in regard to the duty of obeying every law which is emacted by the legislative authorities of the nation. The ground taken has been, that resistance to any one law militates against the loyalty of the people, and invades that public regard for order and authority which is the basis of our political institutions. Statesmen and theologians have brought every argument which history, reason, or the imagination could suggest, to sustain this position. They have denounced in the severest terms those who have dared to call in question this point. The cry has been that the Union would be destroyed, that anarchy would prevail, that the horrors of civil war would burst upon us, if law, as such, irrespective of its bearing upon conscience or humanity, was not strictly obeyed. If the law was obnoxious, the plea was that there was a legitimate mode of securing its repeal; but while it was upon the statute book, the people

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BOSTON.

LETTERS FROM SENATORS BUTLER AND DOUGLAS.

Boston, Aug. 2, 1855. DEAR SIR : A series of lectures on the subject of avery was initiated and very successfully con-ucted here during the past winter, as you may have learned from the papers of the day. The au-diences were large and intelligent, and the card enclosed will indicate to you the character of the ecturers.

emen from the South will be invited to favor us with the views prevalent in their vicinity; thus, in connection with others, presenting, during the course, every shade of opinion on this question. The respectful attention accorded to Gen. Houston last winter, gives assurance that arguments and pinions from that quarter will be carefully heard

You are hereby respectfully invited to deliver one of the lectures of the course on slavery at the Tremont Temple, in this city, on Thursday evening, February 0th, 1856; or, if that time will not suit your engagements, please mention at once what Thursday evening between the middle of Novem-ber and the middle of March next will best accomnodate you.

The amount paid to each lecturer will be one

hundred dollars, he bearing his own expenses. Please favor with an immediate answer, and at your earliest convenience thereafter transmit the particular phase of the subject that you will pre-Your obedient servants,

S. G. HOWE, SAMUEL MAY, THOMAS RUSSELL, NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, JOHN M. CLARK, JOSEPH STORY, PHILO SANFORD, JAMES W. STONE. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

> REPLY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to deliver a lecture on the subject of slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on the 7th of February next, or at such time during the next winter as my convenience will permit. Regarding slavery as a domestic regulation, which derives its existence and support from the local laws of the several States where it prevails, and with which neither the federal government nor the citizens or authorities of where it prevails, and with which neither the lea-eral government nor the citizens or authorities of other States have any right to interfere, except to perform their constitutional obligations in refer-ence to the rendition of fugitives, I have never deemed it my duty, as a citizen of a non-slave-holding State, to discuss the supposed advantages or evils, with the view of sustaining or destroy-ing the domestic institutions of sister States, with which, under the Constitution and laws of the land, I have no right to interfere, and for the conse-I have no right to interfere, and for the conse-quences of which I am in no wise responsible. You will therefore permit to say, with all due respect, that neither my tastes nor my public duties will permit me to accept your polite invitation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your chedient servant.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. Dr. J. W. Stone and others, Committee. EXTRACT FROM THE REPLY OF SENATOR BUTLER.

As you request it, I will indicate the general opics upon which I will speak, should I deliver the ecture in Boston:

First—That whilst the States were colonies, sla-

very was introduced and allowed without distinc-tion of section, and that then, by the comity of these political communities, the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Second—That when the Federal authority under

Second—That when the Federal authority underthe old federation assumed jurisdiction over the
subject, and the introduction of slaves was probibited, it was done by the votes of Northern and
Southern members, without distinction of section.

Third.—That when the slave trade was opened
by the authority of the present Constitution, the
measure was sanctioned by votes North and South, without distinction of section.

Fourth—That this trade, from 1790 to 1808, was

carried on in Northern vessels, and by Northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the benefits of it.
Sirth—That these slaves came to the Southern

planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.
Seventh-That by the gradual improvement of

their condition, they are well fed and clothed.

Eighth—That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North, could not be set free without consequences

etrimental to both sections.

Ninth—That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use of

slave labor.

These topics would take up a good deal of time. and of course I would reserve the liberty of ampli fying or of adding others to them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. P. BUTLER. JAMES W. STONE, M. D.

MR. STONE'S REPLY TO MR. BUTLER.

Boston, August 4, 1855.

Bosron, August 4, 1855.

Dear Sir :—In your favor of the 24th ult. you make the inquiry, 'Could I do any good by delivering a lecture in Boston on slarery!

I answer unhesitatingly, yes. In part, you have already been apprised of my views on this point from my communication of the 14th ultimo. Much of value and of interest can always be said on both sides of every important question. Your audience here, though, on a rough estimate, composed of one half anti-slavery and remainder of intelligent conservatives, together with many whose opinions are in a measure unsettled upon this subject, yet would necessarily be of those who have heard chiefly but one side of the question in full, vis., the anti-slavery one. I will not conceal from you that I believe this side of the question to be the correct one. But it seems to me that no one can ever fail to be benefited by a thorough investigation of all sides of every important and living controversy.

Many here are not sufficiently familiar with the views which the intelligence of the South takes of this topic, vital, from its influences, to all parts of the community. None better than you as a representative of that intelligence, and more especially representing a commonwealth exerting no slight degree of influence upon its sister States, can oxhibit to us the true basis on which the defence of slavery is founded. To such an exposition, your audience would eagerly and respectfully listen, de

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VARNA, S. made at noot of the Caree diers with a crimp to seen set at the M. The Redar be maintain which over but which, helf will spe Redan, whice their habitue on the side pelled to ced and reserves fying on the tucks upon not succeed, Our losser indicated. espure of the immense. Six hunding the Caree of the contraction of the contr

Sebastopmy during south side, to the who burnt during seamers, to bridge condown. Outhe Russian ahips in Se General has sunk he continues a continues a continue of a great procedure of a great has demanded to the seamer of the

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sirous of gaining information from every source, and especially from one whose associations and facilities have enabled him to be thoroughly versed

in the subject.
I rejoice that you have so favorably received the i reporce that you have so favorably received the invitation, and will endeavor to make your visit to Massachusetts a pleasant one. Be so good as to favor by informing me of the particular branch of the subject you would propose to present the subject you would be subject. e subject you would propose to present. With an earnest desire that your health may be

reinstated, I remain your obedient servant, JAMES W. STONE.

Hon. A. P. Butler.

From the Boston Journal.

A RICH AND RACY CORRESPONDENCE The following correspondence between the Secretary of one of the Know Nothing Councils and Hon. J. W. Foster, President of the State Council, is particularly racy. The letter of Mr. Secretary Johnson is in the best style of Know Nothing literature. We have not felt at liberty to alter a letter or a comma of this interesting document. The letter of Mr. Foster is manly and outspoken, and must have fallen like a bomb-shell into the camp of the Hunker Know-Nothings of 'Council 105.' NORTH CHELMSFORD Aug 6th, 55,.

Sir., Your communication of June niveteen requesting council, 105., to send a representative to Boston attend a special Meeting of the State council to be holden at Meionian fiall Tremont Temple for the purpose of hearing the Report of Our Nationa Irepresentatives is received But did not arrive in Season to be acted uppon consequently council 105 was not represented Second your communication of July Sixteen requesting council 105 to send a delegate to Springfield to attend the next quarterly Session to be holden at Hamden Hall Aug the Seventh with the accompany ing Blanks are received duly considered and dis cussed After which it was Voted that the Secretary be instructed to return the communication wit the accompanying Blanks and respectfully inform John W Foster that council 105 do not recognize him as President of Mass State council for the reason of Mass Delegation retiring Before the Na-tional council had closed its Sessions

GEORGE, A JOHNSON Secy To Hon John W Foster of Brimfield. Mass

Monson, August 11, 1855. Sin: I have received your letter of August 6, informing me of the vote of the Council (No. 105) not to send delegates to the Springfield meeting. and of the vote that they do not recognize me a President of the Massachusetts State Coucil, fo the reason that the Massachusetts delegates retired before the National Council had closed its

Be pleased to communicate my profound respect to the Council of which you are Secretary, and inform them that I have no apology to offer for my course at Philadelphia. I should re-enact my part in that scene, to-morrow, if I were again called upon to participate in a similar proceeding, without reference to the manner in which my acts might be recarded by Council 105. be regarded by Council 105. We endeavored to re present on that occasion the manly and liberty loving sentiment of the great mass of the peop of Massachusetts, and not of a miserable who profess to be so intensely national, union-saving and patriotic, that they would leave the 'institution' to the Providence of God and the tender mercy of the slaveholder. If I rightly interpret the vote of Council 105

the members are dissatisfied because we did not sequiesce in the slaveholders' platform, which required us to recognize the existing legislation on the subject of slavery as final and conclusive; a platform which, while it sanctions the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, a time-honored compact of thirty-four years' standing, requires us to regard the Fugitive Slave Act as a great national compact, over and above ordinary acts of legislation, and therefore not to be modified and repealed. If these are the sentiments of Council 105, I commend their course in refusing to send delegates, and in refusing to recognize John W. Foster as President. I trust that the full glory of the patriotic act will be awarded you. Your delegates would have found no sympathy with the mass of the delegates to that convention. Between them there would have been a gulf so wide and so deep that no bridge could have spanned it, no plummet

There is an inconsiderable portion of the American party in Massachusetts who believe that slavery is a divine institution, and that it does not become poor, weak fallible mortals to question the ways of Providence, or seek to solve its mysteries. They condemn all agitation of the subject, and propose to leave its control to the slave States. consecrated to freedom, and reign triumphant in the national councils. In these feelings, I infer, your Council largely participates; but from the bulk of the organization, its members will derive no sympathy. This is to be found only in the the pro-slavery, hunker, Pierce Democracy; and the sooner they enroll themselves under its banner, the better. I tell you in all frankness, Mr. Johnson, I am

not one of those who look upon Mason and Dixon's line as the Jordan, beyond which lies the promised land, flowing with something better than milk and honey. I tell you, in all frankness, that I have no regret to urge that I was born nearer the Northern Bear than the Southern Cross. God has endowed me with a vision sufficiently keen to see the 'North Star,' to which the eyes of so many of the oppressed are turned, without aid of a telescope I would rather be the half-famished wolf, free to roam the plains, than the sleek-haired and wellfed dog, content to wear the collar, and proud of this badge of his servitude. Your Council can

make the application.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Johnson, for us to protract this correspondence. Council 105 can pursue its course; I certainly shall pursue mine. I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. JOHNSON, Esq., Sec'y Council 105, North

DOUGLAS AT ST. LOUIS.

According to the St. Louis Democrat, about three thousand persons listened to the 'little giant' when he 'defined his position' before the Misseurians. Mr. Douglas began his remarks by discussing fanaticism as developed by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and denouncing the men of the North who pronounced the measure unconstitutional; from which he passed to a consideration of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. A note was handed up to him, asking his opinion upon the late Kansas troubles, and what he thought of the interference of the Missourians in the elections in that Territory. Mr. Douglas's answer was a good specimen of his political couning:

. He was opposed to any interference on the part of any State or people with the internal regulations of the Territory; but while he was ready to disclaim against the wrongs committed by Missourians, he was open to the wrongs committed by Aussourians, he was open to denounce in unsparing terms the crusades against sla-very, undertaken by regular organized societies in Mas-sachusetts, who had marched through Chicago with ban-ners and devices, and traveled up the Missouri river ners and derivees, and traveled up the Sussouri river into Kansas, with the sole intention of making it a free State. He inveighed against both the acts of Massachusetts and Missouri, but dwelt in such violent terms upon the acts of the former State that the outrages of the latter seemed as nothing in the scale between the two, thereby accomplishing what he had designed—flattery of the South.

During his address, Mr. Douglas delivered strong philippic against the Know Nothings, which was not very enthusiastically received by an audience two-thirds of which belong to that order. The Democrat closes its account of the meeting as fol-

'The entire speech was a disappointment. The speaker has a loud voice, but a labored delivery. We waited for some fine oratorical displays, com-mensurate with the widely bruited stories of his

mensurate with the widely bruited stories of his superior eloquence, but not one single sentiment nor harmonious period fell upon our ear.

