Fire copies will be sent to one address cass, if payment be made in advance. Fall remittances are to be made, and all letters planes to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to is directed, (fost PAID;) to the General Agent. S Advertisements making less than one square inorei three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. nis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auresed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLAS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and Western Fallance of The Lineraton, both sides of erest question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. . To deliberated to zero if the control is increased and I

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind,

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH BEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DERIED—the slaveh lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their CHARGE THE PERPETULTY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR of preserving the African slave trade; the second was rgs strectation to surrenter rootive staves—as 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 staves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing 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 THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPEN-DATION OF SLAYERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1112.

VOL. XXV. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1855.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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From the New York Observer.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST. I have been in no slight degree affected by the spirit which has excited so great a commotion in these days, in the Northern mind, concerning

tacle four's Capits, have argued and declarated with no little vehemence, in favor of speedy emancipation; in fine, I may with all truth say, I have filt the passion which moves the hearts of so many of the speakers at the Anti-Slavery meetings in

of the speakers at the Anti-Slavery inectings in Boston and elsewhere. If, therefore, I refuse to entertain that passion, and cast it out as evil, it is not from ignorance. I have felt the excitement,

the impetus as of a great cause, for the sweeping of Slavery from this land, until it became a pro-

loged emotion, (if I may be allowed the expres-tion,) and then I became bound as a Christian man

sen,) and then I became out to man, to say nothing excelly to analyze it: for no man, to say nothing of a Christian, has a right to yield himself, blindly

to the guidance of his feelings or emotions. Several circumstances led me to suspect that the spirit which excited these violent feelings was not

of hearenly origin.

I observed it seemed to come, in largest measure,
spot certain men who denied the Deity of the Son of
God, and that He had himself purged our sins,
and sat down at the right hand of the majesty on

high -also, at the very time this spirit was upon them, they would deny the inspiration of the Bible, eed the Church to be a divine institution, and would

seert that the theatre was a better reformer than the Church. I thought it strange that these should

be the priests upon whom the holy anointing should rest, but still I remembered God's ways are not our ways, nor His thoughts our thoughts.

was greatly staggered at perceiving that 'Un-

on of the theatre, with harlots and blasphemers, and Inderstood that men who feared not God, neither ngerded man, hung entranced over-its scenes, as

presented in the drama; and yet, thought I,

his book is acknowledged to be the highest and

peret the spirit of abolition has inspired, the greatest of all its works! Strange it should be adopted

into the assemblies of the wicked, where the words spoken by the Son of God can get no access, ex-

cept to point a jest! The suspicions awakened by

several years since, recurred to my mind with pecu-liar force; in fact, the thoughts were suggested by a very natural association of ideas; for I could but ask myself, is it indeed a pure philan-

throps which calls forth these violent harangues, these furious gestures, and leads men to go defiant

of las, and to entice slaves from their masters? At

sorld with confusion and violence, and counted its

be seen the unmistakeable features. And now

will give my reasons for the conclusion, and per-

haps they may prove as satisfactory to some other

fects of an abolition meeting have subsided, the question would return, : Cui bono?' Why this

waste of emotion, from which can rise no practical

god! And yet the excitement grew, and the

hirst for it grew. I observed, also, that, even in

private life, discussions upon slavery could not or-dinarily go on, without violent language. I well understood, from past experience, the scorn and tage the abolitionist feels when one dares to differ

from him on the question of human rights. I may

ere remark, too, the effect this excitement had, in

thought, I believe, that the mind cannot be exer-cised by two great emotions at the same time; at

was before me, it claimed the supremacy over al

other questions. Slavery was the sin, deliverance

Grappling with slavery was the work of the times the task given us Northern ministers to do. How

God, and the infinite peril of man out of Christ; And what, I asked again, is the effect of this agi-

tation, but to tern the attention of both preacher and hearer away from the great and solemn issues of his? and thus we have agitation at the risk of the

son's eternal destruction, and of no possible hence it to the black man. (!) Not one of my abolition

friends has yet, in my hearing, suggested a remedy for slavery, except agitation. Not one abolitionist

minister, with whom I am acquainted, is willing to go, and, upon any of the hundreds of planta-

then open to the Gospel, proclaim the truth as it is in Jesus. The abolitionist has other work just

But, what struck me with more force still, was

the malign hatred which constantly accompanied this maint to its actings. I found I became exasperated

with all who would not agree with me; I made no

stude of utting in judgment upon other men's exuple of utting in judgment upon other men's conseence; but chiefly, and above all, I hoped for sugrections in the South. I verily fear there was a time when I should have rejoiced at the tidings that the slaves had risen and butchered their masters, and my few would have here lightness d with the

and my face would have been lightened with the

fanatic's gleam of satisfaction; as are so many foces nee, at the tidings that rifles and bowie-knivessare imported into Kansas. Do we not every spring hear from phaintrapists on the platform, the cryft booth

did that New England divine mean, the other day

when he advocated the leaving the South to itself then he would not send there the Gospel of salva-

blood! Do not thousands cheer, as eloquent a call for the dissolution of the Union! What

It needs no interpretation; it is the same creet roise which has spoken a thousand times in the laquistion and Vatican, (!) and which would han cut off men and nations from the mercies of the laguistic control of the mercies of

But I will not prolong these confessions. There

a one other point, however, to which I must allode. I found this spirit leading directly to infidelity. I am told many professing Christians have already under its influence apostatized, and that some even among the ministry have gone over to fatal errors. I do not wonder, as I community my segret diseasing.

things might, however, have been laid to sleep again, had not certain thoughts, put forth by Isaac Taylor, upon Fanaticism, and read by me

I have heard, in imagination, the clanking of chains, have shed tears over the pages of Usele Tom's Cabin, have argued and declaimed

dissatisfied was I at finding slavery ingrafted into the Covenant with Abraham, which I had been taught to believe was the Covenant upon which the visible Church was founded. I can easily see, therefore, why the abolitionist should cast away the Bible, in which servants are taught to be obedient to their masters, and in which one man is forbidden to judge another's conscience. These, with other considerations, have led me to renounce this spirit with abhorrence, as not from God.

Will dollar by a sa OMIKRON.

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE. The Boston correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, (ex-Reverend Hubbard Winslow,) in a

recent letter, says :

In one way and another, much solid discussion is at this time given to the subject of slavery. And there is nothing more marked than the improved character of much that is now said on the subject Lately the tone of writing and speaking was super-ficial and one-sided, so much so, that if freedom and its institutions were treated in the same way. both would be made out to be bad things. Amon late writings that we have observed is the well di gested article of a late number of the New York Observer, entitled Slavery and the Bible, which we have read with great interest, and observed with pleasure that you have re-printed. We laid the article down with the wish that every American could read it, and at this time. It is eminently a tract for the times, and we think if some person. who has the means, would print tens of thousands of it, in a tract form, he would find persons enough that would be glad to scatter them broadcast, where most needed, and thus immense good would be done by inducing men to apply to the evils that grow out of slavery the divine remedy, the Gospel. If there is any thing that we would have added to that article, it would have been in reference to the influence of the Gospel in first ameliorating slavery, and finally in bringing it peaceably to an end. But this was not essential, as it is always true of the Gospel that it diminishes and banishes evil from the world. Another long article on slavery has just been published in the Boston Post under the caption. Is the North Right! This paper we have not yet read. A let-ter on the same general subject was printed a few days ago in the same paper, and afterwards in a pamphlet form. It was written by Nahum Capen, Esq., of Dorchester, and directed to Rev. Mr. Hall, a Unitarian clergyman of that place, who is the pastor of the author of the letter. The occasion of the letter was an anti-Nebraska, or political prayer of the clergyman at the Dorchester celebra-tion on the 4th of July, and a sermon on politics that he introduced into his pulpit by another preacher of the same faith. The letter is written with much vigor, and its sentiments will be commended by all who believe that clergymen have no moral right to advocate party politics in their ser-

DR. LORD ON SLAVERY.

ons or prayers.

this spirit now working in me, what is its origin, and whither does it tend? I came from the examination convinced that it is no other than the Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College, New FANALICISM, which, for thousands of years, has been raming the earth; which, with the 'scourge, the brand, the banner, and the symbol, has filled the the following propositions:

I. It ought to be seriously considered whether slavery may not be of Divine origin, and, of course, right to principle, notwithstanding any wrong use 'That slavery is an institution of God, ac-

and as they have proved to my own.

I found this spirit entirely unlike true philanthrops, awakening a mere fruitless excitement, and love of agitation. Always after the immediate efcording to natural religion.'
III. 'That slavery is a positive institution of

IV. That the holding of slaves, or the carrying on of a system of slavery, by civil regulations, in accordance with the Divine plan, as understood by satural and revealed religion, is not inconsist-

ed or enjoyed by the providence or word of God.' Those interpretations of the law of love which set it in opposition to slavery, independently of its abuses, are fallacious, wherever their fallacy

nt with any ideas or principles otherwise suggest-

VI. 'That there is no more force in objections against the institution of slavery, independently of its abuses, or reason for confining it within hiding from me, at least in diverting my attention geographical limits, than there would be in objecto domestic, civil or ecclesiastical govern-

ment, because sometimes abused.'
VII. 'That the Nebraska Bill, passed by the any rate, I know that when the slavery question Congress of 1854, was a politic measure, and suit-ed, by extending the area of slavery, to promote

from it the one thing; altogether secondary to that was the salvation of the black man's soul (!) the best interests of our country.'

VIII. 'It is unwise and hazardous for Christian men to denounce or oppose the institution of slave-ry itself, in distinction from its abuses, or to give lame, compared with this, is the preaching the way of salvation by the Atonement, the depravity of the heart, its need of renewal by the Spirit of

encouragement, directly or indirectly, to romantic or excited persons, who would subvert it before the IX. 'Ministers of the Gospel, and all other Christian men, should take the doctrines and practices of the Abolitionists into serious consideration, and use the most effectual means in their

power to withstand them, and to save the nation from their peroicious influence.' X. 'Slavery in this nation has been so wickedly abused by injurious laws and customs, not at all necessary to the institution itself, and by withall necessary to the institution itself, and by withholding from the slaves that which is just and
equal, and properly due to them in their allotted
sphere, that the institution has been dishonored,
and the displeasure of God against the nation itself
has been provoked.

XI. Whether a minister of the Gospel who

has become convinced that slavery is a Divine in-stitution, and who could, without conscientious misgivings, and with gratitude to God for such an opportunity of benefitting his degraded and suffer-ing creatures, become himself a slaveholder, may not still hope for the forgiveness and charity of his brethren, though he differs from them in the honest

profession of his views. Nerthern Discussion. We call the attention of Southern disunionists to the article from the New Haven Register, headed the Disunionists Backing Out. That the State of Massachusetts will back out from her abolition nullification, whenever the issue comes, we have no doubt. But we do not wish these Northern nullifiers and disunionists to back out. We wish to have the gratification of seeing them whipped out. The general government must give some signal instance of its ability to maintain itself. Old Massachusetts, the Cradle of Liberty, is a fit place for this bloody contest as any other, and there is no blood more worthy of being shed to moisten the tree of liberty (!!) than that of abolitionists.—Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.

The notorious Fred Douglass is put at the top of the ticket just nominated by the New York abolition State convention. Placing blacks over the heads of whites is a favorite practice with the negro-worshippers.— Washington Union. I do not wonder, as I remember my secret dissatis-faction that the Bible did not speak out against sirery,—that Christ and his Apostles should be silent upon a question of such interest. Still more

SELECTIONS.

INFIDELITY' OF ABOLITIONISTS. Letter from the Rev. Walter Scott, President of Aire-dule College, Lancaster, Scotland, to Mr. F. W. Chesson, London.

'I am truly sorry and very much surprised to learn from your letter, that there are some excel-lent men, whose sanction and assistance we should lent men, whose sanction and assistance we should very much prize, who charge our proceedings at the late anti-slavery meeting at Manchester with being of an infidel character, on what grounds or for what reasons I am at a loss to determine. I cannot recollect any speech that was made, or measure that was adopted, or even a single sentence that was uttered, which could subject us to that that was uttered, which could subject us to that charge. I do not pretend to be acquainted with the sentiments of all who took a prominent part in the proceedings; but I do not think there was one infidel amongst them. But if there were, I am certain nothing was done to promote in any way the cause of infidelity. Almost all the speakers, as far as I can recollect, took Scripture ground, and represented slavery as being directly opposed to the principles, the spirit and the commands of the Bible, and condemued by the sacred authority of

its Author.
And can those that censure us say that infidelity produced an anti-slavery spirit, or originated anti-slavery plans, or formed anti-slavery societies? Does the blessed work of attempting to rescue the belong to infidelity as regards either its origin or its operation, so that, because we join in it, we should be charged with giving an infidel character. to our proceedings? No, we claim the honor of this work for the Bible, for the mission of Jesus Christ. And suppose infidels do join with us in this work, what then? Are infidels destitute of the feelings of humanity! May not their hearts revolt at the enormous wrongs and atrocities of slaver.! May they not be sincere and contents of slavery! May they not be sincere and carnest in their efforts to banish this great abomination from the earth! And if they were not, even if their motives were selfish, does it necessarily follow that their assistance must not be accepted in this good work? Very probably there might be some infidels who exerted themselves strenuously to procure the abolition of the corn laws; but did this give an inthose who engaged in that good work!—Were my neighbor's house on fire, and if I was endeavoring to quench the flames and save his property, and an infidel under the influence of the common feelings of humanity were to rush forward to assist me, would it give an infidel character to my exertions, if I were to avail myself of his aid! Slavery has done and is doing more harm to the human race than ten thousand conflagrations could do; and I would accept the assistance of any buman being, if I thought he was sincere, and would really facilitate my exertion in endeavoring to destroy this great destroyer, and to vindicate the cause of justice and humanity. I must think that the best thing the friends of the Bible and orthodoxy (to ese a common expression for the sake of brevity) can do is to come forward, and, as far as they have nains opportunity, to take the lead in Anti-Slavery Socharges which are sometimes brought against them, as being indifferent to the suffering of the slave; and also to the impious reasoning of those who endeavor to wreat that book which is the best friend of the poor-is an emanation, in fact, from the be-

nevolence of God-to the support of justice, and cruelty, and systematic oppression.

Oh, it is a lamentable thing that there are, in America especially, infidels, and men whose religious opinions some of us must consider unsound, rho yet are all zeal and energy in pleading the cause of the slave, and endeavoring to gain re for his wrongs, there should be professing Christians, ministers of the Gospel, men glorying in their faith and orthodoxy, who stand aloof, and even plead the cause of the most cruel, heartless, base and impious oppression. It deserves serious consideration whether before the tribunal of Eter nal Justice, it will not be found a greater delin quency, something more offensive to the God of heaven, to refrain to deliver those who are drawn heaven, to reirain to deliver those who are drawn unto death, and are ready to be slain—especially to be found to have been, directly or indirectly, the supporters of slavery as it exists in America— than to have imbibed heterodox or even infidel sentiments. If Britain were invaded by a powerful army, what would be thought of the government if it refused to permit infidels to enlist into the army, and to expose their lives in defence of their country! Or if, actuated by the spirit of patriotism, these infidels should take the lead in attacking the foe, what opinion should we form of those soldiers who should see them hard pressed by the invaders, and yet would not assist them, and would plead as an excuse that their religious sentiments were erroneous!—Slavery has invaded the human race, has raised millions of our fellow-creatures. and holds millions of them under the most crue bondage, and I, for one, think it a duty to receive nto our ranks all who will fight faithfully agains this deadly foe of God and man. I regret that this cry of infidelity has been raised; I hope our breth-ren will reconsider the matter; but I trust, at the same time, that none who have engaged in the sa-cred cause will on that account draw back or relax in their efforts.

heir efforts.

I am, my dear sir, yours truly.
(Signed)

Walter

ANTI-SLAVERY IN HOLLAND. [London correspondence of the Syracuse Wesleyan.]

Mr. Chamerovzow recently addressed two anti-slavery meetings in Holland—one was held under the auspices of 'the Heemstede Auxiliary to the Dutch anti-slavery society, the other under the auspices of 'the Amsterdam young men's anti-slavery society.' The meetings were well attended; and Mr. Chamerovzow pleaded the anti-slavery cause with great ability. The old Dutch Abolition Society.

with great ability. The old Dutch Abolition Society, I am told, is worthless as an advocate for the slave, being in the hands of temporisers, and men of expediency. The American Anti-Slavery Society of Holland is the before named young men's association, which is full of fire, vigor and vitality. This Society instribes upon its banner, Immediate and unconditional Emancipation. Once inspired by the divine glory of this principle, even the phlegmatic Dutchman will hasten to break the chains of the slave, and let the oppressed go free. The following is a list of the slaves contained in the Dutch colonies:—Serioam, 38,545; Curacoa, 5418; Bonaire, 769; Areba, 566; St. Eustatius, 4071; Saba, 649; St. Martin, 1618—forming a total of 48,636, of which 1260 are government slaves. A large number of the slaves are ment alayes. A large number of the slaves are foraviana, and 6000 of them are Roman Catholics. The appendix to the Dutch official gasettes pays a compliment to the spirit of industry which autmates the slave—a sorry return this, for the deprivation of their liberties!

ration of their liberties!

