gran remaining concerns of the paper are to ed, (1687 PAID,) to the General Agent. Mertisements making less than one square inof thet times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00, Fig. Agents of the American, Massachusetts, cel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. or the following gentlemen constitute the Financial

moties, but are not responsible for any of the debta desper, vil -Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDREND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and estion are impartially allowed a hearing.

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WIL LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DESTED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERFETUITY OF THEIR POMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES, The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES 'an'

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 constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESCRIVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO., 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1111.

SELECTIONS.

INSTRUMENTS OF SLAVE TORTURE. on the tirk work just published by John P. Jewett Boston, critical ' Inside View of Slavery : or a undg the Planters. By C. G. Parsons, M. D.

relation to the punishments to which slaves h ristion to the punishments to which slaves as specifical ofter subjected, it is not my pursactions and deal of account. Occasional inmestions subtruey notice, which I have narmediate expection with other incidents. In this
most the rinder may learn the facts quite as corget the reader may learn the facts quite as cor-ch, and much in ore agreeably to himself, than eadl by jerusing an entire chapter of suffer-grad fature. It is enough for any one who destants anything of human nature to know at its slave is helpless, powerless, unprotected, the hads of his master. Admitting that slaveor are no worse than other men, it cannot be My. The same number of Northern men, if if there were no restraints in society around en spon their passions—their anger, malice, re-op, capidity, lost—would exhibit a degree of atity of which we have now no conception. 1 see a sweet give which are in common use in streaments of torture which are in common use in south. In this department the slaveholders extended the same machanical skill, and power of inventors. in, than in their implements of husbantlry.

THE THUMB SCREW.

I salked nine miles over bottom land, much of stay in water ankle deep, to see a slave who ask, is the cotton field, drawing a plow which a leld by his mother. I inquired his ago-but to be about sixteen. He had been wearing the setwo days. He said that it caused bim but to pain at first; but after the swelling comms, and he was already suffering so much that said he would die before he would ever have it

aparatus consists of a wristband of iron. than iron stud-or post about three inches long ding up in it opposite the thumb. A thin strap linen passes around the ball of the thumb, atted to a piece of round iron, which runs back rough a hole in the top of the post. Upon the post a nut is put on. When this nut is turnthe thumb is drawn backward. The instruent is strong enough to dislocate the thumb by as retraction. The greatest amount of suffering th man is able to endure can be inflicted upon slave with this instrument, and no sear remains reduce his value in the market. By a long apcation, the large nerves of the thumb become ely inflamed, and the most intense pain ensues. The poor boy whom I saw wearing it, perished nder the first application. The agony became so sicias employed; but his nid afforded no relief. ath came to release the suffering slave from the

THE STOCKS.

Two pine planks, about two inches in thickness, what in width, and two feet in length, have each seallmar notches cut in the edges, near the t, just large enough to take in bull of the ake. One of these planks is applied to each side fleankle, the edges of the planks are brought other, and then wooden cleats, running ncross plants, are fastened on with wooden pins or spikes. The slaves are put in these stocks to son then from running away. They are so as an out, made so strong that they cannot be being, and so heavy that they cannot be dragged. THE BELL.

De same does not indicate that this is an instruent of much suffering .- and yet the wearer finds to 6 so. An iron belt passes around the loinsened over the spine with a lock, and a socket est fall an inch in diameter. A iron collar is at around the neck, with no fron ring about an act is diameter, fastened to the collar behind. A of round from runs down through the ring at back of the neck, and rests in the socket of the t below. Above the neck this rad is split, and afout in the shape of two horns, rising about a but above the head. A cross-piece of iron is fas-teed to the hop of the horns, and from the center of the cross-piece the 'hell'—a common cow-bell is uspended. The collar on the neck is often only as wide as the neck is long, and the upper dge sometimes is serrated—like a saw. Whenor the wearer turns his head, the collar chafes The bell is put on slaves that have been they run, if they make another attempt. Beies, the apparatus is so heavy, and the horns so and broad, that little progress can be made

his instrument is not often applied, and I was ted to travel fourteen miles to see one in use. to re. Whenever Cuffee raised his hand to strike sule, the bell would sound, and the animal was he varned of the impending blow.

THE GAG.

De Gag is a piece of iron, about three inches in other, and about one eighth of an inch in This instrument is put into the mouth, the spine, with the narrow end inside, while wide end is left projecting through the lips. outer end is inserted into a small strap of iron passes over the mouth, the ends of which exto the back of the neck, where they are d together by a rivet, or a padlock. With ing, wide piece of iron thus confined on the gas, the stave is truly gagged,—as be is unable

the gag on a slave preacher, who, contrary bad also left their huts without leave, to go bear him. It was dangerous to allow such
I to slaves. But 'Sambo' thought it his
to Freach in the night, even if he became at by it as there was much religious interest among the slaves by his preaching. He sa punished severely in various ways for his preaching, until his master's patience had exhausted, and he told him that if he found out again at midnight, he would shoot him leath, if met in the path of duty, had no terfor Sambo. When the appointed hour came, famileau blazed on the stump, and words of minimum when the appointed nour changes of the stump, and words of the constant counsel and consolation were ping from his lips, when Mr. B., his master, we many to the local counsel near to the devoot worshippers, with his load id. With a stealthy step, he advanced slow!

gun-shot of his victim, when the crackling of some dry limbs under his feet startled the outer guard, and the alarm ran through the listening crowd, reaching Sambo's car. Mr. B. halted, and leaned against a tree, while waiting for the fears which his footsteps had created to pass away. Sambo continued to preach. The musical tones of his voice, the Christian heroism exhibited in his resignation to his fate, the moral courage displayed in recognizing his superior obligations to a higher power, the hearty responses which arose from his hearers, as he counseled obedience to their masters, and a patient endurance of sufferings for their Heavenly Master's sake, touched the heart of Mr. B.,—who was himself a professor of the same faith—and changed his purpose. He decided to retire silently, and wait until morning beforeypunishing the disobedient slave. In the morning Sambo was taken to the blacksmith to be gagged. After the rough iron had been thrust into his mouth, and fastened there, it was useless for him to run off in the night to preach again, for he could not speak a word. As I looked upon this preacher, thus compelled by his master to be dumb, I could not avoid the reflection that, after all, his condition was not unlike that of many of his Northern brethren,—though it doubtless causes less pain to be gagged. though it doubtless causes less pain to be gagged with cotton, than with iron. It is but just to say, however, that since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, the proportion of Northern ministers that are gagged by the Slave Power is far less than it was belore.

Thus it is clear, that is letture physically, incircular, the nether physically, incircular, that is clear, that is letturely incorally, morally, nor religiously, is the slave esteemed above the beasts that perish. So terribly does slavery burl its victims from their mative home, not in Africa, but among the sons of God!

The lash is long and heavily wrought into hard knots towards the end, with wire. The staff is so heavy, and the lash is so long, that the whipping-master is obliged to twirl it skilfully in the air before he can command its full force. Hence the labor of using this whip is hard, and when several hundred lashes are ordered, the whippers take turns.

nocence itself, compared with the outrages inflicted on the best-used slave.

All these mockeries have not harmed the dog.

full of half inch nuger holes. The paddle is sometimes applied to the back of a slave until all the how much more awful is the act when man is skin is taken off by it, so that no sear will remain torn from his high estate, his followship with the to reduce the value of the slave in the market.

Futher, his kindred with all divine existences, and

GANG CHAIN.

This is a long chain, running the whole length between the pairs of slaves marching in draves to the market. And the short chains between each pair are fastened to the long gang chain, and to a strong iton collar, fastened by a padlock around

strong into collar, fastened by a padlock around the neck of each slave.

There are other means resorted to for punishing slaves, which I need not describe. They are confined in the 'sugar houses,'—made to walk the 'tread-mill,'—and fastened together, or bound with 'hand-cuffs.' And aside from any regular instrument of torture, a master, or a mistress, or an overseer, in a fit of rade, will selve wheteves, wash overseer, in a fit of rage, will seize whatever weapdepend on a thousand circumstances which cannot be foreseen, and which it would be useless for me to specify. I leave the subject, as one of the most easant that came under my observation during my Southern tour.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXIST-

ENCE OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA?

The existence in any country of such a system of iniquity as American slavery, snatained by law and sanctified by religion, should be a sufficient

Slavery does not merely rob man of money; it robs God of man. Slavery does not merely kidnap man's child; it kidnaps from God his child. Slavery invades God's great family, kidnaps large numbers of its members, and at once annihilates all their relations to God, all their claims to be regarded as of his family, and yokes them with the beasts of the field, physically, intellectually, socially, morally, and religiously.

The steam-engine is fed with wood, the horse

by experiment, that one-fourth cotton-seed did not seriously affect the condition of 'the stock.' Then that now bears sway in one of the organized territories of the United States, under the rule of the could labor. But a tried; still the slaves

of God!
What outrage, what sacrilege can compare with

This is called the 'Cotton planter's whip,' because the planter's say that this whip raises the cotton. The stock is covered with green hide, about four feet long, and is loaded with lead at the butt. The lash is long and heavily wrought into hard knots towards the end, with wire. The staff is so requiem, and toll the funeral knell. Say that you hope he is now before the throne crowned with immortal honors, decked with eternal glory. Do all this, and, shocking as it seems, it would be in-

THE PADDLE.

This is made of a board, and is about three feet long, and four inches wide. One end is shaved down for the handle, and the other end is bored long, and four inches wide. The other end is bored long, and four inches wide. One end is shaved down for the handle, and the other end is bored long, and four inches most daring, insulting impiety and blasphemy towards God, to attempt to life a brute to the level of immortal man—even to thrust lim upwards to the heavenly abode itself, to companionship with angels and sanctified spirits. But hurled down to a level with the brutes!—man made in the image of God, and touched with his immortal fire; destined to an unending existence. and capable of development and expansion, until the meanest slave who toils to-day shall exceed all that Gabriel has yet attained; and will even then

United States. Other myriads have fulfilled their on is at hand, and use it for this purpose. And the occasions, or the frequency of such inflictions and who can tell how many millions many millions and who can tell how many millions and who can tell how many millions more may yet be born, and die in the depths of the same

degradation!
For all this, some one is responsible; and the

account must be fearful, to whomsoever the crime is attributed. No other mortal sin can compare with it. Ages ago, nations were swept away with the besom of destruction, for crimes not half so

tremendous.

In my next, I will endeavor to show where stand all the great religious bodies of America on the stand all the great religious bodies of America on the standard divines this subject, as well as the most eminent divines individually and personally. This may help us to an abswer to our question. It is high time the truth ground for repudiating the government and religion should be known—truth which may be tried in the of that country, by all who revere God or regard fire of the strictest enquiry. fire of the strictest enquiry.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Glasgow, Sept. 1855.

'POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY!

It cannot be forgotten by a man in New Hampshire, that 'popular sovereignty' was the magic catch-phrase with which Pierce, Hibbard, &c., ex pected to sugar-coat the Nebraska Bill, and force iy, morally, and religiously.

The steam-engine is fed with wood, the horse with hay, the slave with hominy, and all for the same object—to create the power of action. How to obtain the most work at the least expense is ever a serious problem with all who employ these were

same object—to create the power of action. How to obtain the most work at the least expense is ever a serious problem with all who employ these various machines. In some parts of the United States, coal is best and cheapest for the steam-engine, in others, wood. One class of farmers prefer a small, hardy breed of horses, because they are kept at less expense, though capable of less work. Others think the loss of dearer feeding is more than made up by the larger amount of work, and so they prefer the superior breed of horses.

On the same principle are the feeding and treatment of slaves calculated. A few years ago, the question of whether slaves were more profitable, when well fed and cared for, or the reverse, was gravely discussed, both in public and private. Some contended that hard driving and low feeding were profitable, even though involving the early loss of 'the srock,' and the necessity of furchasing or raising 'new gangs.' Others held that more careful management, so as to prolong life, was better, even though it incurred the risk of sometimes having old slaves to support, when past labor. This question is still debated.

In sque places, cotton-seed has been mixed with the greinment, that one-fourth cotton-seed did not seriously affect the condition of 'the stock.' Then seriously affect the condition of action. When tyrants rule, a nation mourns.'—Herald of Freedom, Sept. 22.

one-half cotton-seed was tried; still the slaves could labor. But a trial of three-foorths cotton-seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, so the people should any one discover a way to propel the steam engine by electricity, at a fourth or a tenth part of speech, and making it a State Prison offence to farm the expense of wood or coal, he will take his place in history by the side of Watt and Fulton. But it has placed in history by the side of Watt and Fulton. But it has proven the expense of wood or coal, he will take his place in history by the side of Watt and Fulton. But it has proven the expense of wood and permanent working condition, by galvanism, and more worthy of eminence would be invent some mode of keeping their animated machinery in good and permanent working condition, by galvanism, without the aid of corn or cotton-seed. Such distortions are stated as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as these would bring the golden age to coveries as the seed to coveries as the colts, and the free government is the providence of the country of secundarily and socially, as well as physically, the decidence of the country over throw the principal state of the country over throw the p

ELECTION RIOT IN KANSAS - ANOTHER MURDER.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader. LEAVENWORTH, (K. T.) Oct. 2, 1855. EDITORS MORNING LEADER:

Murder rules in Kansas. The bloody plot thickens; and the curtain rises upon another act of violence and outrage in the great tragedy of Slavery and Freedom, which is now being enacted

Another blow has been struck. Blood flows Freedom reels and staggers in a death-grapple with Slavery. The armed assassins of Missouri have again invaded our soil, and, backed up by Shannoo and the usurping Legislature, which was imposed upon us by the same lawless marauders, are revelling in dranken but short-lived triumph over the honest, peaceful, and liberty-loving voters

Yesterday, the 1st of October, was, as you are aware, the day appointed by that bogus and fraud-ulently elected legislature for the election of a representative in Congress from this Territory. You are also informed that the Free State Convention resolved to resist and repudiate the action of the Legislature. Yet the friends of freedom pledged themselves to commit no violence, unless compelled

themselves to commit no violence, unless compelled to do so in self-defence.

They resolved to maintain peace, good order, and obedience to all laws properly enacted, as far as lay in their power—yet never to yield. They accordingly stayed away trom the polls. The Missourians came over in armed bands. They have carried the election, of course: and, encouraged by the apparent non-resistance of the friends of liberty, they rushed, in a drunken and riotous frenzy, to the last extreme of barbarity, and canned

right of freedom of speech!

The enactment passed by this inflamous legislaclares that any one may vote who swears allegi-ance to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas-Ne-braska Bill, and pays the sum of one dollar! Such are the evidences of citizenship, such are the qual-ifications of voters, such is the self-government

representative of Squatter Sovereignty. They went and voted, almost before the Missouri mud was dry upon their boots. With rifles in their hands, knives in their belts, bottles in their pockets, and he does.
whiskey in their bellies, they swaggered around the ordered whiskey in their bellies, they swaggered around the polls, drinking, swearing and shouting in devillsh glee and fiendish exultation over their fancied tri-As the day advanced and night approached, Legislature.

they became more noisy, turbulent and overbearing. They marched through the streets bespattered with mud, swearing, yelling, swinging their hats, and asking, 'Where are the d—d abolitions is so for twenty-five years. The evil is culminating in Kansas; and to the people of all the free States, Yankees' throats!' At that time, one of our citi-

Mr. F. said. Because I do not consider the election legal.' . He is one of the G-d d-d Free State men,' said the crowd. Mr. F., at this time seeing he had got into bad company, started to go. But he was too late. The crowd gathered around him, and began to cry out, 'Hang him!' 'Lynch him!' 'Tar and feather the d-d Yankee!' One of the mob then seized hold of him.

Mr. Furnam being a quick, powerful man, turned round and knocked his assailant down, and fied. They gave chase, but could not overtake him. One of the desperadoes shot at him with a rifle. The ball pierced his bat, but did not hurt him, and striking a house, went through the clapboards and killed a child which was playing on the floor! The mother ran out, shricking 'Murder!' 'Help!' The neighbors came to her assistance. The news spread. The Free State men armed themselves. In the meantime, another citizen had been in-salted in the street, knocked down and stabbed This was young Thomas Newman. He died this The marauders now began to be alarmmorning. The marauders now began to be alarmed as their own acts. About a hundred Free State men, well armed, formed in a body, and marched towards the hotel; but the Missourians had decamped. The Free State men pursued then to the river, and one of the bloody villains has felt cold lead.

Yours, KANSAS.

PIENDISH OUTRAGE A young gentleman from Kansas gives the New

York Tribune the following details of a fendish outrage, perhaps murder, by the slavery barbarians, let loose upon that territory by Pierce, Douglas, Hibbard & Co., in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise :-On board the steamboat Polar Star, coming

from Kansas Territory, on the Missouri river, to St. Louis, an elderly gentleman, apparently a minister of the gospel, came on board the Kansus City on his return home. He was attacked by the Missourians, and horribly beaten over the head and face. Covered with blood, and scarcely able to stand, he was compelled to leave the boat, and was placed on shore in the woods! Not being used to seeing an old man ill-treated, I attempted to sep-arate the parties, but was pulled back and pre-vented. There were about 150 persons on board,

THE UNION-KANSAS.