We listened to hear arguments of a specious kind at least, but were disappointed. All we did see and hear was a little man, dressed in a black dress coat, black cravat, white vest, and white breeches, having his hair eligibily fuzzed, standing behind three glass lanterns placed on a table, delivering himself with a loud voice and slow accent, haking his head and fore-finger when desirous of

being emphatic, and endeavoring by all the noncommittal cunning of the mere politician, to 'make
believe' that he was a great statesman of large
and fundamental views, and actuated by no other
desire than love for the Constitution and his coundesire than love for the Constitution and his coundesire than love for the Constitution and his country. He failed. He was only positive on one thing, and that, his opposition to Know Nothingism. This amounted to nothing, for the party is dead. He delivered a philippic against it—he might more appropriately have pronounced an elegy apon it. His chief aim was to flatter and conciliate the Southern feeling of our citizens. We are much mistaken if the people do not set him down as a great sham—an unmitigated humbug—a man of "unbounded stomach," but with no resources to gratify his appetite for political distinction more than those possessed by thousands of his cunning compeers—the "uneasy politicians" of the land.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

DISUNIONISTS AT THE BALLOT-BOX The village of Mogadore seems thoroughly agitated with the question of radical anti-slavery. The abolitionists there are altogether in carness in their desire for a dissolution of the National Confederacy with slaveholders, and are evidently determined to do what they can to make their wishes unmistakably manifest to the world. For this purpose, they propose to use the ballot-box, with other instrumentalities, as will be seen by the following resolutions which have been forwarded us for publication. There are two classes of Disunion abolitionists First, the non-resistants, with whom the pro-slave-ry of our national Constitution constitutes but one count in the indictment against it. They are, from principle, opposed to all human government en-forced or maintained by the sword. Hence they would not appear at the ballot-box, under an unquestioned anti-slavery Constitution, and probably would not deposit their votes to elect a Disunion abolitionist to any office under a forceful human

government.

The second class are those, who believing in The second class are those, who believing in a government of force, abstain from voting under the present pro-slavery Constitution, to save their own souls from the guilt of sustaining slavery. They have been compelled to this, as all candidates and parties, whether Whig, Democratic, (old) Liberty Party, Free Soil, Free Democratic and Republish, have agreed that the Constitution was pro-slavery. and in also pledging themselves to its support by class may, with entire propriety, vote for a repre-sentative of his own views at the ballot-box. It is a question only of expediency. If, in his judg-ment, it will forward the deliverance of our mil-lions of enthralled brethren, then is he solemaly bound to offer his vote on election day for revolu-tion and revolutionists. Prompted by this consideration, our Mogadore friends have commenced the movement, and invite the co-operation of all who agree with them. In a letter accompanying the resolutions, they say: We wish to get up a Dis-union ticket. We solicit the co-operation of Disagree with them. In a letter union ticket.

unionists throughout the State.'
Certainly, it would be better for abditionists to cast their votes for a representative of their own principles, than for one who solemnly and publicly promises to let slavery alone, and who believes his oath of office to be a solemn guarantee that slavery in the States shall be politically unmelested. They will act more like honest men, to role for their principles, than to vote against them, as every bolitionist must who votes for the candidates o any of the parties now representing the various phases of Ohio politics.

The following are the resolutions referred to: At a meeting of the citizens of Mogadore, for the At a meeting of the citizens of Mogadore, for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving our connection with and withholding our support from the present political parties, that are allied with the master against the slave, and forming a new organization on the principles of Dissolution from the slaveholding States, and the formation of a Republic with equal rights for all, Mr. W. Osborn was called to the Chair, and H. L.

The following resolutions were passed by the

Resolved, That we will support no candidate at the coming election who will support alavery, either directly or indirectly, politically or religiously, but will support candidates that are pledged to dissolution from slavery, and the formation of a Northern Republic.

rery, and the formation of a Northern Republic.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the friends at Salem and other places, on the propriety of nominating and supporting Disunion candidates at the ensuing election. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Akron Beacon and Anti-Slavery Bugle On motion, adjourned till Wednesday evening, the Sth inst. H. L. WISE, Secretary.

Mogadore, Sept. 17th, 1855.

THE MISSOURI MANIFESTO.

the Lexington Convention of Western Missourians. to the People of the United States. It is very ably and smoothly written, but its positions and assump-

ions are of the most startling character:

1. It is essential to the maintenance of Slavery in Missouri that Kansas too shall become a Slave Of the hundred thousand Slaves in Mis souri, a full haif are held in the range of counties bordering on Kansas, (which were stealthily added to Missouri eighteen years ago in flagrant violation of the Compact of 1820-1,) and this fifty thousand human chattels, worth twenty-five millions of dol-lars, cannot be held there with a Free State across the western frontier.

2. It was the object and intent of Douglas's Ne

braska bill to relieve Missouri from this peril, and enable her to fortify her 'domestic institutions' by making a new Slave State of Kansas.

3. The voluntary association of freemen in Mas-sachusetts and other Free States to impel congenial emigration into Kansas, and thus make her Free State were in contravention of the comity due from one State to another, and 'its success manifestly involved a radical change in our Federal Government, or its total overthrow! [By whom! Certainly not by those who thus succeeded.]

4. 'No Southern or slaveholding State has ever

attempted to colonize a Territory. Perhaps no particular State ever did; but the South colonized Texas while it was yet an integral portion of Mexico, planted Slavery therein, revolted against Mexico, expelled her authorities, and made Texas practically independent; whereupon they proceeded to annex it to the Union. Here was a ev large Slave State put upon us, the prospective parent of several more, by the most objectionable use of those very means of colonization which the Missourians

ondemn in the Free States.]

5. The diffusion of Slavery over Territory hitheron the slaves. [We went over all that ground in 1820, and nobody was duped into the doughface ranks by such sophistry but those who were pre-

ed, and as solemnly guaranteed by statute, as those of Delaware or Texas.' [That is to say, the felon acts of the Misseuri-Stringfellow Legislature have fastened Slavery upon Kansas, so that it can no longer be resisted without incurring the Stringfellow Legislature have fastened Washall see [1].

The could we have the more than those from Massachusetts or Virginia. What great has proved to be in the sequel!

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG HUNKERISM.

These gentlemen talk as if they had Kansas

District. The Charleston, S. C., Mercury, in

'We have had enough of the 'Glorious Union.' The We have had enough of the 'Giorious Uniou.' The association, on our part, has long been dishonorable; now, what with genteel secondrelism, exhibited in fashionable bankrupteles, foreign and free negro riots, open and professed infidelity, &c. &c., the connection has become positively disreputable. A thoroughly organized Disunion Party is the desideratum, and until such beformed at the Soath, all time devoted to political discussion will be "time wasted."

**Resolved, That the statute known as the 'Persona Liberty Bill,' passed by the last Legislature in such as

BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1855.

A DISUNION DOCUMENT OF 1842 In 1843, when the question of the annexation of Ter as was pending, the following document was issued by the then members of Congress whose names are ap-

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

We the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and our country, as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project long entertained by a portion of the people of these United States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of the Union, in sid of the Texan revolution; the intrusion of an American army, by order of the Union, the intrusion of an American army, by order of the Decider for into the territory of the Mexican We the undersigned, in closing our duties t

the President, far into the territory of a insurgents, under pretence of preventing Mexican sol-diers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reali-ty in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidiers from fomenting indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our Government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unwarrantable aggressions of bodies of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and officered within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the territory, and against the inhabitants of a friendly Government, in aid of freebooters and insurgent; and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a snap vote, at the heel of the session of Congress, and that, too, at the very session when President Jackson had, by special means and insurgents would be marked with great injustice to Mexico, and peculiarly liable to the darkest suspicions, inasmuch as the Texans were nearly all emigrants from the United States, and sought the recognition of their independence with the avowed purpose of a obtaining their annexation to the United States; these occurrences are too well known, and too fresh in the occurrences are too well known, and too fresh in the occurrences are too well known, and too fresh in the memory of all, to need more than a passing notice.—
These have become matters of history. For further evidence upon all these and other important points, we refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of Representatives during the morning hours of June and July, 1838, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 1, 1849. ember 17, 1842.

tember 17, 1842.

The open avowal of the Texans themselves, the frequent and anxious negotiations of our own Government, the resolutions of various States of the Union, the numerous declarations of members of Congress, the tone of the Southern press, as well as the direct application of the Texan Government, make it impossible for any man to doubt that annexation, and the formation of several new slaveholding States, were originally the

policy and design of the slaveholding States and the Executive of the nation.

The same references will show, very conclusively, that the particular objects of this new acquisition of slave territory were the perpetuation of slavery, and the continued ascendancy of the slave power.

We hold that there is not only 'no political necessity' for it, 'no advantage to be derived from it,' but that there is a constitutional power delegated to any de-

there is no constitutional power delegated to any de-partment of the National Government to authorize it; that no art of Congress, or treaty for annexation, can impose the least obligation upon the several States of this Union to submit to such an unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity such misbe-

gotten and illegitimate progeny.

We hesitate not to say, that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be IDENTICAL WITH DISSOLUTION. It would be a ciolation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a charac-ter so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt ter so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States ought not to submit to it, but we say, with confidence, the submit to such the property of the free states. ries would not summit to it. We know their prese temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe, for a moment, that they would become particeps criminis in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as from the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revo-

Washington, March 3, 1843.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, SETH M. GATES, WILLIAM SLADE, WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS NATHANIEL B. BORDEN THOS. C. CHITTENDEN, JOHN MATTOCKS, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, JOSHUA M. HOWARD, THOMAS A. TOMLINSON. STANLEY N. CLARK. CHARLES HUDSON, ARCHIBALD L. LINN, DAVID BRONSON.

Who could have believed it possible that the signer of a protest so solemn in its warning, so explicit in its affirmation, so fundamental in its morality, so truthful in its asseveration, would give their sanction to the illegal and villanous dee I of Texan annexation, after it had been consummated, and because their opposition to it had proved a failure? Texas was admitted into the Union in a most perfidious manner, against all constitutional authority, without the forms of law, in utter disregard of the treaty-making power, by a treacherou surprise at midnight at the heel of the session- for the sole purpose of extending the domains of the slave sys tem, and thereby rendering the sway of the Slave Pow er still more absolute over the whole country; and what was the course subsequently pursued by the distinguished signers of this memorable protest, who un questionably meant what they said, were actuated by the purest patriotism and the highest moral considera tions, and who had earnestly essayed to prevent so de plorable a catastrophe? They all surrendered at dis cretion; and, from the hour of annexation to the pres from Texas, have never had their seats contested, any determined to be.]
from Texas, have never had their seats contested, an 6. 'The institutions of Kansas are as much fix-more than those from Massachusetts or Virginia. What

longer be resisted without incurring low penalties. We shall see !]

We have not time to comment further, but urge ter on Tuesday last, for the purpose of sustaining users all to read carefully the Address. It does not preparty organization by gravelling in the dust to the Stringfellow outrages at the last SLAVE POWER and RUM! Only one hundred and SLAVE POWER are represented on the occasion. and to read carefully the Address. It does not pretend to deny the Stringfellow outrages at the last
Spring Election, but pleads that Gov. Reeder (then
the agent of Pierce & Co.) gave certificates to most
of the Stringfellow candidates. [So he did, in the
absence of official evidence before him that they

more than two hundred towns which sent no delegates. had been foully elected. He won't do so again, and his mistake won't suffice to give Kansas to Slaburn, John P. Bigelow, and others, full of treason to These gentlemen talk as if they had Kansas in their grasp, and did not care for the voice of its their grasp, and did not care for the voice of its rile in spirit to a slavery-cursed Union—of which, more free actilers, whom they defame to the utmost. We wish they, and still more the Emigrant Aid Societies, deserved all that is said of them by the Missourians; but they do not. However, the Somissourians; but they do not. cicties have done some good, and the settlers are mainly in favor of Freedom. Let us watch the progress of the struggle to chain them to the car of Slavery.—New York Tribune. port, of Newburyport, Lieutenant Governor.

The following are among the Resolutions adopted

the occasion, and they are such as will carry joy hearts of the Missouri-Kansas miscreants and the Sout. ern slaveholders en masse, and the enemies of the Tea

extraoilinary manner by fanatical and reckless majorities, whout the Executive assent, and in defiance of the highest judicial authority, is an act disgraceful to a body of men sworn to support the Constitution and shouldbe erased from the Stafute Book before collision with the Federal authorities and bloodshed shall follow any alturpt to carry its provisions into affect.

Reserved, That the 'Maine Liquor Law,' so called, was passed in the hope, by the friends of temperance, that thwould suppress the deadly vice of drunkenness—the in this hope they have been bitterly disappointed, and after fully trying that measure, they have foundthat it increases the evils if was meant to obviate. Issues the attachment which all good citizens should have to law as a rule of conduct; and in its operation is harsh, vindictive, and opposed to the spirit of the Constitution; therefore, we call upon all good citizens and friends of feuperance to rescue this great cause rom the machinations of self-seeking demagages, and it unite for the enaetment of a law upon this important subject which shall at the same time promote temperance, respect the natural and constitutional right of the citizen, and which public sentiment shall co-operate in supporting.

Replyed, That the success in a national election of a

right of the center, and whose poston-prate in supporting.