It is really a most lamentable thing to find En-

glishmen paying hasty visits to the United States, and returning home to write books that abound in slanders of the Abolitionists, and in extenuation of the slaveholders. Such persons there are, who are continually propagating their false and one-sided views of the Slavery Question among their fellow-countrymen. Frederika Bremer did not do much harm by her prejudices, because she so evidently wrote from the seventh heaven of her extraordinary imagination. But the influence produced by such writers as William Chambers, the Scottish publisher, and W. E. Baxter, Joseph Hume's successor in the representation of Montrose, is most pernicious. I have just finished reading Mr. Baxter's book, which, after a prelude of affected moderation, describes the Abolitionists as blasphemers, and finds all kinds of excuses for that heavenly mortal, the plous slaveholder! Such an one cannot, of course, treat his slaves unkindly, or hold them from any other motive than a desire to remove their word. It would be sagrilers to represent the property of the describes in false and independent one. The means of success are national. We must restore the principle of the sacredness of the absolute and inherent Rights of Man. We want, then, an organization open to all classes of men, and that excludes none.

We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organization, one that openly proclaims its principles, its propose their word. hold them from any other motive than a desire to promote their good. It would be sacrilege to doubt his Christianity; it would be Pharisaism to doubt his Christianity; it would be Pharisaism to refuse to sit with him even at the table of the redeemers of both bond and free. Mr. Baxter can find many apologies for his sanctimonious protege, but not one word of sympathy—no, not one—has he for the men, and women, who, without violence, without even the spirit of malice or reveuge, are seeking to open the doors of the Prison-House! I was glad that the Anti-Slavery Advecate had a powerful message to deliver to Mr. Baxter. May it do him good, and teach him to know and to understand what he is doing, before he again traduces the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have a least, the characters of good men, who have, at least, the characters of good men, who have a least, the characters of good men, who have a least, the characters of good men, who have a least, the commonwealth of England. This is the organization we want:

It is best to take an existing organization that answers to these conditions, if we can find one such, we must create one. He we cannot find one such, we must create one. He we cannot find one such, we must create one. I let us try existing parties by this test. Shall we take the Knew Nothing party, or the American party, as it more ambitiously names itself! It is a purely sectional organization. In the privileged States, it scouts the principle of the equality of man, and justifies the unbounded claims of the privileged class. In the unprivileged States, it stifles its voice and suppresses your own free speech the characters of good men, who have, at least, fought as good a fight as he has done.

F. W. Chesson.

HUNKER WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts, the straight-out Whigs, en-ouraged by the example of their brethren in Maine, are pursuing a similar policy, with a view oaths, its claudestine councils and its dark constitution of their own nominations, but they contemplate with complaceacy the election of Beach, the candidate the sake of their nativity. I have spoken of them of the Rum Administration party. On the 2d, often enough and freely enough heretofore. I say seven hundred and fifty delegates, chiefly from the now only, that all these equally unfit this so-called seven hundred and fifty delegates. chiefly from the castern part of the State, met in convention at Worcester, and, with great unanimity, nominated a full ticket for State officers, headed by Samuel H. Wallicket for State officers, headed by Samuel H. Wallicket for State officers, headed by Samuel H. Wallicket for Governor. Letters against fusion were read from Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Choate. That of Mr. Choate. That of the state of

and that is, to consign to the walks of private life all that tribe of emusculate politicians who deem submission to slavery necessary to maintain the Union, and opposition to slavery rank section-

George S. Hillard made a speech, in which, aiming to rival the ponderous sarcasm of his great model. Daniel Webster, he styled the Republicans

the 'Rag-baby Party!'
The resolutions, as it appears from the telethe 'Rag-baby Party! graphic synopsis, denounce the Anti-Slavery acts of the last Legislature, shrink from the organization of a Party opposed to Slavery, as threatening the stability of the Union, and declare that, if ever a union of parties become necessary, it must be a union of 'National patriots against the aggresrages of Slavery, and its schemes of aggression, are overlooked by this select band of 'National patriots.'

While the malcontents of Massachusetts are thus While the malcontents of Massachusetts are thus doing what they can to break down the only party which proposes to unite the opponents of Slavery against the men who repealed the Missouri Compromise, waged war against Freedom in Kansas, and are forever plotting the aggrandizement of the Slave Power, and to elect the Administration ticket, their services are duly appreciated by the Richmond (Va.) Esquirer. The editor was doubtless apprized, by some of his 'National' friends in Massachusetts, of what the Whigs intended to do for in an setts, of what the Whigs intended to do, for, in an editorial which appeared before their Convention.

entitled, 'A Gleam of Hope,' he says—
'We are most happy, too, to learn from reliable friends of Massachusetts, that there is some pros-pect of a reform in the political complexion of that infatuated Commonwealth. E. D. Beach, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Governor, is an eminent lawyer, who has adhered, through many years of anging fortune, to the conservative Democratic changing fortune, to the conservative out. At principles he still professes and carries out. At the commencement of his career, he conducted with signal ability, for eight years, a journal, which was the organ of the Democratic party in Western Massachusetts. Subsequently, he was almost alone Massachusetts. Subsequently, he was almost alone in the Massachusetts Senate, in opposing the schemes of coalesced Whigs and Free Soilers and time-serving politicians of his own party, who were ready, from motives of temporary expediency, to yield to the popular clamor on the subject of Abolition. Latterly, he has not shunned the unpopularity of supporting the Kansas-Nebraska principles of territorial sovereignty, and opposing the demagagages and dreamers who have converted the demagogues and dreamers who have converted the Temperance question into a political issue.

He proceeds to say, that the fanaticism of the

ists has awakened disgust : The true citizens of Massachusetts, we are informed, have been aroused to a sense of humiliation by the insane measures of their rulers. They have become aware of the alignation of the sympathy of all other parts of the Union; and the consequence has been, that a National Democratic party has been, that a National Democratic party has been revived, confident of success, and eager to reclaim for Massachusetts a place in the Federial Councils, where her voice, since Wehster died, has been lifted only to excite disgust. We hear that large numbers of voters, formerly Whigs, will note support the Democratic candidate; and on the other dutaneous complexion, united to obtain power: the Knew Nothings, or the debris of them, shattered by the Virginia defeat, who only abstract strength from the principal opposition; the Whigs, whose accorded purpose, in nominating a candidate, is to break down the Fusion or Republican or gamization. In this fingmentary condition of the opponesses of them, in Massachusetts—a State which seemed handed over irrecoverably to fanaticism and folly.'

The true citizens of Massachusetts, we are in Massachusetts a place in the sympathy of parts and devotion that the same time with the zeal and devotion that the same time with the zeal and devotion that patiotism allows and enjoins. I do not know, and presently like the same time with the zeal and devotion that the same time with the zeal and devotion that patiotism allows and enjoins. I do not know, and preschally I do not greatly care, that it shall work out its great ends this year or the next, or in my life-time; because L know that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations and leasting. I have not thus far lived for personal classing. I The true citizens of Massachusetts, we are in-

Man. We want, then, an organization open to all classes of men, and that excludes none.

We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organization, one that openly proclaims its principles, its purposes and its objects—in fear of God and not of man—like that army which Cromwell led, that established the Commonwealth of England. This is

stifies its voice and suppresses your own free speech lest it might be overheard beyond the Potomac. In the privileged States it justifies all the wrongs committed against you. In the unprivileged States it affects to condemn them, but protests they shall not be redressed. I speak not now of its false and prevaricating rituals, its unlawful and unchristian

read from Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Choate. That of Mr. Choate is full of those stilted nothings in which certain Boston rhetoricians love to indulge. He affects ignorance as to the politics of the new party. 'And what are its politics! It has none. Who knows them. Even on the topic of slavery, nobody knows, that I am aware of, what in certain it seeks to do, or how much or how little will content it. Is Mr. Rufus Choate quite sure of his own politics! Did he understand them clearly when, in the Senate of the United States, he quailed before the eye of McDuffie! Did he stand up to them when he slunk, abashed, before the frown and rebuke of Henry Clay! The sum and substance of his politics has always been, submission to a Master. Such a man cannot comprehend the politics of Republicanism, because its elemental idea is, resistance to Masterdom. We can tell him one thing 'in certain' the Republican party seeks to do, and that is, to consign to the walks of private that the training and vigorous party, honorable for energy and noble achievements, and them Into ambushes prepared by their enemics at mother. Let it pass by.

Shall we unite ourselves to the Democratic party! I so, to which section or faction! The land them Into ambushes prepared by their enemics at another. Let it pass by.

Shall we unite ourselves to the Democratic party! I so, to which section or faction! The land them Into ambushes prepared by their enemics at another. Let it pass by.

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Shall we unite ourselves to the Democratic party! I so, to which section or faction! The manufacture is another.

prable for energy and noble achievements, and still more for noble enterprises. In 1852 it was invited and counselled, and moved by panic and fears, to emulate the Democratic party in its practised subserviency to the privileged class, and it yielded in spite of your remonstrances and mine. The privileged class who had debauched it, abandoned it because they knew that it could not vie with its rival in the humiliating service it proferd them, and now there is neither Whig party nor

Whig South of the Potomac.

How is it in the unprivileged States! Out of New York, the lovers of freedom, disgusted with its profanation, forsook it, and marched into any and every other organization. We have maintained it here, and in its purity, until the aiders and abettors of the privileged classes, in retaliation have wounded it on all sides, and it is now manifeatly no longer able to maintain and carry for ward, alone and unaided, the great revolution tha a statesman, though it inaugurated. He is unfit for he may be a patriot, who will cling even to an honored and faithful association, when it is reduced so low in strength and numbers as, to be entirely ineffectual amid the contests of great parties by which republics are saved. Any party when re duced so low must ultimately dwindle and dwa into a mere fraction. Let, then, the Whig party pass. It committed a grievous fault, and grievoushath it answered it. Let it march out of the field, The principles of true Democrats and the prin-

ciples of true Whigs remain throughout all changes of parties and of men, and so far us they are sound, they are necessarily the same. Such true Demo-crats and true Whigs are now ready to unite on those sound principles common to both. Neither of those two classes can or ought to insist on foreing a defective organization, with a stained ban-ner, upon the other. The Republican organization has sagaciously seen this, and magnanimously laid a new, sound and liberal platform, broad enough for both classes to stand upon. Its principles are equal and exact justice; its speech open, decided and frank. Its banner is untorn in former battles and uponlied by past experts. That is the rest and unsullied by past errors. That is the party for us. I do not know that it will always, or even long, preserve its course, its moderation, and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will rescue and save the country. If it, too, shall become unfaithful, as all proceeding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give place to another, truer and better one.

So long as the Republican party shall be firm and faithful to the Constitution, the Union and the rights of man, I shall serve it, with the reservation rights of man, I shall serve it, with the reservation of personal independence which is my birthright, but at the same time with the zeal and devotion that patiotism allows and enjoins. I do not know, and personally I do not greatly care, that it shall work out its great ends this year or the next, or in my life-time; because I know that those ends are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations sure and lasting. I have not thus far lived for personal ends nor temporary fame, and I shall not begin so

THE SLAVE PURCHASE -THE SEPARA-TION -THE RESCUE

We make another extract from THE RAG PICKER, on, Bound and FREE, the new temperance and antislavery work, of thrilling interest, published by Mason Brothers, New York :-

'I don't want but one of 'em, you see, Taskem.
One of 'em I can do very well with,' said Brittan.
'Miss Julie 'd like the other, then, I presume,' replied the slave-trader, significantly. 'I've bought both ov 'em, au' I made no doubt yer'd jump at 'em, soon 's you seen 'em. They 're the two perti-est yaller gais I've come across this five year, an' I can put 'em to yer cheap, 'cause the owner had to sell out. The two 'll cost yer little risin' four thousand dollars, and they 're with that to look at.
One on 'em's got a child six year old, too, an' that
's throw'd in. She 's a lectic high strung, but
Beck [the driver] 'Il manage her, an' the young 'un.'
'And the boy!'

Yes; he 's a rosy-cheeked little feller, bright s a new button, and as white—well, as white as ny buddy. The mother 's on'y quarter-blood, yer

Where are they now!'
In quod. I'll fetch 'em,' said Taskem. And an hour afterward the slave-catcher produced the two women and the child at Brittan's residence.

They were quadroons, and sisters. The owner of them had been what is termed a humane master. That is, he had but a few slaves, and these two he had brought up from infancy. They came originally from Louisiana. The master settled in Misuri, and, as they were remarkably handsome girls, he permitted them to grow up under his own guardianship, for his own reason! When Nora (the eldest) came to be sixteen years old, she gave birth to the boy she now had with her. The child would scarcely be suspected of having a drop of negro blood in his veins, so fair was his skin, and so perfect were his handsomely-formed features. Who the father of the child was did not transpire, who the lather of the child was did not transpire, and nobody seemed to care for this trifling circumstance. Nora knew who his mother was, and that was sufficient for her! The youngest of the girls was about eighteen, and a beautiful creature she was, too. These three—Nora, Katty, and Buff (the boy)—were the last that remained in the finally bapkrunt Missourian's possession. Takem

the boy)—were the last that remained in analy bankrupt Missourian's possession. Taskem bought them together, and brought them to Greenwille to sell to Brittan.

The moment that the old Englishman set his eyes on them, he called Taskem into a side room, and, notwithstanding his years and experience, he

'Taskem, you 're a good judge -a capital judge. How much did you say! '
Forty-three hunder'd dollars.'

· For the three!

· But. I-a-that is-that is-the boy. That brat I don't want, you see, no how. His mother's a beauty. I want her. I s'pose it 's his mother! 'Yes-yes.'
'Well, I want her, but the brat must go away.

I 'll pay you-I 'll give you your price-forty-three hundred - but you 'll take the boy away, won't you! And sell him-sell him, Taskem, and account to me some other time. That 's it. But he white-a damn sight, you see! It won't do. And besides, I don't want no incumbrances with her, Edzackly. I onderstand, old boy. I sec-I

Well, then, you 'll take him off with you ! ' · And I 'm to give you forty-three hundred dol-

Yes.'

"And you sell the boy, and-

'Yes, edzackly-'s all right. I see.'
'Yes, well. I have n't the money just now. I

've got to raise a five thousand mortgage on the place to get through the season with till the crops come in again, and I'll make it eight thousand, you see, so 's you can have the 'ready ' is a few weeks. Give me n bill o' sale of 'em at forty-three hun-

Give me a bill o' sale of 'em at forty-three hundred, you know, and they 're mine.'

All right,' said Taskem; 'yere it is, an' yer can give me yer note on demand, yer see, an' that 'll fix it all correct 'tween us.'

This being concluded, the papers were duly passed, and the two men returned to the room where the women and the boy had been left—Taskem to give them what he was pleased in his facetiousness. give them what he was pleased in his facetiousness to term 'a friendly lectur' at partin',' and Brittan to take possession of his handsome 'property.'

'Now, gals,' said the amiable Mr. Ralph Taskem,

of Tennessee, 'I've brought yer to yer new home here, in Kaintucky, and this is yer new marster, Mr. Britan, who treats all his niggers fust rate, allers, of they b'haves well, and does n't give him no sarce, nor put on no airs. He's a mild man, an' a good un, when he has n't no reason to be otherways: an' I've told him all about yer, an' what yer ken both do. Yer'll be kep' in the house, yere, he says, and he won't put no hard labor onto nyther ov yer, ef yere quiet, an' don't give him no trouble. Ef yer do, he an' Beck 'll see 'at yer come to yer milk agin, straitways, do yer mind er know Beck, Nora, don't yer !

n yer, like a book. So, steady now ! an' there 'll be no trouble.'
With this friendly advice, which seemed to have

with this friendly advice, which seemed to have had about as much weight with the two girls as if it had been addressed to the old oaken chimney-piece, Mr. Ralph Taskem bowed himself out—as the side door opened, and Miss Julie entered the apartment, without knowing who was there.

The two quadroons were very prettily attired, for their last owner had indulged them in their passion for dress to a certain extent. So neather

passion for dress to a certain extent. So neatly were their habits arranged, that, as they stood with their bonnets in their hands, Julie mistook them for some of her guardian's lady-friends; and blushing as she advanced, she said—

· Your pardon, ladies-I was not aware

Your pardon, ladies—I was not aware—
'Ladies!' said Brittan, quickly dispelling this
illusion. 'These are—these are Nora and Katty
—I've just got 'em, Julie.'
'Oh! what a darling boy, too!' continued
Julie, running toward the pretty curly-headed son
of Nora, and stooping to kiss him, all unsuspectingly, 'Why, what's your name!'
'Buff,' said the boy, quickly.