Mr. Wade said, in his recent speech in Portland, that the Union of the States had in fact ceased to exist. As a government, it was powerless. It had not, he said, the ability to protect a citizen' from one State to another. However its power might be or was used for the oppression of individuals, by perversion of its power, it cannot extend one moment's protection to the plainest constitutional rights of a citizen. Strong as this expression rights of a citizen. Strong as this expression is, it is true, and the last twenty-five years of our liberty prove it. A sense of respect for compacts, the constitution, and the laws, has led the people of the North to even yield up State rights to the abuses of the General Government, acting under the slave power of the South, has set the Federal power utterly at defiance. The plainest guarantees of the Constitution are of no more effect, so far as the power of the Union is concerned, than if they never had been made. For a quarter of a century, no man has dared to exercise the right to speak on a point upon the subject of slavery, in the slave States, nor has he even been allowed to prosecute a legal right, where the question was in-volved. Witness the case of Samuel Hoar at Charleston.

But, worse than this, the very power designed to protect in the Confederacy, is become an instru-ment of shameful oppression. Look at the entire subjugation of the post office, in the Southern States, to not mere espionage, but open search. A seal or lock is only a mockery in the United States mails south of the line of Freedom, and so of any accordingly stayed away from the polls. The Missourians came over in armed bands. They have carried the election, of course; and, encouraged by the apparent non-resistance of the friends of liberty, they rushed, in a drunken and riotous frenzy, to the last extreme of barbarity, and capped the climax of their atrocities by murder! Yes, marder of innocent and peaceful citizens—and for what! For asserting and exercising the God-given right of freedom of speech!

The enactment passed by this infumous legislation, the right of suffrage has been not only than the right of suffrage has been not only the most uniqued projection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may deform of protection a citizen of the North may demost unfounded prejudices or suspicions in the South, while the General Government is used by slavery to follow, with chains and imprisonment, the true citizen of a Northern State at home, for what! For asserting and exercising the God-given right of freedom, and so of any form of protection a citizen of the North may demost unfounded prejudices or suspicions in the South, while the General Government is used by slavery to follow, with chains and imprisonment, the true citizen of a Northern State at home. Constitution. Then, beyond even this, as if seeking the annihilation of the last vestige of the Union, the right of sufficient and the north may demonst unfounded prejudices or suspicions in the south of his national government, against the correction of the North may demonst unfounded prejudices or suspicions in the south of his national government, against the most unfounded prejudices or suspicions in the south of his national government, against the south of the North may demonst unfou ture, prescribing the qualifications of voters, de- trampled under foot, as in Kansas; but has been made the instrument of legalizing the most abominable tyrannies. The ballot-box seized by Missourian slaveholders; the legislature controlled by them; the Governor removed at their dictation, because he would protect his fellow-citizens; and laws passed abridging the freedom of speech and which grows out of the Fugitive Law of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the institution of Squatter Sovereignty:

On the day of election, the motley crowd of voters, composed of Missourians, recently arrived Virginians, and drunken Indians, were nddressed by pro-slavery speakers from the steps of the hotel in this place. They were told that slavery was right for Kansas, and that Whitfield was the true representative of Squatter Sovereignty. They went to his camp from a spy of the Allies taken and voted, almost before the Missouri mud was dry in Sebastopol. The President is the slave of the votes their beginning the recent the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the the press to narrower limits than are known to the press that are prepared to a state, but of a territory under the immediate government of the Federal power, who of all others have the first claim upon it for protection. Yet this demand up that Federal power, who of all others are represented, not against the freedom of citizens of a State, but of a territory under the immediate government of the Federal power, who of all others are prepared to a state, but of a territory under the immediate government of the Federal power, who of all others are prepared to a state, but of a territory under the immediate government of the the press to narrower limits than are known to the despotism of Russia. These monstrons outrages are perpetrated, not against the freedom of citizens

slave propagandists in Kansas, and what they bid he does. The United States troops will never be enforce the monstrous acts of that more monstrous

Yankees' throats!' At that time, one of our citizens—Mr. James Furnam—was passing through the streets. As he passed the Hotel, one of the Missourians, who wore a white slouched hat, a grey coat, and a pair of greusy conduroy pants tucked into the top of his mud-covered, cowhide boots, hailed him, and asked him to come in and vote. Mr. F. declined.

The man then asked him to 'Come and drink' He declined that invitation also. One of the Missourians then asked him, 'Winy do you not vote!' Look ye to it, —Ashtabula Sentinel.

COLONIZATION OF KANZAS FROM THE SOUTH.

A new scheme is started for making a slave Lynch State of Kansas. In a Georgia print, with a long of the of that 'an old line whig, and a member of the American party, has proposed to be one of a thousand persons, each of whom is to contribute a hundred dollars towards forming a fund, which is to used in sending men and slaves from the South to Kansas. Five subscribers to this fund baye already been obtained.

Mr. Allen Eiland, of Crawford, in Alabama,

has written a letter to General James N. Bethune, in which he proposes that Southern emigration societies be established in every town in the Southern States, with a view of sending forward slave-holders to Kansas, and to purchase lands in that holders to kansas, and to purchase lands in that territory, which are only to be resold to slave-holders. He proposes to go himself to kansas, if he can meet with suitable encouragement, and thinks he can by the first of February bring into the territory 2,500 voters who are to be de-pended upon. The Augusta Constitutionalist sec-onds the scheme in the following manner:

'Now that the excitement of the recent election is in a manner over, we invite the attention of the people of Georgia to a practical movement for securing Kinssans a slave State. It is nothing more nor less than a counteracting movement to the "Emigrant Aid Socities" of Boston, and other free-soil communities of the North, organized to send free-soilers and abolitionists into Kansas to put down slavery. The movement is to raise funds in the South, for the purpose of equipping and sending to Kansas sound and reliable Southern emigrants and slaves, with a view to sustain their Southern influence, and give to the South there a preponderating influence.

What say you, wealthy and patriotic men of Georgia? Will not each of you contribute, from your abundance, one hundred dollars each, to achieve this great political good for the South? If so, send your names to the editors of the Columbus Corner Stone." Now that the excitement of the recent election is

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS

If the President has looked in vain to find any authority to interfere in securing to the residents of Kansas the right of suffrage, which the organic and the general cry was, 'Kill the d—d abolition nigger stealer.' 'Kill the dough-faced son of a b—h!' The persons, chief and assistant, who maltreated the old man, were looked upon as he roes. They wanted, likewise, to throw me overboard, and I believe would have put their threat into execution but for my six-barreled revolver. The opinion of several on board was, that the old gentleman will not survive his injuries. If I am not mistaken, his name is Clark. I make this communication, in order that his friends may know what has become of him.'

The six of the territory professes to secure to them, he has looked very negligently. It is time that we had a President better acquainted with the laws of his country. The Union admits that it was the intention of the law, that the people should frame their own dymestic institutions, and that it was the duty of the President to see that they were left perfectly free' to do it. The President is commander-in-chief of the army; he may order detachments of the United States troops to whatever part of the Union or its territories he pleases. The laws empower him to employ military force to suppress insurrections and put down obstructions to the execution of the laws.

But, says the Union, the President could not have been apprised of these outrages beforehand. We affirm that the President was apprised of them beforehand. Several months before the principal outrages were committed, they began with an invasion

from Missouri by the creatures of Atchison, who possessed themselves of the polls, and cleeted a delegate to Congress. There was every reason to believe that the same foul game would be played believe that the same foul game would be played over again. Atchison's manocurres were not secret, nor was his army recruited silently. If the President did not know what was going on, he must have shut both his eyes and his ears. If he and his agents had used but one-tenth part of the vigilance which has been used to prevent soldiers from being sent from this country to Halifax for chlistment in the British army, the outrages which the Union seeks to extenute would never have been committed.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

UNION SAVERS AND PRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

The Union has no foes more dangerous than those who affect the name of 'Union Savers,' and are ready on every occasion to strike down the rights of man and the freedom of sovereign States to build up a central despotism.

In the North, these men are ever counselling submission without remembers to the meet the

submission, without remonstrance, to the most unconstitutional assumptions of power. In the South, they go for the expansion and eternalization of slavery, and to accomplish these ends will endorse any act of the federal government, however despotio. These men are sometimes considered the best

friends of the South, but this is a great mistake. To notice its erroneousness, let us reflect that the slaveholders, a petty body of fewer than 300,000 persons, are not the South. They are but a fragment of the South. Their labor does not build up the Slave States. The South is composed of six or seven millions of free whites, who do not own slaves, and to whose pecuniary and social interests it is directly opposed—and of three millions of slaves, of whom a very large number, and probably a majority, have more white than black blood in their veins. Now, the truest friends of the South are those who try to remove from her a sad and dangerous feature, who urge her to keep within the strict line of her constitutional rights, and who de not foster to-day a federal tyranny which they may have to resist to-morrow. The true friends of the South do not wish to see her disgraced and brought to beggary by a system which is un-just and anti-republican. They do not wish to see the beautiful South and her chivalrous sens and daughters standing ever in danger of a bloody,

service insurrection.

The loud-mouthed demagogues may, for political spoils, urge on the South in a mad and reckless career, but her true friends are those who would make her free, and secure, and happy; and, by the development of her resources, give her the rank she merits.—Newport (Ky.) News.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

As a rule, the Philadelphia press now appear utterly stolid where liberty is concerned—destitute of talent in the exposition of the development of demo-cratic institutions—not getting, in fact, an inch beyond the old ' Democratic ' circle, which means the spoils of office and letting the South do as she chooses gitive Slave Laws, and call into notoriety an Ingra-ham or a Kane. The rule applies about equally to Whig and Democratic journals. One idea appears to permeate them-not to offend our southern If we must go behind the motives for this, they would seem to be of the Iscariot order. Is it a question of trade with the South! Must Front st. and the wharves have consignments of Kentucky hemp, and Maryland and Virginia tobacco, Carolina cotton, and Louisiana sugar? Must Market street do the jobbing with the whole South? Must stray nabobs not be driven away from spending their winters there, and making their purchases? Must the five hundred medical students be assured 'the abolitionists are a miscrable handful '! If all these questions be answered in the affirmative—and we believe that is the only way they can be answered —then is Philadelphia without the moral elevation due her physical prosperity and intellectual claims; and this accounts for the utter stupidity of her journalism. For how can a newspaper in these days be worth reading, when the doctrines of

hucksters and slaves control it! Take even the Paris press, where, in some, and not a few respects, journalism has been carried to the highest point. What is the Paris press now! Unfit to read. It is dull beyond endurance. If to compare the Philadelphia press to the Parisian be considered a compliment by the sleek traders and journalists of the former community, we give them the full benefit of the parallel. The intellectual worth of the Philadelphia press appears gone. The baseness of doctrinairism—of bourgeoisieism—of all the money-making ethics of which Guizot, under Louis Philippe, was the arch-expositor, and which paved the way to revolution and reaction—this is virtually enforced by the Philadelphia press in their course on the great question of liberty or bondage course on the great question of liberty or bondage for this entire nation—a question of such vital and pressing consequence that it must now be settled, if this country is to continue to have even the local freedom which has fled the seat of Government.—N. Y. Tribune.

REACTION.

It is simply ridiculous to talk of the 'reaction in favor of slavery which has taken place in the ever action is taking place in the regular move-ment of the Slave Power toward the end aimed at from the beginning,—the complete subjugation of the country to the control of 350,000 slavehold-ers,—that movement has been disturbed by the apsing of free millions to defend their own rights. nd vindicate the cause of freedom; and this disturbing force has served to reveal the treacherous intentions of the Slave Power sooner than was anticipated, leading to such developments of its spirit as to satisfy all men of calm reflection, that truth and righteousness find no place in its bosom.

Just as well may the 'acts of violence' that disgraced the land of Judea eighteen hundred years

go, and imperial Rome for centuries afterwards, se charged upon Christ and his apostles, upon Ignatius, Polycarp, and their fellow-sufferers, as the outrages of the last Congress and the Missouri nobs may be charged to the friends of freedom and if we cannot change the public sentiment of the South, as to the cause of the assumed reaction, we can at least maintain the true sentiment among urselves, under the firm conviction that events ye

ourselves, under the min control that events yet in embryo will confirm it.

We throw off no responsibilities that Heaven im-poses upon us; but sooner than admit the slightest responsibility for the shameless acts of Missouri mobs, and mock legislatures of Kansas, we shall mobs, and mock legislatures of Kansas, we shall honor the memory of Caiaphas and Pilate, and bow at the shrines of Popes and Autocrats. That responsibility lies on the slaveholders, or the profligate statesmen, and such misgaided servants of Christ as strengthen the hands of the wicked by crying Peace, peace, when God hath said there is no peace.—Boston Congregationelist.

The Hartford Courant contains an article from the pen of an eminent lawyer, giving the legal aspects of the case of Passmore Williamson. We wish we had room for the whole article, but can only crowd in the comment which is made upon the facts recited, substantially as they have been laid before our readers in previous numbers of our paper. This lawyer, having set down the facts, inquires:

What is the crime for which Williamson is in

prisoned?
1. Is it in the fact that he announced to the slaves of Wheeler their legal rights? This will not be claimed. On the contrary, it was his right and duty, as a man and a citizen, to give them the information concerning their right to freedom. They were oppressed and ignorant, and it would have been the duty, as has been well said elsewhere, of Judge Kane himself, and of every magistrate, every officer of justice, in the State, to give such information, and see that the laws were executed according to their benevolent object and intent, and not suffer the weak, through ignorance of the laws

in their behalf, to become the prey of the strong, evading and overriding those laws.

2. Was there any intentional contempt of court on the part of Williamson? This is not even claimed by Judge Kane. How could it be, when the dent desired to amend his return by striking out the immaterial part which was objected to!
No, the contempt for which he lies in prison was technical—constructive—made out by reasoning—was, indeed, no contempt at all, as any man of ordinary sense must see. It was a base pretext, and such must be the judgment of the people, when the facts are understood.

3. In point of fact this statement in Williamson's

3. In point of fact this statement in Williamson's return, that the slaves in question had never been under his control, was strictly true. They were as free the moment they reached, by the voluntary act of their owner, the State of Pennsylvania, as Judge Kane himself. They were not under the control of Williamson, in any legal sense, and his return was, therefore, strictly correct—but suppose it were not—suppose the respondent committee. it were not—suppose the respondent committed perjury. Did that authorize the Judge to commit him to prison without a trial by Jury! For the satisfaction of any lawyer who may arge that claim, we cite the following conclusive authority:—If from any collateral evidence it should appear that there is reason to believe the respondent (i.e., here.) there is reason to believe the respondent (in a ha-beas corpus) has perjured himself, the Circuit Court will recognize him to answer at the next term of the Court to such matters as may be found against him. * United States vs. Dodge. 2 Gallis C. C. R. 312. If, therefore, we admit that Williamson was guilty of perjury, that was a crime for which he should have been indicted and tried by a Jury. This, however, was not what Judge Kane desired. He well knew that Williamson's return was true. and that, if indicted for perjury, he would be tri-

umphantly acquitted.
4. The power of Judge Kane to imprison for contempt of Court is defined by an act of Congress. passed March 2, 1831, the first section of which is as follows:

Be it enacted, de. That the power of the several Courts of the United States, to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of Court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases, except the misbehavior of any person or persons, in the presence of said Courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of said Court in their official transactions, and the discbedience or resistance by any officer of said Courts party and juror, witness, or any other person or persons, to any lawful suit, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said Courts.'

Was Williamson guilty of misbehavior in Court?
This is not pretended. Was he guilty of disobedience to any writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the Court? Let us see. What was the writ served upon him? It made it the duty of the respondent to bring the bodies of the alleged slaves into Court, or to make his return of reasons for not so doing. He made return accordingly. He stated that the persons were not, and never had been under his control, and that he could not therefore have their bodies in Court. Now we ask any law-yer to say how, under the act of Congress quoted above, Judge Kane had power rightfully to impri-son for contempt of Court. There was no pretence of misbehavior in Court—there was no disobedience to the writ—which was in effect in the alternative, to bring in the bodies or make return of reasons for not complying. If the return was in fact, false, that was not disobedience. It was perjury, and for that, as is proved by the authority above cited, the respondent should have been recognized to appear at the next term to answer. Clearly there was no shadow of authority for the arbitrary sentence of imprisonment. It was a lawless exercise of judicial power, which would result in the impeachment of the onilty Judge, if the Govern States were not under the control of the oligarchy

There is no species of tyranny more dangerou than that which takes the form of judicial proceeding. The people of Connecticut are in the of respecting the adjudications of courts—and it is difficult for them to believe that the discretion of the adjudications of courts-and it is Judge may be the most dangerous enemy of liberty We beg leave to commend to them the following sentiments of Lord Camden, on this subject, himsel one of the purest Judges who ever adorned the

The discretion of a judge is the law of tyrants. 1 It is casual, and depends upon constitution, temper and feeling. In the best, it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst, it is every vice, folly and passion, to which hu-man nature is hable.'