Replyed, That the success in a national election of a
Northern party, based upon the single issue of opposition to slavery, must put the existence of the Union in
peril and the defeat of such a party must paralyze the
anti-lavery sentiment of the North, and that if a union
of certical shall ever become necessary, it will be a unio of national patriots in all parts of the land, to reacte the great interests of the country from the as-saults of sectional fanatics.

TAt the Know-Nothing State Convention which was held in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, 808 out of 820, and Henry W. Benchley, of Worcester, Personal Liberty Bill and the call of the Commonweal'h man the property of man is thoroughly apostate. for the removal of Judge Loring from his office, is a direct stab at the cause of freedom, and an insult to the at the South is only and precisely what the people of be defeated, whoever else is successful.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

It is some time since we have had any direct information respecting the state of health of this noble woman, which we have known to be extremely critical for several months past ; and as her numerous friends and admirers, on this side of the Atlantic, are doubtless solicitous to obtain reliable information on this subject, been visiting Miss M. at her delightful residence at cause is not a struggle to limit the Slave Power, or every chord of sympathy in the human breast. Mr. P. to 'cry aloud and spare not.'

Six months ago, Miss Martineau was summoned by the most eminent physicians in London, to be ready to leave the world at a moment's warning. So, at once, with the utmost serenity, ahe set about her preparations. No one ever arranged for a journey to the next town with more composure. But the call has not yet come-and I will dare to say that no woman, ill or well. in this country or America, has done more labor in six uonths past, or does more now, from day to day, than his same dear, but doomed woman; and her last work hope will be her greatest and best-the record of her own illustrious life. She told me it only required two days more to complete it. So, by this time, it is doubtless done, and will make two large volumes at least, when

The disease is a fatal one; but her hold on life is too trong easily to be severed. She suffers little comparatively, has a tolerable appetite, is not pale nor emaciated, and would sleep well all night, were her brain not too active and industrious. She writes many hours every day; she rises early, and though she sleeps some during the day, never retires till one in the morning ; she writes Editorials still for the London journals; has many correspondents, and devotes the most of her time after all, to her auto-biography. It is beyond belief what she does. Her disease progresses meanwhile. She must drop suddenly at last, and may do so soon. Her breath is labored; she speaks but in whispers, her circulation is irregular, making a fearful cold at times of the extremities; dropsy has already gone far, her feet and ankles swell continually, and she has frequent seasons of great bodily distress, when she seems approaching the final struggle, and in one of which she will very likely yield up the spirit at last.

And in these condi ions, she is still laboring for humanity with as much carnestness as though the salva- Constitutions, and to criticise the laws of the State and And her tranquillity of mind is all that her most devo-ted friends could desire. If the departure of Mr. Est-religious organizations. Who ever heard of a Higher lin so calmly, and the serene and beautiful approach Law as against a lower law, in politics, before the dis to the last ecene of life on the part of Miss Martineau, would not deliver one from the fear of death, he must things, whether constitutions, legislative enactments, be faint-hearted indeed. But it must ever be remem- political parties or religious organizations, by the prin bered that this happy exit of these two dear friends ciples of Absolute Right; and value or repudiate then has been earned only by lives of true and earnest devo- as they minister to the good of man, or serve to oppres tion to the cause of human redemption.

our country saved from overwhelming destruction.

over the present condition of the United States, and the vidual's character, we must witness his devotion to the causes which have led to the present state of our affairs, cause of truth, while it is unpopular, when it requires with an intelligence and fluency, such as you would look moral heroism to defend it. Hence, the Anti-Slavery for in valif among nine-tenths of the Senate; and you cause is no test of devotion to the right in England, be might, I am sure, throw in the Presidents with them, since John Quincy Adams. Such women are the Queens So, also, in this country, we may not judge of a mar of Britain, no matter who sits upon the throne. And by his profession of religion, for here, to become a mem the abolitionists may well esteem it an honor, as well as ber of a church costs a man nothing—it is a good in an advantage, to have her as their constant and untir- vestment. Moses was a brave and noble reformering friend.

In reply to the many inquiries concerning the return of Mr. Pillanuar to this country, we are able to state respectable to praise Moses. Profession of faith in Jesu that he has considerably improved in health; but it is was a vital test eighteen centuries ago, but not now deemed best, by all his friendly counsellors, at home Then it required courage and moral principle to be and abroad, that he should remain in England at least Christian; now it is genteel and respectable to join a until next spring, and not encounter the rigors of our popular church. Every nation and each generation American winter. Meanwhile, he will be laboring, (as must find their savior in some new conf he has been,) most assiduously, and to the extent of his ized wrong, and on their own ground. ability, to advance the interests of our glorious cause in the old world. Let him be assured that he is not forgotten by any of his old friends ; and that their confidence in his fidelity, zeal and devotedness is without

REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS. In our last number, we rave two columns of extracts, to which this week we add three more, from Dr. Adams's book, entitled 'A South-Side View of Slavery.' Such an exhibition of mental weakness, moral idiocy, cool effrontery, plous fernal slave system. Yet Dr. Adams, at the recent neeting of the American Board of Commiss reached the anniversary sermon before that body, on the love of Christ'! What a scandalous farce! But, birds of a feather,' &c.

Extract of a recent letter from DANIEL S. WHITNEY, f Southboro', to the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society :--

Miss Holley is doing a fine work among us. It so happened that we could have the unrestricted use of the meeting-house on Sunday, and it did me good to see interests of their own nation, regardless of the rights nearly twice as many people present as we have seen before, at one time, during the summer. And nearly Finally, the Anti-Slavery cause has put us upon our forty of our Orthodox neighbors forsook their meeting, both forenoon and afternoon, and gave their attendance at the old church.

WORGESTER COUNTY NORTH ANTI-STAVERY SOCIETY.

This organization held a quarterly meeting at Eastinecton, on Saturday, the 30th uit. The meeting was called to order by Moses Smith Holden, and opened by prayer from Rev. Daniel Foster The following persons were appointed a Business Committee:—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Daniel Foster, East Princeton; Merick Eveleth, Princeton. The Committee reported the following resolutions

1. Resolved, That, in laboring to secure the emand ation of the enslaved millions at the South, we have already been abundantly rewarded, not only through the victories won in public discussion, and by the dis semination of the truth, but in the radical/change which has been wrought in our own individual views and feel-Ings, as perfaining to laws, institutions, seets, parties, religious ceremonials, human responsibilities and duties, the Church and the State.

the Church and the State.

2. Resolved, That while the Anti-Slavery movement undertakes to affirm nothing more than that the slave, being a man, ought immediately to be set free, and invested with those inalienable rights with which a beneficent Creator has endowed every human being it has found the Bible, the Sabbath, the organized Church, thrown perversely in its pathway to prevent its progress; and, therefore, has been compelled to confront the dogmas put forth on those subjects, and to affirm that human freedom does not originate in, is not Gov. Cardner was nominated for re-election by a vote of dependant upon, and cannot be alienated by any book -that no day can be too holy for the advocacy of the for Beutenant Governor, with similar unanimity. The claims of the oppressed-and that the thurch which nomination of Gov. Gardner, after his vetoes upon the gives its sanction to the horrible practice of making 8. Resolved, That what we demand for the bonds

intelligence and moral sentiment of the State. He must Massachusetts claim for themselves, whatever their physical or mental condition-namely, personal liberty, self-government, the rights of conscience, unrestricted locamotion, remuneration for labor, intellectual an moral culture, the sanctity of marriage, homes and firesides inviolate, equal political rights and privileges equal protection under the laws.

4. Resolved, That while we abhor the Fugitive Slav Law, and trample it under our feet, and rejoice to see that this is the pervading spirit of the North; and while we are gratified at the growing determination of the lately received from our estimable coadjutor PARKER
PILISBURY, (but not written for publication,) who has We hope to be pardoned for taking this prevent its aggressions upon Northern rights, but to rescue from bondage every slave in the land; and while read universally with thrilling interest, and to touch one slave is left to clank his fetters, we shall not cease

5. Resolved, That we regret the moral darkner the Congregational Church in Princeton, as shown in the fact that NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, the notorious defender of slavery, was recently invited to preach in the pulpit of that church; thus endorsing the char acter of one who is doing all he can to defeat the mission of Christianity. Mr. Garnison proceeded to address the Convention

on the subject of the first resolution. He said, that in the twenty-five years of the anti-slavery movement, we have been brought into a closer relation to Jesus and the Apostles, the martyrs and reformers of ancient times. We have come to understand why, in all ages of the world, teachers of truth and righteousness have been persecuted. So long as a cause is unpopular, the mass of the people vilify and traduce all who espouse it. But we obtain moral courage and spiritual strength by engaging in unpopular reforms. We can none of us

tell what the Anti-Slavery cause has done for us. If (said Mr. G.) I have had my understanding enlightened, my views enlarged, my moral and spiritual nature strengthened, I owe it, under God, to the slave. In espousing the Anti-Slavery cause, we have had our sym-pathies aroused and quickened in behalf of the oppressed. How were the feelings of Boston, conservative, Mamnon-worshipping, hunkerish Boston, stirred up a few months since, when one man, poor and unknown, was remanded back to slavery! We were almost on the point of a civil war, because a man was returned to bondage, a circumstance which, a few years ago, would have excited no interest. All this agitation and excitement is attributable to the Anti-Slavery movement It shows the progress of public sentiment within the past few years, and serves as a mile-stone to indicate The cause of the slave has compelled us to examine

cussion of this subject? We have come to test all and degrade him. Whatever tends to elevate and puri-It was delightful to hear Miss Martineau speak so fy man is of God ; whatever tramples upon his rights kindly of many in America; though I observed that and debases his nature is from beneath, no matter how she now takes little interest in any but the genuine, long it has been venerated, or by how many it is held radical abolitionists. But she respects them more for sacred. Tried by this standard, the religion of this land their inflexible adherence to principle, than for any results they will achieve; for I believe she has given up cause were treated by the narrow-minded, bigotted all hopes that slavery can be peacefully abolished, or Jews, so has the slave been treated in this country. Hence has it come to pass that the slave has become th Her compass of mind is truly astonishing. She runs true savior of this nation. If we would judge an indisavior to his people in his generation, but he was wort nothing in the days of Jesus. Then it was popular and must find their savior in some new conflict with organ-

Another thing the Anti-Slavery cause has taught a is, to place a proper estimate upon the Sabbath. We have been divested of that superstitious reverence which taught us to regard a day as more sacred than man Even now, by the mass of the people, it is held a des cration to hold an Anti-Slavery meeting on the Sabbath day. But our cause is of God, and worthy the holiest day that God can make. 'The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.'

It has taught us also to place a true value upon the Bible. We have learned that man's rights are innate ness, cannot be found in the same compass in any pub-lication yet given to the world, in vindication of the inother volume to learn the inalienable rights of mar Show me that the Bible sanctions slavery, and you do not thereby establish the rightfulness of slavery, but prove that your book is not of Divine authority.

It has also shown us the true idea of patriotism. Je sus was not geographical in his feelings and sympathies he died for the world, hence the world looks up to him His overflowing love embraced the whole human family without distinction of race, color, sex or condition. Not so with Washington or Napoleon,-the one

Finally, the Anti-Slavery cause has put us upon ou own resources as responsible and accountable beings It has taught us our relations to God and our obligadeburch.

oke admirably, and, at the close of the services have done for the promotion of this glorious cause, and terroon, we took up a collection unusually large we shall find that the good we have received into our own souls has a thousand times more than componented.

us for what of time, talent, and money we have re

ended in its furtherance Mr. Garatson's speech was full of interest and in-struction, and was listened to with marked attention. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention assembled at

2 o'clock, P. M., the President in the chair,

The resolutions were again read, and Mr. Form spoke to the last one of the series. After speaking of the object of Rev. NEHEMIAN ADAMS's book as attempt. ing to prove that slavery is a beneficent institution tel a blessing to any community, he spoke of the mining of Christianity, which is to dignify and ennoble man Costly churches and splendid temples of worship, gw. ernments, constitutions, are nothing in comparison with man, Had Mr. Adams attempted to justify thei, or any other social wrong which the public mind repr. bates, no church in the land would be opened to him But after he has endeavored to prop up the sum of al sillanies, mith an auplushing efficueted and atter in the annals of history, churches professing Caristianity make haste to endorse his character as a good minister. Neither Thomas Paine nor Voltaire sen guilty of blasphemy to be compared with that of he Adams's South Side View of Slavery,' in that he u. tempts to degrade the image of God in the person of three and a half millions of beings, for whom Chin died. And yet, the American Tract Society appear him a member of its Publishing Committee, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has recently invited him to preach the Annual Sermon before that Society. Here is evidence that cannot be denied, that these organizations are thoroughly proslavery, and doing what in them lies to strengthen and enlarge the borders of the slave power. He spoke is terms of just reprehension of the recent act of the Congregational Society, in Princeton, in inviting Mr. Adams to occupy the pulpit of their church of a Sen

Mr. Fostun's speech was able, elequent, and impressive. He was followed by J. T. EVERETT, of Princeton to the effect that we had no evidence that a majority of the church, or even the Committee, were in favor of Mr. A's being invited to preach in that place, as it appeared the responsibility of extending the invitation rested solely upon one man ; but the church had not disayowed the act, and until she did, must be beld as countable.