'Whose boy are you!'

Whose boy are you!'
He's mine, miss,' replied Nora, pleasantly.
Yours! You bis mother!' 'Yes, miss.'
Julie was astounded! Brittan came to her aid at once. 'Yes,' said he

they 're all mine—yours—ours, that is. I bought one for you, and the other to—to wait upon me, me, you see, Julis—in the house, here.'

Bought them! And this child, too! Why, he is n't—they are not slaves, are they!

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Oh, you. They can wash, and cook, and do muslins, and—and, a great many things 'bout house. And we want them here very much—ch, Jalie !

His ward could make no reply. She saw who she did not want to see -what she blushed to think of! She saw, at a glance, that these two beautiful but unfortunate girls had been purchased by her guardian, undoubtedly, for a vile and wicked purpose, because she knew that no more house ser vants were wanted or needed!

And Brittan was over sixty years old, too!

Beck, the overseer, was in the stable when they came, but he did not see Taskem, and was not apprised of their arrival.

As Nora and Katty were following Julie around

the house, examining the premises, and listening to their new young mistress' advice, Buff strolled out at the back door, and ventured into the stable. He was nicely dressed up, too, and Beck seein him, mistook him for a son of some gentleman who might be on a temporary visit to Brittan, perhaps ... Hollo, my fine fellow! he said, approaching

the youngster. 'How do!'
'Pooty well,' said the boy.

And where do you come from—ch!'
I don'no,' said the boy.
Don't know! What's your name!

'And who is mother?'
'Who! W'y, Nora. There she is!' shouted the little fellow, merrily, and running toward his

who! Wy, Nora. There she sa! shouted the little fellow, merrily, and running toward his mother, who, with Katty and their mistress, walked to the lawn, and sat down under the shade of the hig old oaks at the side of the house.

Beck eyed the new-comers for some time, but he could not make out who or what they were. So he went into the kitchen, where old Aunt Flurry (the cook) was busy, and asked-

'Who are them on the green, yonder?'
'I don'no, sah,' said the cook. 'I seed 'em wid
misses, jiss now—don'no who dey is. Yaller gals,

Yaller girls! W'en d' they come! '
'Don'no-reck'n in forenoon.'
Beck could ascertain nothing from the dull old black cook, and so he raturned to his business, eyeing the two strangers impudently as he passed along to the stable again.

Taskem returned to Brittan's, after two hours

absence, and they sat down over a bottle of sherry to discuss the matter of his new purchase.

to discuss the matter of the body of the widyou like 'en'!

'Heautiful! They 're nice girls. It 's all right.
Taskem,' continued Brittan, rubbing his hands—
'all fixed. Jolie takes Katty, and Nora serves me -attend me, you see.'

'Yes; I see.'
'Just as I wanted it. They 're outside, now—
on the green. Beautiful! I 've been lookin' at
'em through the blind, here. Devilish nice, that
Nora! Plump as a duck. Now, about the boy! I won't have the brat left here, any way. Take him off with you, when you leave. Sell him for whatever you can get—but carry him away, you un-derstand. I don't want him left where she can find him, either.'

him, either.

'Yery well,' said Taskem. 'I'll manage him.
Leave it be. I'll fix him. Beck 'll help.'

And after they had drank up their wine, Taskem
went out to confer with his old friend, the overseer-Lewy Beck.

'Don't know 'em !' said Taskem to his old chun Beck, as the latter expressed surprise that the two women were Nora and Katty, whom he had seen a thousand times before, in Missouri, ' did n't know

'm! Well, that is a good 'un.'

'Well, Railf, I haint seen the gals fer five year'n more, yer know. An' that mighty fine riggin' they'd on tak me down, yer see. I didn't go very close to 'em, an' the boy I didn't 'member, o' course he's grown up and the 'em. ber, o' course; he's grown up sense. I sware, e' I did n't take that brat to be one of old Brittan's friends' young ones, I'm a liar! W'en he come inter the stable, yere, I begun to coax and play with him, 'sposin' he belonged to some visitor an' he's so white and fair, it's hard tellin'. arn' an' he's so white and fair, it's hard tellin'. arn it' An' arter all, he's nuthin' but a damn little

nigger! '... ' roared Taskem, who could laugh or casionally, at what he deemed such a joke: 'ha ha. Beck. I'd like to 'a seen yer hugg'n and kiss'

cried Beck, throwing from his filthy mouth a large quid of tobacco, as if his stomach were turned at the bare recollection that he had placed his rough beard in contact with Buff's fair cheek! Well, ef he stops yere, continued the brute overseer, 'an' I can get a shy at 'im, I 'll pay him off; dam'd ef I don't, though!' 'Pay him! fer w'ot!' said Taskem, grinning

Fer-fer-his 'nfernal saace! He did n't tell me he wus a nasty dam pic'ninny.'

'No!' queried the overseer.
'No. Brittan swears he won't hev 'im about no way. He wants Nora. The old man 's smash ed with her, sart'n; jest as I s'posed he'd be, yer see. That's wot I got her fer. She's to be a house-sarvant, ha! ha! Yer know w'ot purty yaller sarvant, ha! ha! Yer know w'ot purty yaller house-sarvants is, eh!' said Taskem, sticking his

tongue into his cheek, significantly.

*But how's the boy goin' away!'

'I'm to fix that fer 'em.'

Won't she tear like a devil, though ! " 'Nobody keeres fer that, yer know. Ef she goes to gittin' on her high hoss, I tell Britt'n to turn her out to yer keer: an' ef yer can't fix her flint for 'er, it 'ad be a pitty, eh! The boy'll go, sure. I ken git three hunde'rd for 'im, any day, in Memphis; and that 'll a'most clear gain, yer see.'

Lewis, or Leavy Beck, as the overseer was familiarly called, had been bred to his business; he was a coarse, rough-mannered, selfish, brutal being. g experience in his wicked calling had rendered him entirely callous to all signs of human feelings in his own person. With scourge in hand, from sunrise to dark, he sought no occupation or amusement more to his taste than that of driving the miserable creatures that fell under his charge to the very last tension of their strength, in the fields where they toiled; and his requirements were fields where they toiled; and his requirements were harsh, peremptory, unreasonable and cruel, be-cause he liked to tyrannize over his hands, and preferred the use of the whip, when he could get along much better even without it. His inhuman-ity was proverbial, and for this reason, chiefly, he was esteemed by Brittan, who quickly sympathized with him, and gave him unlimited power over his

Beck knows his business,' the Englishma would say. 'He knows what niggers need. He'll get the work out of 'em. Beck's a trump.' And so the overseer never heard of appeal to the real master of the place, when he sourged and flayed the hands, with or without a cause.

Tuskem had been watching all the next day for the opportunity to get Nora's boy away; but the mother either suspected him, or was more than usually watchful, while the slave-trader was in sight, and it had come to be nearly evening before he made any open attempt at removing Buff. It was getting late, and he had eight miles to go be-fore he could obtain a public conveyance to the southward-it being his intention to proceed, a once, to Hopkinsville, and down to Cumberland river; whence he could get away with the child

without further trouble.

He had taken leave of Brittan, and the sun had just set, as Taskem came to the side entrance of the

ouse, and said : ' Hello, Buff, w'ot yer doin! '

The little fellow started to his feet, and wenl into the kitchen as the trader approached, for Nora had taught him, in secret, to look upon Taskem as a wicked ghoul, from which he should fle

whenever he saw him coming!
'Come, Buff, come,' he continued, coaxingly, as if he were calling a deg; but the boy-looked in his

Then I 'll have ter fetch yer.' replied the brute jumping into the doorway, ferociously, and griping

e boy in his arms.

With one hand he seized Buff rudely, and a the boy screamed 'mam-' the other paim of the slave-catcher was clapped upon the youngster' mouth, to prevent him from uttering the final syl lable, when he would have called for 'mamma! Jamping out of the doors with him as quickly and as stealthily as he came in, he hastened to the rea of the dwelling, where stood a rough open wagon with a stout horse before it, in readiness for

'Quick, Beck, quick, now!' said Taskem to his companion in sin, who held the horse, and then

awaited to assist his friend away, 'quick, for be's as strong as a young boll.'

And Buff was tumbled heels over head into the hottom of the wagon, after having been nearly strangled, as he came from the house, in Taskem's hands.

'Oh! mammy, mammy — Nora — mammy!' shouted Buff; 'Buckra-man er got 'im'? Backraman er got 'im, mammy!' and away went the wagon at a jump.

'W'ot's that!' yelled Nora, springing madly out of the parlor, whither she had been summoned by Brittan, a moment previously, in order to give Taskem the opportunity he had been unsuccessfully seeking, for six long hours. 'W'ot's that noise! Buff—Buffy!' she shrieked, as she darted away; 'whar is he,' and followed by Katty, who chanced in her way as she rushed out, the middened mother flew to the rear of the house, in season to behold the villain Taskem turning his horse into a by-way, a few yards behind the dwelling. With infuriated vigor she dashed after him, at top speed, as she continued to scream:

'My boy!' my chile! Baff! my chile—my chile!

The road-way was ragged and muddy, and the horse soon found, notwithstanding the goading and lashing that Taskem administered to him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his loud was rather too stubbern for him, that his care.

horse soon found, notwithstanding the goading and Nora—and he shrunk away from her.

Isshing that Taskem administered to him, that his load was rather too stubborn for him to gallop with the rest upon her whitening face. load was rather too stubborn for him to gallop along with freely, and he began to show signs of faltering and obstinacy. Taskem lashed him, and swore terribly, while Buff had heard Nora's voice, and was struggling with all his might and main to leap from the wagon. What with attempting to guide the now unruly beast, and to keep him going, and at the same time striving with feet and hands to hold Buff down, Taskem quickly ascertained that he had obtained something more than he had originally 'bargained for.' when suddenly his horse balked, and came to a dead stand-still in his tracks!

Nora and Katty, with their long black crimpled hair streaming wildly in the wind, were close behind him (for they had gained upon his tracks from pulse had ceased to beat. The bleeding had also

rapidly toward the vehicle. Nappo was just re-turning from the corn-fields, and seeing the involuntary race, which he did not at first compre-hend, was quickly in the wake of the two girls, who flew over the ground like two frightened roes.

Wot is it! shouted Nappo. Taskem! said Katty.

'De boy!' yalled Nora.
And this was enough. Nappo was on the spot s soon as the others, though Taskem did not him, for he was on fire with his rage and disappointment at this unexpected pursuit, and his sud den and unlucky dilemma.

The screams of the boy were heart-rending, amid

his alarm and the rough handling he experienced. But Taskem had undertaken to remove him, and he did not intend he should escape his clutches. At a single bound, as she came up, Nora sprang nimbly into the wagon, and wildly seized upon her

. Give way, dam ver! Out with ver! I'll kill yer, yer yaller wench-I'll murder yer, ef yer don't!' yelled Taskem in his wrath, as Katty mounted on the opposite side and clinched his arm 'Gib her de boy, den!' said Katty.
'Gi' me der child!' shouted Nora, again scizing

Buff and springing, with him to the ground before the villain could recover himself.

But Taskem was not to be vanquished thus easi-

by; and, flinging the reins upon the saddle of his contrary beast, he sprang to the side of the road, and darted in pursuit of Nora, who was now flying back toward the house with all her energies—Katty following close behind her to cover her retreat, if necessary.
As he came up, Katty turned on the wretch, and struck him fiercely on the cheek, which staggered him, though it did fall from a woman's hand? But

this opposition was only temporary, for, with a single blow in return, he felled poor Katty to the earth with such violence as to knock the breath from her body, as he rushed past her upon Nora's staggering tracks!
Taskem could scarcely see Nora and the boy, it had got to be so dark; but still he dashed after them, and still the almost exhausted mother and her child fled on before the wretch they so heartily despised. But Taskem suddenly felt a terrific crash

upon the side of his head, and then another, when he fell heavily forward into the path, and the race was up for this heat! Nora flew on wildly-madly-with almost super human endurance, for she had run at the top of her strength a distance of nearly two miles since

Julie was passing at the moment, and, greatly hearing a sermon on the subject in the afternoon, by alarmed at this sudden exhibition, she sprang

nostrils, and she was taken into an inner room, examples. Twenty years ago this day, in this very where all the medical aid the house afforded was city, incited by the pulpit and the religious press as brought into requisition, for it was evident from well as by other influences, a mob of five thousand or the hemorrhage that she had sustained an slarming more of eminently respectable citizens of Boston viointernal injury, from some cause as yet onexplain-

and informed her that Taskem was in the net of of the slaves of this country. And the clergy, the carrying off her child, whom she had rescued from press, the city authorities, and the wealth and influence his grasp and fled with, subsequently. And direct ly afterward, Toney entered to confirm the story, as he had quietly received it from Nappo's lips. When Taskem fell so suddenly in the road, as When Taskem lell so suddenly happo was near he was pursuing Nora and the boy, Nappo was near him as it turned out in the end. But of this, nothing was known by the slave-catcher personally.

'What's happened to her?' exclaimed old Brittan, coming into the room hastily, and seeing Nora covered with blood, while the servants and Julie and the cook were bustling about as if the prostrate slave were somebody of real consequence.

'What the devil's the matter with her! Can't she speak!—eh, Nora! What's all this about, 'shouted Brittan, approaching her. For once in his life the old man appeared to be alarmed!

'She's burst a blood-yessel, evidently,' said

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. M.

Did he do it! Did Taskem do it! How!

she pursued him and quarreled with him. He imposture. A great increase of this feeling followed the abused her and she fled back with her boy, and fell noble enterprise of Prudence Crandall in Connecticut exhausted at your threshold. That's all that we and this increased when Garrison went to England i

and you'll one day believe this, sir! !

They gathered around the form of Nora—Julie, and Katty, and Toney, and the boy, and the old cheeks and deadening eye told too plainly that the quadroon was passing away from the scene of all

now she was dying.

He was touched! Anthony Brittan was doubly affected by this prospective accident. He was losing Nora, and two thousand dollars besides. But he had n't paid for her yet. This was some con

'If Taskem's such an infernal fool.' he con tinued, as to run down a piece of property in this Mr. Homer, of the Commercial Gazette) calling upo way—run her to death, and murder her, for the all friends of the Union to anake Thompson out, an sake of getting away her brat—he must face the damage. I won't pay him one dollar for her, if she dies—not one cent!'

And he might have added, if she lives, either, property, to his name, at that moment!
'Nora, Nora!' said poor Katty, sinking at he

But the dying woman could not speak. The alightest possible exertion caused her to spit blood from her mouth, fearfully; and only in one position could she lie at all, to rest with any show of Garrison's address could not be made, and at the reques-

awaited to assist his friend away, 'quick, for he's 'I reck'n she wants to say su'thin', 'suggested the old cook, who stood at her head.

Nora and Katty, with their long black crimpled hair streaming wildly in the wind, were close behind him (for they had gained upon his tracks from the outset.) and as his horse halted, they came on stopped. There was no more struggling—no choking—no spasmodic frights and startings. All was still, and calm, and peaceful, and the spirit of the slave had been borne away to the sphere 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 26, 1855.

THE BOSTON MOB OF PIVE THOUSAND GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY AND STANDING! OCT. 21, 1835.

Agreeably to notice in our last number, the twentiet universary of the memorable day [Oct. 21, 1885] or which a mob of ' five thousand gentlemen of property and standing broke up a meeting of the Boston Fe male A. S. Society-destroyed the Anti-Slavery signsought to tan and feather George Thompson, and cor mitted other well-known outrages - was commemorate in a very appropriate manner, on Sunday afternoon, at 46 Washington Street,-the identical place where the riotous demoustration was made. A complete phono graphic report of the proceedings was taken, which shall lay before our readers next week. In the mean time, they will be gratified to read the following sketch of what was said and done on the occasion, made for the private perusal of a distant friend, but which we are permitted to print in THE LIBERATOR.

Yesterday, Sunday the 21st of October, Thronon ARKER preached on . The well-proportioned culture of the religious faculties.' He showed admirably the evils which flow from the idea that religion consists only, or mainly, in that devoutness which delights in prayers, singing, meetings and sucraments, and how, on the other hand a true reverence for God and an abiding practical sense of our responsibility to bim, are the crown and glory of a harmonious development of the other constituent parts of a manly character. Towards the end of the first part occurred in substance this passage :-

'An unenlightened and disproportionately cultivated religious zeal easily slides into persecution, and some porch at lust, and with an appalling shriek of times practises it with alacrity, as a religious duty, misery, fright and exhaustion, dashed her child in before her as she cried— Save him! save him! and fell helpless upon the great hall-floor of Brit- what they should do with an inflexible Quaker woman, and adjourned without being able to decide; but on ward to Nora's assistance, loudly calling for help on Boston common. Three hundred years ago this week, at the same moment.