The following is a part of the same article, stating forcibly and clearly the actual fact:

'The special boast of our ' free and independent people is their secure enjoyment of personal liberty. No man can be imprisoned here, we are in the habit of asserting, without due process of law. The accusation must be specific—the accused must be confronted by the witness—he must be heard by himself or his counsel—and a jury of his peers must pronounce him guilty, before he can be de-prived of life or liberty. This is the theory of our Government lovernment.

Yet, at this moment, a citizen of the United States, and he a white man—(for if he was black, not a word were to be said!—why single him out from the four millions of his fellow-men, who, in this land of liberty, drag out a wretched life in 1)-a white citizen of the United States-n imprisoned more than two menths, in the city of Philadelphia, without law-without alleged orime—without trial—without a hearing—without a jury—without limit of time. As he has had no day in court, so no day is fixed when he may go free. He lies in jail at the discretion of the

In view of these circumstances, who of our readers is not moved to do something towards the im-peachment of Judge Kane! The following petition for substance, is circulating in Pennsylvania: let it be signed by every voter in Massachusetts, in season to be presented to the House of Representa-tives as its first business after organization.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

This petition of the subscribers, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully showeth, that in the case of the United States expants Wherear, vs. Passwork Wil-LIAMSON, John K. Kane, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, usurped a jurisdiction properly belonging to Courts of Pennsylvania, and committed to prison said Passmore Williamson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, without authority, and in violation of his rights as a citizen of Pennsylvania, and of these United States.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray you to appeach the said John K. Kane at the bar of the Senate of the United States, for misconduct in office.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

HENRY B. STANTON.

HON. HENRY B. STANTON, of Seneca Falls, who has heretofore been a leading spirit of the Demo-cratic party, has ceased to give it his support, and goes in heartily for Fusion. In a late speech at Rochester, before a Republican meeting, in refer-ing to his past course he said :—

· If I have been silent when I should have spoken I take leave to add, that throughout my whole life, whenever I have spoken, I have uttered but one

one class of sentiments.
'If I have been mute when I ought to have been vocal, it is in part attributable to a constitutional distaste for a perpetual controversy. I am tired of Slavery agitation. I love peace and my profession, home and my books. But, Slavery will give us no peace. We may proclaim a truce, but it will declare war. He who looks for the day to come when he way express hostility either to its existence or it extension without giving offence, mistakes its character and its purposes. While it lives, it will trample on legislative enactments and constitutional provisions, on its march to universal empire. We can enter into no compact that will bind that restless, treacherous, aggressive institution. It may be a compact of partition, like that of 1820, and it will repudiate its burdens after reaping its benefits. It may be a compact of settlement, like that of 1850, and it will violate it without provocation, and regardless of the rights vocal, it is in part attributable to a consti without provocation, and regardless of the rights of the other party to the compact. In vain are all such compacts. Nothing less than complete sub-mission on the part of the North will appeare the domineering spirit of the North will appearse the domineering spirit of the South. Coming events cast their shadows before them. The combat deepens. I see the gathering in the heavens.

'I dread the approaching storm. There must be a decisive, a final conflict between Freedom and Slaves.

Slavery. They are eternal antagonisms. cannot evade or escape the contest. If we flee from the field, our adversary will follow us to our hiding places. We may resolve to let him alone, but he will not reciprocate the favor. Fight him we must, for fight us he will. It will be a war of extermination. The strongest must conquer, the weakest must fall. To a despairing eye, clouds and darkness hang over the future. But the day cometh. Already do streaks of the morning purple the east. The propagandists of the South have banded together to extend and perpetuate the curse of Negro Slavery. The Freemen of the North are uniting to put down this conspiracy against Hu-man Rights and Constitutional Government. New York has just spoken. New York will now act. Our position is impregnable. Our platform is admirable. Our ticket is acceptable. Our triumph is sure.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

SLAVERY AND MISSIONS. We have placed on the first page three articles from as many Orthodox religious journals, to which we invite the attention of all our readers, and of that small number especially who think we are un-reasonable in opposing the American Board since its recent action in regard to slavery. The American Baptist shows very clearly that all our great Missionary Societies are but the exponents and instruments of a pro-slavery Church, and that, as they cannot be expected to propagate a purer re-ligion than that which prevails among their mana-gers and supporters, the friends of the slave ought not in any way to countenance them. The Free Presbyterian shows that it is not to be blinded by tain other professed anti-slavery journals are seeking to commend the American Board to the confidence of the opponents of slavery. The Hartford
Religious Herald shows wherein the action of the
Mr. Garrison:
Mr. Dear Frii Board is deficient, and proposes a measure which, if carried out, it thinks would accomplish all that the opponents of slavery have a right to ask. That measure is not likely to be adopted very soon, we imagine. The real truth is, that all this talk about pious slaveholders who desire to emancipate their to participate in an anniversary of Jerry's rescue, a slaves but can't, and who retain them in bondage have Frederick Douglass and Abram Pryne. Moreover benevolent motives, &c., is all a miserable whose example does more to strengthen the system of slavery than that of any other class whatever. The men who, when rebuked for holding slaves, set up the plea that the laws forbid emancipation, many instances they actively support them, and would resist their repeal with all the power at their command. What have the churches at the South ever done to change those impious statutes? What I intend may be fairly put upon the words I southern pulpit ever testifies against them? They are regarded as a necessary part of the system, and are regarded as a necessary part of the system, and are sustained by the whole religious as well as political influence of the South. We are sorry that the Religious Herald should countenance for a month of the system. command. What have the churches at the South the Religious Herald should countenance for a moment the absurd pretence that slavery, 'the vilest system that ever saw the sun, can, in some cases, be sanctified and made right by a judicious admix-ture therewith of piety and benevolence! It is time think it would not be his fate—though I can never for that this impious jugglery were frowned upon by get the frightful amount of evidence in hand, that the every sincere friend of the slave. Let the Religious Herald, however, press its proposition upon the attention of the Board and its supporters. It will find, in the end, that the scheme so ingeniously contrived between the Board and the missionaries I am sorry to find it in your heart to ridicule the litto the missionary enterprise is not such as to make them indifferent to its bearings upon the cause of ever trusts them will be chanted

THE BRITISH WHITE SLAVE. made of late years in these countries for the promotion of sanatory reform. The writer attributes the most sordid motives to Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. fession, and others who have taken part in measures for promoting the health of the community. They are called 'a crew of as rapacious vultures as ever eyed a quarry.' It is declared that the common sense of man would set them at defiance, but for the machinations of the law, that odious chain contrived by men of detestable character to expressions as these: — unscrupulous medical theorists — Free men! what nation can be called free, governed by such laws and trampled on by such men!' [meaning the laws enforcing sanatory the Address of the Liberty party. It is very short reform and the legislators who enacted them.] And Your readers would thereby get a far juster idea of the again, * loud-tongued lectorers were engaged to party than they can possibly derive from your contemp agitate and alarm; pamphlets and weeklies were tuous account of it. I add, that they would have go got up and paid for to spread by means of the press, fear, alarm, and the danger of delay.' In the midst of a wild tirade in this strain, a still more extraordinary paragraph appears, without any visible connection with the words that precede any visible connection with or follow it. Here it is :-

. Happier the black slave of Carolina than the white he leaves unchained, unfettered.' (!!)

Now that such a sentiment as this should be found in such an article is in no way remarkable; but that it should appear in a quasi-editorial form most famentable, and most reprehensible. The editor is Mr. George Thompson, whose coul-thrilling prehension, nothing can be more appropriate. The cloquence was a main instrument in rousing the use made in the Address of the honored names of with more energy, eloquence, and devotion, and has faced greater perils than any other Englishman on American soil, for the abolition of American slavery. He is the very last member of the British press who should give to a sentiment so exceed he the sanction of his name or countenance. We do not indeed believe he ever penned it, or that he blished; but his arrangements ought to make it impossible that any of his assistants could publish, under his editorship, sentiments so foreign to his own well-known opinions, and which no one could denounce with graph itself is hardly deserving of notice in an antistavery paper. Our readers know that, as to the black slaves of Carolina, who are branded, bunted, deprived of all the rights of humanity, of all ed, deprived of all the rights of humanity, of all social relations, and all legal protection, their situation is in no respect comparable with that of the poorest Englishman; and that not one of our countrymen would, with his eyes open, change places with the fattest and sleekest black slave in the United States. All our readers know that, as far as the slaveholders can prevent it, the mind of the black is not a whit more unfettered than his body ; and they will wonder as much as we do, how th

THE LEGAL VIEW OF WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

Linguage. Were it possible to bring together every speech I have made, and every line I have written on Slavery, the record would disclose but the line of the l

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, OCTOBER 19, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause are invited to assemble at Stacy Hall, 46 Washington street, on Sunday, October 21st, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Day (Oct. 21st, 1835) when a meeting of the Boston that very spot, was broken up by a

Gentlemen of Property and Standing,

in the presence of the Mayor of the city. Addresses will be delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, and others.

Tickets of admission, 15 cents each-to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the door of the hall. In consequence of the limited size of the hall, those who desire to be present are advised to secure their tickets without delay. Not more than four hundred persons can be accommodated. Be punctual at the hour.

FRANCIS JACKSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Arrangements

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

The following letter reaches us just as our form being made up, and therefore at an inconvenient hour to lay it before our readers ; but, to the exclusion o other matter designed for this number, we lose no time in printing it, though we have no room to reply to it

PETERBORO', Oct. 14, 1855.

Mr. DEAR FRIEND, -I have read your criticisms or the late Jerry Rescue Celebration.

Jerry was rescued on the ground that there is, and can be, no law for slavery. You and Samuel J. May are on that ground, and have, therefore, as much right Garrison and May are to feel, that their liberty to speak cheat and imposition; and its only practical effect on such an occasion against using deadly weapons is as perfect as is Douglass's and Pryne's to speak in favor of

I thank you for calling my attention to the lion fig. ure in the Address. I confess that it was ill-chosen anything to change those laws, while in Owing to my characteristic ardor and rapidity, and, might perhaps add, characteristic inconsideratenes also, I do not always stop to see that another meaning slaveholder would be torn in pieces. I should grieve claimant of Jerry would have been killed, had he no

was not designed in good faith to operate against the Liberty party. I should feel that, had I ridiculed and allay the scruples of those whose attachment thing. The cause of truth cannot afford to have you ridicule the Liberty party. You do not mean to mis freedom. The chief managers of the Board during represent it ; nevertheless, you do misrepresent it most all the struggles of the last twenty years are 'full grossly. A handful of us meet yearly to repeat the of all deceivableness of unrighteousness,' and who-enunciation of our high and holy principles. In honor of these principles, we go through the formality of making a nomination-though we well know that scarce a hundred persons will vote it. Now, to liken In the London Empire for Saturday, September us to a party of vulgar politics and vulgar aims, and lat, will be found an article headed 'The Sanatory to hold us up as engaged in a strife for mere numbers, Movement, containing a fierce attack on the efforts in the face of the fact, that we always cling to our tainly to do us great injustice. Let Mr. Greeley, as he Chadwick, the Board of Health, the medical pro- did a few days since in a State Convention, laugh at my 'want of common sense' in adhering to such a party. It does not follow that it becomes William Lloyd Garrison to do so. One of the greatest faults of the anti-slavery men is their failing to do each other justice. Perhaps there is no greater hindrance to their success. Let them judge each other severely. This is fetter and enslave humanity.' And we have such well. But let them be very careful to 'judge righteous judgment.' I wish you would reprint from a las month's number of the Frederick Douglass's Paper the Address of the Liberty party. It is very short tuous account of it. I add, that they would have go a far juster idea of the Jerry Rescue Address, had you printed the whole, instead of but parts of it.

You mistake the Address, in supposing it to that none but fighting men can stand on the ' Jerry level.' Its teaching is, that none stand on it who ad mit slavery to be law; and that it is in this respec Britain. It is the body alone which the American that Jesus Christ stands on it. However, I do not eiscreant trofficker deals with; the mind of the black blame you for the mistake; the unhappy lion figure led you into it

I greatly wonder at your thinking it out of place to show at an anniversary of the rescue of Jerry what anti-slavery parties do, and what anti-slavery parties do not, occupy the 'Jerry level.' To my apeloquence was a main instrument in rousing the British people to demand and obtain the abolition of our colonial slavery. He it is who has labored tives of the great anti-slavery party of the country, was not only fit, but eminently fit. I confess that was far from being so sure of the propriety of bringing in your name in the way I did : for, whilst they do not stand on the 'Jerry level,' you do. But since I was finding fault with so many anti-slavery theories and positions, I thought I might as well go on and tell what I thought of yours also. I did so in all frankness and affectionateness; and I see that you are not displeased at it. You are too just and too generous to feel displeasure in such a case. My single aim in mentioning your own and the other good names was to put you all in what is vulgarly called 'a tight place'; and to do this, not for the low and doworthy purpose of achieving a personal triumph, but for the elevated and laudable purpose of subjecting the theories and posiif, at any time, I can show you that any of your theorice and positions are wrong, you will be as thankful to me as I would to you, were you to render me a like

You underrate the anti-slavery sentiment of Syracus and its neighborhood. I might mention a hundred fact writer in the Empire is able to see any connection between the promotion of sanatory reform and the enslavement of the bodies and souls of our free-born countrymen.—London Anti-Slavery Advocate.

Onondags, in their late meeting at Syracuse, resolved

against the legality of all slavery; but, so far as I have observed, there is no other part of the country in which this party has taken this high ground. 2d. The only gentleman on the State ticket of this party, who takes this high ground, resides within five miles of Sytakes this high ground, resides within ave miles of Syracuse.

3d. The only member of Congress who, I have reason to believe, will take it, resides in Syracuse.

So long as these misrepresentations were made by So long as these misrepresentations were made by region aware, my dear friend, that on one point in irresponsible and prejudiced persons, whose characters irresponsible and prejudiced persons, whose characters irresponsible and prejudiced persons, whose characters irresponsible and prejudiced persons.

Are you aware, my dear friend, that on one point in your editorial before me, you have not spoken as un-ambiguously and decidedly as, from your characteristic es and decision, we had the right to expect you Address assumed you would not. This assumption was der our auspices, to state the truth.

due to your well known integrity. But the question In the published resolutions of the Convention, lately for you to answer was, whether you would consent to your liberation on the terms proposed -terms involving not the slightest dishonesty on the part of him who would effect it-terms involving not the slightest wrong ready to answer with a Yes or No, or with a confession of my ignorance, whatever question may be put to me to in the to test my anti-slavery theories. And why should not you be ready to do likewise? Are you not as wise and Union." brave as I am? You are wiser and braver.

Always trusting and honoring you. I remain your friend,

REMARK.-We have not 'most grossly' sented the Liberty party, nor at all-unless simply re cording a fact is thus to misrepresent it. We said that, in our opinion, for that party, made up of only a handful, annually to put each other in nomination for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c., was a ridiculous procedure-and we think so still.

We are glad Mr. Smith has turned his lion into a very well-disposed animal, that ' roars like a nightingale.' We said that Jerry could not be protected in Syracuse, but had to fice for safety to Canada. This is not denied. Whatever change may have since taken place in that city. (and we wish to do it all justice,) we only know that fugitive slaves are constantly passing through Syracuse, on their way to Canada, but not stopping to it. The 'Jerry level' is not yet reached by it.

So far from evading the point, in regard to our sup posed enslavement in Morocco, we said explicitly that we would not endorse an act, to effect our deliverance which are believed would be equivalent to perversion and fraud. If we cannot conscientiously accept Mr Goodell's interpretation of the Constitution, how can we vote for him? 'What we do by another, we do our selves,' is a sound maxim of the law.

Mr. Smith declines showing us how, as a nonant, we could properly vote for William Goodell.

Instead of putting us into 'a tight place,' we think ments in that country. our friend has got into it himself. 'Some muskets so contrive it.' &c. But our readers can judge.

this city. He will attend the 'Radical Political Aboli- the erection of mills and hotels, and by the promotion tion Convention,' to be held in Boston on Tuesday, of such other enterprises as are found conducive to the Wednesday and Thursday next.

THE POLITICAL PRANCHISE. FRIEND GARRISON:

Who told you that William Goodell believes ' in t ng the condition of voting to depend upon sex '? Did you not know that he belonged to the Liberty party? and hired adventurers,' is simply absurd. They are and that the Liberty party is in favor of women's vot- American citizens, who have the enthusiasm which all WILLIAM GOODELL. NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1855.

If the Liberty party goes, in theory, for equal collical rights, without regard to sex or complexion. practically it says that such prescription is no outrage Art. II. of which says that only 'every male citizen of they chose to go, -because they had the means to go,the age of twenty-one years. ' &c. shall be allowed to and because they believed that, in so doing, they could vote; and that 'no man of color, unless seized and better their condition, and, perhaps, do good service to possessed of a freehold estate of the value of \$250, over God and man. and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon. shall be entitled to vote.' Is it up to the ' Jerry level ' to support such an Article by an oath? Do the theo- of New England for men to organize themselves to work ry and the practice harmonize ?- Ed. Lib.