Adjourned until evening.

The evening session was addressed by Mr. Form and Mr. GARRISON, upon the general subject of slaver and its influence upon the country. The meetings throughout were well attended, saith-

best spirit prevailed. We trust many consciences see quickened to a livelier interest in behalf of the down. trodden and oppressed millions of our country and that all who attended upon the exercises of the day will be stimulated to greater faithfulness in the great work of universal emancipation. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the

Convention adjourned to the call of its officers. JOEL SMITH, President.

D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

MEETING THE CRISIS

On the 15th of September, the tyrannical and blody enactments of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature verti go into operation, according to the decree of the relfians who passed them. On that day the Kansu Tribune devoted one entire page to the publication of the following article, which was displayed in the larget type like a placard for the public eye, and which infcates a spirit akin to that of 1776 :--

THE DAY OF OUR ENSLAVEMENT!

To-day, Sept. 15th, 1855, is the day on which the iniquitous enactment of an illegitimate, illegiand fradulent Legislature have declared commence the prostration of the Right of Speech, and the curtailment of the liberty of the press! Today commences an Era in Kansas, which, unless the sturdy voice of the people, backed, if necessary, by strong arms and the sure eyes, shall teach the tyrants who attempt to enthral us the lesson which our Fathers taught to kingly tyrants of old, shall prostrate us in the dust, and make us the slares of an Oligarchy worse than the veriest Despoiss on Earth! To-day commences the operation of a law which declares

"Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate or case to be introduced in this Territory, written, stated, pub-lished or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denal of the right of persons to hold slaves in this lerriery. such person shall be deemed guity of Felon, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Now we do assert and we declare, despite all the bolts and bars of the iniquitous Legislature of Kansas, that ' persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory.' And we will emblane it upon our banner in letters so large, and language so plain, that the infatuated invaders who elected the Kansas Legislature, as well as that corrupt and ignorant Legislature itself, may understand it —so that, if they cannot read, they may spell it out, and meditate and deliberate upon it; and we hold that the man who fails to utter this self-erides truth, on account of the insolent enactment allades to, is a poltroon and a slave werse than the back slaves of our persecutors and oppressors. The Constitution of the United States, the great Maga-Charts of American Liberties, guarantees to estricted the Liberty of Speech and the Freedom the Press! And this is the first time in the history of America that a body claiming Legislative power has dared to attempt to wrest them from the people. And it is not only the right, but the bounder dark of a complete the co duty of every Freeman to spurn with contempt in trample under foot an enactment which thus basis violates the rights of Freemen. For our part, who and shall continue to utter this truth, so long as have the power of utterance, and nothing bet house force of an overbearing tyranny can preset us. Will any citizen—any free American—host the insult of an insolent Gag Law? the work of a Legislature classical by health. Legislature elected by bullying ruffians who introduced Kansas with arms, and whose drunken retely Annaas with arms, and whose drunken reary and insults to our peaceable, underding, as comparatively unarmed citizens, were a disgrate to manhood, and a burlesque upon popular legalican Government! If they do, they are slave already, and with them Freedom is but a moder, It remains to be seen what is to be the end of all this; but we have no hope that freedom will trianple

On our last page is a letter from our Kans pondent, Charles Breaks, in reference to the late fire State Convention and its truckling and prescriptive per icy, and bearing the right testimony in the most co phatic manner.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. A correspondent of the New York Christian Island writes as follows respecting this noble martyr:-

Passmore Williamson is not a parishing er of Dr. Furness's, as supposed in the laquire.

He does not wear the Quaker dress, but he below to the Orthodox division of the Quakers—pot, believe, by any orthodoxy of faith, but hy birth. He is a very fine fellow—of the soundest mend judgment—a man to be relied on, not needing consel, but able to give it. Oftentimes, the men who are suddenly raised by Providence into such presidence have some weakness, some conceit or feeling to the providence have some weakness, some conceit or feeling. are suddenly raised by Providence into such proinence have some weakness, some conceit or folishness, that their friends wish were otherwise,
but if is not so with him. He is simple, straightforward, bright-tempered, smiling all over when he
smiles, and firm as a rock. It costs him no effect
to be firm. He cannot help being so. He beings
to the genuine old, indomitable Quaker stack
bonest and true to the core.

LECTURES BY DR. SOLDER. We understand that De-SOLUER is prepared to deliver, during the approaching lecturing season, one lecture on 'The Angle-Saxon's man and her Home,' and from one to four lecture of the Eastern War.' Letters may be addressed to his the Eastern War.' at Hoxbury, Mass. He needs no commendation. trust he will receive numerous applications from lye ums and other sources.

THE PALL OF SEBASTOPOL THE PALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Its Salurlay, 8th, being a twelve mouth since landits Salurlay, 8th, being a twelve mouth since landits Salurlay, and three hundred and sixteen days
in the Crimes, and three hundred and sixteen days
in the opening of the siege, a final victorious asits andee and Malakoff. The assault was preits andee and the Malakoff. The assault was preits andee and the siege, a final victorious asits andee and the siege. The salurlay is a dispatch from
its and the siege and the s

at noon of the 8th, the whole disposable self at noon of the oth, the whole disposable the besigning armies moved forward in a four-ick. The extreme right of the French attack we signise the Little Redan, which they car-led to abandon on account of a fierce charge that to abandon on account of a fierce charge general. The second and principal assault general was grinst the Malakoff, which, after weak was grinst the storm, and decided the they carried by storm, and decided the the day.

and stack, made by the British against the Great completely failed; for although they succeeded ing a temporary possession of the salient angle-ser, they were speedily driven back, and the it numbered at 2000 killed and wounded. arch portion of the assault was made by the Justice, under oreneral pressures, against the Central Justice, lot that also failed.

The other events of the siege are embraced in the following afficial dispatches:

TRON GEN. SIMPSON. COMI., Sept. 8, 11 P. M. The allied forces attackcms. Sept. 8, 11 P. M. The allied forces attack-its defects of Schastopol this day, at 12 o'clock, its defects of Schastopol this day, at 12 o'clock, its assalt on the Malakoff has been successful, and the sext is in the possession of the French. The at-tack is the English against the Redan did not succeed. TROM GEN. PELISSIER.

TROM GEN. PELISSIER.

Taga. Sept. 9. The assault on the Malakoff was sit poon. Saturday. Its redoubts, and the Redan its Carening Bay, were occupied by our brave solution with damrable enthusiasm, to the cry of 'Vive Engerer.' We occupied ourselves with endeaving in secure our position, and succeeded in this object. Malakoff.

a if the Malakod. The Relan on the side of Careening Bay could not ministed in the face of the powerful artillery to overshelmed the first occupants of that work, thich, however, our firm settlement in the Malahabitual vigor. But here, as with our own troops is side of the Careening Bay, our allies were coma he side of the Careening Bay, our allies were com-gied to cede the works again to the powerful artillery at neeres of the enemy. At the sight of our eagles, ting a the Maiakoff, General Desalles, made two at-lies upon the Central Baston. These, however, did caseed, and our troops returned to their trenches.
Our knees are serious, and cannot yet be precisely
fated. They are amply compensated for by the
fare of the Malakoff, the consequence of which will

Sx has fred and fifty soldiers, and twenty-seven offi-

REPORT FROM GEN. SIMPSON. Statepal is in possession of the Allies. The energy taring the night and this morning evacuated the safe side, exploding their magazines, and setting fire at whole of the town. All the men-of-war were built during the night, with the exception of three sames, which are plying about the harbor, and the help communicating with the north side is broken isse. Our casualties are great. During the night, or Rewinss have sunk all the remaining line of battle.

general Pelissier, Sept. 9, 8 P. M., says : The enemy is sent his steam vessels. The work of destruction esirely sprang at different points. It is my duty for entering the place, which has the appearance

is seen farmace.

Price Gortschakoff, being closely pressed by our fire,
las semanded an armistice to carry off his wounded.

CHERA, Sept. 9. An assault upon the Malakoff leer was made yesterlay noon, and later on the Great

dan and Central Bastion. A gale from the North inst the ships at ancier. In more a street tescha Bay, the lo fire, were obliged to enter Stereletescha Bay, firef fired six hundred shells against the Quarantine hates and Fort Alexander. Six English mortar hats, also st anchor in Stereletescha Bay, fired about he mee number of shells. Last right, violent explosions and vast conflagrations rate as suppose that the Russians were evacuating the

Today we ascertained that the Russian vessels have ben sunk. The bridge was covered with troops re-testing to the north side. After So'clook, the bridge testing to the north side. After So clook, the bridge madestroyed. Only a few steamers are anchored in the port, near Fort Catherine. I approached this morning the Quarantine Battery, on board the 'Brandon,' and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. Buy have just blown up. Our soldiers have left their reaches, and are spreading themselves in groups over the fettiscations of the town, which seems to be totally

Accounts from St. Petersburg are received, giving the following from Gortschakoff, dated Sebastopol

The enemy received fresh reinforcements incessantly The bembaniment continues very violent.

10 o'clock, P. M. The garrison of Sebastopol, after 10 c'eleck, P. M. The garrison of Sebastopol, atter-ustaining an infernal fire, were repulsed to-day. Al-hough six assaults were made, they could not drive the comy from the Bastion Korniloff. Our brave hops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now useing to the northern part of Sebastopol. The ene-ny has found nothing in the southern part but the bedy rules which his attack has made. The passage of the parrison from the southern to the northern side has been achieved with extraordinary success, and our my loss on that occasion is about 100 men killed. We in the southern part only 500 men, grievously

SUSPECENT DISPATOR FROM GEN. PELISSIER.

Cruses, Sept. 10, 11 P. M. I inspected Sebastopol and its lines of defence to-day. The mind cannot form an exact sictore of our victory, the full extent of which can only be understood by an inspection of the place used. The multiplicity of the works of defence, and the market areas of the form and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far applied thereto, exceed by far applied hitterto seen in the history of war. The separar of the Malakoff, which compelled the enemy to by before our Eagles, already three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the Allies an immense thought of material. as paces in the nands of the Article and a impense establishment, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the Allied troops will occupy the Arthelman and the town, and under their protection.

A Arthelman and the town, and under their protection. as Angle-French Commission will be occupied with mixing out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exultation of our soldiers is very

Sept. 12, 11 P. M. The enemy has destroyed the re-mainder of his fleet. Nothing now remains in the har-

nait on the Redan was 500 to 600 killed, and 1400 tonadel, including 141 officers.

The Monitrur says; that on the morning of the 11th, 600 were wounded, including 240 officers, who had see to the ambulances. Dead not ascertained, but probably short of 2000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that five French Generals were killed, besides ten supe-

it is also shirmed that Generals McMahon and Tro-thus had died of wounds, and that Gen. Bosquet was eiber killed or wounded. ice. Pelissier is created a Marshal of France.

Paris was illuminated. A grand National Te Deum was celebrated by the ageor at the Church of Notre Dame. Quen Victoria sends an address of thanks to her arand directs Gen. Simpson to congratulate Marshal

disser in his brave victory. Throughout France and England the rejoicing is im-Paris correspondence says: Gen. Pelissier telegraphs is instructions in case Gortschakoff should ask to capitale, and the reply reported is: 'That the Russians was surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and fire up all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Olems, with all the munitions of war, and without doing any previous damage thereto,'—but Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

THE QUEEN TO THE ARMY.

Lord Panmure has addressed the following telegraph is despatch to General Simpson :-

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12.

The Queen has received, with deep emotion, the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

Fenetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has rouchsafed this triumph to the allied army, her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you to the army, the pride with which she regards this tresh instance of their heroism.

The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant near of this protracted siege, and thanks them for the cheerfalness and forticade with which they have the training of the cheerfalness and forticade with which has led to its termination.

draination.

The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without its alloy in the heavy losses which have been entained; and while she rejoices in the victory, her lightly deeply sympathises with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

You will be pleased to congratulate General Pelissier in her Majesty's name, upon the brilliant result of the

assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave allies RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position, into which a false interpretation of points of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army, concentrated north of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action, which until now was wanted.