Upon turning Nora and raising her up, blood by bloody Mary. But we need not go back so far for was found to be gushing fearfully from her lips and lently broke in upon and dispersed a meeting of wo Julie was in great distress until Katty arrived men, assembled to pray and consult for the deliverance of the city, said amen.'

Although the day was stormy, the meeting which had been called to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the dispersion of the Boston Female A. S. Society b a mob of gentlemen of property and standing, was a large as the small hall, 46 Washington street, would contain, namely, about 400 people. The building has been altered since that time, and the door which the 'gentlemen of property and standing' stove in no longer exists, but the hall occupies the same spot of the new building erected thereon with that which the Anti-Slavery Society rented and the ladies occupied at tha time. Two of those ladies, Mrs. Southwick and Henrietta Sargent, at the urgent request of the gentleme

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. May read so Toney, who was present. 'This comes of that wretch Taskem's manugement, you see, sir. I warned you against that man years ago, Mr. Brit-Garrison then gave a historical sketch of the even to be celebrated, and the causes, immediate and remote which led to it. He said that the doctrine of immed said Brittan, confusedly. 'He did n't beat her ate emancipation had long before stirred up, the South this way, ch! What was he doing! How'd it to rage and fury, but the North was not thus arouse happen ! . He attempted to steal her child from her, and until the abolitionists began to expose the Colonization know of it. He's a heartless, miscrable villain, 1833 to confer with Clarkson and Wilberforce, and reached its height when George Thompson afterwards came here, and lectured against slavery, and its half a dozen servants, for her paling handmaid the Colonization Society. Then mobs became common wherever the abolitionists appeared. Then the mails were plundered in Charleston, and the anti-sld her earthly troubles.

Britan left the apartment. He could not stand Brittan left the apartment. He could not stand by and see any body die! He was a coward! It reminded him too pointedly of his own latter end. He went into his middle room, and then into the library, beyond, and then into the front parlor, beyond that, and closed the door. Nora was dying!

'She was a beautiful woman,' he said to himself, 'and cost me over two thousand deliars. Two thousand! Cheap enough at that, if—if—,' But pressed over by Theodore Lyman, Jr., now she was dying. and addressed by Peleg Sprague, Richard Fletcher, and Harrison Gray Otis, at which Thos. B. Curtis read the resolutions. This was just before the advertised meet ing of the Female A. S. Society. A (false) impression had arisen that George Thompson was to address th ladies' meeting, and a placard was printed (written by Mr. Homer, of the Commercial Gazette) calling upo tar and feather him.' This was posted in all conspicu ous places pear State street, Garrison had been re quested to address the meeting, (Thompson was not in quested to address the meeting, (Inompson was not in the city,) and he went to the place very early, but not before the mob began to assemble, and he was recog-nized and threatened on his way. Only those of the ladies who went long before the hour appointed, could gain admission to the hall. About thirty were present.

by a partition from the hall. The lower pannels tainly no discredit to be compared. And why did they of the office door were after awhile broken in, but C. turn the world upside down? Because then, as now, of the office door were after awhile broken in, but to the passage, locked the door outside, put the key in his the passage, locked the door outside, put the key in his suppose, not only settled Mr. May's account with his suppose, not only settled Mr. May with his suppose, not only settled Mr. Ma

time and place, where they finished their business. In ready to do a similar work, as far as they are permitted. the mean time, the mob made insulting comments upon them as they departed, and then tore down and destroyed the sign of the Anti-Slavery Office, and threw the Bibles and hymn-books which they found in the hall out of the windows, as incendiary documents.

Immediately after, Francis Jackson wrote a letter to the President of the Society, inviting her to use his quests, both of territory and men. Within the past

the and the shortly after met there, and marriet martineau met with them, and declared her entire sympathy with their movement, which she has ever since
steadfastly befriended. She had just before been travcomplication existed. Not a word had been said elling through the country, South as well as North, and against the Sabbath, the Church, the Bible, or the everywhere honorably received; but from that time Union. Garrison was a rigid Baptist and Sabbatarian she lost caste with the literary and fashionable world of and a loyal citizen. So the opposers of anti-slaver the United States, and was treated with gross insult chose oppression and renounced freedom for their own and malignity by the press, even the Respectable Daily sakes, without the intermixture of other considerations making coarse and vulgar comments upon her.

I forgot to say in its place, that Francis Jackson was

chosen President of this commemoration meeting (on are we to do! We have a fact to deal with, - the absorbance Garrison's motion) as the fittest person to occupy the post of honor, after having voluntarily filled the post deal with it? My own mind is made up on this mat-

The next speaker was WENDELL PHILLIPS. He said-At this hour, twenty years ago, I was outside, down in the street, and among the rioters, though not of them. I thank God that I am inside now.

Up to that time, I had paid no particular attention to Anti-Slavery, and I knew nothing of the meeting, until, accidentally going that way, I found the mob. I chanced to be a member of a military company, and I said to a friend at my side, Why doesn't the Mayor call out the regiment? I didn't know then that its members were already in the street, forming part of the mob. The Mayor, Mr. Lyman, had doubly violated his duty, and without being ignorant, as some were, of very materially from the time we are met to commen what his duty was. He not only failed to give the orate. He sees a great and cheering improvement and shortly before been chairman of the Fancuil Hall ton of '55 so different from the Boston of '35? meeting, which was designed to gag the abolitionists. He threw his influence against them in public, and went give up the point, and hold, or at least publicly adver- the work which they originally undertook? This is the right of free speech, and crose to meet, or cease to not awake and in earnest to prevent it. the usual and needful notice of their meetings.

It is true, as has been said, that the press, religiou d political, was almost universally with the mob, and ought that a proper regard to public sentiment re- long is the future contest to be? en and children, the aged and the weak, really held the mob, and its preceding and following events. such meetings, the stronger, of both sexes, were giving their testimony in open daylight, not only at meetings, but at the stake, the cross, and the combat with wild

and Unitarian clergymen refused to read the notice for we held three meetings in the spacious Town Hall, i Henry Ware, Jr., chancing to preach in Dr. Chanwas poured upon him for it in the morning papers. 'the brotherhood' did not approve.
In short, we owe it to one man, FRANCIS JACKSON,

Slavery Society, through a series of years, before and ly in their generous embrace. There are few places stablished the principle that a slave brought by his master into a free State becomes free.

Some things have changed for the better since twenty years ago. But let us not triumph prematurely. The who think that the friends of freedom have become Chief Justice Shaw.

And now, looking back for twenty years, what are not apprehension, from the right. We should learn that virtue. Fearless toleration is the lesson of this day; entire freedom of every man's lips, whatever his belief, cause, as they had been favorable to the wicked color I have to thank the anti-slavery women for the lesson

THEODORE PARKER spoke next.

In 1835; I was in the Theological Seminary, absorbed in questions of abstract truth, and laying a foundation for the work which I have since been trying to do. I was little interested in the Abolitionists, and had little knowledge of the work they were doing, and have no right to speak here, save by the indulgence of my elders in the caure. But I well remember that, chancing to come into Boston on the evening after the mob, and to spend it in company with four eminent respectabilities, they with one voice condemned the Abolitionists, and approved of the treatment they had received.

I remember, too, that when that excellent man, Sax-I remember, too, that when that excellent man, San- Such was our introduction, as strangers, to the in

of the ladies he withdrew to the A. S. Office, separated Peter, and James, and John, -men to whom it is cer

with the enemy.

Miss Mary Parker, president of the Society, preserved an undanned composure through the whole of the trying scene. The prayer with which she opened the meeting was spoken of as most impressive, and in the course of it she thanked God that 'while there were many to molest, there were none that could make afraid.' When the Mayor, unceremonlously entering, told the ladies that they must disperse, and that no protection could be afforded them by the city, she asked why their rights were not defended by the authorities against unlawful violence. And when the Mayor confessed that he was unable to protect them, and earnestly begged that they would withdraw, and without delay, as the uproar was increasing, she said, 'I will take the sense of the meeting,' and quietly put the vote of adjournment, which was made, not size die, but to a definite time and place, where they finished their business. In

house in Hollis street for the meetings, whenever they year, it has vanquished and corrupted a man who for lacked a more convenient place, and adding- Perhaps merly for years maintained a noble stand against it; the mob may tear down my house, as they have threat- man who I never could have believed would thus dis ened to do other places; but while it stands, you shall grace himself. (He evidently referred to Mr. Pierpont's be welcome to it, and protected in it as far as my ability mutilation of his own book, to procure a Southern circulation of his own book, to procure a Southern circulation of his own book, to procure a southern circulation of his own book, the southern circulation of his own book and culation for it.)

Many false pretences are now made for not joining the pretences are not pretenced the pretences are not pretenced the pretences are not pretenced the pretence are not pretenced the pretenced the pretenced the pretence are not pretenced the pretenced th

and they really do so still.

Chairman, the practical question now arises, Wha lute supremacy of the Slave Power. How are we ter. We must make no compromise ; we must yield no single inch of ground. Death or victory must be our

I go for revolution. I want to see the people of Boston treat the Slave Commissioners as their father did the Stamp Commissioners.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., then said he earnestly hoped tha the assembly might not fail to hear a word from a goo friend and faithful fellow-laborer then present, wh was soon to leave the country for the winter. He re ferred to Thomas WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Mr. Higginson said-

Mr. Garrison has told us that the present time differ otection which his official station required, but he But are things really so much changed? Is the Bos-

After laboring twenty years, the Abolitionists ha conquered the right of free speech. What more h round among them in private, begging that they would been done? But can this be called success? Is this tise, no more meetings for the present. They yielded merely a trifle compared to what is yet to be done. The to his urgent entreaties so far as to hold no more meet- slaves are not only not yet free, but, as surely as th ngs at that time than the discharge of their proper earth rolls on its axis, another slave can and will b functions required, but they firmly refused to give up sent back to his bondage from Boston. The people are

Massachusetts still belongs to the Union-a nati governed by slavery. The dead and the living are still bound together, and the living is content to be so against the abolitionists. The Christian Register bound. If this is the result of twenty years' labor, how

The above speeches were interspersed with the singmeet, and reminded them that the early Christians held ing of anti-slavery songs, and at the close of the meettheir meetings in cellars and caves during the fury of ing, a collection was taken, and a committee chosen to recution. It forgot to mention, that while the we- print its proceedings in a pamphlet, with a history of

MERTINGS IN TERME N. H.

Assisted by our esteemed friend, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. and Unitarian elergymen refused to read the notice for this meeting of the Female A. S. Society. Only Rev. Keene, on Saturday and Sunday, October 13th and this meeting of the Female A. S. Society. Only Rev. 14th. It was our first visit to fhat place. Of the beauning's pulpit, read the notice, and a storm of reprosch ty of its location, and the grandeur of its natural surroundings, we had often heard; and, consequently, our Hubbard Winslow distinctly stated in a sermon, that men had no right publicly to discuss a subject which were fully realized. It is indeed a charming village, with a population of some three or four thousand, and has a remarkably neat, comfortable, and well-to-do apthat freedom of speech was preserved at that time in the city of Boston. And we owe much more to the unwearied and persevering labors of the Female Antiafter this. They had shortly before obtained from the Supreme Court that judgment in the Med case which pecially as it has, reputedly, more than an equal share of the literary taste and culture to be found in the Granite State.

Our anti-slavery anticipations were not unduly as

guine. We knew of but one person in the place, an pirit of the city of Boston is the same to-day as it of him only as one of our subscribers, who was disposed was then. The Daily Advertiser is the same. Those to give us a welcome. We were aware, moreover, the the strongest religious prejudices against us prevailed bolder since that time, should remember that Mrs. generally; that 'Garrisonianism' was regarded as the Southwick resuked a slaveholder in the presence of synonym for 'infidelity,' in an evil senec; that what little free-soilism existed was shy of coming in contact with anything or anybody savoring of ' ultraism;' that to learn from the past? I think it is, that we should very few lectures had ever been delivered in the place neither obstruct nor fear the very utmost freedom of by the agents of old organized abolitionism,' and, conspeech, even upon subjects the furthest, in our present sequently, that it was most imperfectly apprehended that the personal influence and public ministration the whole of truth can never do harm to the whole of the Rev. Dr. Barstow, (evangelical,) in particular, have for a score of years been as hostile to the anti-slaver For myself, though I had thoroughly learned what zition orusade; and that the Keene press had helped to history has told us of the Adamses and Otises of 1775, swell the tide of opposition against us, and all co-ope ating with us—the following malignant attack, for ex they taught me, of who were the Adamses and Otises ample, appearing in the 'Cheshire Republican,' a few

THE J. MAT. had, rather to his surprise, obtained per- habitants of Keene. It is enough to say that the au mission of a clergyman to preach an anti-slavery ser- ther of this scurrilous paragraph is the pensioned spar mon in his pulpit, he ventured upon the further request, let and profligate parasite of the present national as mon in his pulpit, he ventured upon the further request, set and profligate parasite of the precent institution. When one so morally debased finds it a and was again surprised to hear, 'Yes, and I'll read popular stroke of policy to affect to be deeply concernthe Scripter for you, too.' The consent was fully explained when the clergyman made a most ferocious fully demonstrates how cowardly and compromising by prayer against the Abolitionists, and read a number of the religion of the day. Surely, the acme of effrontery passages of Scripture of what he considered correspond- is attained when the abettor of slave-stealing and slave ing import. But, as Nemesis never sleeps, he was left hunting, on a gigantic scale, assumes to be the champion to himself so far as to end with the passage, 'Those who have turned the world upside down have come hither also.' After administering this settler, as he deemed it, he vacated the desk for Mr. May, who be- liberty from the grasp of a bloody despotism. It is gan in this wise : Brethren, your minister has told satire upon all that is sacred, precious, glorious. That you that the men who have turned the world upside down have come hither also. So we have. But who to scorn, and make him ashamed to show his face in the light of day, indicates a sad lack of moral discernmently turned the world upside down? They were ment and humane feeling on its part. This poor dem-

agogue showed himself to be as destitute of sense as he agogue showed manare is of the same number of his dirty sheet what he calls a 'sound creed,' and desire every body to read—what he says ' the Democratic party believes," (!)—three articles of which are, first, Equi and exact justice to ALL MER, second, Respect and protection for THE RIGHTS OF ALL; third, Precion of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of information'—these three constituting, in fact, the sea information'—these three constituting, in test, the sea and emberance of our 'infidel' and 'treasonable' ale. tionism! For if these were carried out, not a slave work be held in the land, and the song of jubilee would be sung by all the inhabitants thereof. In another of umn of the same paper, this patent demorrat exultingly quotes from the Savannah Georgian the following paragraph:- Again it is our privilege to send forth the bird of victory with glorious tidings from a well-forgit battle-field! Again the democracy of Georgia (!!) n. lutes the morn with a song of triumph! Let the wella ring with three hearty cheers for the democracy of Georgia. (!!) What incoherence of speech! what brazen audacity! The democracy of whips and chains, of thumb-screws and branding-irons, of siave page and roul-buyers, of bloodbounds and slave-driver The democracy of prestitution and concubinage, of the forced degradation and mental darkness, of unrequited toil and brutal tyranny! Three cheers for it is Am Hampshire wherever the American fing water! of course, this 'Cheshire Republican' is delighted with the doings of the recent State Whig Convention at Works. ter, (except that it did not nominate Beath instead of Walley,) and says, . It was marked by a degree of har. mony and enthusiasm which should put to thane the actors in the rowdy fusion convention of the wet previous,' and declares (very truthfully too) that 'its platform is purely democratic'-i. e. in the pro-slare. ry sense of that term, and that it will . very much en-Notwithstanding the effort of the Republican to de-

ter the citizens of Keene from listening to our appeals, (for such was its real design,) each of the meetings bell was highly encouraging as to the numbers and chargeter of those in attendance. A more attentive or appear ently candid hearing could not be desired by any speakers. On our part, the most direct accusations and the strongest utterances were made, in relation to the gulty complicity of the American church with tlarenthe general subserviency of the pulpit to the pro-slavery sentiment of the day—the worthlessness of the popular religious rites and observances, as in the days of the prophets, (see 1st chapter of Isaiah,)-the corruption of parties the pro-slavery compromises of the Count tution-the growth, spirit and purpose of the Slave Power-the duty of dissolving the Union-&c., &c. We announced that our platform was free to all presentand urgel upon such as thought our views were upsound, or our principles erroneous, to interrogate of reply to us, ad libitum ; but no one had any thing to offer by way of dissent, except the Hon. John Presiss. who thought we went a little too far-that New Hampshire was about right-that the clergy occupied as unti-slavery position-&c. &c.. The editor of the Republican was challenged to substantiate his charge, but, though present, he was dumb, until we let, when he came out in his paper with the following charges istic article :--We did not introduce Wm. Lloyd Garrison and

his friend May into our village last week, as anti-church, anti-bible and anti-union men, without well knowings what we spoke, and of whom we are speaking. I knew that, for years, Garrison had denounced t church as the 'bulwark of American slavery,' We knew that he had declared, if the bible steed in the way of abolitionism, he would put his heel upon it; and if the church stood in the way, he would put his heeles that; and if Jesus Christ stool in his way, he would put his heel on HIM! We further knew that be was in the abuse he could heap upon it—that no longer as than on the fourth of July, of last year, he and a pact of his crazy followers made a benfire of the America Constitution, at an abolition meeting in Plymouth, as burnt it up amid the groans of his audience. We have the blaspheming traitor well, and gave infination of a appearance here accordingly. We only teld the trait about him; and why he took executions to our come and ranted as he did, is more than we can conjectus.