BUST OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

We are happy to inform the friends and admirers of Mr. PHILLIPS, at home and abroad, that a marble bust of him has just been completed by Mr. John A. Jackson, which is so extremely life-like as to leave nothing to be desired, being a masterly effort of artistic eral encouragement on the part of our wealthy citizens. Those who wish to see this admirable bust are invited to call at Mr. Jackson's studio, in School Street, where they can also see a clay model of the head of Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, which is also a very remarkable likeness. This bust of Mr. PHILLIPS has been secured by a number of his friends, and is designed for some public institution yet to be determined upon. Copies of it, in plaster, can be obtained of Mr. Jackson-price \$10.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. BY AN OLD PHYSI-

Ohio: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. 1855. Who the author of this work is, we do not know e only know that he has executed his task with consummate judgment, taste, delicacy and ability, and deserves to receive a universal benediction. The subject upon which he treats is one of vast importance to of the human race; it can neither be exaggerated nor over-estimated. Every father, mother, husband, wife, son and daughter should be in possession of a work like supplies from your merchants. Consequences. III. Errors of Education. IV. Errors from other States along their magnificent river as any of Courtship. V. Individual Transgression and its Pen-Crimes that Deserve no Name. XIII. Directions to Pa- speed on their way. rents and Guardians. XIV. General Directions. Ap- 3. The remaining charge against us is that of sending

Parents and guardians, put this book into the hands fide settlers. of your children and wards as a precious gift ; read | The entire injustice of this charge will be evident fro and profit by it yourselves; and add thereto, as a use- a simple statement of what we have done and are doing ful complement, the work on MARRIAGE AND PAREN- for emigrants in Kansas. The whole action of our Com TAGE,' by HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Controversy between the New York Tribune and Gerrit Smith,' is the title of a pamphlet printed, we suppose, at the expense of Mr. Smith, to vindicate This we do, not by paying for their passage, but by pur four Letters from Mr. Smith, three of which were pub. so that friends and neighbors can travel together ; by lished in the Tribune, with rejoinders. Appended to appointing for each party a conductor acquainted wit the last are 'extracts from the columns of the Tribune, the route; and by making it for the interest of riva showing that, both editorially, and through its Wash. railroads to carry them comfortably, safely, and cheap ington correspondents, that journal misrepresented his ly, we thus reduce for the settler the cost of his journey sion is somewhat spicy, on both sides. From some the utmost expedition. ause or other, however, it is certain that Mr. Smith failed to produce any sensation among the ' preëminent pirates' who occupied seats in both houses of Congress and was manifestly regarded by them with indifference, to say the least. How he could reconcile it to his conscience, or to his views of the U. S. Constitution as an instrument ignorant of and hostile to the existence of we have never been able to understand; at the same time, we have never doubted his integrity to the cause of the enslaved, as it lay in his own mind. His philes moral courage equal to any emergency.

We again call the attention of our readers to elcatalogue of Southern crimes and atrochies to be found

TO THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURL The Directors of the New England Emigrant Aid

Company are desirous to correct some of the misrepre-sentations which have been sedulously circulated in many of the public prints of your State, in regard to

had no weight, we did not think them worthy of a re ply from us. But when we find them repeated an endorsed by men of some influence in your community would do? You say that you would not have fraud re- we feel that it is due to ourselves, and to the charac sorted to, to achieve your liberation from slavery. The ter of the emigrants who have gone out to Kansas un-

held in Lexington, Missouri, we find misstatements in regard to our enterprise, which we desire to correct. This Company is the only incorporated association known to us, in the United States, which has for its obto any one? Yes, or No, Mr. Garrison? For one, I am ject both assistance and organization for western emigration. We must therefore infer that we are referred to in the resolutions which allude to 'monied associa tions under the patronage of sovereign states of this

The resolutions charge this Company then, I. With recruiting armies and hiring fanatics to go t

II. With fanatical aggression on Missouri, with the intention of putting the torch to the dwellings, and the knife to the throats of its people.

III. With sending persons to Kansas who do not in tend to remain there, but who go only to interfere with and control the actual settlers. It is easy for us to show the entire falsehood of every

one of these charges.

1. To the charge of recruiting armies and hiring fanatics to go to Kansas,' our answer is very simple We have never hired a man to go there, or paid the pas sage of a single emigrant. Every settler who has gone out under our auspices, has himself provided the mean for his passage." It is possible that you in Missouri may not have befor

observed how large is the regular emigration from New England, to the new States of the West. Every year, the sons and daughters of northern States, in numbers to be counted by tens of thousands, choose to emigrate to those more fertile regions. They do not wait or need to be 'hired.' They go with their own means, and make their own selection of a new home. The favorable accounts which reached us of th

and climate of Kansas, and the advantages which it offers to the settler, turned the attention of thousands such emigrants to that Territory. They resolved to go there, and were eager to obtain every information as to the best means of going and forming permanent settle-

The fact that such persons were willing to go, rendered it possible to form this Company whose object is to Mr. Smith informs us, privately, that he shall take facilitate their organization, render their journey easy us by the hand (ours is always ready) next week, in and safe, and aid them with its capital, when there, by common good. We do not hire them. No Company on earth could hire them. It would be more proper to say that the existence of such men, and their resolution and intention to go to Kansas, created and sustains this Company.

To speak of such men as ' paupers,' ' mercenaries their countrymen have for colonizing new regions, and bringing them under the sway of man.

They carry with them their education, their skill their money. They are erecting in Kansas their steam engines, their machine shops, their factories of wood paper, iron, and all things useful to men. They have by swearing to sustain the Constitution of New York, gone there, because they had a right there, because

That they might go conveniently and cheaply, this Company has been organized. It is one of the custon in co-operation for any object which they can achieve thus better than as separate individuals. This is one of our institutions to which we are attached, and to which will make no 'aggressions' upon neighboring Sum we owe much of our prosperity.

2. The resolutions of the Convention charge us with 'fanatical aggression on Missouri.' We have looked in vain for the first detailed specification by which this charge can be supported. It is our earnest wish that genius and skill. Mr. Jackson bids fair to take a very the emigrants who go under our auspices, should mainwhom they meet on their way, whether in Missouri or in any other State. We have every reason to believe that they have done so, and until some distinct case of 'fanatical aggression' is made out and sustained by the citizens of those towns where these emigrants meet your people, we must deny entirely the truth of the charge.

By the accidental conditions of travel at the present

time, it happens that many of the porthern emigrants pass up the Missouri River, on their way to their new homes. If this be a grievance to you, it is none the less CIAN. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, an inconvenience to them. It lengthens their journey to Kansas more than four hundred miles. 'We venture to say, however, that they have so bornet his inconvenience as to give no serious ground of complaint to those with whom they have had dealings in your State. Se soon as the rapid advance of the railroads in Iowa per mits, they will be able to shorten their journey material the health, purity, happiness, longevity and perfection Till then, it will be convenient for them to take your

It is our belief, however, nothwithstanding the p this, and study it as they would aim at salvation. The following are its contents:—Preface. I. The True Refollowing are its contents: -- Preface. I. The True Re-lation of the Sexes. II. Premature Marriage, and its from other States along their magnificent river as any alties. VI. Social Errors and their Punishment. VII. the States in this Union, and the hospitality of the The Physical Laws of Marriage. VIII. A Fundamental Error. IX. The Laws of Pregnancy. X. Crimes cordially welcome travellers from New England as citiwithout a Name. XI. The Laws of Lactation. XII. zens of the same great country, and will bid them God

persons to Kansas for political objects, who are not box

pany is based upon the presumption that they are to be and remain there, as actual settlers.

from the aspersions cast upon him by the Tri- chasing tickets at wholesale, and furnishing them to in dune, while holding his seat in Congress. It contains dividuals at the actual cost; by combining our parties entiments and caricatured his position. This discus- guard him against frauds, and bring him to Kansas with

On his arrival in a new country, the chief difficulty of a settler is in the want of capital. This want is particularly felt in Kansas. One of the resolutions of the Lexington Convention expresses regret that the settlement of Kansas was not left to lonely pioneers like thos who settled Ohio and Indiana. We refer you to the let ter of General B. F. Stringfellow to Mesers. Clingman slavery, to legislate with such 'piratical' interlopers, Brooks, and others, for the opinion on this point of one who knows that country.

Gen. Stringfellow assures those gentlemen that such a settlement is impossible; that such pioneers as have thropy is beyond impeachment or suspicion, and his hitherto levelled the forests and broken up the 'plaint of the west,' cannot do the same work in Kansas. His letter shows that such laborers need the resources of capital, and that capital may well be embarked in assisting them, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. So soon as it was evident that the westward emigrant

from New England intended to move in large number to Kansas, it became clear to us that their me need would be for those improvements which capital it that only can supply. They must have, fort of a comfortable nouses, sometimes, they must have us, supply sawed lumber for these, they must have us, supply sawer rumor also have hotels, bridges, grateria mills. They must also to secure which their own tay tal was necessarily inadequate. We at once, there ounected with our undertakings for the assesse emigrants on the way, such investment of capial Kansas as would relieve some of these first wants of the Ransas as would reter intelligence from the bridge shows us that we judged rightly ; and with the daily crease of our capital, we continue our investment in way. They are expenditures of advantage to rue settler, whether he goes from us or frem you.

You will see at once, from these statements, that a directly for our interest that the emigrants to Kasa should be actual settlers. We advise none others is there, and we encourage all to stay. We try to make their condition there as comfortable as we can Vin a homesick boy comes back to say that the land is he a homestex boy comes that a much a matter of new ren and worthless, it is quite as much a matter of new to us as it can possibly be to you. We join you has and hand in the wish that Kansas may never to be settlers but bona fide settlers. We have done mad induce all who go to remain. With our increased held ties for promoting their comfort, we shall be able to a

You will observe that our plan involves no our whatever of the men who go to Kaness with pump tickets obtained by our intervention. We sak to gen tions of those who buy. They are pledged to be pure If they are 'fanatics,' it is no fault of ours. If the are spies upon our transactions, it is a matter of late ference to us. All we know is that they want to me Kansas, and we aid them by all the means in our pore.

We are perfectly willing to add, however, what we must already be aware of, that when we organized on selves to extend such facilities to the emigrants from the East, we knew that they would be men who ment a live in a Free State. They are men who live by had work, as we all do; and they would not go sayelen where they thought the permanent institutions of the State would make hard work disgraceful. They has that by the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Ac to actual settlers must control the institutions of Kunn and Nebraska. They were willing to take the channel of an appeal to this principle.

We have never thought of marching men into Kinsas for an election, and then bringing then homespia. We have never seized upon Indian lands against he and right. If we cared to recriminate, we might av that certain associations have committed these outre but all the world knows that it was not the New Lat. land Emigrant Aid Company. We have relied, mel for settlers rely on the principle of ' squatter sorregay.' which leaves the actual settler unmolested in his he earned home. We were almost as confident when we had gan as we are certain now, that underthis principle the actual settlers in Kansas will make its law sada shall prohibit Slavery in that Territory. But the setion of these settlers will be on their own soil is Kusas. They have enough to do there, and have wife wish nor thought to interfere with you. They have terfered with no man's rights, nor will they long aller any man to interfere with theirs.

We trust that this simple statement will saisful good citizens of Missouri, that they have been decirel's regard to the plans and purposes of our Company. We have done nothing to encroach upon you or your. Ve have done nothing that friendly brothers of the san great nation should not do. We claim no rights is Kusas but what are given by the Constitution and the law. We cloim none which we are not ready to concelen every living man. The misrepresentations which has been made of our company, do not injure us. It's only to defend the character of our friends in Kusu, that we have felt called upon to notice them at all, mi we write this friendly address to you, and claim you candid attention to it, that you mry be no longer nisk as to the peaceful and legitimate purposes of the Ser England settlers in that Territory. They are a perje who know their rights, and are resolved to mainta them. But they respect also the rights of other, at

President-John CARTER BROWN, of Providence, LL Vice Presidents-ELt THAYER, of Worcester; J. M. S. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge.

Treasurer-Amos A. LAWRENCE, of Boston. Directors - Wm. B. Spooner, of Boston; Santal Cahot, Jr., do. ; John Lowell, do. : C. J. Higginson, ford : J. P. Williston, Northampton ; W. Dudley Petman, Salem ; R. P. Waters, Beverly ; R. A. Chapeat, Springfield : John Nesmith, Lowell ; Charles II. Biglow, Lawrence ; Nathan Durfee, Fall River; Wn. Willis, Portland, Me. ; Franklin Muzzy, Bangor, Me.; Ichabod Goodwin, Portsmouth, N. H.; Thomas M. Elwards, Keene, N. H.; Albert Day, Hartford, Ct."

Secretary-THOMAS H. WERE, of Boston. Boston, September, 1855.

A NORTHERN REPUBLIC. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 7, 1855.

It is Sunday- the Lord's day, 'as they say. I sa in the Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of Mich gan. C. C. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, Ernestine L. Base, Marius Robinson, Aaron Powell, Mrs. Philles, and many stern and sterling Anti-Slavery men and rout. are present. Our meeting commenced peterdsy, 10 A. M., and though the day was rainy and oil. many were collected from fifty and seventy-fre als around. Our sessions continued till after ten at night

Ernestine L. Rose is now making an earnest appel to the audience, who listen with breathless attentis The following resolutions are before the meeting, mi were discussed yesterday, and have been thus far b

Resolved, That no governmental organizations ou ever be made the means of abolishing slavery, in which liberty and slavery have a common ballot-bex, a or mon legislature, a common judiciary, and a common

used against slavery and for liberty, in which liberty and slavery have a common communion-table, a common pulpit, a common creed, a common worship, ast Resolved, That, by position and influence, these pro-

fessed Abolitionists who belong to such political of religious organizations, are, practically, the deadler enemies of liberty, and the most efficient supporter a

Resolved, That the friends of liberty should concertrate their entire energies on the governments of the non-slave States, as the only political instrumentally that can be made available against slavery.

Resolved, That Michigan, with every Northern State, owes it to her self-respect and to her arowed with ! establish justice and secure the blessings of libert. to resoue her people and her soil, at once and for ett. from the dominion of the slaveholders, whose will a now, and ever has been, the supreme law of her Suit

Resolved, That, to this end, we will do what is a lies to prevent any officers of this slaveholding goverment from exercising the functions of his office on par

Resolved, That we will do what in as lies to reist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in our State. and every other law or constitution that favors slately nor will we allow any man to be put on trial in this State on the issue, Is he a freeman or a slave, a man or chattel? without such resistance as we would use were me, or our wives and children, subjected to mel

Resolved, That we hereby cast off all allegiance slaveholding and a slave-hunting government, and ye will do what we can to array Michigan, and all the

Northern States, in open hostility to the Federal Govern-

Northern State of the Protection to slave

grand liberty, and to combine the non-slave States into

rr and liberty, and to committee the non-stave States into Booklic, on the principle of No Union with Slave-

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IO. t. 7, 1855.

The discussion on the topics suggested by these rese lations has occapied the meeting thus far. I am weary is loss has occupied the accepting town inv. I am weary of discussing the technical meaning of the words of of discussing in the words of the words of that old, moth-caten document, the Constitution. It is that aid, more written words settle nothing. We have stille. Inow written words section norming. We have eding government -a government in which the slaveheling rotering the state of the state of the state will have been, for seventy years, the supremental state of the state halfer's will man occur, for section y years, the supreme he at the same defined the state of the state of the same state of there is nothing common between liberty and slaven-not one point of agreement. There never was her perer can be. Yet this government tenders to to Kanna to Kanna to Kanna to Kanna to Kanna to make y to make y to make to of regret you heart you heart you heart to me much to me much to taked facilities able to de sheet a common suffrage, a common legislature, a mmon juliciary, a common executive, and a common

ressay, with liberty.

Row long shall the minions of the kidnappers be allevel to exercise their hated offices on the soil of Michless! Let every man who consents to take an office nder such a government, to do the bidding of slavebolers, be branded with infamy, and for ever made iscapable of holding office under State governments. Historiaveholders a right to seats in Congress? Then no friend of liberty can hold a place there without sin against humanity. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

JUDGE KANE AND HIS VICTIM. At a meeting of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Committee, October 9, 1855, in the city of Providence, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimous ly pased, and directed to be signed and published :-

Whereas, Judge Kane, of the District Court of Philsleights, Penn., on the 18th of July last, ordered that Passiere Williamson be confined in prison for contempt of Court-and whereas, the said Judge assumed the reters made by Williamson on a writ of habeas corpus to be felle and erasive, without any evidence that it was st, beyond his own inference; and whereas, Williamson ist, in our judgment, been in prison long enough to salely any reasonable demand of injured dignity; and vicces, said Kane refuses to let Williamson go, unless he shall alter the return made on said writ ; therefore, Resolved, That the imprisonment of Passmore Wilhamson by Judge Kane, for an alleged contempt of Coart, is a gross outrage on Justice, a deliberate insula to common sense, and an act of judicial usurpation, so manifestly vindictive, that it deserves the universal exeerstion of mankind.