Sebastopol of the South is replaced by Sebastopol of the North, which is a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army henceforward will defend.

learn from the last official dispatch received by Lord Panmure, that the number of officers killed is 26, wounded 114, and missing 1; total, 141. It has been estimated, in the absence of official returns, that the number of the men killed would be about 226, and wounded 1 502; total 1 217. According to this call wounded 1,597; total, 1,817. According to this cal-culation, the total of men and officers killed and THE COLORED WESLEYAN CHURCHES wounded would be 1,957.

The Moniteur of Sept. 14, announces, that Marshal

The Moniteur of Sept. 14, announces, that Marshal Pelissier, in a telegraphic despatch dated Sept. 11, informs the Minister of War that about 4,500 wounded, of which number 240 are officers, have gone to the ambulances. As regards the number killed on the field of battle, it has not been possible to get an exact reof battle, it has not been possible to get an exact representatives of the colored Wesleyan churches and turn; but it is the opinion of the Commander-in-chief t

of battle, it has not been possion of grandler in-chief turn; but it is the opinion of the Commander-in-chief that it does not exceed the ordinary proportion, that is to say, about one-third of the number of wounded.

The Pays merely makes the following short remarks:

'The flag of France floats over the smoking ruins of Sebastopol. The Russian fleet no longer exists; the vessels of war which had escaped our bombs have been sunk by the enemy themselves; the town is only one sunk by the enemy themselves; the town is only one has arrived at its final denouement. The valor of our army has in a few hours achieved a success which it took a year of heroic efforts to prepare. Reflections on such an event are useless, for the glory of France speaks for itrelf loudly enough.'

The very day preceding the arrival of the intelliging the arrival of the intelliging the sum of thirty-four dollars, or more, which we now present you on their behalf. They forther more desire us to assure you, Sir, and the sufferers that it does not exceed the ordinary proportion, that is connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the connection in the city

The very day preceding the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol at New York, the Paris correspondent of the Tribune gave the following oracular opinion on the subject :-

We have mentioned in the columns of the Tribune, that not only was Sebastopol invulnerable to the attacks of the allied army, but that the Malakoff Tower would not be taken. arrive daily at St. Petersburg and Paris, would be sufficient to establish the fact. But we have other evidence than that, and evidence upon which we can rely. The three American officers—Messrs. Delafield, Mordecai, and McClellan—who went to Sebastapol some time ago to inspect the works, have performed that duty, and are now at Vienna on their return, where they are awaiting an order from the French government to permit them to visit the allied works before the walls of Sebastopol. The French Government has consented, and they will leave Vienna for Varna and Sebastopol in a day or two. Two of the American surgeons who have been in the service of Russia have just left Sebastopol. not be taken. Now, more than ever, are these opinions rendered plausible. If we had no other evidence, an The French Government has consented, and they will leave Vienna for Varna and Sebastopol in a day or two. Two of the American surgeons who have been in the service of Russia have just left Sebastopol, and are now in this city. The opinion of all these gentlemen is, that Sebastopol cannot be taken, and if it is, it will require a larger force than is now in the Crimea, for it will have to be taken in a perfect sea of human blood. Nor will it then be worth the blood which it will cost; and these considerations, it is thought, will deter the and these considerations, it is thought, will deter the besieging army from making the attack until some new

for the purpose of instructing youth in mechanical co-cupations, and that it is proving successful. It is under the direction of Baron Nathaniel Montgomery, an in-telligent colored man from Baltimore, whose father emi-grated to Hayti from the United States during the latter grated to Hayti from the United States during the latter part of the last century. He is described as possessing extensive chemical and mechanical acquirements. The institution contains a foundry, smith shop, and a saw mill. This seems like beginning the work of civilization afresh, but it has been rendered necessary in Hayti by the absolute ignorance of the people respecting all the improved arts of mechanics, manufactures, and even agriculture. Repeated efforts have been made in Hayti, both by the government and by individuals, to remely this, but failure has been the result. Companies have been formed at various times, and thousands of dollars expended in purchasing and importing machinery from France, England, and the United States, to establish steam saw and sugar mills, but each attempt has been in turn abandoned on account of the absence of scientific and practical knowledge requisite to sustain such undertakings.

and practical knowledge requisite to sustain such undertakings.

One saw mill company formed in 1845 was under the auspices of President Boyer. A tanning company went into operation about the same time, but both fell through. In 1849 the Emperor and Minister of Justice had a company formed to conduct a sugar plantation, but it also accomplished nothing. Under the presidency of Riche, a scientific agriculturist was hired in England by the government, and supplied with men and implements to conduct a model farm, and two master stone masons and an architect were also imported from England to introduce improvements in the construction of edifices. Riche also purchased in England an iron steamer, and in the United States a wooden one, and during the last twelve years ten other ressels have been bought, but the vessels have gone to pieces for want of practical knowledge to manage them, and the scientific agriculturist, architect and masons failed in their objects. The latest effort of Soulouque, in the cetablishment of the industrial college, may prove more successful. About eighteen steam sugar mills are in operation in various parts of Hayti, and five more are being erected in the vicinity of L'Arcahaye and Port au Prince.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE TOWN HALL

Last Sunday evening, we attended a meeting called by Mr. S. S. Foster in the Town Hall, at which Mr. Joseph Barker was present, by special invitation of Mr. F., for the purpose of discussing the principles and pre-sent attruce of the Republican party, with reference to the Slavery Operation

The resolution of Perince Gorschander Exhibits the corregy of a great commander. It saves Rossis from an incarticable position, his which a fadase interpretation of points of honor rould have threat her. The Rossian army, concentrated north of Sebastopol, will hence forth have that unity of movement and action, which are supported to the North, which is a formidable position, bristing with innumerable guns, which a compact army hence for have that unity of movement and action, which will be a serifice of the Rossian army strained in the command of the command of the command as a serifice, and a spoiding assets efficiency that the strained in the control of the Rossian arms of t

English audience, the whole thing would have met wit our hearty approval. - Salem (Ohio) A. S. Bugle.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. Mesers. Singleton, T. Jones, Joseph J. Clinton, and Rev. David Stevens, were formally introduced to his Honor the Mayor, at his office. City Hall, Washington, when one of them addressed him as follows:—

which we now present you on their behalf. They furthermore desire us to assure you, Sir, and the sufferers
to whose relief we have contributed, and for whom they
cherish those kindly feelings which humanity and religion inspire, that their continual prayers shall be directed to Almighty God, that this pestilential storm may
subside—that the baimy wings of health may overshadow the entire nation—and that pure religion, undisturbed peace, and increasing prosperity, may prevail throughout our common country.

PHILANTHROPY. We see by the National Era, tha

besieging army from making the attack until some new event shall arise which will greatly increase their chances of success, or else obviate the necessity of an attack. So that we hold to the same opinion as before, that Sebastopol will remain in Russian bands, and that there is no great probability of an attack even upon the Malakoff Tower, notwithstanding the assertions of the contrary. Our sources of information from Sebastopol have never yet betrayed us, and the intelligence brought by the newly arrived American officers from that point confirm fully the opinions which we have invariably expressed.

By What does the writer think of it now?

HAYTI. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Port au Prince, under date of 17th ult, informs us that the Emperor Soulouque has founded in that city an institution called the 'Maison Centrale, for the purpose of instructing youth in mechanical occupations, and that it is proving successful. It is under ulous, so there is only one between the philanthropi and diabolical.—Norristown Olive Branch.

Gov. Shannox.—We do not believe the telegraphic statement that Gov. Shannon, in his address to the people who serenaded him on his arrival at Westport, Missouri, on the borders of Kansas, stated that 'he was in favor of shavery in Kansas.' The statement is absurd on the face of it; and in due time it will be constructed, we have no doubt. Gov. Shannon is from Ohio.—A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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conduct a model farm, and two master stone mason
and an architect were also imported from England
in the United States a wooden one, and during
introduce improvements in the construction of celliforativelve years ten other vessels have gone to pleose for want of procusit, but
they are ten other vessels have been observed to stream the superior of the state of the state
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American Religion.—Kenneth Ruynor, in
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Commercial Relations with Hayti. To commercial Relations with Hayti. To such of our citizens as are engaged in commercial operations with Hayti, it may be beneficial to learn that on the 25th of June, 1850, the United States Commercial Agent at Cape Haytien informed the Department of State, that the Government of Hayti, in consequence of claims made by American merchants residing at Cape Haytien, had ordered the abolition of ten per cent, additional daty previously charged upon American commerce under an early law of the empire which required a surcharge of ten per cent, upon the vessels of all nations that falled to recognize the independence of Hayti.

Honerhill. The population of Haverhill is now 7932, being an increase of about 38 per cent. since 1850, when it was 5754. The Haverhill Gazette states, that the shoe business last year was depressed, and was not so large by from 25 to 50 per cent., as it will probably be the coming year. According to the returns there were 4.322,515 pairs shoes manufactured, valued at \$2,755,680. There are 4073 males, and 2,246 females engaged in the manufacture.

A course of anti-slavery lectures is advertised to commence in Haverhill, Oct. 3, for which J. P. Hale, J. R. Giddings, W. L. Garrison, Horace Mann. Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglass, and A. A. Miner the land.

Amos Pearson, of Haverhill, has raise Passmore Williamson and the Fugitive

Slaves.—A suit has been commenced in the District Court, against Passmore Williamson, for the value of the abducted slaves belonging to Mr. Wheeler!! A lamentable accident took place at 8

o'elock on the night of the 11th, on the Vereailles Bailroad, left bank. The passenger train returning from
Versailles came in collision with a luggage train close to
the Paris station, which actually cut it in two. Several
carriages were broken to atoms, and several lives have
been lost; nine killed on the spot, and seventeen badly
hurt, are admitted by the directors. It is supposed,
however, that the number of killed is at least 15, and
over 30 persons wounded. Two young girls, sisters,
had their legs cut off, and among others the body of a
man was found with both legs cut off, and a child stifled
by the death embrace in his arms.

Death of Hon. John Welles .- The Hon. Jo Welles died at his residence in Summer street, 25th ult., at the advanced age of 90. Mr. Welles was the oldest graduate of Harvard College. In earlier life he was known as one of the most distinguished merchants of Boston, and an associate with the Otises, Perkinses, Appletons, and others of that class who have gone before him.—Boston Journal.

Death of Moses H. Wetherbee. Moses H Wetherbee, Esq., of the firm of Wetherbee, Page & Co., of this city, died on Friday, after an illness of a year. He was returning from the country in a carriage to his residence, No. 27 Lynde street, and on his way was taken with spasms, from which he soon recovered, but before he reached home he died in the vehicle. Mr. Wetherbee was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen, and has represented the city in the Legislature. He was distinguished in public life for his firm party attachments, and no man could exceed him in fidelity to the White correlation.

Death of another Prominent Citizen .- Hon Death of another Prominent Citizen.—Hon. Benjamin Gorham, the successor of Daniel Webster in Congress, and a distinguished member of the Boston bar in former years, died suddenly on the morning of the 27th ult. at his residence in Tremont st. He had been out the night previous, and rose from bed in good health, but expired suddenly at nine o'clock, while sitting in a chair reading. He was the counsel of Joseph T. Buckingham, while editor of the Galaxy, in the celebrated libet action brought against him by that coxcomb of a 'revival' priest, the late Rev. John N. Maffit, and distinguished himself on that occasion by his able defence of the liberty of the press, and generously declined any compensation for his valuable services. He was a man of high integrity, and greatly esteemed throughout the country.—Boston Telegraph.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

Oregon-Terrible Indian Massacre.-By the last news from Oregon, a most horrible massacre by Indians is reported, at the Devil's Gate, on Sweet Water River. A train of 300 men, women and children, were attacked by the Sioux, and 150 killed, and all were attacked by the Sioux, and 150 killed, and all their stock, provisions, &a, captured. The remainder of the train reached Salt City in a starving condition. Among the slain were Gen. Lane's brother and family. It is reported that 70 whites have been murdered near Fort Colville by the Indians.

A Bedouin Arab stallion bas just arrived in Philadelphia, of the celebrated Kylan breed in East-ern Arabia. He is of grey color, and four years old; \$10,000 has been refused for him, his owner demand-\$10,000 has been refused for him, his owner demanding \$12,500. The horse was one hundred and sixty on shipboard, during which time ha never laid. The Fair will close on Friday Evening, with an In-

the memory of the illustrious General Brock, on Queenston Heights, is now raised to about one hundred and
forty feet high, and the workmen are yet busy with the
fine Corinthian shaft. This, with the crowning entablature of the column, will probably be completed this fall, though the entire work will not be finished before next summer. There will be but one column in the world superior in height to Brock's monument, and probably not one exceeding it in beauty and position. The ground in the vicinity is covered with massive pieces of work, stone statues of warrior, lions, and elaborately carved work that are to adorn the cornice of the palestal.