He certainly demonstrated all we accused him of, by its
own speeches, and in addition proved himself an anisabbath man, and an accomplished blackguard beside
—which we will give him credit for here. We are so aware that these men made any proselytes amongst as It is our opinion that, with the exception of our ma-It is our opinion that, with the exception of our maguided neighbor who got them here, (and who, by the way, we believe is not an American citizen, but a reliect of Great Britain.) they had not one sympathism is their ultra notions to hear them. We hope so, indeed, for it will be a dark day for this prosperous saties when tainers of such dangerous heresie

There is no replying to so vile an article as this. We are greatly obliged to our esteemed friend, Mr. E. A. WEBB, for his kind attentions, and rejoice that there is at least one man ready to ' stand in the gap' unflinehingly, and willing to stand alone, if it must be so, with God and the Right.

We have reason to believe that a good impression was made upon the minds of those who present at the meri-

CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLITICAL ABELITIOSISTS. This Convention commenced its proceedings, for a three days' session, at the Meionson, in this city, on Tueslay forenoon. The following persons were elected efforts Dr. James McCune Smith, of New York, President Rev. Mesars. Burdett, Davis and Beman, and Francis L. Capen, Vice Presidents ; George W. Clark and H. N. Gilbert, Secretaries ; Lewis Tappan, Treasurer. Afterwards, Gerrit Smith and John Pierpont were added to the number of Vice Presidents. This Convention speered to excite no attention, and was thinly attended throughout. The principal speakers were Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, William Goodell, Lewis Tappan, Frederick Douglase, and Abram Pryne.

LEAVES FOR FAYAL. Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, of the Worcester Free Church, well-known in this city, sails to-morrow for Fayal, in company with his intall wife, and will probably be absent six months. His to ciety has granted him a vacation for that period lis many friends will wish him a spredy voyage, a sab return, and an entire restoration to health of his exch-

lent partner.

A small photographic portrait of Mr. Higginson is just been published, which is a capital likeness, heal lacking the animation which usually characteries is

PORTRAIT OF ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. A very escellent and life-like portrait of Mr. Davis, by Greenier, has just been published, and is for sale by Bella Marsi, 15 Franklin street, Boston-price \$1.00. It is in the same style as that of Sumner, Seward, Wilson, Philips, Parker, and others, and admirably executed.

'THE RAG PICKER.' We have made another extract, of absorbing interest, from this new work, which de serves the special patronage of the friends of Temperate and Freedom. We shall be happy to learn the name of

The Concerts which have been given in this city by Mad'lle Parodi, assisted by Strakosh, Appr., and other distinguished artists, have been well patronied, and given unalloyed satisfaction. She stands in the highest rank of vocalists. Go and hear her. A PUGITIVE SLAVE SEAT BACK. The Boslos Tists

states that a colored boy named . Jack, nine Jens of age, claimed by Joseph Tucker of Mobile, as his siars, was sent back to his master, from this city, in the brig Selma, Capt. Rogers, on Thursday, of last week. WORTHY OF STREAMIT AND AID. Charlotte Pilet, &

free colored woman of Keckuck, fowa, (formerly a last in Kentucky,) is now in this city, to obtain means h redeem two of her children. Her case is authente.

Es 'Union for Freedom,' a poetical effusion by fica

bracks bracks the title six page is an exhibit of the with all with all or allo or colle or colle from R from R slavels in hum ored m or let to hunter agains him. In o que treating who m

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IN COLUMN PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUper Colored Parisons of Several Distinguished Colored Persons To which is added a brief survey of the Persons: To which is added a brief survey of the freezi Condition and Future Prospects of Colored Americans. By Wx. C. Nell. With an Introduc-HARRIST BEECHER STOWE. Boston : Pubtot by Hammer Daniel Stown. Boston phel by R. F. Wallout. 1855. pp. 896.

Mr. Nell, by his persevering and assiduous labor Mr. Nell, or an personal and assiduous labors, is length together a large mass of interesting and alumbic facts, relating to the colored people, and the a rich they have rendered the country, - making a hour tolume of 396 pages, which we commend the select and patronage, trusting that the whole public notice and parsonage, trusting that the whole effices will be speedily disposed of. In her Introduc-

the wife work, Mrs. Stowe pertinently mays:

The colored race have been generally considered by
The colored race have been generally considered by
their friends, as
their enemies and sometimes even by their friends, as
their enemies and courage. Their virtues have
defend in energy and courage. Their virtues have
defend in energy and courage. Their virtues have
defend in energy and courage. Their virtues have
send such that the support of the colored particle
is miscenception, and show how much injustice
that may aften be in a generally admitted idea.
In considering the services of the Colored Patriots
In considering the services of the Colored Patriots
of the Revolution, we are to reflect upon them as far
of the Revolution, we are to reflect upon them as far
of the Revolution, we are to reflect upon them as far
of the Revolution of the colored property
and the delivery of the colored property
which and in whose interests and prosperity they
comes, and in whose interests and prosperity they which did not acknowledge them as citizens at each, and in whose interests and prosperity the last less at stake. It was not for their own land the last less at stake. It was not for their own land the last less at stake. It was not for their own land the last less at stake. It was not for their own land the last less at stake. It was not for a land which had enslaved them, and who

ist for a land which had ensiaved them, and whose lass, even in freedom, oftener oppressed than protect-ist. Bravery, under such circumstances, has a pecu-ist heavy and merit. It is to be hoped that the reading of these sketches It is to be hoped that the reading of these sketches will give new self-respect and confidence to the race her represented. Let them emulate the noble deeds and sentiments of their ancestors, and feel that the dark skin can never be a badge of disgrace, while it has been empolied by such examples.

And their white brothers in reading may rememanity, disinterested course.

And their white brothers in reading may remember, that generosity, disinterested courage and braveber, that generosity, disinterested courage and braveber, that generosity, disinterested courage and braveremember of the Heavenly Father may be reted slike by all. Each record of worth in this
special and despised people should be pondered,
in it is by many such that the cruel and unjust
palls estiment, which has so long proscribed them,
palls estiment, which has so long proscribed them,
and be reversed, and full opportunities given them to
the ralk among the nations of the earth.

MONOIR OF FRANCES WRIGHT, the Pioneer Waman in the cause of Human Rights. By AMOS GILBERT. Cacinnati: Published for the Author. 1855.

A quarter of a century ago, the subject of this interming and well-written Memoir was an object of terror and popular aversion, theologically speaking, and was niverally denounced as one who had unsexed herself, friaring to address promiscuous assemblies -- a precedent ne followed not only without reproach, but with geneal commendation, by female lecturers. Perhaps no one he been more shamefully traduced than this intrepid nd philanthropic woman; and we are glad, therefore to see the present Memoir, written by a faithful seeker after truth, as it cannot fail to remove a large share of the odium yet resting upon her memory. In another punter, we shall take occasion to notice it more at high, and to make some extracts therefrom.

I'm New Opens : a Collection of Secular Melodies sranged for Four Voices; designed for Singing Schools and Social Music Parties. By James Webt and Lowell Mason. New York : Published by Mason Bruthers Boston : Sanborn, Carter & Bazin : Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Open was first published in 1837, and at that fine attained great popularity. It has been subjected ta a careful revision, some thirty or forty popular songs and other pieces, harmonized for four voices, have ben added, and it is now offered to the public with emblence as containing a larger variety than any other rerk of favorite songs, duetts, and concerted pieces. We hall its appearance, and commend it to all who are pleased with the concord of sweet sounds.' The ' Elements of Musical Notation,' from the Hallelujah, have een prefixed, while the valuable appendix upon the rmation and cultivation of the voice is retained.

BIGHTEOUSNESS AND THE PULPIT: A Discourse preach ed in the First Church, in Dorchester, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1855. By NATHANIEL HALL. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. 1855.

This Discourse has been elicited, in consequence beambrage which certain Hunker Whigs and Tory Democrats, in and around Dorchester, took at Mr. Hall's prayer on the 4th of July last,-Edward Everthe slaves in their bonds, and expressed the hope that he day of their redemption was drawing nigh. Since at time, these enemies of righteousness have been restless as the raging sea,' hoping to put a padlock on in lips; but he has nobly asserted his manhood and Christian liberty, as this Discourse demonstrates. It a most timely effort, and adapted to every part of the statry. Some extracts from it may be found on our

We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for sev enl very valuable public documents :- The Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the 1854-Vol. I., Arte and Manufactures ; Vol II., Illustrations ; togethwith a third volume on Agriculture. Also, Maps and Views in connection with the President's Message and Documents for 1854-5. Also, two volumes com taining the Message and Documents aforesaid.

Also, for a copy of the * Addresses delivered on the resentation of the sword of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Congress of the United States, delivered in the Scatte and House of Representatives, Feb. 26, 1855. Also, for two volumes of the Congressional Globe,

Also, for a volume of 450 pages, containing the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsoim institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution up to January 1, 1858, and the Proceedings of the Board up to Feb-

In looking over the list of Officers, Regents and Mem bers ex officio of this Institution, we see at a glance that it is carefully guarded against anti-elavory tenden ties, being committed entirely to the management of Naveholders and their Northern serviles ; and this in to accidental manner, but by design. There is nothing taliceal, over which the Slave Power does not hold comliste mastery. Of course, we are not surprised to find the rolume, in an essay on the Union, by the late Probeser Reed, of the University of Pennsylvania, the libring extravagant and insane language :-

For the Union, our thanksgiving must be faid at the fot of the throne of God (1)—and therefore trea-te to the Union cannot be conceived of but as a crime which has a tich heap upon the traitor an accumulated guilt of hastless import. I speak it with reverence and with taminy. () and with thoughtfulness in the words I to, when I say, that this Union of ours was the work of God. (12).

F Thoughts on the Fugitive Slave Law and Nesta Bill, by Harmon Kingsbury, (New York,) is the title of a small but neatly printed tract of twentyin pages, which has been sent to us by its author. It earnest plea for the deliverance of the slave from he chains at all hazards, and denounces all fellowship with slaveholders as an act of the most flagrant crimimiry. It declares that 'both slave and freeman, if the mapaci, the Constitution, or State enactments create er allow such oppression, are bound to demolish them Monce'; and that 'the free States may as well, singly or collectively, hold partnership with a band of pirates from Koordistan, or money-robbers of Mexico,' as with sareholders. It counsels thus :- 'As these traffickers he haman souls and bodies make the presence of a coltrid man in slave territory evidence of his chattelship, to let the friends of man make the presence of a slaveagaier on free soil evidence of his treasonable designs against the race, and that moment capture and punish him. Finally, it is for making no terms with, giving an quarter to, the Southern slaveholding banditti, but trating them as outhwrs, whose lives are forfeited, and who must surrender or perish.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. ESTLIN.

east attention to the history of their cause on the other side of the ocean, and who have inquired in any measu into the influences exerted by the lovers of Humanity and Impartial Freedom, in the Old world, upon the movement against Slavery in the New, can scarcely be ignorant that the Anti-Slavery cause, the world over, and particularly in this country, sustained a severe loss in the recent death of John Bishop Estrin, of Bristol. England; while those, who have become better acquainted with the devoted labors of those generous minds in Europe, who, though few in number yet indomitable in soul, have grasped the extent and comprehended the world-wide character of that cause, well know that it has seldom, if ever, lost a wiser, truer, more faithful friend than Mr. Estlin was, from the hour when, in th maturity of his intellect and moral nature, he first perceived its depth and breadth, even to the last momen

of his earthly consciousness.

His death, which occurred on the tenth of June last had been anticipated for two years as liable to occur a any time, his health having been much impaired and his physical constitution (never robust) having been greatly weakened by an attack of paralysis in the month of May, 1853. Yet, when his death occurred, it called forth an extent and degree of sorrow, sympathy and regret, very rare in the case of one whose life had been so unostentatious, and whose disposition and habits were so utterly averse to publicity as his. His entire life had been passed in his native city of Bristol. There, as physician and surgeon, he had commenced the career of manly life, and there he won an exalted eminence in those professions,—chiefly, however, as an Oculist, in which delicate and extremely important branch of sur-gery and medical treatment, he acquired the highest skill and reputation. But he was not solely, nor ye chiefly bent upon high professional repute and success He devoted himself closely to his calling, indeed, and labored hard to perfect himself in it. But it was a least as much, we may safely say, for the good he might do and the suffering he might avert, that he thus labor ed, as for any result more directly personal. This proved by the whole tenor of his remarkably consistent life. With great coolness of judgment, with entire freedom from moments of excitement and heat, essaying nothing without full deliberation and survey of the difficulties before him, expecting no sudden and startling results, he laid out for himself a course of usefulness and duty, and pursued it to the last. When but twentysix years of age (in 1812), he established in Bristol, a Dispensary for the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, which he had already ascertained to be alarmingly common among the poorer classes, frequently disabling them from labor, and often entailing great expense as well as suffering upon themselves and their families. For the sole benefit and gratuitous treatment of the poor in Bristol and its neighborhood, he established this institution, soliciting from the benevolent, from year to year, the moderate sum required for the necessary expenses of lodging to patients requiring peculiar attention and Dispensary, treating the numerous cases which there to stand, yet he was heard with the closest attention came under his notice, with as much care and fidelity as

60,000 cases at this Dispensary, healing by far the After the speech, a song was sung by Mrs. S. R. Wales larger part, and greatly relieving the most of the remainder. And all this was done at a cost so inconsiderable mainder. And all this was done at a cost so inconsiderable as to astonish every one who knew the facts. Such reAfter several more pieces of music had been perform sults are well calculated to put to the blush those who deem that expensive outlays and cumbrous machinery and imposing organizations are indispensable for the accomplishment of benevolent ends, while they give the greatest encouragement and the most valuable instruction to all who would do good with those abilities I have referred to this marked feature of Mr. Estlin's gard to sect or party, responded so liberally to the in-life, because it well illustrates his wise judgment, his and opportunities which Providence has denied to none. benevolent temper, and his remarkable perseverance. It shows him no fitful or sentimental philanthropistsuch as the stony-hearted votaries of worldly wealth and power would fain persuade themselves that all men of humane feeling and action are; -it shows him in early their presence and assistance, contributed so largely to life thoughtful for others' woes, and setting himself at our success. work to relieve them :- it shows him following the work, whose benefits were daily attested to his observation. through a long course of years, without suffering himself to be ' weary in well-doing,' or excusing himself from its further performance because in ten, or twenty, or thirty, or even forty years, he had done his part ; for his active efforts at this House of Relief to the Poor did held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, and the follownot cease, until paralysis had deprived his right hand ing officers elected :of all further power to touch with his wonted skill, the sensitive organ of human sight. Not even then did his interest in the work abate. Then it became more fully, as for some years before it had largely been, a leading object with him to find a successor, who should take the work from his hands, and carry it on in like spirit; and in this object we learn he was completely successful. So

Father of all.