Resolved, That we respect the character, that we beer the humanity, that we admire the firmness, that we lave and would gladly imitate the martyr-like spirit of Passmore Williamson, and would prefer to suffer imrather than endure the odium with which the civilized world will brand the name of his ermined persecutor.

Resolved, That we learn with satisfaction that the friends of Liberty in Pennsylvania, and in other sections of the country, are circulating petitions to Congress for the impeachment of Judge Kane; and we pledge ourselves in view of the movement, to obtain a long list of signers to such a petition among the free people of Rhode

SAMUEL W. WHEELER, Chairman. D. B. Hannis, Secretary.

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM THE VIRGIN-1A BLACKGUARD, HENRY A. WISE.

Osty, near Onancock, Accomack County, Va., Oct. 5, 1855. GESTLEMEN: On my return home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., 'respectfully laviting me to deliver one of the lectures of the Course on Slavery, at Tremont Temple, in the City of Boston, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, 1856; or if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, will

best accommodate me.'

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and effenire to me. What subject of slavery have you 'inunited lectures upon ? I cannot conceal it from my. self, that you have undertaken, in Boston, to discuss and to decide whether my property, in Virginia, ought to renais mine or not, and whether it shall be allowed the protection of laws, federal and State, whether it be estried and may escape in the United States; or, whether it shall be destroyed by a higher law than constitutions and statutes !

Was are you, to assume such jurisdiction over a sub-perso delicate and already fixed in its relations by a seems compact between the States, and by States which are source you jurisdiction. You have no authority and by justification in thus calling me to account at the bar of pour tribunal, and for thus arranging an institu-

of your tribunal, and for thus arraiguing an instituton established by which do not reach you, and which
you cannot reach by calling on me to defend it.

Tou send me a card to indicate the character of the
interes [of the last year.] * * * All Honorables
and Squires, except those who are Recerends! The
tend does verily inclicate their characters by simply
naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is franked
by * Sammer, U. S. S.* With these characteristics,
I am at no less to understand you and your purpose.

Toy say, * During the next senson, a larger number
of gentlemen from the South will be invited, * &c. &c.
Irgiet it, if shy others can be found in the slavebeing States to accept your invitation. You plead

being States to accept your invitation. You pleast the example of Gen. Houston. It is the last I would follow. I have no fouth that, you accorded your respectful attention to him last winter, and were very stated for his services in your cause.

To offer 'one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he hearing his own expenses.' Let to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses.' Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth tough to purchase one word of discussion from me here, whether mine, here, shall be mine or not; but here, whether mine, here, shall be mine or not; but I am ready to colunteer, without money and without price, to suppress any insurrection, and repel any invasion which threatens or endangers the State rights of Virginia, or my individual rights under the laws and constitutions of my country or the sacred Union, which bind slave States and free together in one bond of National confederacy, and in separate bonds of Independent Sorteticalies!

deat Sovereignties ! in short, gantlemen, I will not deliver one of the lec-tures of the course on slavery at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Tuursday evening, January 10th, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and doomsday, which will best no

in the said doomsday, which is made in the said of the

Your ob't servant, HENRY A. WISE. Io San'l O. Howe, Phys. and Superintend't Blind Institution; John M. Clark, High Sheriff! Sam'l May, Merchant; Philo Sanford, Ex-Treasurer of State; Nathaniel B. State, Philosophysical Antiquation Attendal; Philo Sanford, Ex-Treasurer of Sank Xathaniel B. Shurtleff, Physician and Antiquarian Joseph Story, Pree't Com. Council; Thomas Russell Juige; James W. Stone, Physician.

And this from the present Governor of Virginia!

Mr. Wise's Eristin. Not to put too fine a point apon it, Gov. Wise, in his letter to the Anti-Slavery Committee, which we publish elsewhere, has shown himself to be a bit of a blackguard. Indeed, he seems to him hidden to be a bit of a blackguard. Indeed, he seems to here bidden farewell, not only to his good manners, but is his senses. Such a swaggering, ranting, railing, acoutined bully never was and never will be. The Lind help his 'niggers,' if this be the way he treats white nearly in the state of th white people! The fine gold of Virginian chivalry has habitable become dim, when her Chief Magistrate does not know two to answer a letter like a gentleman. Atom the reply of Senator Douglas to the Committee, there was a vort of bull-dog sincerity; Senator Butler was allowitter, and between the reminds us of a yelping little terrier, all bark and bristles, rushing out of an area to bite the heris of larger animals, and retiring at the first kick, with adultiable expressions of pain.

But let us be serious. When we reflect upon what might have happened, had Mr. Wise accepted the invitation, we are filled with horror. He mounts the platfarm-be grows warm as he speaks—be draws 'the spot. Then, as he proceeds, the drawfall convequences thicken. The spectators fall down in fearful convulsions—he clock stops—the organ gives a peial bass from—the willstram—the organ gives a peial bass the people! The fine gold of Virginian chivalry has

the spectators fall down in fearful convul-sions—the clock stops—the organ gives a petal bass from—the walls tremble—the lamps burn blue—the roof is blown off, and the Tremont Temple sinks to the earth, a shape ess pile of ruins! Let us thank Heaven that good Thersites is not coming here to rail.—Boston diles.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Our citizens were cheered, yesterday, by the arrival at this port of the Arctic Relief Expedition, consisting of the bark Release, Capt. Hartsteine, and propeller Arctic, Lieut. Charles S. Simms, from Lievely, Island of Disco, Greenland, September 18th. But best of all, they bring as passengers Dr. Kane and party, who in the Spring of 1853 left this port far the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Release and Arctic left New York 30th of May last, in search of Dr. Kane's party, who, it was feared, might have had their vessel crushed in the ice, and so have been unable to return. The relief vessels arrived at Lievely, on their trip to the Northward, July 5th. Thence they coasted along the shore of Greenland to 1st. 78.38 N., touching at Hare Island, Upernavick, Hakluyt Island, Cape listherion, and other places. They were 28 days boring through the peck ice in Mclville Bay. Thence they coasted Joavis' Straits, and went up Lancaster Sound as far as Admirally Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirely stopped thir progress. They then pussed down the Western coast, examining Possession and Pond's bays. They were fast in the great middle pack for several days, and they were enabled to escape.

Lat. 69.39 they spoke the English whaleship Eclipse, Lat. 69.39 they spoke the English whaleship Eclipse, and they were enabled to escape.

much smaller than would have occurred if the voyage had been to any tropical climate, instead of these cold regions. The most intense cold suffered was in latitude about 82 deg. North, where the thermometer fell to sixty below zero, or ninety-two degrees below freezing point. When the thermometer was at this low range, Dr. Kane and his party were engaged with instruments in making a survey of the indentations of the bay in which their vessel was then imbedded. The discoveries made by Dr. Kane reach to a point Northward much further than ever before explored. Numerous bays and capes have been explored, and some of them named. They will make an addition to the maps of the jocuntry which will ever remainia conspicuous monument of which will ever remain a conspicuous monument of American enterprise. - N. Y. Journal of Com., Friday.

CASE OF COLONEL WHEELER'S SLAVES.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 12.

Judge Kane delivered an opinion this morning, adversely to the reception of the petition of Jane Johnson to quash the writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Passmore Williamson, pronouncing her to have no status in coint, being entirely without its jurisdiction. The opinion is very elaborate, reviewing the whole case, and reaffirming his former opinion. He asserted that the law of nations guaranteed the right of transit of slaves, and of every other species of property, through territory where slavery was not recognized. If the contrary principle was sanctioned, the time might come when the cotton of Louisiana, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New England would be restricted from transportation, without the bounds of the State producing them. He maintained that the Federal Constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 slavery existed in the vitigen extract the state producing them. He maintained that the Federal Constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 slavery existed in the vitigen extract the state producing them. He maintained that the Federal Constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 slavery existed in the vitigen extraction. recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 slavery existed in the thirteen original States. He said that Williamson's duty then, as now, was to produce Jane Johnson's children. Were the petitioner here to abide the action of the Court, she would have a right to be

the action of the Court, she would have a right to be heard; but being without the jurisdiction, the records of the Court cannot be opened for a stranger.

On the conclusion of the delivery of this opinion, John Cadwallader, (a member of the Bar, but not engaged in the case,) in order to remove a false impression from the public mind, said from his recollections of the circumstances attending the commitment of Passmore Williamson, a proposition was made to amend the return to the writ, when Judge Kane replied—'I will not receive an amendment now, but will be prepared to receive it when the record has been completed.' No such motion was subsequently made, and the public impression that permission to amend was refused is not warranted by facts.

amend was refused is not warranted by facts.

Judge Kane replied that his (Mr. Cadwallader's) im-

to complete the record.

John M. Read, counsel for the petitioner, said he had

ALBANY, Oct. 12.

MASS REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ALBANT. — The Re-publican mass meeting at the Capitol called out a large gathering.
Gov. Seward addressed the meeting for two hours,

and was greeted with repeated applause. He alluded first to the foundation principle of our government— the equality of all men; and then to the existence of a privileged class that threatened to degrade our Republic to an aristocracy. That privileged class, he said, was to an aristocracy. That privileged class, he said, was the slaveholders, established upon a special foundation with special guarantees, and growing stronger continually. The President he styled as the deputy of this class. He traced the aggressions of the slave power and the continued concessions of the North up to the crowning acts—the Fugitive Slave Bill and the Nebraska Act. He concluded by denouncing the American party as proscriptive, and opposed to the principle of universal equality. The Softs and Hards he gave a passing notice, and declared the Whig party a thing of the past, and that the Republican party was established upon the valuable, permanent elements of the other parties.

He was followed by General Nye, in support of the Republican platform.

A series of resolutions, re-affirming the Syracuse platform, and endorsing the nominations made there, was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

CONDITION OF THINGS 'IN KANSAS.-The enormou Condition of Things in Karsas.—The enormous outrages that have been perpetrated in Kansas, during the last six or eight months, are a disgrace to the country and the age in which we live. Furthermore, the excesses that have been committed there, in violation of law, order and decency, with the passive sanction of the Federal Government, will most assuredly be the means of defeating the object which the authors of the bill had exclusively in view—the organization of Kansas as a slave State. Messrs. Atchison, Stringfellow and the Missouri borderers generally, have gone a little too far in their foray, and a time of retribution is soon to follow.

follow.

No one can honestly justify, or even extenuate the outrages and violation, not merely of law, but of those conventional observances which exist in the most rude and primitive societies, which have been disgracing a territory under United States Government for the past six months. But this negative condemnation is not enough; there should be direct and emphatic denunciation of this condition of affairs. The class of citizens who are the friends of law and order, who deprecate the supremacy of mobs and lawless assemblages, and who desire to see the people exercise freely and peaceably the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, should set their faces against this domination of reckless and irresponsible power.

After this specimen of Southern politeness, we hope that the Committee will stop sending invitations to slaveholders. Most of them have no more idea of what good breeding consists of, than a wild and unbridled Hottentot, and would be as much out of place in civilized society, as a prize cattle show pig in a Beacon street parlor.—Boston Telegraph.

were fast in the great middle pack for several days, and had a fair prosp of of remaining there for the winter; but fortunately the ice, after a while, broke away, and they were enabled to escape.

Lit. 60.39 they spoke the English whaleship Eclipse, of Peterhead, bound to Cumberland Inlet. She had taken three whales,—all well.

The Expedition, passing still Southward, reached Lievely on the 13th ult., having entirely circumnavigated the Northern waters as far as the ice would permit. At Lievely they found Dr. Kane and his party, who had abandoned their vessel in the ice. Receiving these men, the objects of their search, on board, Capt. Hartsteine's vessels left Lievely on the 18th of September for New York, and arrived here as above. On the following day. Capt. Hartsteine boarded the Danish brig Baldur. 37 days from Copenhagen, bound to Lievely. On the 27th September, spoke the English bark Stella, from Sandwich Bay, bound to Plymouth.

The last winter in the Arctic has been unusually severe. Many of the natives perished from exposure and starvation, having been compelled to eat their dogs. The extreme cold prevented the usual hunting expeditions.

The Petersen of the remaining there for the winter; but they found to the red while, broke away, and they were included to doubt the truth of the narrative; but the joy and happiness expressed by him when speaking of his humble home in Canada could not have been leigned.—Newbury, Vt., Aurora of the Valley.

The LATE Fugitive Case—Pervitors Coveners. We

The relief vessels are in a tolerable good condition, although they have been in collision with icebergs, and severely nipped in the packs. They are now at anchor off the Battery. Three of the crew deceased in the Arcite regions, viz.: Christian Ohlsen, carpenter, an excellent man, who died of lockjaw, produced by intense cold: Jefferson Baker, seaman, who died of the same complaint, and Pierre Schubart, cook, (French) who died from the effects of amputation of his foot, which was rendered necessary from being frost bitten. The scurvy, hitherto the scourge of the Arctic Region, was entirely under command, but the lockjaw was difficult of management, and threatened serious disaster. Fifty-seven dogs died of it, breaking np entirely the sledge organization. The number of deaths among the crew is much smaller than would have occurred if the voyage had been to any tropical climate, instead of these cold THE LATE FUGITIVE CASE-PERFIDIOUS CONDUCT. W

ALL THAT HAS BEEN DONE. Theodore Dwight, Esq President of the New York Kansas League, says :--President of the New York Kansas League, says:

'Not a penny has ever been paid to induce any person- to go to Kansas; and all that has been done is merely giving information, providing for safe and convenient travelling, and for advantageous locations. It is highly unjust to place such operations on a level with the irruptions of hired and armed men, residents of Missourj, to abuse the "bona fide settlers," drive them from the polls, vote in their stead, and thus introduce one of the most despotic and bloody codes ever invented.'

RETALIATION .- The newspapers of the South which

this course will be delivered by the Hon. Horace Mann of Ohio, on the evening of the 22d of November, in the Tremont Temple. The poem expressly for the occasion has been written by John G. Whittier, and some parts of it are thought to be superior to anything that has ever emanated from his pen. It will be read by Rev. Thomas Starr King, who, we have no doubt, will do

Ohio .- The Cincinnati Gazette gives returns

Judge Kane replied that his (Mr. Cadwallader's) impression was correct. He had been prepared to receive a supplementary return from Mr. Williamson's counsel, and none had been offered.

Mr. Cadwallader suggested that an addition be made to this opinion of the Court, embracing the remarks of a member of the Bar not engaged in the case, and the reply of the Judge. He was induced to make the suggestion by the best feelings towards a worthy but mistaken man, hoping it might lead to the adoption of such a course as would end in his liberation.

Mr. Cadwallader is to embody the remarks he made, when the Judge will follow with his answer, so as to complete the record.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives returns of the south of the suppirity is 20,461.

The number of interments that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots. The number of outlet of the sand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of outlet of the sand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments and to such that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments and to such that have taken place in Greenwood Cemetery is forty-three thousand. There are nearly ten thousand have railed their lots, the number of interments and the place in Greenwood Ce

Government to carry the submarine telegraph from Cagliari, in Sardinia, to Malta. He offers to do it in two months, at a cost of £10,000. He offers also to carry the line from Malta to the Dardanelles in one direction, listened with attention to the opinion, but it had failed months, at a cost of £10,000. He offers also to carry to convince him that the petitioner and her children the line from Malta to the Dardanelles in one direction, were not free the moment they touched the soil of Pennand to Alexandria in the other, in six months, for

Cholera carried off 11,000 persons in Fiorence in the month of August last. The popula-tion, originally 100,000, has been reduced to 60,000 by death and flight. The Grand Duke remains, and in the veil of the Fraternity of Mercy, sometimes assists at the burial of the dead. A letter in the London News positively affirms that ten persons were buried alive.

The Baby Show in this city was a com The Baby Show in this city was a complete sell upon the women and children who were exhibited upon the occasion. After the premiums had been announced, one of the managers requested the fortunate holders of prize babies to step down stairs to the clerk's room, where the prizes would be paid. They accordingly stepped down, and waited, while the managers 'stepped out.' We don't like to see the women and babies of Worcester made the dupes of such swindlers, but we cannot but think that they were better off in going home as moneyless as they came to the show, than they would have been by taking all the prizes offered as an inducement for them to form a part of a human menagerie, to be gazed at by the crowd as if they were possums and kangaroos.— Worcester Spy.

The visitors at Barnum's Baby Show in Boston numbered 193,000 persons. Barnum and Wood cleared nearly \$20,000; Bateman and Gibbs about \$5,000. The white children received \$3,125 in premiums, and the black babies \$176.

Joseph Adams, a veteran of 86, residing in Shelburne, Vt., was recently attacked by an unruly steer, and prostrated. He thrust his fingers into the nostrils of the beast, cut its throat with a jack-knife, and

Advices from Kansas of the 3d instan state that the election of the 2d instant was entirely controlled by non-resident Missourians, who were pass-ing to and fro in ferry-boats all day.

Benedetto Pistrucci, who made all the coins (save shillings and sixpences) of George III., and the six principal coins of George IV., died recently.