Addington Brass Band.

Several Songs will be sung by Mrs. S. R. Wales.

Miss Sasan J. Wales and others will perform on the plane-forte.

Terms of Admission:—Single Tickets, (except Friday evening,) 10 cents; Children under twelve, half price. stone statues of warrior, lions, and elaborately carved work, that are to adorn the cornice of the pedestal capital and entablature of the bolumn. Among these stands the colossal statue of General Brock, seventeen feet in height, which will be placed on the top of all. The figures are of the same kind of stone which forms the monument, and are executed in a bold and flowing style, that will give an aspect of high animation to the monument.

Ohio State Fair .- The receipts of the Ohio Ohio State Fair.—The receipts of the Ohio State Agricultural Fair held last week, amounted to about \$10,000, exclusive of \$3,000 contributed by the citizens of Columbus. The premiums distributed amounted to \$6,000. It is stated that \$6,000 were offered and refused for one of the bulls exhibited. Another was held at \$5,000, and two others at \$3,000 each. The owner of a cow also refused an offer of \$1,800.—Three were eleven imported bulls exhibited, the aggregate rather ships of which amounted to \$25,200, and ten cow.

is to be held in Philadelphia, Oct. 16, to promote the a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the trint of Liquor Cases.—The law term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the three law term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the three river counties was held at Northampton last week. An important decision has been given by which members of the Carson Leagues, and also members of any society for the defeat of any statute of the Commonwealth, who are banded together and are contributing money, &c., to effect their objects, are equally unfit to serve as jurors. This will exclude a large number of persons from the jury box.

The Massachusetts in the trint of Liquor Cases.—The MENT—In every town and village, for Men and Women, to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling books, and to canvas for our Popular Scientific Journals. All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss. Profits, very liberal. Please address Fowlers and Wells, 808, Broadway, New York.

The Andrew T. Foss's post office address is, and will be until further notice,—probably until December,—

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 Aboliti 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 banction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations

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 coperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been ; but, oh ! how inadequately for the accom plishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient me

We solicit correspondence, counsel and agaists from all friends of the slave, whether at home or Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most con committed to our hands, and to make faithful accommitted for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZ AAR.

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee, filled with a sciousness of the great work yet to be done in arous ing this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of slavery, and of the pesuliar importance of the presen crisis, would again sall upon all lovers of freedom and especially upon those of this community, to aid them in swelling the success of the coming Baznar, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 24, 25, and 26. All kinds of produce, goods or money. will be gladly received and faithfully appropriated. The labor of these sales falls heavily upon a few. We trust the many, this year, will be ready to share the toil by liberal sontributions 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 arriving in time for the sale. The money to be raised is to be appropriated to the dissemination of anti-slavery truth by lecturers, agents, newspapers, conventions and

MARY MANN, REBECCA WATSON,
JULIA HARWOOD, MARY M. GUILD,
EUPHEMIA COCHRANE, SUSAN W. HAYWARD, CORNELIA SHOREY, LUCY S. BLACKWELL,

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

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

A Fair for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause will 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 orname

tal, will be offered for sale. It is hoped that the public generally will be disposed to aid the cause by their presence and patronage.
On Tuesday evening, Wm. W. Bnown will deliver

short address, and there will be music and speaking

tellectual and Musical Entertainment, at which Wan-Brock's Monument .- The new monument to DELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will deliver an address; after

Several Songs will be sung by Mrs. S. R. Wales.

Tickets for the last evening, 25 cents.

Single tickets for the Fair, including the last eve-WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR. The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Sla

very Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel Weymouth Landing, on the evening of Monday, Octo

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

A national convention of colored men The Fair will be closed on Friday evening, 12th, with

money. &c., to effect their objects, are equally unit to serve as jurors. This will exclude a large number of persons from the jury box.

New York, Sppt, 30.—Last night the Boston Express train met with a serious accident one mile above Williams Bridge. The train was going at a reduced speed, when it encountered a broken chair. The five sars and engine passed over safely, but the last car went off the tract, and turned on its side down an embankment, smashing up the seats and tronks. The occuping of this car broke, and thus saved the train beyond. There were some twenty passengers in the beyond. There were some twenty passengers in the last car, about twelve of whom were injured, one, last car, about twelve of whom were injured, one, a fractured thigh, one a broken arm, and ascorted the containous about the head. The train a stort a quarter of a mile before the accident was discovered.

The Execution of the Murderer Wilson.—The execution of James Wilson for the marder of Wilson.—The execution of James Wilson for the marder of Wilson.—The execution of James Wilson for the marder of Wilson.—Stampede—A regular stampede of negroes on that occasion.

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Stampede—A regular stampede of negroes on the week of the in number. They took with them as already summoned his deputies to be in attendance on the number. They took with them as already summoned his deputies to be in attendance on the number. They took with them as already summoned his deputies to be in attendance on the cocasion.

Stampede—A regular stampede of negroes of the strong fusionists, j. i move, Mr. President, that it be referred to the Committee (triumphant small had not been been as a first of the control of the contro

agreeable entertainment a little farther North; and, as they are pronounced 'valuable,' they have doubtless received an invitation to take up a permanent residence among their new friends, and accepted the invitation.

Nine more colored tourists passed through Syracuse on the 25th, 'bound for the kingdom' of Victoria. They, however, not being in so prosperous condition as those apoken of above, journeyed by the underground railroad, which is said to be doing a large fall business.

Anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry was celebrated at Wieting Halt in this city to-day,—Gerrit Smith presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Salisbury, of Albany; Deriah Green, Gerrit Smith, Rev. S. J. May, Abram Pryne, and Rev. J. W. Loguen. The Rev. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J., read a poem on the fugitive alsve law. A collection was taken to defray the expenses, and at 4 o'clock the meeting adjourned. The Hall was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, both in the forencon and afternoon.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from July 9, to Oct. 1, 1855.

From S. C. H. Cusens, Boston, 1; collection in Norton Unit'n Society, 3, 85, B. Spoo-ner, Plymouth, to redeem pledge, 20; James Nowell, Portsmouth, N. H., 25; W. H. Whitfield, Fairhaven, 10.......

Bee'd from Wm. W. Brown, for collections:— In Manchester 4, Groveland 5 08, Har-wich 47 41.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

Colporteur of Tracts and Collecting Agent, Miss Putnam is now in this State, and will probably remain in New England during the autumn. All letters and communications for the under

Slavery Society have appointed CAROLINE F: PUTNAM &

signed should be addressed, 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLITI-CAL ABOLITIONISTS,

AT BOSTON, On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 28d, 24th and 25th, 1855.

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

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

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

power of the Federal Government over slavery in the United States.

Also, to provide means for propagating the sentiments and advocating the measures of 'Radical Political Abolitionists,' and, if judged best, to organize for A NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY.

Among those expected to be in attendance and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tap-pan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. C. Mailack, A. G. Beman—the undersigned, and others, who may be announced hereafter.
WILLIAM GOODELL

JAS. McCune Smith, Com. of Arr.

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.

LECTURES IN VERMONT. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American

Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Vermont as fol-Bradford, (Orange Co.) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, East Topsham, East Corinth, West Topsham, Sunday, Monday, Groton, Tuesday, Tuesday eve'g, Wednesday, Ryegate, M'Indoes-Falls, Barnet, Peacham, Danville, St. Johnsbury, Friday, Saturday,

Woonsocket Falls, R. I., Thursday eve'g, Oct. 11. Blackstone and Millville, Sunday, "14. Wednesday eve'g, "17. Northboro', * ** ** 28. Holden.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-

Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .-

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Michigan 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 Henry C. Wright of Boston, Charles C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Asron 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.

igan A. S. Society, JACOB WALTON, Jn., Cor. Sec.

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

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

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

DIED—At Manchester, Mass., Sept. 24, Mr. Plumen Wheeler, aged 64 years. Mr. W. was formerly of Warren, N. H. The circumstances of his death were truly distressing. He was occupied in digging a well where the ground was comewhat insecure, and when at the depth of 24 feet, the curbing gave way, and buried him in the ruins. He was able to converse with persons outside for fifteen minutes or more, telling them which plank to remove—finally saying, that unless he had immediate relief, he must die. Two or three groans were heard, and all was still. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. Mr. W. was a person of strong impulses, but they were all on the side of freedom. He was open, ardent, and sincere. The slave has lost a true friend in him.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

JUST PUBLISHED, A FINE Portrait representing this Martyr to the Law,) taken from life, is 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 addressed. 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,

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. SHALL I PORGET THEE? A HEART ECHO.

Forget thee? yes, when the clasping lay Forget thee? yes, when the star of even Is mirrored no more in the clear blue sea. Forget thee? yes, when the rose's soft petals

Open no more to the morning's ray; Forget thee? yes, when the lily-bell wakes not To welcome the smile of the god of day ! Forget thee? yes, when the flowers of even

No more by the breath of the zephyrs are stirred ; Forget thee? yes, when the wild wood echoes No more to the song of the minstrel bird. Forget thee ? yes, when the soul's deep fountains

Fond memory shall never awaken more ; And the heart-lyre, all silent and tuneless; lies broken 'Mid the wrecks thickly strown on Oblivion's shor Forget thee? no! for the spirit-land keepeth,

Unbroken forever, Love's golden chain ; And each severed link shall be there united. Nevermore to be sundered again. Barre, Mass.

CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY WARRIOR. BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? -It is the generous spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, bath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his childish thought: Whose high endeavors are an inward light, That makes the path before him always bright : Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn ; Abides by this resolve, and stops not there, But makes his moral being his prime care Who, doomed to go in company with Pain, And Fear and Bloodshed, miserable train ! Turns his necessity to glorious gain ; In face of these, doth exercise a powe Which is our human nature's highest dower; Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves Of their bad influence, and their good receives : By objects which might force the soul to abate Her feeling, rendered more compassionate; So often that demand such sacrifice ; More skilful in self-knowledge, even more pure, As tempted more ; more able to endure, As more exposed to suffering and distress; Thence, also, more alive to tenderness. -'Tis he whose law is reason, who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends ; Whence in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best, Doth seldom on a right foundation rest, He labors good on good to fix, and owes To virtue every triumph that he knows : -Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means; and there will stand On honorable terms, or else retire, And in himself possess his own desire ; Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim ; And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state ; Whom they must follow; on whose head must fall, Like showers of manna, if they come at all : Whose powers shed round him in the common strife Or mild concerns of ordinary life, A constant influence, a peculiar grace But who, if he be called upon to face Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined Great issues, good or bad for human kind, Is happy as a lover ; and attired With sudden brightness, like a man inspired; And through the heat of conflict keeps the law In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw ; Or if an unexpected call succeed, Come when it will, is equal to the need ; -He, who, though thus endued as with a sense And faculty for storm and turbulence, Is yet a Soul whose master-bias leans To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes Sweet images! which, wheresoe'er he be, Are at his heart; and such fidelity It is his darling passion to approve ; More brave for this, that he hath much to love :-'Tis, finally, the man, who, lifted high, Conspicuous object in a nation's eye, Or left unthought of in obscurity,-Who, with a toward or untoward lot, Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not. Plays, in the many games of life, that one Where what he most doth value must be won Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray ; Who, not content that former worth stand fast, Looks forward, persevering to the last, From well to better, daily self-surpast : Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth For ever, and to noble deeds give birth, Or he must fall and sleep without his fame And leave a dead, unprofitable name, Finds comfort in himself and in his cause And, while the mortal mist is gathering, draws His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause :

Whom every man in arms should wish to be. OCTOBER.

This is the happy Warrior ; this is he

BY THOMAS W. PARSONS. October strews the woodland o'er With many a brilliant color : The world is brighter than before Why should our hearts be duller Sorrow and the scarlet leaf. Sad thoughts and sunny weather Ah I me, this glory and this grief Agree not well together.

This is the parting season ; this The time when friends are flying And lovers now, with many a kiss, Their long farewells are sighing. Why is the earth so gaily drest ? This pomp that Autumn beareth A funeral seems, where every guest A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here, On some blue morn hereafter, Return to view the gaudy year, But not with boyish laughter. We shall then be wrinkled men Our brow with silver laden ; And thou this glen may'st seek again-But nevermore a maiden.

Nature, perhaps, foresees that spring Will touch her teeming boson And that a few brief months will bring The bee, the bird, the blossom. Ah! these forests do not know-Or would less brightly wither-The virgin that adorns them so Will never more come hither.

EPITAPH.

Rest, to the clay, below this emerald sod Peace, to the spirit, with its Father—God Loftier and prouder names than his benea Swell the grim harvest of the reaper-Death ; Yet the white record of the true and just Shows no more honest fame than crowns the si

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM KANSAS LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Sept. 10, 1855.