Upon such a character, we well may pause and ponder. No one will feel surprised that, when he died, the testimonials to his modest worth, to his high and noble example, were numerous, prompt, and affectionate. For his nature was so simple and so frank, so unaffectedly sincere and friendly, that he inspired affection, no less than respect, wherever he was known. And these various tributes, called forth by such feelings towards him, have come from both sides of the Atlantic, and have done their measure of justice to his character and memory. No more is needed, so far as due bonor to him is concerned. And yet, as the only true bonor to genuine disinterestedness and nobility of character is in grafting the stock upon our own and others' hearts, and thus in perpetuating the fruits thereof, the present attempt to that end, it is hoped, will not be regarded as a superfluous or a useless work. It is not, indeed, my purpose to add another tribute to a wise and good man's memory, so much as to gather up and preserve awhile, some of the many testimonies to his services, (to the anti-slavery cause more particularly,) which a correspondence of many years with friends of that cause has put within my reach;—and also to select, from my correspondence with Mr. Estlin himself, such passages as may seem proper and profitable to be extracted for publication. Striking rhetoric, well-turned periods, the eloquence of words, need not be looked for. To these he made no pretension, and had no adaptation. His better foundation. A strong sense of what our holy cause owes to him, and a very deep personal regard, combine to prompt me to this brief work, in the bope that his life may be made better known to some, and thus productive of its legitimate effects. The labor is one of sincere satisfaction. It has but this anxiety, that I may not succeed in giving to his American fellow-laborers a sufficiently faithful idea of his character, or in awakening in them a suitable and corres ponding claims to our attention and regard have a deeper and

on the contrary, a rather feeble bodily constitution, subjecting him to occasional illness, sometimes to great physical prostration, and entailing upon him the constant necessity of conforming to very exact and rigid rules of living. These he not only adopted, but followed through a long course of years, with the greatest cheerfulness, without seeming to count as of any moment the necessary self-denial and personal sacrifices which he was thus required to make. Perhaps it was his systematic course in all matters of hadily regimen, which subjecting him to occasional illness, sometimes to great tematic course in all matters of bodily regimen, which helped to suggest and establish a like uniform and exact method in his arrangement of his time, in his professional business, and in his works of usefulness, in all his at labors, and which enabled him to accomplish studies and labors, and which enabled him to accomplish

so much that was valuable, and to do all so thoroughly

His industry was one of the most remarkable traits his character; and as it early became a fixed habit with him, and continued such to the end of his life, it produced results such as, if known, would not fail to produced results such as, it known, would not associate astonish nearly every one, and raise a doubt in some minds of the possibility of so much being accomplished in a single life-time. I am informed by one who know him well, that 'be kept a daily diary, without inter-mission, for fifty-five years; besides which, his medical and scientific notes and essays, his theological criticisms and devotional pieces, are very numerous; and in addition to all these, was a very extensive private corres-pondence. These, it will be observed, were the occu-pation of his leisure hours, of those portions of the day which remained after his professional duties were diswhich remained after his professional duties were dis-charged, and the many calls upon his benevolence had been duly answered. Nothing but the wisest and most systematic division of time, and the closest industry, could have enabled him to achieve his high medical and scientific reputation, to have attended and relieved at vast a multitude of suffering cases, and to have still found time for so much, vigorous thought and useful action in the great fields of science and humanity.

ABINGTON A. S. PAIR.

FRIEND GARRISON: The abolitionists of this town have just held a Fai for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause ; and believ ing that a short account of it might be useful by way of encouragement to friends in other towns who may be induced to aid the cause in a similar way, we send you the following brief notice for publication.

The Fair commenced on the afternoon of the 2d inst. the three following days ; and considering the state of the weather and our inexperience in such matters, the result was highly gratifying. The attendance, by the people of this and the neighboring towns, and the pat ronage extended to us, far exceeded our most sanguin expectations; and although the sum realized (which amounted to two hundred and forty-four dollars) was not the only benefit resulting from the friendly in-tercourse and association which always attends such gatherings, yet it was such as to gladden the hearts of

the friends who were engaged in it.

On the first evening, we were favored with an acdress by Wm. W. Brown, who spoke something more than half an hour, to a very attentive audience. On the second evening, short addresses were made by our friends J. Arnold, Jr., and Lewis Ford.

On the second evening, we were disappointed in no obtaining a speaker; but the Fair was well patronized

and the evening passed pleasantly.

On the last evening, although the fee of admission was twenty-five cents, still, nearly three hundred persons were present. The exercises of the evening con menced with music by Mr. Ira M. Wales, assisted by five other members of the Abington Brass Band, wh kindly volunteered their services on the occasion. An maintaining the house, and from time to time of giving address was then delivered by Mr. Phillips, who spoke an hour and a half, and although the evening was excare. From 1812 to 1853, a period of forty-one years, (remely warm, and most of the audience were obliged throughout. Many, we doubt not, listened to his words if he were to receive a large fee. In these forty years been induced to do so under any other circumstances of truth, so eloquently expressed, who could not have who, with her daughters, Misses Susan J. and Maria J Wales on the piano-forte, contributed greatly to th

ed by the Band, it was announced that the exercises of the evening, so far as speaking and music were concer ed, had closed. The company then turned their atter tion to the tables, which were liberally patronized.

The Committee feel constrained to acknowledge th kindness of the people of the town, who, without re would also take this opportunity to express their grati tude to those friends in Hingham, Plymouth, Duxbury Hanson, Marshfield, and other towns, who, by their con tributions of useful and ornamental articles, or by

In behalf of the Committee, EMELINE M. RANDALL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING O THE WEYMOUTH A. S. SOCIETY. The eighteenth annual meeting of this Society wa

President-Mrs. PIERCE. Vice President-Mrs. FIVIELD. Corresponding Secretary-Miss A. W. WESTON.

Recording Secretary-Miss MARY WESTON. Treasurer-Miss Susan Cowing. Counsellors-Mrs. RICHARDS, Mrs. LANE, and Mrs.

that, being dead in the body, he yet survives in this The Corresponding Secretary presented a very brie report of the Society's action for the last year, which ministry of good to the suffering children of the Great

was accepted. The following report of the Treasurer was ordered for publication :-

TREASURER'S REPORT. Account of Receipts into the Treasury of the Weymout. Female Anti-Slavery Society, from Sept. 26, 1854 to September 26, 1855.

From proceeds of Anti-Slavery Pair, membership, donations. Whole amount of receipts,

Add balance in Treasury,

Making a total of Account of Disbursements during the same period. Paid to redeem pledge to the Mass. A. S. Soc'y, \$25 00 donation to the same, for twelve copies of National A. S. Stand-

ard. three copies of the Liberator. use of the Church for lecture,
Sewing-Circle,
expenses incurred during the Fair,

Total amount of disbursements, Balance remaining in the Treasury, Sept. 26, 1855, \$216 41

SUSAN H. COWING, Treasurer. MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 22 .- In the district court to-day

laborers a sufficiently faithful idea of his character, or in awakening in them a suitable and corres ponding estrem and regard for the friend whom they, and the cause they love, have lost.

Mr. Estlin was sixty-nine years of age, when he died. He appears never to have had really sound health, but, the same rights as before commitment. If counsel differed with the court, it will willingly hear any argument on that point.

The Victim of the Kansas Ruffians .- The

proceeding on these occasions is shown in the following article:—

'On Monday last, the election for locating the County Seat of Leavenworth county took place in accordance with the law. Polls were opened at this place, Kickapoo, Delaware, Wyandott, Alexandria, and Summerville. There were four contending points, Leavenworth City, Kickapoo, Delaware and Centerville. It was purely a local question, one which belonged exclusively to the citizens of the country to settle, and the place receiving the highest number of votes of the inhabitants of the country for the County Seat should decide, as it must, the question, and give satisfaction to all.

To any that the inhabitants, residents of Leavenworth country, shall not govern in a mere local election, but that citizens of Missouri have a right to come in and vote, and thereby dictate to us not only where our Country Seat shall be, but in what manner our business shall be transacted, is to say the least unworthy the character of a free people.

That Missourians have come in and voted at this election, and used extraordinary means to control the result, does not admit of a doubt. In proof of which, let us submit a few facts to a candid public, and let them judge of the consequences that must result from such a course. To say nothing of the injustice and iniquity of the proceeding, it is striking a fatal stab at the great interests of the pro-slavery men of Kansas and those in Missouri, whose interest on that question is identical with that of ours.

We must, and shall speak out when such an outrage is attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of our county. It is with regret that we do so. But a rense of justice to ourselves, and our people, calls on us to 'ory aloud and spare not.'

At Kickapoo, and also at Delaware, the vote is larger

LATER FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.

The Leavenworth City Hereld of Oct. 18th, com-lains because the people of Missouri are not content ifth regulating by their votes the Territorial affairs of laneas, but carry their interference farther, and as-ume also to control the local elections. The course of receeding on these occasions is shown in the following rtiele:—

of justice to ourselves, and our people, calls on us to "ory aloud and spare not."

At Kickspoo, and also at Delaware, the vote is larger than at Leavenworth. It is well known neither place or township contain half the population of ours, yet they give a larger vote. But we do not rely upon this alone to show there was a large illegal vote given at both places.

to show there was a large illegal vote given at both places.

We will introduce evidence from their Missouri records to show that a large number of Missourians voted at this election. To commence, we will begin with Kickapoo. At that place they had a steamboat running day and night, importing voters from Weston and Plattic county. Here is the copy of a Handbill circulated extensively before the election:

"Kickapoo and Weston! Free Excursion to Kickapoo City, on to-morrow, Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The fine steamer Lewis Burns will make three trips during the day. All kinds of refreshments furnished on the boat without charge. Free Barbecue at Kickapoo at 10 o'clock. Governor Shannon will be present and deliver an address. Several other distinguished speakers will be in attendance.

The German Military Company, Captain Beechler and Band, will be in attendance. All are cordially invited togo. Persons going can return on the boat at 11, 2 or 4 o'clock.

Kickapoo City Association."

Kickapoo City Association."

A. Bearse W. I. Bowditch Russell Marston J. Whiting, James Jackson Jr. H. B. Clark W. F. Channing William Goodell M. T. Dole

C. F. Hovey Mrs. Apthorp Mrs. Apth

KICKAPOO CITY ASSOCIATION."

It will be seen Gov. Shannon's name was used to in-

that day at Delaware, to induce voters to come over and take part in this local election. The Parkville Missouri Democrat, published in Platte county, says:

"MASS MEETING AT DELAWARE CITY. There will be a Mass Meeting of the pre-slavery par-ty held at Delaware City, in Kansas Territory, on next Monday, to take into consideration the calling of a con-vention to form a State Constitution. A full attendance

is desired. We are informed an address may be expected from Gov. Shannon.

On the same day and at the same place, preparation is being made for one of the most magnificent Cotillion Parties that has ever come off in the western country. We are authorized to extend an invitation to the whole country and the rest of the people, male and female, on both sides of the river, to attend the party. If any fail to receive tickets, let them consider themselves invited. Free Ferry! Free Ball!! and Free Barbeene!!!

On the same day, the County Seat of Leavenworth county is to be located by a vote of the citizens. Several rival towns will be contending for that distinction."

Added to this, the Liberty Tribune, published in Clay county, Mo., publishes the following

"A grand mass meeting of the pro-slavery party will be held at Delaware city, on Monday, the 8th of Octo-ber, 1855, to take into consideration the best manner, ber, 1800, to take into consideration the best manner, and to decide upon the means to counteract the election of Free Soil delegates. We think it is the bounden duty of every slaveholder to be in attendance upon that day. We are also authorized to announce, that on this day comes off the big fight between Leavenworth and Delaware for the location of the county seat of Leavenworth the county seat of Leavenworth county hall be located in a free soil town or in a pro-slavery town. Leavenworth being more than ten free soilers to one pro-slavery man, and Delaware being almost entirely pro-slavery, pro-slavery men will certainly find it to their interry, pro-savery men win certainly and it to take inter-est to make Delaware the county seat. The ferry at Delaware will be free on that day; there will also be a big Barbecue there on that day, and a big Ball at night."

Unimond Hill Plain, B. I.,

Has it come to this, that Missourians must come in Has it come to this, that Missourians must come in a our local elections, and control our county affairs? If so, it is time to stop them in their career. We think we have adduced sufficient evidence to convince every unhave adduced sufficient evidence to convince every unhave methods combination of inprejudiced mind, that an unboly combination of in-fluences have been brought to bear, to control our county election by an importation of voters from Missouri.
Can we, as citizens of the Territory, and county of
Leavenworth, who have borne the burden of settling a
new country, and undergone all the privations and difficulties of a frontier life, sit still, and permit our rights calties of a frontier life, sit still, and permit our rights to be trampled upon? No! we cannot, and will not. The polls at Kickapoo and Delaware must be purged of all Missouri votes. Let us have a clean poll book, a fair fight, and we are satisfied with the result. If Leavenworth has not a majority of the legal voters, then let 'the county seat go elsewhere. But it has the majority, and here the county seat must and will be.'

SALEM. Oct. 17, 1855. Proposition to Abolitionists. Mr. Editor: The author of Lacon says that 'Men will write for religion, fight for religion, de for religion,—anything but lies for religion.' I would say of the abolitionists—they will talk for liberty, write for liberty, pray for liberty; anything but pay for liberty. Some author, Emerson, I think, says, 'What good would you have, quoth Gad,—pay for it and take it.' There is no good obtained, without the return of an equivalent compensation. If all the money which has been wasted in the spread of abolition sentiments—in engendering a feeling of animosity between the North and the South, had been expended in buying negroes and giving them liberty, all the slaves in three or four States might have been liberated ere this. PROPOSITION TO ABOLITIONISTS. Mr. Editor: The

We are two little brothers, four and three years old, orphaned by slavery; no father's care for us; our

orphaned by slavery; no father's care for as; 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 JOHNNIE AND JAMIE

Apply at THEODORE PARKER'S, 1 Exeter Pl., Boston.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY-MENT—In every town and sillage, for Men and Wo-men, to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling books, and to canvas for our Popular Scientific Journala. 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 Avent Mass, Anti-Slavery Society.

COLLECTIONS

In aid of the publication, in pamphlet form, of the Pro-ceedings of the Meeting held at Stacy Hall, Sun-day, P. M., Oct. 21, 1855, being the twentieth Anniversary of the day when a Boston Mob of " proper ty and standing" insulted and broke up a meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Mrs. Eliza F. Eddy 100 R. H. Ober 100 John D. Willard 100 100 300 025 100 100 100 300 100 200 1 00 Alexander Foster 1 50 J. McCrie 0 25 E. G. Dudley 1 00 J. H. York W. H. Logan Samuel May Mary May A. W. May Samuel May, Jr. A. Folsom Charles K. Whipple 1 00 M. S. Lincoln 0 50 1 00 F. Hinckley 1 00 0 50 Cash, in various sums, 2 05 1 00 John R. Manley 2 00

For same object as above. 5 00 Miss Hunt 5 00 Miss Hunt
1 00 D. Keith
5 00 E. H. Hitchings
1 00 Geo. M. Rogers
2 00 J. T. Sargent
0 50 Elias Smith
1 00 Theodore Parker
1 00 Francis Jackson
1 00 J. Sawyer 1 00 J. Sawyer J. C. Haynes F. H. Henshaw

It will be seen Gov. Shannon's name was used to induce voters to go up to Kiekapoo. His name we are assured was used without his authority, for it was also announced elsewhere, Gov. Shannon would address the people at Delaware. A free Barbecue was given, and then return. These are some of the means resorted to at Kickapoo, to get voters from Missouri.

At Delaware the same game was played. A free Barbecue and Ball given, and Missourians publicly invited to come over and vote. The prestige of Gov. Shannon's name was used, and the call for a pro-slavery Convention to form a State Constitution given out to be held on that day at Delaware, to induce voters to come over and that day at Delaware, to induce voters to come over and the call for a pro-slavery Convention to form a State Constitution given out to be held on that day at Delaware, to induce voters to come over and

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the Collected by Caroline F. Putnam-In Wrentham, Mass., North Abington, " 6 43 4 47 2 48 Harwich, North Dennis, East Dennis. Brewster, Rarnstable, Yarmouth, Hyannis 0 12 6 10 6 00 2 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 4 26 1 00 Upton, Feltonville, Sylvester C. Fay, Southboro, Mass., Jones Fay. James A. Savage, Sulliyan Fay, Mrs. J. Parker, Mrs. Polly Nichols, Other friends in Orra Goodale, Millbury, Mags., H. Crane, "E. D. Rockwood, Southboro', "

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Thursday, Nov.

Shrewsbury, Sunday, 4.
Wednesday, 7.
Sunday, 11.
Wednesday, 14.
Sunday, 18.

WM LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the subject of Slavery in NEW BEDFORD, on Sunday at ternoon next, Oct. 28. Also, again in the evening.

DIED-In East Brookfield, (Vt.) Oct. 9, of typhoid DIED—In East Brockfield, (Vi.) Oct. 9, of typhoid fever, Dea. S. M. Bigelow, aged 41.

From the early days of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, he had labored zealously and untiringly for the promotion of freedom and the redemption of the slave. As was appropriately remarked at his funeral, he was truly 'the friend of the black man as well as the white.' In his death, his friends have lost an affectionate son, a beloved brother, a kind and devoted husband and father, and the society in which he moved one of its brightest ornaments. Possessed of rare private virtues brightest ornaments. Possessed of rare private virtues and public worth, he was greatly endeared to many

In Jersey City, Oct. 9, while on a visit, of dysenter WENDELL PHILLIPS, youngest child of L. and A. NEAL, of Oberlin, aged two years and three months.

The once loved form, now sold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
And nature weeps, her comforts fled.
And withered all her joys.