The Colored Convention met in Frank lin Hall, Philadelphia, Oct. 16, and one hundred delegates were present from New York, Massachusetts; Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Thirty-eight exhibitions of female eques trianism have taken place at various fairs in the Uni

The Olean Journal says eight fugitive slaves passed through town a day or two since. They were from Culpepper County, Va. It is reported that one of our Silver-Gray neighbors entertained them over night, and otherwise helped them on their way. Just like him. He is a theoretical Union-saver, but let a poor fugitive come along, and his hands open wider than any man's in the community.

what good breeding consists of, than a wild and unbrided Hottentot, and would be as much out of place in civilized society, as a prize cattle show pig in a Beacon street parlor.—Boston Telegraph.

The T1 graph refers to Gov. Wise's insulting letter to the B an Anti-Slavery Lecturing Committee. Leonard Maelzel, inventor of the Metro

THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement

crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction

has been; but, oh! how insucquarely before it, and, in into a quiet haven.

Envy and slander may point the finger of withering that the youthful indis-

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

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

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR The Anti-Slavery Baznar Committee, filled with a onsciousness of the great work yet to be done in arousing this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of slarery, and of the peculiar importance of the present did this young man think while standing at the death-crisis, would again call upon all lovers of freedom, bed of his loved sire, that his own course was nearly and especially upon those of this community, to aid them in swelling the success of the coming Bazaar, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 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 contributions and hearty sympathy. Friends at a distance, intending to send boxes, must see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some, not 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

SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY D. GRAW, REBECCA WATSON, MARY MANN, JULIA HARWOOD. MARY M. GUILD, EUPHEMIA COCHRANE, SUSAN W. HAYWARD, CORNELIA SHOREY, LUCY S. BLACKWELL, SARAH ANN ERNST.

THE CHILDREN'S PETITION.

We are two little brothers, four and three years old, orphaned by slavery; no father's care for us; our poor mother can make no safe home for herself and five little ones ; we have no earthly protection, except that which pity has drawn around us; and we beg for shelter and parental care and affection in some of the happy homes of New England, where we will be good and affectionate. JOHNNIE AND JAMIE. Apply at THEODORE PARKER'S, 1 Exeter Pl., Boston.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY-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 FOWLER AND WELLS, 808, Broadway, New York.

All letters and communications for the under 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. 23d, 24th and 25th, 1855. [By appointment of a similar Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., in June last.]

N. Y., in June last.]

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

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

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

WILLIAM GOODELL, Com. of Arr.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

The Annual Course of Lectures before the Salem Fo male Anti-Slavery Society will commence on Sunday Evening, 21st inst., at Lyckum Hall. The Introduc-tory will be delivered by Rev. Sanuel Johnson, of Sa-lem. The following speakers are expected to succeed Mr. Johnson:

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston ; J. B. SWAZET, Esq., of Newburyport;
Rev. Charles E. Hoddes, of Watertown;
NATHANIEL HALL, of Dorobester;

"NATURNIEL HALL, of Dorobester;
T. W. Higgisson, of Worcester;
P. P. Appleton, Esq., of Lowell;
Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of Jersey City, N. J.;
WM. LLOTD GARRISON, Esq., of Boston;
Rev. Throdore Parker, of Boston;
"Anyonative L. Brown, of New York;
Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, of Cincinnal.

Season Tickets may be obtained at the Bookstore John M. Ives & Co., at 50 cents each. Single Tickets

C. H. DEWOLF, of Philadelphia, will deliver a course of six lectures at Chapman Hall, (in Chapman place, School street,) on the Natural Food of Man, the

place, School street,) on the Natural Food of Man, the Laws of Life, Health and Progression. Intemperance, War, Slavery, Land Monopoly, Tobacco, Law, Medicine and Divinity will be noticed.

The course to commence Thursday evening, Oct. 18, and continue Friday, Saturday, and Sunday—forenoon and afternoon Sunday. Tickets at Bela Marsh's, Fountain House, Spear's Rooms, and at the door.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .— Sunday eve'g, Oct. 21 Tuesday " 23 Marlboro', Northboro',

MARRIED - In Boston, Oct. 15th, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., EREN R. TARRELL, and Miss ELLEN M., daughter of Edmund Jackson, Esq., of Boston. Connecticut State Fair .- The State Fair in Connecticut, which closed Oct. 12, is said to have been one of the most successful ever held in New England. The display in every department was excellent—in cattle and horses very fine. The visitors one day were estimated at fifty thousand. The receipts have been over \$5000.

CHAPTER XVIII. FLORIDA. Toney Proctor. CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.

DIED,
In Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 1, of congestion of the lungs and brain, WILLIAM WALLACK Eliss, son of the late Wm. R. Bliss, in the 21st year of his age.

Four short months have rolled swiftly by since an obituary notice appeared in the columns of this journal, announcing the decease of the father of the young man, whose memory friendship wishes to commemorate. The parent had fought the stern battle of life manfully,—wringing from the reluctant hands of fortune the rich reward of energy, industry and business sagacity. But, Consumption, that syren which has plucked from many a hearth-stone its choicest and brightest ornament, planted in the vital frame-work of his existence the elements of a sure decay. Bearing under afflictions with the resignation and fortitude of a true man, he calmly awaited the coming of the King of Terrors, anxions to assume the crown of immortality. He passed away at peace with God and man,—

'A noble roal, which working out its way.

'A noble roul, which working out its way,

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

We propose to do this through the medium of Newspapers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and sooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been; but, oh! how inpdequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in

Envy and slander may point the finger of withering censure at his life, forgetting that the youthful indiscretion of to-day may be transformed into the sturdy, solemn realities of to-morrow.

On the stirring, practical questions of the time, involving as they do the dearest interests of humanity, he took a firm stand for one so young. All the ridicule and obloquy of the world he so much worshipped, could not reverse his belief in principles which in his mind were founded on the immutable laws of Justice and Truth. He ever spoke freely and fearlessly with all Truth. He ever spoke freely and fearlessly with all the enthusiasm of a noble nature for suffering man, whether crushed to earth by the edicts of Czar or monarch, or bleeding under the lash of a Southern

monarch, or bleeding under the lash of a Southern task-master.

With all his failings, I prefer the little span of life allotted to him, filled as it was with many a lofty thought and generous deed, to an age of being soured

bed of his loved sire, that his own course was nearly finished, that the hands on the dial-plate of his exist-ence were soon to cease moving. Yes! And the tomb which a father had provided for the reception of his own inanimate body in the future, soon opened its door for the first time to receive all that is mortal of parent

and son,

The every day events of life are continually teaching us 'what shadows we are, and what shadows we pur-sue.' To-day, hope may blossom like the rose, to-mor-row, some keen autumnal blast may chill and dispel al our giorious aspirations of yesterday. To-day, poor humanity walks the stage of life defiant and boasting, to-morrow the clods in the church-yard and the valle mark the resting place of the man of yesterday. Let us then, in this, the hour of our existence, con

secrate the nobility and energy of our existence, con-secrate the nobility and energy of our natures in solv-ing the grand problem of humanity, in establishin upon a firmer basis throughout the world, the lofty pil lars of Truth and Justice. Let us take a stand-point determined to be active and resolute, not in the rear, but in the van of every true Christian work. With the past for an exemplar, rightly distinguishing truth from falsehood, let us,—

Act! act! in the living Present, Heart within, and God o'erhead.

COLORED PATRIOTS

American Revolution. WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS;

To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americans. By WM. C. NELL.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.25.

INTRODUCTION, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Introduction to pamphlet edition, by Wendell Phil-

ips. Preface, by the Author. CHAPTER I. MASSACHUSETTS. Crispus Attucks-Colored Americans on Bunker Hill—Seymour Burr
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CHAPTER H. New HAMPSHIEF. Jude Hall-Legislative Postponement of Emancipation — Last Slave in New Hampshire — Senator Morrill's Tribute to a Colored Citizen.

CHAPTER III. VERMONT. Seven hundred British soldiers escorted by a Colored Patriot—Lemuel Haynes—Judge Harrington's Anti-Fugitive-Slave-

CHAPT! R IV. RHODE ISLAND. Admission of Hor Tristam Burges — Defence of Red Bank — Arrest of Major General Prescott. by Prince—Colored Regiment of Rhode Island—Speech of Dr. Harris—Loyalty during the Dorr Rebellion.

CHAPTER V. CONNECTICUT. Hon, Calvin Goddard's Testimony—Captain Humphrey's Colored Company—Fac Simile of General Washington's Certificate—Hamet, General Washington's Servant—Poor Jack—Ebenezer Hills—Latham and Freeman—Franchise of Colored Citizens—David Ruggles—Progress. Ruggles - Progress.

CHAPTER VI. New York. Negro Plot-Debat in the State Convention of 1821 on the Franchise of Colored Citizens — New York Colored Soldiery — Military Convention in Syracuse, 1864—Extract from a Speech of H. H. Garnet—Cyrus Clarke's victory at the ballot-box—J. M. Whitfield—Statistical and other facts.

CHAPTER VII. New Jensey. Oliver Cromwell-Samuel Charlton — Hagar — Consistent Fourth of July Celebration.

CHAPTER VIII. PENNSYLVANIA. James Forten—
John B. Vashon — Major Jeffrey — John Johnson
and John Davis — Wm. Burleigh — Conduct of Colored Philadelphians during the Pestilence — Chas.
Black—James Derham—The Jury-Bench and Bal-

CHAPTER IX. DELAWARE. Prince Whipple — The Colored Soldier at the crossing of the Delaware - Proscriptive Law.

CHAPTER X. MARYLAND. Thomas Savoy—Thomas Hollen—John Moore—Benjamin Banneker—Fran-ces Ellen Watkins. CHAPTER XI. VIRGINIA. The last of Braddock's MAPTER XI. VIRGINIA. The last of Braddock S
Ment—Patriotic Slave Girl—Benjamin Morris—
Consistency of a Revolutionary Hero—Simon Lee
—Major Mitchell's Slave—Gen. Washington's desire to emancipate slaves—Hon. A. P. Upshur's Tribute to David Rich—Tribute to Washington by the
Emancipated—Aged Slave of Washington—Insurrection at Southampton—Virginia Maroons in the
Dismal Swamp.

CHAPTER XII. NORTH CAROLINA. David Walk er-Jonathan Overton-Delph Williamson-Geo M. Horton.

CHAPTER XIII. SOUTH CAROLINA. Hon. Pinckney's Testimony—Capt. Williamson—Sale of a Revolutionary Soldier—Slaves freed by the Legis lature—Veteran of Fort Moultrie—Jehu Jones— Complexional Barriers—Revolt of 1738—The Black Saxons—Denmark Veazie's Insurrection in 1822— William G. Nell.

CHAPTER XIV. Georgia. Massacre at Blount's Fort-Monsieur De Bordeaux-Slave freed by the Legislature.

CHAPTER XV. KENTUCKY. Henry Boyd—Lewis
Hayden—The heroic and generous Kentucky slave.
CHAPTER XVI. Ohio. Cleveland Meeting—Dr.
Pennington—Extracts frem Oration of William H.
Day—Bird's-eye view of Buckeye progress.
CHAPTER XVII. LOUISIANA. Proclamation of
General Jackson—Colored Veterans—Battle of
New Orleans—Jordan B. Noble, the Drummer—
John Julius—Testimony of Hon. R. C. Winthrop—
Cotton-Bale Barricade.

EF A BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES. A THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE By a Married Man, and Distinguished Phy-

TT is one of the most remarkable books which have T is one of the most remarkable books which have been published in any country. In language simple, decorous and/respectful, and in terms of fatherly kindness, it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto chiefly inaccessible in any reliable form, and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to sources either questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which has appeared in the English language. It breathes, moreover, a truly Christian spirit.

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Chapter VI. Social Errors, and their Punishment.
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Chapter VII. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter IX. The Laws of Pregnancy.
Chapter X. Crime without a Name.
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'A blast, and a very furious one, too, against the Fugitive Slave Law, with a strong advocacy of the Maine Law by way of underplot.'—N. Y. Churchman, 'As a whole, life in the South is fairly and 'honestly pictured, to our own knowledge, and the scenes and in-cidents are such as we have witnessed many a time in Virginia and Maryland, years ago. —N. Y. Times—

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"The story is a most exciting one, well and powerfully written. " " The reader will recognize some of the characters portrayed, and probably find one that answers very well for Anthony Burns."—Boston Trans.

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We have no clue to the authorship of this remarkable story, which, whether a pure fiction, or, as it pur-ports to be, a record of facts, cannot but become a work of no inconsiderable note.'—Boston Atlas. For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Oct. 19. 8t New York

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-or-SLAVERY;

A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS. Br C. G. PARSONS, M. D. THIS is not a romance, but a true record of facts,

THIS is not a romance, but a true record of mess, seen and heard during an extensive tour through the Southern States, by an intelligent Physician. It is truly an extraordinary volume. Those who believe that the system of Slavery has been caricatured in the novels of the day, would do well to sit down to a calm and dispassionate perusal of these FACTS from real life. JUST PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 117 WASHINGTON STREET

CORA AND THE DOCTOR: -0R-REVELATIONS

PHYSICIAN'S WIFE. GREEABLY to promise, we opened a 'new vein' A GREEABLY to promise, and 2000 lbs. of the richest ore were taken from it on the first day; since which time we have found it impossible to supply the

-or A-

demand. CORA AND THE DOCTOR will be, as we predicted, a book of mark. The fourth thousand is now ready. The reviewers are delighted with it. Read what they

A story which displays great skill and good taste in the writer. [Daily Advertiser, Boston.

It has rarely been our lot to peruse a more intensely interesting book than this .- [Wesleyan Journal. Our heart has been made to throb with its dramatic incidents, and our eyes to well up with the pathos of its heart-revealings.—[McMakin's Courier, Phila.

One of the most interesting volumes that has lately been issued from the American press.—[Boston Herald. A charmingly written volume, which will amply re-pay perusal.—[Daily British Whig, Canada. The fragrance it leaves behind is pure and refreshing .- [Christian Mirror, Portland.

If our judgment is not greatly at fault, Cora and The Doctor will prove to be one of the most popular stories of the season.—[N. E. Farmer. It is indeed a book of power, poetry, elegance, and Christian sentiments—one among thousands.—[Eve-

ning Transcript, Boston. PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Oct. 12.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

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

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.

REMOVAL.

THAXTER & BROTHER, Opticians, (successors to John Pierce,) have removed to 180 WASHINGTON STREET. October 19. Two doors south of School st.

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

Worcester, April 18.

rnest appeal ps attention. neeting, and thus far toizations can cy, in which box; a com-l a common can ever be hich liberty abie, a comarship, and a

e, these pro-political or the deadliest apporters of ould concenments of the

rthern State, ed wish to of liberty, and for ever, hose will is of her State

es to resist ors slavery; trial in this re, a man or rould make ted to such a

fling govern-

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AN APPEAL TO THE PRANKLING Brothers, awake ! night is waning !-Ne'er give up, the cause despairing ; Work away ! Rouse ye, from your lifeless slumbers, While ye may

Prepare to take an active part. Because we must a tyrant thwart, Who from his bow hath sped his dart, That rankles in a brother's heart. Yes, from IGNORANCE let us part,

Awake, then ! put on your armor ! Join the fray !

Now's the time for earnest labor ; 'Twill repay-Each to help his suffering neighbor Brothers, seek not worldly favor,

But each, with kindly word and deed, Help the other in time of need ; And work till every slave be freed-Slaves to passion, avarice, creed-For they of all are slaves indeed ! Night and day,

Till ev'ry wrong from earth be swept-Work your way ! What! our glorious band dissolve? Brothers ! sav-

' No, never ! this our stern resolve ! '-Do not stray! Nobly work for human freedom, Day by day

While there 's an evil to abate, Either in Church, or in the State ! Or while the free the slave do bate ! Or while your genius can create Something noble and truly great-Ne'er delay !

Not like cowards fly the battle! Join the fray ! Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1855.

. THE FRANKLINS' are a noble band of young me who meet together in Boston, for the full and free dis-cussion of all subjects which tend towards the advance-ment of mankind. They are now on the point of dis-

> For the Liberator. TO THE ERRING ONE. Speak kindly to the erring one, For, oh ! ye may not know The untold weight of suffering That bows his spirit low. A kind and gentle word, perchance, May call all back to him,

> The pleasant dreams of early youth, Ere the light of life was dim. Harsh words may be the only ones His car hath ever heard ; Then, like an angel's loving voice,

In joyous hours, with friends around, Rich with the love they give, You hear of wicked deeds, and say, He is not fit to live.

Will sound your gentle word.

But, only think if yours had been Like his a cheerless life, Your soul, perchance, might then have been Like his, as full of strife.

There's seldom found a heart so hard. But love may enter in ; And love bath ever magic power To chase away the sin.

Then, spare not gentle words, that bring

The erring unto God, To learn that life is beautiful, When spent in doing good.

* THE AUTUMNAL GUEST.