DEAR FRIEND: to inform you of the sad termination of the long-looked for * Big Spring Convention.

The reports of that Convention you will see at length in the Herald, the editor of which, I am glad to see, cannot quite endorse the infernal platform adopted by walk together, except they be agreed ? "-applying the

necessity I was under, like other reformers, of constant - ers can these two possibly blend? They are mora asant to me to approve of the acts of my fellow-men than it is to disapprove of them ; and sometimes this duty to 'ery aloud.' But to be a 'dumb dog' now, in moral constitution of the people, and rendered them in view of the shooking recreency of our party to all principle, is what I cannot consent to. The fact of the on the globe can you find a people whose moral sense adoption of such a platform comes upon me something so obtuse, or whose perceptions of right and wrong are as the nomination of Taylor did in 1848. It almost so bewildered. The most appalling crimes that man paralyzes me with astonishment. Then, I had so often heard the Whige call every one connected with the justified in the name of what the Church and State cal Mexican war a murderer, that I could not dream they would rally around the hero of that war, and offer him

Now, I have been so long accustomed to hear our Free State men prate of honesty, in opposition to those whom they term the 'vile Missourians,' that I could not imagine they would bow so low before them as they have done. Politicians of all kinds seem to regard words as Talleyrand said they were made for, merely to conceal one's real opinions. If this platform coneas, God forbid that I should ever rank myself among its members. I.abhor hypocrisy worse than open wickedness; and I should have more respect for the satanic pro-slavery party of Misscuri, that publishes to all the world its villany, than for a party professing superiority of morals to that party, but at the same time licking the soles of its feet. If they are sincere it only proves that they have always been pro-slavery men at heart. And yet great glee is manifested at the result of this Convention, because the anticipated split in the party has been avoided. A distinguished Eastern Free Soil minister said he was willing to endorse every thing for the sake of union.' I told him he could very easily unite with all sorts of villapy, if he wished, and make a fortune by it. Harmony with the devil seems all that some politicians can dream of. They will get up a great 'row' over a fancied difference between themselves and some opponents, and then produce a reconciliation wholly by giving up their opposition; THE WILL OF THE SLAVE-HUNTER. Let Massac have achieved! How completely we have averted this 'Christian Alliance,' that prayed up a reconciliation between themselves and the slaveholders, after the English delegates had stuffed their bodies, so that they could argue no longer. They avoided a rupture with the devil, by simply yielding in full to his Satanic Majesty.

What a patent way this, to promote the peace of political Zions, as well as that of our religious Israels! Only magnify the point in dispute, in order to gull the in regard to slavery rapidly tend. Now is the daypeople, and then, like the allopathic physicians in the case of the last of the Presidents who died on the 4th of July, increase the disease as much as possible, only do not let it get beyond your control; and when the ultimatum has been reached, then commence the reconciling process, by gradually yielding every thing to the disease until death comes, as in the case of the ex-presidential martyr of the doctors. Then cry out, 'How glorious it is to have peace !' even though it is the peace of moral death. Pro-slavery here sets its standard high, like the dry goods merchant his price, and falls until it reaches all it really desires ; and then crows over its victory-silently, of course, for its tactics are always to pretend to have been beaten, when, in reality,

it is holding gala-days in private over its success. In this case, the Pro-Slavery or ' Black Law' party (for I consider a 'Black Law' man a pro-slavery man at heart, let his pretensions to anti-slavery be what they may,) the pro-slavery party at first demanded a platform excluding all anti-Black-Law men from the party. This 'took' with the green ones of our party. join with slaveholders to perpetuate and extend slavery who, like all terrified babies, began to cry out, 'Oh, on the American continent. They are creating a forparty. This 'took' with the green ones of our party. don't, don't!' and then the slaveholders applied the midable obstacle to the progress of Anti-Slavery in the lash, saying, ' Yes, we will drive you negro-thieves out cously, saying to themselves, 'Oh, we can never get into the ranks of Liberty, and help to blot out the damning any office whatever-what shall we do ? The pro- stain of Slavery. slavery party, beholding their distress, addressed then after this fashion : 'Come, friends, let us all unite; you give up your prejudices, and we will admit you t our company.' The anti-slavery men brightened little, and said, 'Well, then, let us agree to say noth ing about the 'Black Law,' but unite upon the one plank of a free State.' 'No, no,' said the "higgerhaters :" you must endorse the "Black Law." eat o our filth, and then we will regard you as " hail-fel-

Conway, one of the noblest of our party, made up several wry faces, and turning to his brethren, said, It is a bitter pill, gentlemen, but we must swallow it; so here goes'; and he gulped down the resolution, because it was less edious than the one at first proposed Foster, another strong anti-slavery man, followed in the wake ; but a certain Bird from Leavenworth could not be caught in that snare, and flew away from their detestable platform-he being the only one sagacious enough to escape from the net. The platform was adopted, finally, without a dissenting voice, except a very few feeble ' pays'

But this is not all . I dare not trust myself, at pres ent, to express my opinion in regard to that damnable with the Anti-Slavery of 1855. I hope you will inser resolution respecting not interfering with slaveholders. in recovering their slaves. Did I come to this Territory to turn tyrant, and to close my doors against the poor manacled slave, who begs me, for Heaven's sake, to shelter him for a single night? Did I come to uphold a miserable hypocritical party, that, under the name of freedom, recommends such a course? As Thomas Garret says, 'When I close my door against the bleeding, panting slave, may God bar the gates of heaven against believe such an abomination could ever have been me.' Yea, more, when I uphold a party that recom mends such a course, may God say to me, at the day of papers, as follows :judgment, 'Depart, ye cursed, for I was a stranger,

er in Kansas, ready for all the pro-slavery wolves in the land to feast upon, with no friends to defend me, rather than to prosper at the expense of my brother, the bleeding bondman. I never will promise not to interfore the control of any other slaveholding State, in

the bloody code of our harlequin Legislature. If so, what shall we do? Keep our mouths shut, except when it will pay to go to prison; or talk continually; to show our defiance of the Legislature? Probably my next letter will be dated from a Missouri prison, for I reckon I shall not stop talking this year, at least,

Yours, for truth, C. STEARNS.

A NORTHERN REPUBLIC. AKRON, OHIO, Sunday, Sept. 28, '55. DEAR GARRISON: —Akron is the county town of Summit county, one of the largest flour-making establishments in Ohio. Flour made here may be found in all parts of Europe and America, It is one of the mos ntelligent and free-minded towns in the State-origi ally settled by people from New England, who brough

here their peculiar theology and forms of God-wership. But their theology and their worship are, for the most part, now numbered with things that were, having given place to a practical regard for the rights and interests of Humanity. Their humanity has gone far in advance of their theological God and their formal wor-

I have spent two Sabbaths in this place. To-day have spoken three times, in a commodious hall, to large audience of the most intelligent, reformatory and influential men and women of the town, on ' Can from entiment to our domestic and political relations. Lyn-ERTT and SLAVERY-Non-Slaveholders and Slavehold antagonisms; and until all moral distinctions are blot ted out, they can never be reconciled.

Yet, for seventy years, it has been the one great mis-sion of this confederacy to unite them in peace and educed me to keep silent when it was perhaps my harmony. The very effort has well nigh palsied the capable of distinguishing between good and evil. No can commit against man and woman are tolerated, and

God, Christ, and Christianity.

This evening has been devoted to the the question of a Northern Convenency, on the prin ciple of 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. am just in from a two bours' lecture and discussion this subject. Whigs, Democrats and Republicans wer there—a large number of the latter, but few-of the former two—as in this place and on the Reserve generally, Whigs and Democrats are scarce as white blace pirds. The nudience, almost to a man, and woman too were ready to go for a Northern Republic, in which laveholders shall be treated as felons, and in which n man shall be held as a slave; for a ballot-box int which no slaveholder shall be allowed to east his blood stained ballot.

How long will the people of Ohio, Massachusett Vermont, New York, and of the North generally, co sent to cast their ballots into the same box with t slaveholder, and, by so doing, promise to submit to and help execute his will if he gets the most votes? A ballot box, unpolluted by the ballot of the slaveholder, is what is wanted by millions in the North, and such one they will have, at no distant day. And no man will be chosen by that ballot, who is so base as to con sent to swear to submit to and help execute the will of the bullying, blustering, ruffianly slaveholder and woman-whipper. Let no man be put up for any office in the State, who will not pledge himself not to swear to support the Constitution of the United States-i. e., after which, they will cry out, 'What a conquest we set the example of ignoring the existence of this slave holding confederacy, and strike for a Northean Restorm, that threatened our destruction! Like the PUBLIC, on the principle of equal rights to all, without distinction of color, creed, condition, or sex.

Cannot something be done to call a Convention of the Northern States, the coming winter, to consider the duty and expediency of the formation of a Northern Non-Slaveholding Republic? Such a movement would now meet a hearty response from many hearts all over the North. This is the end to which all the movements now the hour. Where is the Man?

SECESSION FROM THE PRESENT UNION, AND THE FOR MATION OF A NORTHERN NON-SLAVEHOLDING REPUBLIC This is the one object towards which all the friends of freedom are now being turned. It is our last hope .-Such a movement, practically begun, would seal the doom of slavery in the South, and thrill the heart of

Freedom with joy and triumph. P. S .- Monday-Noon. I am at the station in Cleveland. Nothing can exceed the beauty and loveliness of this day. And the Forest City appears in all her glory. But the scene around me! A multitude from Sweden, Prussia, Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia France, England, Scotland and Ireland, are here in this station, with piles of luggage and hosts of children several hundred in all, making ready to start in the Emigrant Train for Chicago and the far West. And this is an every day occurrence. And these emigrants, fleeing from tyranny in Europe, have thus far come, t

West. Yet, it is to be hoped, that when they come to what a lie the present Republic is, they will jo

THE MEMORABLE TWENTY-FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1835.

PORT NORFOLK, Sept. 23, 1855.

DEAR SIE-On the 21st of October next, it will be wenty years since a mob composed of gentlemen of property and standing,' in search for GEORGE THOMPson and others, broke into an upper room in Washing ton street, Boston, and drove from thence a company of praying Anti-Slavery women-broke in pieces a Anti-Slavery sign, and destroyed other property; and the Editor of THE LIBERATOR was confined in Boston jail, to keep him from the hands of an infuriated mob As this event had an important bearing on the Anti Slavery enterprise, and many persons, no doubt, has events of that day, I would suggest to the abolitionist that they have meetings on the 21st of October, it places where it is convenient, and that speakers be ob tained. It comes on Sunday, this year ; and it will b a favorable time to contrast the Anti-Slavery of 1835 in THE LIBERATOR the contents of the called the mob together that day: it will be read with interest by many.

HORRIBLE. We have heard and read of many

Execution of a Boy .- Alexandria, La., Aug. Much as I value the friendship of my 'Free State' friends, if they are going to stand on such a platform, let me stand alone, and let me be forever deprived of their friendship. Let me be an outcast, and a wandering friendship. Let me be an outcast, and a wandering friendship. Let me be an outcast, and a wandering friendship for all the pro-slavery wolves in the

with the citizens of any other slaveholding State, in recovering their fugitive slaves, albeit I may never be able to interfere to any purpose. I will be cut into linch pieces before I will ever lisp such a promise as that.

Gov. Shannen, it is said, is determined to enforce all the bloody code of our harlequin Legislature. If so, was to have the bloody code of our harlequin Legislature. If so, was a large of the was called to face death, some gentlemen visited him and propounded questions to him, but his answers were and could be no other than childish. He was only ten years to hang him on the following morning—and asked him what he thought of it, and whether he had made his peace with God, and why he did not have a large of the was called to face death, some gentlemen visited him and propounded questions to him, but his answers were and could be no other than childish. He was only ten years to have he had him what he thought of it, and whether had made his peace with God, and why he did not have a large of the country of th pray !—His answer was, 'I have been hung many

He was at the time amusing himself with some marbles he had in his cell. He was playing all the time in jail, never once thinking that death was soon to claim him as his victim. To show was soon to claim him as his victim. To show you how a child's mind ranges when about to die, I will mention that when upon the scaffold, he begged to be permitted to pray, which was granted, and then he commenced to cry. Oh, what a hor-rible sight it was!

The corner stone of an immense granite monument, commemorative of the landing of the Ringrims, is to be laid at Plymouth on the 1st of August, 1856. Thirteen years is the maximum of time allowed for its construction, and it is expected to be one of the most magnificent monumental africtures in the world.

We must be there early, this evening, said in.;
if we would find good seats.