COLORED PATRIOTS or tue American Revolution.

mosity between the North and the South, had been expended in buying negroes and giving them liberty, all the slaves in three of four States might have been liberal the slaves in three of four States might have been liberal the slaves in the slaves and the slaves to the control of the slaves to go of South. To relieve him from the necessity of selling some of his ne groes. He said he would almost as soon bury one of South. To relieve him from the necessity of the slaves to go of South. To relieve him from the necessity of the shore state in the shore of South. To relieve him from the necessity of the shore state in the shore of South. To relieve him from the necessity of the shore sentimens in such and him to affect hundred dollars. I have never received my pays and the debt now amount to affects hundred sollars. The man's farm is heavily encumbered by mortgage, and there would be no use if (if I were disposed) to leavy an attachment on that, But I could easily get my claim, if I would sell one or two of his negroes. This I am a mavilling to do.

Now for my proposition. If there is philanthropy enough among all the Abolitionists of South, or elsewhere, to contribute seven hundred and fifty dollars of his new grows and set at liberty two slaves. No man will be so unreasonable as to say that i should contribute the whole amount—I cannot afford it; but I am willing to give one-half. I will satisfy any committee who may be mutually agreed upon, that the above state the whole amount—I cannot afford it; but I am willing to give one-half. I will satisfy any committee who may be mutually agreed upon, that the above state that the south state of the sate of the sate is an analysis of the above summent is strictly correct—that my claim is just, and the south state of the sate of the sat

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From Putnam's Magazine for October. THE WILLEY HOUSE. A BALLAD OF THE WHITE HILLS.

Come, children, put your baskets down, And let the blushing berries be; Sit here and wreathe a laurel crown, And if I win it, give it me.

'Tis afternoon-it is July-The mountain shadows grow and grow; Your time of rest, and mine is nigh-The moon was rising long ago.

While yet on Chocorna's top The lingering sunlight says farewell, Your purple-fingered labor stop. And hear the tale I have to tell.

You see that cottage in the glen, You desolate, forsaken shed-Whose mouldering threshold, now and then, Only a few stray travellers tread.

No smoke is curling from its roof, At eve no cattle gather round; No neighbor now, with dint of hoof, Prints his glad visit on the ground.

A happy home it was of yore:
At morn the flocks went nibbling by, And Farmer Willey, at his door, Oft made their reckoning with his eye.

Where you rank alder trees have sprung, And birches cluster, thick and tall, Once the stout apple overhung. With his red gifts, the orchard wall. Right fond and pleasant, in their ways, The gentle Willey people were ; I knew them in those peaceful days;

III. Two summers now had seared the hills, Two years of little rain or dew; High up the courses of the rills The wild-rose and the raspberry grew

And Mary-every one knew her.

The mountain sides were cracked and dry, And frequent fissures on the plain, Like mouths, gaped open to the sky, As though the parched earth prayed for rain.

One sultry August afternoon, Old Willey, looking toward the west. Said, 'We shall hear the thunder soon ; Oh! if it bring us rain, 'tis blest.'

And even with his word, a smell Of sprinkled fields passed through the air, And from a single cloud there fell A few large drops-the rain was there. Ere set of sun, a thunder-stroke

Gave signal to the floods to rise ; Then the great seal of heaven was broke ! Then burst the gates that barred the skies ! While from the west the clouds rolled on,

And from the nor'west gathered fast ; . We'll have enough of rain anon," Said Willey, 'if this deluge last. For all these clifts that stand sublime

Around, like solemn priests appeared, Gray druids of the olden time, Each with his white and streaming beard. Till in one sheet of seething foam

The mingling torrents joined their might ; But in the Willeys' quiet home
Was naught but silence and 'Good night!'

For soon they went to their repose, And fo their beds, all safe and warm Saw not how fast the waters rose," Heard not the growing of the storm.

But just before the stroke of ten, Old Willey looked into the night, And called upon his two hired men, And woke his wife, who struck a light ;

Though her hand trembled as she heard The horses whinneying in the stall, And- 'children ! ' was the only word

Mother !' the frighted infants cried, . What is it ? has a whirlwind come ? Wildly the weeping mother eyed Each little darling, but was dumb

A sound ! as though a mighty gale Some forest from its hold had riven, Mixed with a rattling noise like hail-God ! art thou raining rocks from beaven

A flash ! tob Christ ! the lightning showed The mountain moving from his seat ! Out ! out into the slippery road ! Into the wet with naked feet !

No time for dress-for life ! for life ! No time for any word but this : The father grasped his boys-his wife Snatched her young babe-but not to kiss

And Mary with the youngest girl, Barefoot and shivering in their smocks, Sped forth amid that angry whirl Of rushing waves and whelming rocks.

For down the mountain's crumbling side, Full half the mountain from on high Came sinking, like the snows that slide From the great Alps about July.

And with it went the lordly ash, And with it went the kingly pine ; Cedar and oak; amid the crash, Dropped down like clippings of the vine.

Two rivers rushed—the one that broke His wonted bounds, and drowned the land ; And one that streamed with dust and smoke, A flood of earth, and stones, and sand.

Then for a time the vale was dry-The soil had swallowed up the wave; Till one star, looking from the sky, A signal to the tempest gave :

The clouds withdrew, the storm was o'er, Bright Aldebaran burned again ; The buried river rose once more, And foamed slong his gravelly glen. IV.

At morn the men of Conway felt Some dreadful thing had chanced that night, And those by Breton woods who dwelt Observed the mountain's altered height.

Old Crawford and the Fabyan lad Came down from Amonoceuck then, And passed the Notch—ah! strange and and It was to see the ravaged glen.

But having toiled for miles, in doubt. With many a risk of limb and neck. They saw, and hailed with joyful shout, The Willey House smid the wreck.

That avalanche of stones and sand, Remembering mercy in its wrath, Had parted, and on either hand Pursued the ruin of its path.

And there, upon its pleasant slope, The cottage, like a sunny isle That wakes the shipwrecked seaman's hope, Amid that horror seemed to smile

> And still, upon the lawn before, The peaceful sheep were nibbling nigh

But Farmer Willey at his door Stood not to count them with his eye And in the dwelling-O despair ! The silent room ! the vacant bed ! The children's little shors were there-But whither were the children fied !

Its long hair streaming in the flow, "Went o'er the dam, and then was dashed Among the whirlpools down below. And farther down, by Saco side, They found the mangled forms of four,

That day a woman's fiend, all gashed,

Held in an eddy of the tide ; But Mary, she was seen no more. Vet pever to this mournful vale

Shall any maid, in summer time, Come without thinking of the tale I now have told you in my rhyme. And when the Willey House is gone, And its last rafter is decayed, Its history may yet live on, In this your ballad that I made.

THE LIBERATOR

BLAVERY AND THE PULPIT.

Extract from a very timely and able Disco

Sept. 30, 1855, by NATHANIEL HALL:-It is said, and continually and everywhere reiterated The subject is a political one; and, as such, should be excluded from the pulpit." Would it not be better because truer, to say, it is a great moral and political subject, having political bearings and relations? The system of American slavery, as has now been shown, is or whether they forbear. Do you think the great Teach most eminently and emphatically an unrighteous one; there were those in hearing whom it offended? On the the Almighty; a manifest violation of the precepts and a direct infraction of the plainest commandments of spirit of the religion of Jesus; the offspring of selfish and sordid lusts, and the parent of evils, the least in the bear which fall upon the whose lengthened train are those which fall upon the physical and dying man—evils which attach to the moral the past, fellow-laborers with him for a world's representation of the past, fellow-laborers with him for a world's representation. and immortal nature, as experienced both by its helpless victims and their lordly claimants. And, being and no selfishness, and no evil heart of unbelief has this, its discussion belongs, most strictly and legitimately, to the pulpit,-yea, is bound upon it by heavenwoven obligations. Say, if you will, that in its polit-self-complacency or self-love? And, if we will loo the treatment of it. It is saying what no one, so far as at effects, let us look at all. Let us consider that there I know, is at all disposed, by word or practice, to contradict. Whatever may be true of other pulpits, I can speak confidently at least of one. And it becomes me to affirm, that in this, by its present occupant, however different an excited mind may apprehend the fact to be, to it. the subject has ever been discussed in its broadest ground, with a direct reference of it to the great law of equity and mercy. All, I suppose, agree that political preaching-that which takes sides with a political party as such, and advocates its measures and course on political grounds and considerations—is to be deprecated and condemned. All agree that the preacher has a sep- nant with death and an agreement with hell." Now arate and peculiar, a high and holier work; the enunciation and enforcement of eternal principles, with a showing forth of their practical relations to individuals have been the true character of Washington, Adams and communities. But if, in doing this, it so happen Jefferson, Randolph, Patrick Henry, and all of the other that his views are coincident with those of a party, is he justly chargeable with preaching 'politics,' in any opprobrious and unworthy sense? Would to God the nance, and consequently, in accordance with the au principles and policy of political parties were so in unison with the absolute right, that, in preaching the latter, one might seem to be pleading for the former ! No: a false issue is presented, ignorantly or knowingly, with regard to this matter. The issue is not whether and even if they do differ in some respects, they should political preaching is bad and wrong; whether party take care to be united against oppression in any man spirit in the pulpit, in relation to this as to every other ner whatever. subject, is bad and wrong. There is no controversy here. But this is the question : whether the preaching of the fully submit the preceding query to your candid pulpit is to have nothing to do with a great moral and religious subject, because it has come to have political bearings and associations. In other words, Is the preacher to ignore this evil of which we speak,-this crime sgainst humanity and God ; to go on, from month to month, and year to year, as though it were not ! to stand in his place, and see its portentous cloud spreading and darkening on his country's sky, with the rumble of distant thunder in the deepening folds ; to see in- sires to know, if the U. S. Constitution be 'a covenant creasing millions-those whom God loves, those for with death, what we think of the character of Wash whom Christ died-robbed by it of their birthright, ington and his associater, who regarded it as an antifluence upon those afar who cherish, and those around they committed no wrong ; but they did not. They de who extenuate and defend it, -the gradual but sure debauchment of the public conscience,-the suppression in its favor, even in youthful breasts, of the holy instincts of freedom and the dear sympathies of humanity ; to see the kingdom of heaven hindered in its advancement, more than by aught else, by its presence and power, -is he to see all this, -to see it with God's open word before him, and his secret voice within,and keep all unspoken their united condemnation This, friends, is the question-stripped of its sophisms seen in its nakedness-which circumstances have thrust to the author at Salem. No such have been received between us ; this, and this only. Say, merely, that the The uncertainty of the mails is one way of accounting preacher should not be continually presenting the top- for it. io in question ,-should not give it prominence among his selected topics: it is assented to. Say, further, that he should never present it with a view to political and party ends,-never with the spirit and tone of a partisan : it is assented to. But say that he should never present it at all ; that it shoul! be for him an interdicted topic : it is denied. The assertion is most preposterous. It is to be instantly and earnestly repelled.
I marvel at the presumption that proposes the exclusion of this subject from the pulpit and the church, and its surrender to the politician and to party. Yet more do I marvel that the pulpit and the church, with any living sense of their responsibilities, should ever have consented to such surrender : as, in instances not a few they have, and, in so doing, been manifestly recreant to their trust. If it may be so with this evil and wrong, then why not with any and every other? feeding, though they may be, on the very vitals of the community, and carrying wretchedness and degradation to uncounted homes. They, too, because legislation may have taken them up, and party ties been formed in re-lation to them, may be barred out from the circle of permitted topics, and Religion be left to look out upon them from her sacred places, and be dumb before them, -ay, give them the approval which silence, by implication, is. The very obvious fallacy which runs through much that is said and written about politics in the pulpit, in the connection spoken of, is the assumption that the subject of slavery is primarily and exclu-

Again, it is said, . The subject should be exclude from the pulpit because it is an exciting one: it hurts people's feelings; it stirs bad blood, it sets affame the ons of the caucus-room and the polls. Men enter the church in a pleasant, amiable mood, with all their good feelings uppermost, and leave it irritated and enraged.' Here is, I allow, a most lamatable result. core especially so as viewed in connection with its cans That a protest against unrighteousness, that a plea for humanity, should be thus productive, is the saddest part then. Our communities will be worthy themselves, of it. But the result is actual; and the question is, when they shall demand such preaching, and not till what sort and measure of regard the pulpit is to have then.

sively a political one, and that its discussion in the pul-

pit must necessarily be on party grounds and in a party

spirit. Both of these assumptions being false, the con

clusions drawn from them are therefore forceless. And

but little respect for this outcry of 'political preach-

ing,' at every assertion of the unrighteousness of our

country's cherished institution, when he sees how many

of those most forward to raise it are quite forgetful to

do so in the hearing of preaching equally obnoxious to

the appellation, as regards the subject-matter of it, be-

sides being inhuman and atheistic,-the preaching

and elevates its enactments above the statutes of the

namely, that apologizes for this instituted oppre-

Almighty.

apart from all other considerations, one is disposed

for it. Is it so far to consult human weakness an maywardness to the selection of its topics as to refrai from the discussion of those, whatever their intrinsi-claim to attention and regard, which are supposed to b exciting and offensive to a portion of its hearers? Wher would the acceptance of such a proposition take us What, adopting it, would the pulpit be ? Apply it to the tion ; and tell me, is it a reason, which God case in question; and tell me, is it a reason, which God and conscience accept, for being silent in the presence of this gigantic wrong, that all rebukeful mention of i disturts and angers a few, or many, of the congregation ! May not the state of things thus indicated have come to exist through that very negligence on the part of the pulpit for whose continuance it is made a ples? It would seem the thought of some, that the preacher is responsible for the ill-temper thus excited; as if I it, -as if he put it within the heart. But was it not all there, in its elements, before? Has he done aught but show it forth,—but bring it to the birth? Beneath that bland and placid surface lay coiled those ugly passions, slumbering and silent, which, at the r's word, awoke, and forthwith spake in their vernacular. What great gain were it, if they had been allowed to slumber on, and their possessors had gone to their homes, unconscious of their presence, with self-gratulation? The pity is that they are there, not that they were put into temporary activity. That, for its self-revelation, may prove a blessing. But the preacher, I hold, is not to concern himself about effects. The are not his guide to duty. He is a servant of the truth preached in the First Church, Dorchester, on Sunday, and his foremost obligation, having prepared himsel through its own consecrating influence, is to bear wit ness to it,—alike to willing and unwilling ears, to receptive and repellent hearts. He has a word given him if he be a living man, which he must speak ; in the exercise, of course, of a thoughtful wisdom as to time and modes. But speak it he must, whether men hear er of Nazareth withheld the truth given him, because his hated words ; in the excitement of their wrath seek demption,-apostles, confessors, reformers,-had re offered it resistance? until, like the whispering breeze of a summer's evening, it had ruffled not a feather are those who gladly welcome what to others is offen rive; those who are needing its utterance, for the con firmation of a previous conviction, or the removal of lingering distrust, or the awakening of a holier interest, or the incitement to a neglected duty, with regard

> THE U. S. CONSTITUTION. HUNTINGTON, (Vt.) 10th Oct., 1855.

WM. LEOYD GARRISON : Sin-I am grieved to read your motto, which i that ' the Constitution of the United States is a cover the question that I desire to ask you is, if the U. S Constitution is 'an agreement with hell,' what mugreat men of primitive times, who thought as I think that the Constitution is decidedly an anti-siavery ordi

As you and myself labor to bring about a similar object, it is requisite that all the anti-slavery men and women be brought to a general understanding

With these concise remarks, I would most respect consideration and response; as I am not able to ex pound the question, save only in accordance with the belief that the U. S. Constitution possesses every qualification requisite to abolish slavery in this our common country. Yours, sincerely,
LOUDON S. LONGLEY.

Our correspondent writes incoherently. He de signedly (however reluctantly) put into it the pro-slavery compromises we charge upon it, and therefore they committed a grievous sin .- Ed. Lib.

IS IT NEGLIGENCE OR TIMIDITY? FRIEND W. L. G. :

It is weeks since a copy of a 'Memoir of France Wright' was forwarded to the Liberator, Standard Investigator, and Independent, with a request that the number containing a notice of it might be forwarded

The Investigator, surely, is not afraid of heterodox; nd the Liberator need not be. Whether the Standar can afford to risk any thing is not known; and the In dependent can scarcely be classed with high-toned or hodoxy, if its principal editor is the ever-growing Henry Ward Beecher. Like liquids, reformers wi find their level, and it will be on the same plane Names cannot keep them apart. Lookers and listener will recognise their identity, with or without their con sent. It is time to endorse right principles

On Infidel or Christian ground. Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 12, 1855.

The Memoir alluded to was duly received, bu got mislaid. We have procured another copy, for a no tice of which, see editorial columns inside .- [Ed. Lib

PERSONAL RELIGION.

monly we find ourselves religious, in the sens of occasional reference to God. Our master passion involve us in the same general habits, right or wrong as prevail around us. The religious warrior, like Wash ington, is as devout and honest a Christian, as slaving his enemies will permit. The millionaire is as devout Christian, as the overruling love of money and fame will permit. The slaveholder is as pious a Christian, as treating his brother man as stock will permit.