The crown from the head of Summer Had dropt : the woodlands were sere, When there entered our home a strange comer, Afar from the kingdom of fear, In the mystical fall of the year. He darkened our doors, and the hours,

Once opening like myrtles in bloom, Were blighted as if they were flowers That droop in the shade of the tomb-That wither and die in its gloom. There came to our cheek a strange pallor,

Our words grew unfrequent and low, But one of our number with valor Smiled sweet on that terrible foe, As the rose on the cold falling snow.

My star of the night and the morning, My joy and my beauty was she ;-Then came to my heart a forewarning, A blast from the winter to be. The winter that waileth in me ;

And I knew that my kingdom of summer Must fade, and its crown disappear :-Oh ! pitiless grew that dread comer. Afar from the kingdom of fear, In the desolate fall of the year,

Strange that hearts can live on after breaking ! At midnight my darling was dead ;-Her bosom had rest from its aching. Fond bosom her babies that fed-Pure bosom that pillowed my head.

A grave 'neath the pines for my keeping, He left me, that sorrowful guest ;-A soul that is weary with weeping, A world that in shadow is drest, A life that is wild with unrest.

No more, never more to behold her !-

I wake by degrees to my loss ;-I feel the cold world growing colder ; On sorrow's drear ocean I toss ; I faint 'neath the load of my cross. Yet high in the infinite summer, Beyond the pale kingdom of fear God's angels have crowned a new comer She smiles from her beautiful sphere; She calls me-the morning is near !

A SIMILE. Slowly, slowly up the wall

Steals the sunshine, steals the shade, Evening damps begin to fall, Evening shadows are displaye'd. Round me, o'er me overywhere All the sky is grand with clouds And, athwart the evening air, Wheel the swallows home in crowds. Shafts of sunshine from the west Paint the dusky windows red ; Darker shadows, deeper, rest Underneath and overhead Darker, darker, and more wan In my breast the shadows fall . Upward steals the life of man, As the sunshine from the wall. From the wall into the sky. From the roof along the spire ; Ah, the souls of those that die Are but sunbeams lifted higher.

THE LIBERATOR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRES-SIVE PRIENDS.

At the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Salem, Ohio, from the 22d to the 25th of 9th mo., 1855, Esther Harris and Isaac Trescott were appointed Clerks for the ensuing year.

The meeting decided that one of the Clerks shall take the vote of the meeting to decide its sentiment, instead of the usual method.

The following were appointed to suggest to the meet ing such subjects as should claim the attention of its sessions, viz : Wm. Denton, Wm. Hayburst, Wm. H. Heisington, Abraham Brooke, Cornelia Smalley, Lydia Irish, Jane M. Trescott, S. S. Foster, Mahlon Irving James Barnaby.

The Committee to suggest subjects reported the fol lowing as important for the consideration of the meet-

The present aspects of the Anti-Slavery question, and especially the case of Passmore Williams

tion with it ;The gross inconsistency of the opponents of the life taking principle systaining a government which is based upon lt ;-

The necessity of a better understanding of our political and religious relations ;The abolition of Capital Punishment ;-The overthrow of Intemperance ;-

The acknowledgment of woman's equality in rights with man ;-The investigation of Spiritualism ;-Writing and spelling reform ;-The use of tobacco ;-

Land monopoly. Interesting epistles were read from Michigan Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, and from Thomas Mo Clintock, Waterloo, N. Y.

Ninth mo., 23d, 1855. The meeting again assembled Letters, ably discussing the true position that asso cintions like ours should occupy, from Oliver Johnson, of New York and from the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, were read : after which, discussions were resumed on the various subjects under consideration, the meeting finding it necessary to limit the speakers to half an hour, on account of the number of speakers present. The fore and afternoon was spent principally in speaking with a crowded house and attentive listeners and protracted sessions. Among the speakers were Benj. S. Jones, Stephen S. Foster, Joseph Barker, Dr. A. Underhill, Ernestine L. Rose, Ellwood Patterson, O. L. Sutliff, S. N. Wood, Jane M. Trescott, Wm. H. Hoisington, Wm. Denton.

24th. Again assembled. James Barnaby, Caroline Stetson, Esther Harris. Benj. S. Jones, Abraham Brooke, Isaac Trescott, and Joseph Barker were appointed a committee to correspond with such bodies or individuals as the committee deem expedient, and to attend to all business necessary to be attended to, and call such meetings as they deam expedient, and determine the time and place of the next Yearly Meeting. After considerable discussion, the meeting decided to

change the name of this association from that of Progressive Friends, to that of Friends of Human Pro-

The following resolutions, in regard to the imprison ment of our brother, Passmore Williamson, were unani-

Resolved. That we regard the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson by Judge Kane as a gross outrage, and an act of absolute despotism, which is a dark stain upon the character of a nation that professes to be governed by Christian and Democratic principles.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our imprisoned brother, and would encourage him to bear with a marryr's spirit the trials to which he is subjected believing that his incarecration is arousing the

ed, believing that his incarceration is arousing the North to a perception of the wrong which slavery is visiting upon its citizens, which will in time lead them to feel so deep an interest in the cause of our three mil-lions of chattel slaves as will induce them to labor for The following letter to Judge Kane was adopted :

JUDGE KANE:—Your decision in the case of Passmore Williamson, and your imprisonment of him for an alledged contempt of court, excite in us feelings of mingled shame and indignation, which the lapse of time has only deepened. Though your official course for years past has been such as merit and receive from the slave power the praise which it bestows upon its faithful servants, the imprisonment referred to indicated a depth of moral depravity and subserviency to the odious oligarchy which rules our land, which was tons on expected, and which, we rejoice to add, is as rare as the deeds which made Jeffries name a stain upon the page of English history.

The theory of law is, that it is made for the protection of society—is designed as a terror to the screen of society—is designed as a terror to the screen in the midst of a terrible excitement here for the last day or two. Some weeks since, a runtaway negro came across a poor defenceless weman on the same a stain and the midst of a terrible excitement here for the last day or two. Some weeks since, a runtaway negro came across a poor defenceless weman on the same a stain and the midst of a terrible excitement here for the last day or two. Some weeks since, a runtaway negro came across a poor defenceless weman on the same a stain and the midst of a terrible excitement here for the last day or two. Some weeks since, a runtaway negro came across a poor defenceless weman on the midst of the service of the midst of a terrible excitement here for the last day or two. Some weeks since, a runtaway negro came across a poor defenceless weman on the midst of the service of the midst of the s

tection of society—is designed as a terror to the away negro came across a poor defenceless woman on evil-doer, and not to the worker of righteousness.

the slave power, you appear to have lost sight of all Pennsylvania enactments in reference to slavery within its borders, and have shown a determination to construe all laws, State or National, not to favor human liberty, but to strengthen human bondage. By so doing, you have not simply stricken down the rights of a citizen of Pennsylvania, not merely brought disgrace upon a single State of the Confederacy, but you have struck a blow at human liberty the world over, and have

his sorrowing wife, with their little ones pining for a father's love, makes no impression upon you; that the consciousness that the inheritance you will leave your children is a name which is spoken by all good men only to be excerated, excites no emotion; and we adjure you 'for your own sake, for the sake of your own household, for the sake of your own household, for the sake of for the sake of your own household, for the sake, of the great brotherhood of man, to throw off the corrupting influence that has brought you to your present degraded position, and by repairing the wrong you have done while it is in your power, place yourself in an attitude alike honorable to yourself and to your country, whose ermine has been stained by the infamy of your official course.

On behalf, and by direction of the meeting aforesaid, ISAAC TRESCOTT, Clerks, ESTHER HARRIS, Clerks, when he fled, and Mr. Stephens pursued him on horse-

The following resolutions were adopted : 12 11 The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That genuine anti-slavery consists in laboring for the destruction of slavery wherever it may exist, regardless whether it be within constitutional limits, or without them; and for the entire reconstruction or abolition of all organizations, institutions, laws or constitutions which sustain it; and for any abolitionists to aim at less than this is to fritter away his strength, and retard the coming of the slave's deliverance.

Resolved. That the standing committee be instructed to prepare and forward to the Legislature of this State, a petition, signed by as many women and men as possible, praying such a change in the laws of the State as will secure to woman equal rights with man.

Resolved. That the old method of teaching the English language is an unphilosophical and absurd one; and that the method breed on the phonetic system is vastly superior, and claims the attention of all classes, especially of those engaged in the work of education.

The meeting adjourned to meet next year at the cal

of the committee on correspondence, &c. ISAAC TRESCOTT, Clerks.

ANOTHER CATALOGUE OF SOUTHERN CRIMES AND HORRORS.

Lyach Law-Probably Murder.—We learn from a passenger on the steamboat Virginia, which passed tere not long since, that about daylight, after leave here not long since, that along the series of the series of having stolen sixty dollars from a passenger. There was no other evidence against the fellow than that the watchman had seen him near the berth from whence the money was stolen. The passengers and officers of the boat tied the poor man, and leading him ashore shared off one side of his head, stripping off his clothing, and stretching him on the ground, one large man standing on his neck, and another on his legs, while two or three stood over whipping him with

legs, while two or three stool big sticks for one hour, until he was almost dead.

The lynchers were remonstrated with by one of the passengers, but he was soon given to understand that he would be treated in like manner, if he interfered The poor man begged his persecutors to kill him at once, and put him out of his misery, but the cowardly villains preferred to tortuse him to death. We have villains preferred to torture him to death. We have this statement from a most reliable gentleman who wit-nessed the affair himself, and is loud in his denunciation of the officers of the boat. The poor man that was brutally whipped would not acknowledge the theft. Our informant states, from circumstances which after wards came to his knowledge, that the watchman stole the money himself .- Memphis News, 20th ult.

An Atrocious Murder .- We yesterday morning pul lished the rumor of a shooting affray on the Metairle Ridge. Yesterday we ascertained that the rumor was well founded, and that a most atrocious murder was committed on the Ridge between the new canal and the railroad. A number of Gascous live on the Ridge a pretty regular distance apart. On Wednesday, four of them called at the house of Pierre Louis Coquelet, who is also a Gascon, and one of the four, whose name we have forgotten, demanded of Coquelet the payment of a debt, which he said had long been due him. The lat-ter said he could not pay him. The parties then disput-ed for some time, and finally the other fellow said to ed for some time, and finally the other sellow said to Coquelet, 'I will kill you, damn you.' C. replied, 'You can't do it.' 'Bring me my gun,' said the fellow to others of the party. They refused to bring his gun, and he himself walked over a half a mile to his home, got his gun and returned. A shot was heard, and a few minutes after, Coquelet was found lying dead, with a charge of buckshot in his side. The murderer and his accomplices have been arrested, and were yesterday committed to jail in Carrolton to await an examination. The murderer has confessed his crime, and declared the act justifiable.—New Orleans Delta, 30th ult.

Shocking Murder .- Yesterday morning the Corone was called to hold an inquest near the Red Bridge, this side of Jefferson Barracks, on the body of a man found dead in the road in that neighborhood, the evening be-fore. On an examination of the body, it was discovered to have received seven stabs with a sharp knife; one in the abdomen, one in the left side, one near the heart, one through the lower part of the left ear, which sev-

ered the jugular vein, and the others in the breast. The body of the deceased was found lying face downward in the middle of the road, surrounded by a perfect pool of blood, and he appeared to have died without a struggle. He was about thirty years of age, was five feet seven inches in height; had blue eyes, and long brown hair. He was dressed in cotton pants, check shirt, dark woolen socks, grey woolen coat, new shoes, and leghorn hat. In his coat, pocket was found a book which appeared to be a time book for hands on some public work. Among others, the following names were entered in it; John Brown, Owen Conly and Francis

A profound mystery envelopes the matter at present, but it is to be hoped that the diabolical perpetrator of this most foul murder will be discovered and brought to justice .- St. Louis Intelligencer, 24th ult.

Hanging Negroes in Tennessee, by Judge Lynch' From the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progress, now in session in Salem, Ohio, to Judge Kane, of Philadelphia:

The first is from the Memphis Eagle:

The first is from the Memphis Eagle:

evil-doer, and not to the worker of righteousness. But you appear to regard as true the converse of this proposition, and by a perversion of law and of fact, have converted the writ of habeas corpus-the great safeguard of liberty—into an instrument of oppression, and by an exercise of power, the legality of which is denied by many able jurists, you imprisoned Passmore Williamson for truth-fully responding to the service of such a writ, and called that truth contempt of court!

Some have apologized for your conduct, deeming it less an error of the heart than of the head—a

Sheriff to summon a guard of twelve men to protect the Some have a pologized for your conduct, deeming it less an error of the heart than of the head—a view which would seem more plausible, were it not for the accumulated evidence of the past few weeks. Jane Johnson, in her testimony before a legal tribunal in your own city, has most emphatically shown that the return of the respondent was true, and your assumption was wholly false; and yet you have manifested no disposition to make a mends for the gross injustice you have done, no wish to wipe from your name the stigma which official conduct has cast upon it.

In the excess of your zeal for the interests of the slave power, you appear to have lost sight of

State of the Confederacy, but you have struck a blow at human liberty the world over, and have deepened the abhorrence which every true man— of a mile from his residence. It was very much diswberever he lives—must feel for a government so false to its protensions as the one you represent. The liberalists of Europe will mourn in deepest sadness for the influence which your official course has exerted against their cause, while the tyrants will oxult that you have so successfully labored for that the reases that you have so successfully labored for the establishment of despotic power, for the strengthening of the bands of their oppression.

Judge Kare: We have no desire to regard you as wholly destitute of moral feeling, and should rejoice, even at this late hour, to behold in you some manifestations of a repentant spirit. We cannot, we will not believe that your conscience is at ease; that you behold unmoved the rising waves of popular indignation which are even now surging at your very feet; that the vision which nightly comes before you of an imprisoned brother, and his sorrowing wife, with their little ones pining for a father's love, makes no impression upon you:

deaths taking place simustaneously, it is supposed that the husband had administered poison to his family, that the husband had administered poison to his family, and finally himself. The little son of Gill is in a dying condition also. An inquest was held, and the body of Gill was baried in the woods where found. The whole reading had not not exceed that he husband had administered poison to his family, and finally himself. The little son of Gill is in a dying condition also. An inquest was held, and the body of Gill was buried in the woods where found. The whole author of so terrible a tragedy. Gill was about thirty for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate indugence in intoxicating drinks. Mrs. Gill some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate for some time back became half crazy from inordinate

back, with a double-barrelled gun in his hand, and overtook him about three hundred yards from the house,
but before overtaking him, he fired, as, it is supposed,
with the view of frightening the negro, and as soon as
he came up with him, he dismounted, set his gun
against a tree, and caught the negro by the collar;
when the negro turned upon him with a large knife,
plunged it into his left side just below the last rib,
threw Mr. S. down, and stabbed him again. By this
time, Mr. McCarron came up, and with a large stick
struck the negro over the head, breaking the stick; and
the negro sprang to his feet, fled, and could not be struck the negro over the head, breaking the stick; and the negro sprang to his feet, fled, and could not be overtaken by Mr. McC., who was unarmed. Mr. Ste-venson died immediately.—Fort Smith, (Ark.) Her-eld, Aug. 1.

Fatal Affray.—The Hickman (Ky.) Argus of the 24th says, that an affray occurred on Friday, three or four miles from that place, between Thomas McGrew and Pleasant Norman and his sons G. W. and John. It and Pleasant Norman and his sons G. W. and John. It all grew out of a want of courtesy between McGrew and Norman, in passing each other on the road the day before. It seems McGrew struck Norman with his whip, and when they met next day, after they had passed, Norman asked McGrew if he wanted to use his whip again. After some words, Norman drew his nispassed, Norman asked McGrew if he wanted to use his whip again. After some words, Norman drew his pistol, when McGrew raised a gun and shot him. The two boys then beat McGrew, and left him for dead. One of them fled, and the other was tried and held to bail to appear. McGrew is recovering. Old man Norman was killed.

bail to appear. McGrew is recovering.

man was killed.

Futal Affray.—A desperate fight occurred at Milliken's Bend, a few days since, between James Cavalierken's Bend, a few days since, between James Cavaliershall. The difficulty grew out of a trifling matter in
shall. The difficulty grew out of a trifling matter in
shall. The difficulty grew out of a trifling matter in
shall. The difficulty grew out of a trifling matter in
shall. Moreland having slapped
Cavalier's face, and refused his challenge, he was warned to arm himself. The same day Moreland was driving
in a carriage, and when passing Cavalier's store, the
latter seeing him, and going out, asked him if he was
armed. Moreland jumped out of the carriage with a
armed. Moreland jumped out of the carriage with a
armed. Moreland jumped out of the avan, when
had on and a revolver, and replied that he was, when
the green to a freight bill. When
some money which he had missed, gripped her naked,
stretched her out upon the ground with each limb tied to
a separate stake, and commenced beating her about
sunrise, and continued, with intervals of rest, to do so
antil sundown, about an hour after which, she died.