So there we were, an hour before church service, debiously eyeing a conspicuous notice upon the door— Strangers are requested not to take seats until they are given them by the sexton.' Parhaps fifty persons were seated scatteringly throughout the wide house. Just within the central door was a heavy fringe of the forforn-looking strangers,' stretching away more thinly toward the side entrances, but still in thick ranks, filling the entire space—all hanging upon the delusive the entire space—all hanging upon the delusive hope of earning 'good seats' by that hour of pa-tient waiting.

hope of earning 'good seats' by that hour of partient waiting.

My friend elbowed his way into the notice of the sexton. A brief conference, and the all-potent magician, who alone had the open seame to those paw-doors, was waiting me forward blandly. We went half-way up the aisle—the pew door opened—I stept in. L. stood hovering in the back-ground. I turned suddenly to the usher:

'Will you not give a seat here to the gentleman who is with me!'

He looked relenting, and stammered as if taken shack.' Well, you see, it's against the rule. Per-

Wonder if L. were six feet two inches high, with the imperial port of an alderman, if they would have seated him there? Wonder if my bonnet were covered with laces, and had seen less wear, if that would have made any difference? There are those people! They must be strangers, by the way they glance with interest at the style of the church; but then they have all such a grand air, and are so superbly dressed. What excellent seats they have—gentlemen and all; but that beautiful pillar running up into the gothic roof threatens to stand provokingly in my way when the minister begins to preach. That ubiquitous gentleman has scated those two ladies here at my side, and they like the pillar less than I do. They have been tittering and whispering over it these fifteen minutes, threatening a removal. They are dressed like the great velvet butterflies of Summer. Wonder if this usher gnome is also a physiogno-

Dear me! This Problem is complex enough to the unitiated. I never heard of but one attraction of gravitation in natural philosophy; but here seems to be an intimate series of attractions, more or less complicated, all circling aroung that pulpit where the minister preaches the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. That sexton must moniously! Yonder, a score or more are waiting, almost clamoring to be seated. There arises a faint, protesting murmur: yet the magician bears himself with equanimity. See him thrust back several who are bent upon having seats in spite of our rule, compelling them to wait his bidding. The privileged families are nearly all seated, now, each with a well-dressed gentleman at the head, blandly stationed sentinel-like at his own

pew door. One of these has just demurred in manner, if I mistake not his words, against receiving 'strangers' into his private sitting room at

the church. Now I forgive the sexton.

Service commenced. That unlucky pillar was directly in my way; yet, it did not entirely exclude the speaker from observation. When stood erect, he was in full view; but when bent forward over his manuscript, it shaded him and one could not but look with a growing horro at the rotund, headless trunk, still pouring out sonorous paragraphs somewhere from its deep lungs. He is deemed heretical by all the stricter sects—' a brilliant essayist, but little better than an Infidel; and whenever I saw him standing up as a whole man, and then saw his head severed at a stroke, it suggested direful, similitude of the most cold-bloodsuggested direlul similitude of the most cold-blooded theological surgery. Appalling scenes of religious inquisitorials went teeming through the
brain, till, in desperation, I crushed one side of
my poor bonnet flat against the wall, in the hope
of thus eluding the guillotine. But it was of no
use. The schismatical preacher remained still
about as much beheaded to my vision, as in my
semi-orthodox, thought, I could just see that his
ears were not very greatly larger than some other

cars were not very greatly larger than some other

really time to get a new one, listened quietly till we do say there is a sphere for a friend of his, who took compassion upon him as he sat there upon the frozen outskirts of devo-

the current; but, after sundry others perils to that unfortunate bonnet, I was rejoined by L., who, listening with some surprise, as we walked home,

But they did give me a seat, nevertheless, close-ly behind one of those ponderously convenient pil-lars. The church was far from crowded—not over

I knew a little Irish girl in the country, w stole out one washing day, ragged, barefooted, and bareheaded, to aweep the walk to the road. Seized with love of observation, she marched on down the street, with her broom on her shoulder, coolly stopping to examine the premises of a wealthy neighbor. When her mistress reprimanded her on her return, she earnestly replied: 'Why, nobody knows me, and I didn't care for them. Mr. Rich-

her return, she carnestly replied: 'Why, nobody knows me, and I didn't care for them. Mr. Richards can't be much, after all. They haven't half so big a washing as we have.'

In something of this spirit, I stared at the elegantly dressed people of this devout assembly, mentally closing with the observation: 'They are not so much, after all. Nobody here has as nice a blanket-shawl as mine;' and concluded by losing self-consciousness in a reverie over the noble architecture and the painted windows; when the clergyman announced his text. What was it! 'The poor have the gospel preached to them.' Such a text in such a place!—it banished reveries. Will the holy man go down in his robce, and step out into the filth, wretchedness, degradation, and scorpion-toothed suffering everywhere waiting upon the steps of poverty! Will he remember the feeble, the orphan, and the outenst! Ah, no! We, the poor, lost, and fallen children of Adam have the Gospel preached to us. We were weak and helpless. Christ came as our helper. Let us clothe ourselves in his glory. This was the burden of his discourse.

Sick at heart, I turned from the dropping of that sanctuary, and from the glorious hymn of praise with the great organ heart-entrancing se many, to reinstate my soul in the faith in God, by repeating the words of the profane poet:

'A man's a man, for a' that, and a' that.'

But the church believes in Apostolic succession, pion-toothed suffering everywhere waiting upon the steps of poverty! Will he remember the feeble, the orphan, and the outcast! Ah, no! We, the poor, lost, and fallen children of Adam have the Gospel preached to us. We were weak and helpless. Christ came as our helper. Let us clothe ourselves in his glory. This was the burden of his discourse.

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'A man's a man, for a' that, and a' that.'

But the church heligness in Apostolic suppose.

But the church believes in Apostolic suc election, and other exclusive formularies—It fore, it is the more consistent in practice; other, though democratic in theory, is found tocratic in development. It is well known women and children may be seen, but not h in our fashionable churches. It seems to

From the New York Tribune.

CHURCH GOING.

We must be there early, this evening, 'said M., if we would find good seats.'

So there we were, an hour before church service, abiously eyeing a conspicuous notice upon the door—'Strangers are requested not to take sats until they are given them by the sexton.'

ANYOINETE L. BROWN.

From the Dedham Gazette.

Every day history, in the life of the world teaches the absolute and unfailing certainty of re-tribution. Who can forget his sensations at the solemn exclamation of Dame Elspeth, when at the very height of the stofy of the Antiquary, in which she bears so important a part, she breaks out in answer to the visions of her evil deeds. 'If I have sinned, have I not suffered! Has not my house been burned with my bairn in the cradle! Have not my boats been wrecked, when a' other weather-ed the storm!' The wigard of the north designed. ed the storm! The wizard of the north designed perhaps, certainly painted, that sorrowful pictur of crime and retribution; but a greater master if furnishing a similar one, on a more extended scale for the warning and instruction of his children, in

He looked relenting, and stammered as if taken shack, 'Well, you see, it's against the rule. Perhaps I will though, by and by, but that is our rule. I'll give him a seat somewhere.'

He was gone. I looked around. He was shutting L. in a seat far back by the door. This, then, is one of woman's rights in a sanctuary—the right to gravitate toward the pulpit, in consideration, doubtless, for being excluded from the pulpit. An admirable principle of compensation! I had supposed in all 'potter's fields' for 'strangers,' men and women were ranged side by side!

On they came—a steady, steady throng. The sexton went up and down, seating the poor astrays as best he might; and so it was, either from my suggestions or something clse, he frequently conducted a gentleman up above, when happened to be in company with ladies, and sometimes they had excellent places. Then I began to ponder.

'Wonder if L. were six feet two inches high, with the imperial port of an alderman, if they

sofferings, which are so terrible and fatal, that they seem to have been inflicted by an angry judge. In such a light we are led to ask, 'What have they done to be afflicted'! Have they sinned! and are they now paying the penalty fro their cruelty! About one year ago, there lived in the same city of Norfolk, a kind and compassionate woman, by the name of Margaret Douglas, who, though brought up to endure slavery, yet lelt a sympathy for the ignorance and suffering of its poor victims, that croof knowledge into the minds of a few of them; and again, when one of her forbidden pupils was stricken with a mental disease, she compassionated her as a Christian, as you shall learn from her own

*Quietly and alone, my daughter and myself sat up, night after night, with the suffering child, and endeavored to smooth her pathway to the grave. She seemed far more happy and contented when we were beside her, and we therefore gave to her all the time we could possible spare. On the night that she died we sat with her until a late hour, and, as we were leaving her, she said, in broken accents:—'I thank you, Mrs. Douglas and Miss Ross, for all you have done for me; you have days the possible but I shall taught me to pray and to read my Bible, but I shall never read it again: you must pray for me before you go.' We did so, and left her in a quiet slumber, from which she awase only, as we trust, in heaven. We took charge of the funeral arrangements, had her corpse neatly attired for its last repose, and saw that everything was done decently and in order. Six of her schoolmates, selected previously by herself, dressed in white, acted as pall-bearers at the funeral, and were followed by the rest of the school, I in a close carriage bringing by the rest of the school, I in a close carriage bringing up the rear of the procession. Yes, I followed to the grave the remains of a poor little negro child, and as this was a stretch of humanity that the good people of Norfolk could neither, appreciate nor understand, I suppose I may trace to it the beginning of their future persecutions, which resulted finally in the descent upon my establishment by the officers of the law.

The result of these angelic deeds was the dreary and loathsome prison. The people of Norfolk, who now, from the depths of misfortune and suffering, implore the aid and sympathy of the whole country, are the same who condemned the kind and compassionate Mrs. Douglas to the prison, for the same Christian acts which they now are asking to be done for themselves. Let not the dark shadow on their characters serve to restrict the coals of fire that are being heaped on their heads in the form of charity, compassion and aid, but may the survivors and witnesses in this revolution in the wheel of fortune be warned by these events of the 'ways of

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A Woman's Rights Convention was held in thi city last week. What the precise object was, we are not aware was made known, other than to le the lords of creation know that they had a right to hold a convention, and having the right, they were determined to exercise it. This seems to be In despair, I shut my eyes, still leaving against the friendly wall; and, after a consoling, brief thought, that a crushed bonnet mattered little since the signs of the times indicated that it was ent from that which many of these women in con It seems L. had been bidden to go up higher by and pants, and their male friends in petticoats and friend of his, who took compassion upon him, apron-strings, would have the world believe. The besat there more the frozen outskirts of devois pone the less important tion, and, in that way, I lost trace of him.

Supposing him far in the rear, I drifted on with the outflowing crowd, and, not finding him, was awept onward still, even to the outer door. It was not sind to the storm all the storms all th to mingle in the stormy elements of the outer and busy world. We do not say she has no right to be there, but we say that no one who feels the true dignity and power of her womanhood, wishes to be

there.

But whilst we would give to the sexes a different sphere of action, we by no means mean to be understood as discountenancing the idea that wo man should not be educated. No: we would have her receive all the education which her position demands. But the education which her position demands. But the education which her requires is of a different character in many respects than that which is necessary for man, because she was destined for a different position in ause she was destined for a different position in life. The dominion of woman is the effections and in the true exercise of this sphere, she wield pose of her Creator .- Boston Oliver Branch

The above article is a fair specimen of the de cency, sense, and wit ordinarily displayed by the Ol ice Branch towards every reformatory movement.

A BOOHOO BOUOUET.

dimates the expense of a gentleman and lady boards one of the hotels at Newport for ten weeks, with tra charges for washing, bathing, rides, concerts, most economical rate, at two thousand dollars.

A Remarkable Chambermaid .to steamboat explosion ends as follows:
to captain swam ashore. So did the chan
She was insured for \$15,000, and loaded

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nity. MORGAN L. BLOOM, BOPHIA LOUISA BLOOM, PROPRIETORS AND PRINCIPALE PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATUR The first Winter Term, consisting of twenty in meeks, will commence Thursday, Nov. 1, 1865.

TERMS. (PATABLE IN ADVANCE.) m advantage of the comment of the Louise waxes of the comment of the co

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which and if competing in the in it is the party esta

nstruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmete, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, History, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosoph, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, in ementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Raing, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of telepools, access to the Library, stationery, Charlenies or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipeies, vaons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace borgs in pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, disent games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of elevar vein, 880 in puzzles, etc., (per quarter of elevar vein, elevar v

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(And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be bet Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a miteffer tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slipper et his shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, be ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plain

All pupils must come provided with pieces of side All pupils must come provided with pieces of the corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot appear their clothes unless this is done.

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March 80.

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THE REPRODUCTIVE ELEMENT IN MAN, AS A MEANS TO HIS ELE-VATION AND HAPPINESS. BY HENRY C. WRIGHT. SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

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Nutrition and Reproduction.

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Letter XV. Home and its Influence.

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