If, at any time, or in any place, it should be said that either Washington, nor Abbott Lawrence, por San Houston, can have any right to the name of Christian let it be considered, whether slaying enemies, loving noney supremely, denying the brotherhood of man, is not vitally opposed to the spirit of Christ. . Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is not a Chris

No matter if this definition cuts us all off from the name of Christian. Let us not bring Christ down to us. Let us aim to go up to Christ.

THE EVILS OF SOCIETY.

What do people mean, who say that the only wa

o improve society is never to resist rooted evils of so-Would they have the pulpit used for direct appeals o individuals?

Is it not the best way to leave out neither part of Our Pulpits will be worthy themselves, when the hall preach the principles of theological truth, of per sonal righteousness, and of social reform, and not til

SERASTOPOL, Aug. 30.—The whole of the camp was shaken this morning, at one o clock, by a prodigious explosion, which produced the effect of an earthquake. A deplorable secident had occurred to our gallant allies, as they were pursuing their works with accustomed energy. A tumbril, from which they were discharging powder into one of the magazines near the Mamelon, was struck by a shell from the Russian batteries, which burst as it crushed through the roof of the carriage, and ignited the cartridges within; the flames caught the pewder in the magazine, and, with a hideous roar, 14,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder rushed forth in a volcano of fire to the skies, shattering to atoms the magazine, the tumbrils, and all the surrounding works, and whirling from its centre in all directions over the face of the Mamelon and beyond it, 150 officers and men. Of these, forty were it. 150 officers and men. Of these, forty were killed on the spot, and the rest were scorched and burned, and struck by splinters, stones, and by the shot and shell which were thrown into the air the shot and shell which were thrown into the air by the fiery eruption. Misses of earth, gabions, stones, fragments of carriages, and heavy shot were buried far into our works on the left of the French, and wounded several of our men. The light of the explosion was not great, but the roar and shock of the earth were very considerable. The beaviest sleepers awoke, and rashed out of their tents. There was silence for an instant, and but for an instant, as the sullen thunder rolled slowly away, and echoed along the heights of Inkerman and Mackenzie, then the Russians, leaping to their guns, cheered loudly, but their voices were soon smothered in the crash of the French and English batteries, which opened all along the right of the attack, and played fiercely on their works. The Russians replied to our fire, but they were unable to take any advantage of our mischance, owing to the firmness of the French in the advanced trenches, and the steadhess of the cannounde. A bright moon lighted up the whole scene, and shed its rays upon a huge pillar of smoke and deat which rose into the air from the Mamelon, and which, towering to an immense height, unfolded itself, and let fall from its clustering waves of smoke, and the sulphurous varpors, a black precipitate of earth, fine dust, and pebbles, mingled with miserable fragments, which fell like rain over the works below. The dark cloud hung like a pall for nearly an hour over the place, reddening every moment with the reflection of the flashes of the artillery, which boomed intended to the sister States of the conformal that you may enjoy the privileges which the Constitution of its granted powers, which has secured to the sister States of the conformal time to the more desired to the conformal time to the conformal time, are insariably, as grara rolion, to be brought out in a trouger, clearer, and more glorious light. Within the reddering the deliared to the world. To the memorable Convention of the State war and English of the article state was a secured to the world. To plosion, except those in the parallels near the Mamelon, great anxiety was manifested to learn the truth. Some persons asserted that the Russians had sprang a mine, others that the French had blown in the counterscarp of the Malakoff, and, with the very spot before their eyes, people were conjecturing wildly what had taken place, while we have people at home who do not hesitate to make the boldess assertions respecting the events which have occurred here, and of which they know neither the scene nor the circumstance. they know neither the scepe por the circumstance But with the morning came the exact news, and also the cheering intelligence, that no damage of importance had been done to the parapet or to the works of our gallant allies, for whose loss all felt the liveliest sympathy.

The weight of powder exploded was about sever

tons, or 1400 rounds of ten pounds each. Four officers lost their lives by this deplorable accident; but when it is considered that there were several hundreds of men in and about the Mainelon and the adjacent parallels, it is only wonderful that the loss of life and limb was not much greater. The shell which did the damage was fired from a mortar, of which the Russians possess comparahave recently received a supply of that arm, as works is far more numerous than before.

HORRORS OF THE HOSPITAL Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which

have ever been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heartrending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Faseli could not conceive body can be mutilated, and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life-stream, one might study here at every step, and at the same time wonder how little will kill! The building used as a hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dock-yard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row wonder how little will kill! The building used as a hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dock-yard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it has a situated in the row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it has a situated in the row of the bears in its sides, roofs, windows and doors frequent the ground, and dragged him prisoner by his coat col-and destructive proofs of the severity of the can-lar to the French. A physician has bound up the nonade. Entering one of these doors, I beheld such wound, and the four-footed here is convalescing. He

ed:
In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abundened to our mercies by their general. The wounded did I say? No. but the dead, the rotter and festering corpses of feet 44 inches (English,) which may be regarded of the soldiers who were left to die in their axtree of the French nation. Speaking of size, the stature of the French nation. Speaking of size, the stature of the french nation. Speaking of size, the stature of the french nation. Speaking of size, the stature of the french nation. Speaking of size, the stature of the french nation. close as they could be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched trestles and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, sopped and saturated with which oozed and trickled through upon the floor mingled with the droppings of corruption. the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, those poor fellows who had served their loving friend and master the Czar but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved by ordinary care. Many lay, yet alive, with maggots crawling about in their wounds. Many nearly mad by the scanes around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on their heart-stricken specwith such looks!

Many with legs and arms broken and twisted and jagged splinters striking through the raw flesh implored aid, water, food or pity, or, deprived of speech by the approach of death, or by dreadful injories on the head or trunk, pointed to their lethal spot. Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with Heaven. The attitudes of some were so hideously fantastic as to appal and root one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. Could that bloody mass of clothing and white bones ever have been a human being, or that burnt black muss of flesh ever have been a human soul! It was fearful to think what the answer The bodies of numbers of men were swollen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from their sockets, and the blackened ongue lolling out of the mouth, compressed tightly tle, made one shudder and reel round. In the midst of one of the ' chambers of horrors'-for there are many of them-were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Cap-Vaughan, of the 90th, who has since succombed to his wounds.

I confess it was impossible for me to stand the sight, which horrified our most experienced sur-geons—the deadly clammy stench, the smell of the angrened wounds, of corrapt blood, of rotting gangrened wounds, of corrapt blood, of rotting flesh, were intolerable and odious beyond endurance. But what must the wounded have felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them! Most of these men were wounded on Saturday—many perhaps on the Friday before—indeed it is impossible to say how long they might have been there. In the hurry of their retreat, the Muscovites seem In the harry of their retreat, the Muscovites see to have carried in dead men to get them out of the way, and to have put them upon the pallets in horrid mockery. So that this retreat was secured, the enemy cared but little for their wounded. On Monday only did they receive those whom we sent out to them during a brief armistice for the purpose, which was, I believe, sought by ourselves, as our overcrowded hospitals could not contain, and our overworked surgeons could not attend to any

The Great Redan was next visited. Such a scer of wreck and rain! All the houses behind it mass of broken stones—a clock turret, with a shot right through the clock—a pagoda in ruins—another clock tower with all the clock destroyed save the dial, with the words 'Barwise, London,' thereon—cook-houses, where human blood was

running among the otensils: in one place, a shell had lodged in the boiler, and blown it and its contents, and probably its inhabitants to pieces. Everywhere wreek and destruction. This evidently was a been quarter once. The oldest inhabitants could not recognise it now. Climbing up to the Redam, which was fearfully encumbered with the dead, we witnessed the scene of the desperate attack and defence, which cost both sides so much blood. The ditch outside made one sick—it was piled up with English dead, some of them scorrched and blackened by the explosion, and others lacerated beyond recognition. The quantity of broken gabions and gun carriages here was extraordinary, the ground was covered with them. The bomb proofs were the same as in the Malakoff, and in one of them a music book was found, with a woman's outside the entrance.

PRESIDENT PIECE AND THE CONSTITUTION. The resident delivered an address before the Pennsylvania orticultural Society, recently, in which occurs the

If Franklin Pierce were a chattel slave, he would

have very different views of the Constitution !

Cholera in Florence. A letter from Florence gives very terrible accounts of the ravages of the cholera. No less than 11,000 persons, it is said, were carried off in the month of August. The population of the city, which is an average of 100,000, is now reduced to 60,000 by death and flight. The Grand Duke, it must be said to his credit, has set a noble example. Although his family has left, he remains himself, and, clad in the black well of the Fraternity of Mercy, he sometimes assists to the burial of the dead.

sometimes assists in the harial of the dead.

It is positively affirmed in this letter that ten persons were lately buried alive. The horrible fact was brought to light in this way:—An Italian warehouse-keeper in Palazzuolo (a fauborg of Florence) was buried for dead Palazzoolo (a fautorg of Florence) was buried for dead in the Tressiano cemetery, with many other supposed corpses, in a common grave. He awoke to a sense of consciousness, and so thin was the covering of sandy earth above him, that he made his way out to the surface. Still weak, he lived for three days on roots in the forest which surrounds the grave-yard. At last he recovered strength sufficient to reach his house, where he startled his fouly who were in nourning for him. he startled his family, who were in mourning for him. He assured them that he distinctly felt the bodies of numerous people interred with him moving about. The numerous people interred with him moving about. The grave was consequently opened, and it was found that many (ten in number, as I have said) had stirred, and several of them had bitten their fingers in agony, and otherwise injured themselves. They were all dead when the investigation was made. The ntmost excitement prevailed on the subject among the population.—Cor. London Times, Sept. 19.

HEROISM OF A DOG IN THE CRIMEA. The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea, which we translate from the Gazette of Trieste, surpasses every thing heretofore recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:

A great sensation has been caused in the camp of the Allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Col dog in the English army has been rewarded with medal for his devotion to his master.

HUMAN STATURE. Some years ago, a measurement was made of 100,000 French conscripts, twenty years of age, and it was found that their mean beight was the stature of the French nation. Speaking of size, the smallest dwarf mentioned in history was one seventeen inches high. Pliny mentions one in Italy, twenty-one inches high, who was carried about in a parrot cage. The dwarf Bebe, King of Poland, was about this state ure. Tom Thumb is tailer, being twenty-even inches. From these Liliputian dimensions to the tailest of the human race is a long reach. The tailest man authentihuman race is a long reach. The fallest man authentically determined was one who died in France in 1655, and whose skeleton, as measured by Thevet, cosmographer to Henry III., was 11 ft. 5 in, in height. His head was 37 inches in circumference, and his leg bunemeasured 3 ft. 4 in Beccanus, in 1669, was neighbor measured 5 if. 4 in Beccanus, in 1003, was neighbor to a woman ten feet tall. Pliny mentions an Arab named Gabbara who was 9 ft. 9 in. high. The famou-Dutch giant of Schoodaven was 8 feet 5 in.; Byrne, the Irish giant, 8 ft. 4 in.; and the Swedish body-guard of Frederick the Great measured 8 ft. 8 in.

PERSONNEL OF MARSHAL PELISSIER -The following is an extract of a private letter dated before Sebastopol:

'I was rather surprised at the appearance of the French commander of the forces. From his character, I expected to have seen a young active man, whereas Gen. Pellesier is an enormously fat man, with very white hair, cut very close; he is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He was in an open carriage drawn by four grays, and two soldiers as outriders, and an Arab with a white flowing robe following it. The General was dressed in uniform, with a number of decora-tions on his breast, and over his shoulders he were a rather a good humored expression, and quite different from what your imagination would portray from his history either here or in Africa."

A PROPHETIC SONG. The following is from a sol-dier's letter printed by the Kilmarnock Chronicle:— 'The other night, I was on the entrenchments, and a good number of us were sitting together amusing our-selves. One was singing a song called 'Mary, weep no more for me,' in which occur these beautiful lines— ! Far, far from thee I sleep in death,

So, Mary, weep no more for me when a shell came in and burst among us, and killed the man while he was singing the song. I never was so vexed for any one in my life; it opened his skull completely, and he died in an instant.

SECURITY OF THE MAILS. Three different cases mail robbery were up before Judge Kane yesterday, in the United States District Court. This looks bad. We see that in one case, Mr. Vaux acknowledged the guilt of his client, and only begged for mercy, and Mr. Van Dyke had no objection to interpose, as District Attorney, to a recommendation to mercy. Had the prisoner told a slave he was free, Mr. Van Dyke would have had his milk of mercy turned to gall; but merely robbin a mail is a trifle, in his official opinion! This is Loco focoism; bloodhound ferocity against Liberty, but span iel fawning upon Robbery.—Philadelphia Sun.

The Philadelphia Sun says that Aaron Roberts, as a colored man in that city, has invented what we think cannot fail to prove a most valuable aid to the Fire Department. It is constructed on the principle of the but capable of being extended to a height of some sixty feet, by means of concealed clogs. Above this is a branch pipe, made flexible, and worked in any direction by chains reaching to the ground. The machine can be run into a narrow alley, or any confined space, and, by attaching a hose to a fire-plug-the water will be forced to the top, and thence directed at the pleasure of the operator. Complete aftery is thus afforded to the firemen, and instant application may be made to any part of a burning building.

 Cambridge
 20,478
 Milford
 38

 New Bedford
 20,891
 Nexton
 43

 Chelses
 19,150
 Quincy
 53

 Roxbury
 18,609
 Fitchburg
 53

 Lawrence
 16,114
 Bandolph
 46

 New Bedford
 20,391
 Mexico
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 Chelsea
 19,150
 Quincy
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 Chelsea
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 Rexbury
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 Fitchburg
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 Lawrence
 16,114
 Randolph
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 Lyni
 15,713
 N. Bridgewater
 38

 Springfield
 13,780
 Weburn
 48

 Taunton
 13,756
 Hingham
 43

 — Boston Herald
 12
 12

A Sad and Fatal Accident .- Mr. Raly Landon, a worthy citizen of this place, was killed a the Vermont and Canada Bailroad, at Swanter Falls the Vermott and Canada Rullroad, at Swants Isla a Monday morning last. In attempting to Isla Monday morning last. In attempting to Isla makes are the upright iron stanches was the right hand, and appeared to succeed in placing is to upon the step; but a heavy carpet-bag which is in his left hand seemed to swing him around beau the cars, and he fell upon the track, fee desared the whitels of the car, four in number, passed see is body, just above the hips, nearly severing in-lan lington Sentinel.

An Anenometer .- At the great Paris Emps All Anchometer.—All the great Paris Erros.

All the measured with great facility say to
the winds can be measured with great facility say to
utmost exactness. It was invented by Ven-Main
Kragar, of the Swedish Navy. It is said that for Professor Agust

great work, which will cost \$120 per set, there are ready 10,000 subscribers in this country-a act to will astonish the Savans of Europe. Mr. Dubbs, grave digger in Norfolk, ter conveying twenty-three hundred victims of kee (including his wife) to the grave, has himself fallow

Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, b sent to Lieutenant Maury an autograph letter may

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL HOPEDALE, MILFORD, MAIL

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SKID. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedele Course nity. MORGAN L. BLOOM.

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Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Eementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Music board, washing, mending, forl, lights, med an-books, access to the Library, stationer; Calcie-nics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipels, mens, sleights, bats, balls, hoops, grace keps ut pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissent

EXTRAS.

games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleren web.)

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' by double entry.

Astronomy.

Ancient Languages, each. Modern
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all efer
branches, taught in the Institution, at resseate prices.
For other extra branches, see Citcular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUL NISHED BY THE PUPIL,

(And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be led Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cale of Ca tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippen et let aboes, umbrella, blacking, brush and blacking, we ater's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plain

All pupils must come provided with pieces of sid corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot spin be piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of aries brought by him, a duplicate of which will be repeat

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE MEET D. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full infernates lease address the Principals.

An Appropriate Bridal Present THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE A HAPPI

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Boston, Sept. 28, 1855 IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair Dyeing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. ADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to Si Washington Street, avails herself of this meter MADAME CARTEAUX, having reaction of this metric for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and rich ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and sail ty for the liberal patronage awarded her, and sail respectfully assure them that, by unremitting takeners to please, she hopes for a continuance of the hors to please, she hopes for a continuance of the hors.

ors to please, she hopes for a continuation vors.

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

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be exclided as it produces new hair where baldness had take a place. Her chemical researches have developed as inter-

Her chemical researches have developed as inimitable Hair Dye, warranted not to snut, (a desidering looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovaing the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast countering testly to favor. For all her compounds and their spitiation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, at her room, which will be open from S. A. M., is at her room, which will be open from S. A. M., is at her room, which will be open from S. A. M., is fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and shewher which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS,

21 CRNOHILE.....