Shooting Affray.—An affray occurred in Louisville, in a carriage, and when passing Cavalier's store, the latter seeing him, and going out, asked him if he was armed. Marciand jumped out of the carriage with a shot gun and a revolver, and replied that he was, when a number of shots were affed, and they both fell. When Moreland was picked up, it was found he lad received four balls (the number of shots fired by Cavalier) in the arm, thigh, abdomen and breast, while Cavalier received but two, one in the arm, passing near the bone, and the other one in the abdomen. Moreland dief in about twenty-four hours after the occurrence. It is thought that Cavalier will recover, as both balls have been extracted. It could not be assertained who fired first, as there were no persons present at the time. The first, as there were no persons present at the time. The affair has caused great excitement, as they were both young men, and greatly respected.

Acgro Murderess-Poisoning .- The Columbia (S. C.) Times publishes the following extract of a letter from a 'perfectly reliable source,' in relation to 'Clarissa,' who is sentenced to be hung for poisoning the child of Col. Wilson:—

YORKVILLE, Sept. 20, 1855. The negro Clarissa was tried on Tuesday, and found guilty of the charge of murder, by poisoning Col. Wilson's child. She confessed that she had also poisoned two children for Mr. McCully, and one for Mr. Marshall, of Newbury, and probably one for Mr. Berry. She also confessed that she had prepared poison as often as three times for Mrs. Wilson, her late mistress. She also stated that there is now a poisoner in Columbia, and that there is an old lady there, whom she has not named, that is now kept in bed by poison, administered

A Melancholy Trazedy .- On Saturday night young man named Belssing, of good family, took his sister, who has been leading a dissolute life, out riding into the country, and there shot her. He then return-ed to the hotel at St. Louis, and shot himself.

scaled of and the latty tissue cooked, leaving the muscles bare; she was then taken into a smoke house and locked up, and probably on the next day the remaining injuries were inflicted, which put an end to her misery, of the 30th ult., that a duel was fought on the 28th, opposite Vicksburg, by R. B. Mayer, editor of the Yazoo City Banner, and A. M. Harlow, of the Democrat, of the same place, growing out of a political discussion.

The weapons used were rifles, and the latitance forty.

On a root mexical entire time do same to sever the shall. The weapons used were rifles, and the distance forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Mayez received a wound in the left arm and breast. The ball passed through the forearm, breaking both bones, and then inflicted a slight wound in the upper part of the breast. Mr. Harlow was the challenging party. The wound of Mr. Mayez, although painful, is not likely to prove serious.

Duel Frustrated.—Washington. the same place, growing out of a political discussion. The weapons used were rifles, and the distance forty

Duel Frustrated .- Washington, Aug. 17 .- Infor-Dut Frustrated.—Washington, Aug. 17.—Information having been lodged with the police, last night, that Mr. Faulkner, a member of Congress from Virginia, and his late opponent, Mr. Boteler, were here for the purpose of fighting a duel, both were arrested, and gave security in the sum of \$5000 each, not to fight here, or leave the District for that purpose.

Indicted for sending a Duel Challenge .- On the Nidelett, of this city, had been indicted for sending duelling challenge to a certain gentleman of this city. Judge Lackland, of the Criminal Court, required Mr. Nidelett to enter into recognizance to appear on the day of trial, in the sum of \$2000.-St. Louis Repub-

Fatal Affray.—The Memphis News learns by a business. He possessed a valuable farm, and had acprivate note from the postmaster at Helena, Ark, that a rencontre occurred at that place on Saturday week, fessed to the murder on Suaday (yesterday) evening, between Mr. Q. K. Underwood, editor of the Shield, and Mr. J. M. Cleveland, editor of the Star, in which the Later.—Mr. Newsom, when the family retired, was Fatal Affray .- The Memphis News learns former was mortally and the latter dangerously wound-left at his table, reading a newspaper. None of the ed.

Unfortunate Incident .- On Friday afternoon last, Unfortunate Incident.—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Thomas Carver, of this place, in a difficulty with a negro man in his employ, struck him on the head, and injured him so badly that he died that night. Mr. Carver surrendered himself to the authorities, and a court of inquiry was convened, John Hall and Hamilton Fraier, Eqs., presiding. After an investigation of the facts, the court discharged Mr. Carver.—Harrodsburg, Ky. Ploughboy.

SF A man was killed in Clark county, Arkansas, on the 29th ult., by a child about nine or ten years of age. The child's father was engaged in a fist fight with another man, when the child ran up and stuck a knife in his father's adversary—killing him almost in-

Robert Nusem, a wealthy farmer residing in Calloway county, Mo., was lately murdered by a slave, and thrown into the fire.

Poisoning.—Four negroes have been committed to jail in Wytheville, Va., for attempting to poison the family of Mrs. John B. George. They administered arsenic in coffee and bread, but in so large a quantity that vomiting succeeded, and the lives of the family

Southern Chivalry-Serious Affray at a Church .-A letter in the Petersburg. (Va.) Express states that on Sunday last an affray occurred in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near the boundary line between Northampton and Greenville counties, in which B. D. Tillar was shot in the thigh by a son of W. W. Robertson. The latter also fired without effect, when a son of Tillar fired and lodged a ball in the leg of Robertson. A regular fight then ensued with stones, which con-tinued until those in church interfered.

party of young men from Alexandria, while at Hunting Creek shore, Fairfax county, when B. F. Jefferson in-flicted two dangerous stabs upon Wm. Binn, from the effects of which, it is thought, he will not recover. Jefferson was arrested and committed to jail.—Richmond reported at length a lecture delivered in the head.

Failing in this effort, he cut his throat; and when the pursuers reached him, he was dying. Mr. Waldrop, the overseer, was stabled in the breast, and died immediately.

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Fatal Affray.—The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican learns of the death of a man named Thompson, by the hand of one named Lester, in Bedford, last week, and learns of the death of a man named Thompson, by the hand of one named Lester, in Bedford, last week, and also of the murder of a man named Woodsen by a negro ment, which forbids murder, is disregarded in this command Jones, owned by Mr. Bedford. It also learns that a man named Granville Tucker fatally injured a grounded fears of every friend of morality and good order. Scarcely a month passes that some one, black or white, does not fall by the hand of his fellow man!

Mr. Hiriart, the warden, and Mr. Booth, nesis tant warden of the State prison at Baton Rouge. (La.) had a fight in the street, fired four or five pistol shots at each other, then struck each other over the head with the pistols, clinched and fell down, and all without mortal wounds; and hopes are entertained that the matter will be amicably adjusted. Messrs, John M. Butler and Edward Marcus

brothers-in-law, residing in Little Rock, Arkansas, met in the principal street of that town on the 6th inst., and fired pistols at each other. Both were killed. The parties had been long known and respected in the place. Brutal Murder .- The body of A. J. Orr, of Macon.

that a negro man, belonging to Mr. J. A. Meriwether, was murdered on the farm of Mr. Wm. Radford, last Sunday night, by another negro, belonging to Mr. Wm. Jones, of the same neighborhood. A slight altereation having occurred between the parties, Sunday evening, they were separated, but met again that night at Mr. Radford's quarter. The murderer, on ascertaining

Murder of a Physician.—A letter in the Petersburg Express, dated Christiansburg, Va., Sept. 30, says:

bonse.

By a passenger in this evening's frain, I learn that on as gun by a man by the name of Caldwell, who charged llar; only, which led to a separation of him (C.) and his wife, rib, this morning, he demanded a retraction and explanation from Dr. R., who refused, when Caldwell drew out his pistol and shot him, the Doctor dying almost instantly.

An Elopement - Bloody Consequences .- The Thom asville (Ga.) Enterprise says :

"A correspondent from Telfair county writes us, that on the 4th inst., John Quinn, of that county, eloped with Miss Martha Wilcox, the daughter of Woodson Wilcox, of Telfair county, and carried her into Coffee county, to the house of Mr. John Hill, where they were married by Alexander Mobley, a justice of the Inferior Court Court.
After they had been married, the youthful coupl

After they had been married, the youthful couple started for the house of the bridegroom's father, but while passing a small creek, Quinn, the bridegroom, was shot in the back, and instantly killed. His wife went back to the first house, which was Mr. Jonathan Ashley's, and gave the information that her husband had been killed.

Suspicion rests upon the father of the young lady, and he has given bonds for his appearance at the next Superior Court at Telfair.

Shooting Affray.—An affray occurred in Louisville, on Sunday, 30th September, in a fancy house, in the course of which one young man was killed, and two others dangerously wounded. The young men are respectably connected!

The Salisbury, (N. C.) Watchman records the murder of a negro in Yadkin county, in which the murderer, after beating his victim with an axc-helve, poured hot water in his ears, and killed him!

Inhuman Conduct — Shocking Cruelty to a Negro Woman in Tennesser.—We find the following in the New York Times, from a correspondent whose letter is dated at Franklin, Tennessee, Sept. 20th:—

dated at Franklin, Tennessee, Sept. 20th:—

A most sickening tragedy occurred three miles from this place on Monday and Tuesday last, which throws the fictitious performances in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' entirely into the shade. A notorious woman named Ellen Bordon, having had her jealousy aroused, on Monday last, by the conduct of her husband toward a negro woman employed in her house, began on Monday to whip and torture the woman, and persevered in her cruelty until some time next day, when the negro died. When the fact of her death became known, a Coroner's inquest was held, and a warrant issued for the arrest of quest was held, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the murderess.

The preliminary trial is now going on, and from testi-

mony elicited upon it, there seems to be no doubt that the negro was made to endure the most awful tortures for nearly two days, before she was killed outright.

She was first tied and whipped, boiling water was poured over the abdomen and legs until the skin was all scalded off and the fatty tissue cooked, leaving the mus-

Fiendish Murder.' - Fulton, Missouri, Monday, June 25 .- A most violent act was committed on the per son of Robert Newsom, of this county, on Saturday night last, 23d inst., at his residence, eight miles south of this. He was murdered by one of his own slaves, a

of this. He was murdered by one of his own slaves, a negro woman, in the kitchen—supposed some time during the night—and his body entirely consumed by fire in the kitchen fire-place, and the ashes taken up next morning and deposited in the back yard. His body appears, so far as discovery can be made, to have been entirely consumed, except a few small bones, found in the pile of ashes, including a part of his skull and the extremittes of some of his fingers. The nurder was committed without any sufficient cause, so far as I can hear. Mr. Newsom was an old citizen of the county, about sixty years of age, and very active and energetic in his business. He possessed a valuable farm, and had ac-

was absent at breakfast on Sunday morning, (yesterday) and the family, for the first time, became alarmed, and until the afternoon, when suspicion fell on the woman, who confessed, and showed the ash pile, where the remnant of bones were found. The ash pile had not before been noticed, and would not have been, if she had not directed attention to it.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) Times relates the follow ing tragical attair :-

. The hands belonging to Mr. Childess, near Wyatt. 'The hands belonging to Mr. Childess, near Wyatt, Mississippi, were engaged in rolling logs, and, as is too commonly the case, liquor was in requisition upon the occasion; in consequence of which a negro became somewhat intoxicated. At dinner time, the overseer directed him to take a young mule, which was in the field, to the house. The negro mounted the mule without saddle or bridle, started off in a gallop, and was thrown saddle or bridle, started oil in a gallop, and was thrown and hurt. The overseer directed him not to return to the field after dinner; but when he came back himself, he found the negro already out there. He asked the fellow why he had disobeyed his orders: in reply to which, the slave gave him insolent language. The overseer ordered him to cross his hands, in order to be tied for chastisement. The slave pretended to do so; but as the overseer approached close to him, he stabled but, as the overseer approached close to him, he stabled him with a knife, which he had already open, and con-cealed in his sleeve. This done, he ran and mounted his master's horse, which was hitched in the field, gal-

his master's horse, which was hitched in the field, gal-loped to the house, armed himself with a pistol, which he kept, and fled to the woods.

He was immediately pursued with dogs. As he heard them approaching, he attempted to shoot himself, but the ball only made a flesh wound about the head. Failing in this effort, he cut his throat; and when the

reported at length a lecture delivered in the Presbyte-riau church of that city, by the Rev. James A. Lyon, who took for his text the commendment, 'Thou shall not kill'—from which we take the following extract:

white, does not fall by the hand of his fellow man!
And this, instead of shocking the citizens with horror and detestation, as might naturally be expected in a scommunity so wealthy, intelligent, and refined, and in the every other respect so far in advance of most other highly civilized communities, is regarded with astonishing indifference! It is the topic for a few passing remarks in a moraing's conversation, and is thought of no more!

As proof that I am not exaggerating the evil, I will refer you to the statistical tables on this subject for the last year, (1854.) In the Daily Globe for January 2d, 1855, quoted by the New York Herald, the following startling facts are brought to light, viz: That there

Brulal Murder.—The body of A. J. Orr, of Macon. a contractor on the Savannah and Albany railroad, was found yesterday morning, about eight miles from Hinesville, where he had been most brutally murhered by one of his negroes. Mr. Orr was a very extensive contractor, and is described as having been a kind and generous master.—Savannah Neus.

By Miss Virginia Frost, aged 17, daughter of Austin Frost, of Raleigh, N. C., on Monday morning, was reproving a negro girl of her father for insolent language, when the girl shot her dead with a pistol.

Murder.—We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that a negro man, belonging to Mr. J. A. Meriwether, was murdered on the farm of Mr. Wm. Radford, last Sonday night, by another negro, belonging to Mr. Wm. was murdered on the tarm of sir. With hadderd, last fallen in the South and West, three hundred sunday night, by another negro, belonging to Mr. With Jones, of the same neighborhood. A slight altercation having occurred between the parties, Sunday evening, they were separated, but met again that night at Mr. Radford's quarter. The nurderer, on ascertaining that his victim was there, laid in wait for him until he came out of a cabin, and stabbed him three times, so that he died in a few moments. The murderer was arrested the same night.

Ithat have fallen in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have fallen in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have fallen in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have fallen in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have fallen in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have fallen in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and West, three hundred and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and West, three hundred in the South and Jones and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and Jones and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and Jones and forty-six have fallen in the South and Jones and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and Jones and forty-six have fallen in the South and Jones and forty-six have been slaughtered in the South and Jones and forty-six have fallen in the South and Jones and Jones

of Mississippi "—that is, in the State of Mississippi alone, as many human beings have fallen by the hands of violence, as in all the six New England State, por together—States with an aggregate population five times as great as that of Mississippi! If the New England States had slain as many of their fellow men in propertion to their population as the State of Mississippi had instead of murdering only thirty-tee, they would have required five times that number!

when the street in the street classes of society—we are not a new and pioneer State
—and yet the annual list of our mardered is frightful
frightful not only on account of the comparative number of the slain, but also on account of the character
and standing of the shayers. If these markers were
committed by vagabonds and the soun of society, then
the standard of the superal effect, would not be so injust its prestige, its supral effect, would not be so injuring to society. But what, think you, is the effect upon the minds of our children and youth, when men of hir standing in society, received and regarded as gentlemen, are the perpetrators of the batcheries!

e the perpetrators of the nationerits.

In view of this state of things, who is sale? My In view of this state of things, who is sale? My enemy meets me, insults me, and then shoots me down professing to believe that I was 'armed,' as a matter of course, and that his life was in danger; tells his one story in a community where it is no strange thing he men to carry about their persons deadly weapons. Each one feels that he would have done the same thing under similar circumstances, so that in condemning him, thry would but condemn themselves. Consequently, the slayer is justified—goes free; and a hundred other, our sons and half-grown lads amongst them, resolve in their, hearts, that since every man may go armed, and every one is therefore justifiable in slaying his enemy, they will do likewise. they will do likewise.

I should like to deprecate the influence of money is

setting aside the law. It is a shameful fact that no rich setting aside the law. It is a shameful fact that no rich man can be hung for murder in the Southwest! The man, therefore, who is able to pay a few thousand bellars, may indulge his dire revenge with impunity. The frequency with which slares are killed, and the little attention paid it by the officers of law, is a cruig evil, which I had intended to dwell upon as its importance

In commenting upon this lecture, the cliter of the Engle says that it is with no ordinary pleasure that he lays it before his readers. And he proceeds:

*The frequency of the open and violent murders con-nitted in the South and Southwest, and especially within our own State, is the most remarkable, and at the same time the most disgraceful, characteristic of our section of the country. And it is equally strange and as-tonishing to us, that, instead of diminishing, as the ton of our society improves and the standard of civilization advances, this horrid and unnatural offence against homanity, good order, law, and morals, recus to be on the

The pulpit, having led the way in the reform a loudly called for in regard to this matter, and edled upon the press to follow in the noble and praisewith enterprise, we, for one, hesitate not a moment, but a once raise our voice and nerve our arm for the confid against the hideous crime of murder—the almost daly commission of which, in some part of our State, a brought to our knowledge by, and as regularly as we exchanges are received.

'This monstrous offence, we are sorry to learn, it not

confined to white men. We have heard it said, reently, that certain owners or overseers of slaves, resiling in our midst, have caused the death of several person by cruel whipping and other inhuman treatment . The editor of the Eagle here says, in a note that

he a few years ago heard Governor II. S. Foote say that some person had been killed within the State every day during his term of office of two years! HOPEDALE

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